

M.A. Sociology (Regular)
(Semester-I, II, III & IV)
(CBCS) – 2022-2023

Syllabus & Scheme



Department of Sociology,
Satavahana University
Karimnagar-505001. TS.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, SATAVAHANA UNIVERSITY
PG SEMESTER WISE (CBCS) 2022-23 PATTERN
Semester wise Proposed Credit Distribution Pattern

Semester - I	Credit	Semester - II	Credit	Semester - III	Credit	Semester - IV	Credit	Grand Total
Core Paper - I Principles of Sociology	5	Core Paper - I Modern Sociological Theories	5	Core Paper - I Contemporary Sociological Thinkers	5	Core Paper - I Sociology of Environment and Sustainable Development	5	100 CREDITS
Core Paper - II Classical Sociological thought	5	Core Paper - II Social Stratification & Social Mobility	5	Core Paper - II Indian Society: Structure and Change	5	Core Paper - II Social Anthropology	5	
Core Paper - III Research Methodology-Social Statistics & Computer Applications	5	Core Paper - III Qualitative Research and Participatory Learning and Action(PLA) Techniques	5	Core Paper - III Development Management & Research	5	Core Paper - III Sociology of Health	5	
Core Paper - IV Industrial Sociology	5	Core Paper - IV Social Demography	5	Elective Paper - IV (a) Sociology of Marginalised Communities (b) Sociology of Communications & change	4	Elective Paper - IV (a) Science, Technology and Society (b) Social Movements in India (c) Political Sociology	4	
Core Paper - V Rural and Urban Sociology	5	Core Paper - V Social Issues, Policies and Development	5	Elective Paper - V (a) Civil Society, NGOs and development (b) Gender And Society	4	Elective Paper -V (a) Project OR (b) Theory & Practice Of Social Work (Intra Disciplinary) OR (c) Criminology (Inter Disciplinary)	4	
Practicals-I Practicals of Field work Research	1	Practicals-II Field Work Programme of PLA & Field Work Report	1	Practicals-III Field Work Research Practicals	1	SEMINAR	1	
TOTAL	26		26		24		24	

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT : Dr.K.Padmavathi :
(Dr. K. Padmavathi)

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, SATAVAHANA UNIVERSITY
 BOS - *(Prof. S. Sujatha)*
(Prof. Ragava Reddy)
 1 *(Dr. P. Venkatesh Ramana)*

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, SATAVAHANA UNIVERSITY
PG SEMESTER WISE (CBCS) 2022-23 PATTERN
Semester wise Proposed Credit Distribution Pattern
M.A, SOCIOLOGY, SEMESTER – I

Semester – I wise Paper & Paper Code	Credits	Scheme of Instructions(Hours per Week)	Scheme of Examination Internal and Semester Marks	Grand Total
Core Paper - I Principles of Sociology	5	5	80+20=100	100
Core Paper - II Classical Sociological thought	5	5	80+20=100	100
Core Paper – III Research Methodology-Social Statistics & Computer Applications	5	5	80+20=80	100
Core Paper - IV Industrial Sociology	5	5	80+20=100	100
Core Paper - V Rural and Urban Sociology	5	5	80+20=100	100
Practical-I Practicals of Field work Research	1	*4x2=8	**25	25
TOTAL	26	33	525	525

**** 25 Marks For Practical of Field Work, Record & Viva- Voce Examination
(Exam Conducted Internal Examiners Only).**

(Dr. K. J. ...)

(Dr. R. Padmanabhi)

(Prof. S. S. ...)
BDS

(Prof. ...)

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, SATAVAHANA UNIVERSITY
PG SEMESTER WISE (CBCS) 2022-23 PATTERN
Semester wise Proposed Credit Distribution Pattern
M.A, SOCIOLOGY, SEMESTER – II

Semester – I wise Paper & Paper Code	Credits	Scheme of Instructions(Hours per Week)	Scheme of Examination Internal and Semester Marks	Grand Total
Core Paper - I Modern Sociological Theories	5	5	80+20=100	100
Core Paper - II Social Stratification & Social Mobility	5	5	80+20=100	100
Core Paper - III Qualitative Research and Participatory Learning and Action(PLA) Techniques	5	5	80+20=100	100
Core Paper - IV Social Demography	5	5	80+20=100	100
Core Paper - V Social Issues, Policies and Development	5	5	80+20=100	100
Practicals-II Field work Programme of PLA & Field Work Report	1	*4x2=8	**25	25
TOTAL	26	33	525	525

** 25 Marks For PLA Field Work, Record & Viva- Voce Examination (Exam Conducted Internal Only).

K. Padma
 (Prof. Padma) *Sujatha*
 (Prof. S. Sujatha) *Reddy*
 (Prof. Reddy)

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, SATAVAHANA UNIVERSITY
PG SEMESTER WISE (CBCS) 2022-23 PATTERN
Semester wise Proposed Credit Distribution Pattern
M.A, SOCIOLOGY, SEMESTER – III

Semester – I wise Paper & Paper Code	Credits	Scheme of Instructions(Hours per Week)	Scheme of Examination Internal and Semester Marks	Grand Total
Core Paper – I Contemporary Sociological Theories	5	5	80+20=100	100
Core Paper – II Indian Society: Structure and Change	5	5	80+20=100	100
Core Paper – III Development Management & Research	5	5	80+20=100	100
Elective Paper - IV (a) Sociology of Marginalised Communities (b) Sociology of Communications & change	5	5	80+20=100	100
Elective Paper - V (a) Civil Society, NGOs and development (b) Gender And Society	5	5	80+20=100	100
Practicals-III Field work Research Practicals	1	*4x2=8	**25	25
TOTAL	26	33	525	525

** 25 Marks For Field Work, Record & Viva- Voce Examination
(Exam Conducted Internal Only).

W. Subramanian

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(Dr. J. Venkatesh Ramana)

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(Prof. S. Sujatha)

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(Prof. Ragunatha Reddy)

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, SATAVAHANA UNIVERSITY
PG SEMESTER WISE (CBCS) 2022-23 PATTERN
 Semester wise Proposed Credit Distribution Pattern
 M.A, SOCIOLOGY, SEMESTER – IV

Semester – I wise Paper & Paper Code	Credits	Scheme of Instructions(Hours per Week)	Scheme of Examination Internal and Semester Marks	Grand Total
Core Paper - I Sociology of Environment and Sustainable Development	5	5	80+20=100	100
Core Paper - II Social Anthropology	5	5	80+20=100	100
Core Paper - III Sociology of Health	5	5	80+20=100	100
Elective Paper - IV (a) Science, Technology and Society (b) Social Movements in India (c) Political Sociology	4	4	80+20=100	100
Elective Paper - V (a) Project ** (b) Theory & Practice Of Social Work (Intra Disciplinary) (c) Criminology (Inter Disciplinary)	4	4	80+20=100	100
Seminar	1	2	*25	25
TOTAL	24	25	525	525

* 100 Marks for Project Report, Record & Viva- Voce Examination (Exam Conducted Internal and External examiners).

** 25 Marks For Seminar Presentation Examination (Exam Conducted Internal Only).

K. Padmaratna
(Dr. K. Padmaratna)

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(Dr. K. Harish)

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(Dr. P. Venkatesh Ramana)

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(Prof. S. Sujatha)

[Signature]
(Prof. Rogan Reddy)

SEMESTER – I

PAPER – I: PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY

UNIT – I: Sociology: Its Definitions, Nature, Scope, Emergence and Methods. Sociology as Science and its relationship with other Social Sciences (Social Anthropology, Political Science, Economics, History, Psychology etc). Major Theoretical Perspectives and Basic Orientation of Sociological Theories. Importance, Applications and Research Fields of Sociology.

UNIT – II: Basic concepts :

Society: Its Definitions, Nature, Characteristics, Functions and Theories of Evolution. Typology of Society: Tribal, Agrarian/Peasant, Rural, Urban, Industrial and Post-Industrial. Society and Individual - Influence of Heredity and Environment on Personality Development – Community – Association – Culture. Social Group: Its Classification and Profounders. Elements of Social Structure and Social System – Role, Status, Values, Norms.

UNIT – III: Social Interaction: Social Processes – Associative and Disassociative.

Socialization: Meaning, Agencies and Significant Theories.

Social Institutions: Family, Marriage and Kinship – their Classification, Patterns and Usages.

UNIT – IV: Social Institutions: Education, Polity and Religion.

Economy: Concept of Property, Economic Systems of Simple and Complex Societies - Free Market and Planned Economy.

Polity: Power, Authority and Legitimacy – Civil Society - Political Socialization and Modernization; Pressure Groups.

UNIT – V: Social Stratification and Mobility – Forms and Functions – Caste, Class, Gender and Estate – Theories of Social Stratification. Social Control – Deviance and Conformity– Means and Agencies of Social Control. Social Change – Theories and Factors of Social Change.

References:

C.N. Shankar Rao Sociology, Chand Publication, New Delhi

Fulcher James & John Scott. Sociology, Third Ed. OUP, 2007.

Haralambos & Heald. Sociology: Themes and Perspective, London: Harper Collins, 2006.

Henslin, Jim. Sociology: A Down to Earth Approach. USA: Pearson, 2009.

Macionis, John. Sociology, New Jersey: Prentice Hall. 199

A. Giddens Sociology, Polity Press

Bottomore Sociology

Alex Inkeles What is Sociology?

Alex Theo Sociology

Bauman, Zygmunt. Thinking Sociologically, London: Blackwell, 1990.

Berger, Peter. An Invitation to Sociology - A Humanist Perspective, Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1966.

Mills, C Wright. The Sociological Imagination, Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1967.

Nisbet, Robert. The Sociological Tradition, London: Heinemann, 1967.

Williams, Raymond, Key words, London: Fontana Publications, 1976.

S. S. S. S.

(Dr. K. Ilarath)

K. Padmanabhi
(Dr. K. Padmanabhi)

(Dr. R. Venkatesh Ramang)

(Prof. Ragang Red)

SEMESTER – I

PAPER – II: CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS

Unit-I: Development of Thought – Contemplation to Theory; Introduction to Social and Sociological Theories; Phenomenon and Perspectives – their nature and outlooks; Typologies of Social Theory – Pre-modern, Modern & Post-Modern, Micro, Meso & Macro; Sociological Thought during Ancient Period; Influence of Industrial and French Revolution on Sociological thought. **Auguste Comte:** Life and Major Writings; Positivism - Enlightenment and Conservative Reaction - Sociology: The Birth of a New Social Science - Hierarchy of Sciences - Law of three stages – Social Static and Dynamic.

Unit-II: Herbert Spencer: Organicism and Social Darwinism, Functionalism, Evolution of Societies - Military and Industrial Society. **Vilfredo Pareto:** Logical and Non-logical actions; Residues and Derivations; Elements of Society. -General form of Society - Cycles of Change: Circulation of Elites; Political and Economic. **Thorstein Veblen:** Institutional economics, Conspicuous Consumption, Conspicuous Leisure, Leisure class, Theory of Business Enterprise – Economics and Politics.

Unit-III: Karl Marx: Life & Major Works; Dialectical Materialism and Materialistic Interpretation of History, Social Classes, Class Domination, Class Consciousness and Class Conflict – Surplus Value - Alienation and its Social Implications. Ideology and Capitalism - Theory of Religion.

Unit-IV: Emile Durkheim: Rules of Sociological Method: Social Facts, Division of Labour, Social Solidarity: Mechanical and Organic. Collective Consciousness and Anomie, Elementary Forms of Religious life: Nature of Religion, Sacred and Profane. Totemism; Beliefs, Rites. Suicide; Types and Causes; Suicide and Social Structure.

Unit-V: Max Weber: Social Action, Types of Meaningful Action (Verstehen Causality & Ideal Type). Values; Value Relevance, Value Reference, Value Judgment, Social Action and Its Typologies – Power, Domination, Authority, Legitimacy – Types of Domination, Class Status, Party and Market, Life Styles and Life Chances –Capitalism: Protestant Ethic Thesis and World Religious History, Rationalization Disenchantment.

References:

Becker Howard and. Barnes, H.E Social Thought from Lore to Science,
New York, Dover Publishers.

Abraham, J.H. Origin and Development of Sociology.

Bottomore, T.B. Sociology, Introduction

Martindale, D. Nature and types of Sociological Theory.

Gouldner, A. The Coming Crisis of Western Sociology

Kon, I.S. History of Classical Sociology Introduction, Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1979.

Swingewood, Alan, A. A short History of Sociological Thought, St. Martin Press, New York, 1984.

Rossides History of Sociological Theory

Zeitlin, Irving, M. Ideology and Development of Sociological Theory
Engle Wood Cliffs, N.J. Prentice Hall, 1968.

Ritzer, George Sociological Theory, McGraw Hill, 1992.

SEMESTER – I

PAPER – III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY – SOCIAL STATISTICS AND COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

UNIT I: Sociology as a Science, Scientific Method and Social Research. Ethical Issues in Social Research: Subjectivity vs Objective Debate, Value Neutrality. Types of Research: Pure and Applied – Qualitative and Quantitative - Cross-sectional and Time Series. Purpose of Research: Exploratory, Descriptive and Explanatory. Theory and Research – Concepts, Construct, Values, Hypothesis – Major Steps in Social Research.

UNIT II: Quantitative and Qualitative Research – Research Design – Aims and Importance – Types of Research Design – Exploratory Design -Descriptive Design – Experimental Design – Their Advantages and Disadvantages.

UNIT III: Sampling Techniques: Universe/Population, Characteristics of Sample, Criteria for Sample Size – Sample Size Formulas. Sampling Design: Probability and Non-Probability Methods - Sampling Errors. Methods and Tools of Data Collection: Question and Answer Method, Method of Doubt, Observation, Interview, Case Study, Ethnography, Ethno methodology, Focus Group Study, PRA/PLA, Content Analysis, Oral History etc. Social Survey: Interview Schedule – Questionnaire – Survey Format.

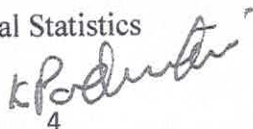
UNIT IV: Data Processing, Classification, Tabulation and Analysis. Social Statistics – Importance and Usage. Typological Statistical Data – Formation of Frequency Distribution Tables – Diagrammatic and Graphic Representation of Data. Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode – Quartile, Decile, Percentile. Measures of Dispersion: Range, Skewness, Kurtosis, Standard and Mean Deviation

UNIT V: Measures of Association/Relations: Correlation and Regression. Measures of Testing of Hypothesis: Parametric tests: T-test, Z-test, ANOVA & MANOVA (F-test) – Non-Parametric tests: Chi-square, Phi-test, R-test etc. Introduction to Spread Sheet Packages: Ms-Excel, SPSS – Coding and Recoding – Their Silent Features - Usage in Data Analysis. Research Report Writing – Purpose, Audience – Format, Tones & Styles (Citation & References)

References:

1. Blalock H.M. 1987

Social Statistics



2. Kerlinger F.N. 1995 Foundations of Behavior Research
3. Yadava S & Yadav K.N. Statistical analysis for Social Sciences
4. Gupta S.P. Statistical Methods
5. Jahoda, Deautsch & Cook Research Methods in Social Relations
6. Pauline V. Young Scientific Social Survey and Research
7. Krishna Swamy Social Research and Surveys
8. B.N. Ghosh Social Research and Scientific Methods
9. Bernard Philips Strategy for Social Research
10. Paul Lazarsfeld The language of Social Research

SEMESTER-I

PAPER -IV : INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

1. **Introduction to Industrial Sociology**
 - a. Definition, Nature and Scope of Industrial Sociology
 - b. Growth of Industrialisation, Industrial Revolution and its Impact on Society, Changing Structure of Modern Industrial Enterprises, Principles of Organisation - Formal and Informal
2. **Sociological Theories related to Industry and Society:**
 - a. Classical theories : Adam Smith, Karl Marx, Max Weber and Durkheim
 - b. Modern Sociological Theories: Scientific Management Theory of F.W. Taylor - Elton Mayo's Human Relations Approach - Harry Braverman's Labour and Monopoly Capital - Maslow theory of Industrial Management.
3. **Trade Union Movement in India:**
 - a. Structure and Functions of Trade Unions
 - b. Workers Participation in Management and Collective Bargaining
4. **Industrial Disputes and Settlements:**
 - a. Causes and Consequences of Industrial Disputes
 - b. Strikes, Lockouts, Layoff, Negotiation, Conciliation, Arbitration and Adjudication
 - c. Industrial Dispute Act
5. **Labour Problems:**
 - a. Absenteeism, Alcoholism, and Alienation; Labour Welfare Schemes;
 - b. ILO- Fundamental Principles and Major activities
 - c. Commitment and Motivation of Workers
 - i. Incentives, Wages, Bonus and other Benefits like compensation and maternity benefits
 - ii. Compensation Legislation Act (1923)- Main Provisions
 - iii. Impact of Globalisation on Industry and labour

References:

- Agarwal, R.D. Dynamics of Industrial Relations
 Agarwal, R.D. Dynamics of Personnel Management in India
 Basu, K.S. Dimension in Personnel Management

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K. Palani

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Berliner, W. and	Management Practice and Training
Nicols, Ralph and Schapiro, George,	Personnel Management and Industrial Relations in India
Davis, Keith	Human Behaviour at Work: Dynamics of Organizational Behaviour
Davis, R. C.	Industrial Organisation and Management
C. B. Mamoria	Personnel Management (Management of Human Resources)
Ganguli, H. C.	Industrial Productivity and Motivation
Gisbert, Pascal, J. S.	Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology
C. B. Mamoria	Industrial Labour and Industrial Relations in India
Sinha, G. P. and	Industrial Relations and Labour Legislations In India

SEMESTER-I

PAPER -V : RURAL AND URBAN SOCIOLOGY

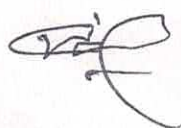
UNIT -I: Definition, Meaning, Nature and scope of Rural and Urban Sociology – Rural and Urban Society Characteristics – Rural Urban Differences and Continuum – Notion of Village, Town/City– Agriculture and Industrial Revolution-Causes of Urbanization - Relation between Urbanization and Industrialization. Population in Rural and Urban Areas – Its Growth and Implications.

UNIT -II: Social Structure of Rural & Urban Communities – Caste, Jati, Ethnicity, Diaspora – Inter-caste Relationship, Jajmani System –Major Theoretical Perspectives in Urban Sociology - Patterns of Urban Growth – Urban Ecology-Concentric Zone theory - Hoyt's sector theory, Multiple-nuclei theory –Central place theory – Urbanism as a way of life.

UNIT -III: Rural economy in India-Rural Development Initiatives - Programmes in India-Rural Unrest-Green Revolution-Sustainable and Non-Sustainable Development – Industrial Growth and Urbanization - Migration: Factors, Problems and Prospects – Urbanization and Development – Identity, Culture, Contradictions and Social Tensions in Cities –Ecology and Environment on Slums, Residential Areas – Problems and Solutions – Changing Urban Life – its Ramifications.

UNIT -IV: Village Governance during pre and post-independence – Panchayati Raj System: its impact on Rural India-Land Reforms – Liberalization Globalization - Social change in Village India. Rural Unrest – Suicides of Farmers and Weavers – Devastation of Artisan Profession and its effect on Rural Economy

UNIT -V: City/Town Planning – Concept, Theory and Practice -Urban Problems – Traffic and Transportation – Sewerage and Waste Disposal – Drinking Water – Problems of Unplanned Settlements – its impact on Health, Education – Employment – Environment – Overall Well-being. Urban Pollution – Air, Water, Geo, Noise in Cities – Government



6 







Measures- Interventions of NGOs - National Urbanization Policy in India

References:

Rural Sociology

1. A.R.Desai : Introduction to Rural Sociology in India
2. Alrein Betrand : Rural Sociology
3. Loomis Beegle : Rural Sociology
4. D.N.Majumdar(Ed) : Rural profiles
5. S.C. Dube : Indian village
6. Ishwaran : Tradition and economy in village India
7. Beidelman : A Comparative analysis of the Jajmani

System

8. Makim Marriot(Ed) : Village India
9. R.K.Mukherjee : Dynamics of Rural Society
10. M.N.Srinivas : India's villages
11. Andre Beteille : Studies in Agrarian Social Structure
12. Gopal Laljain : Rural Development
13. A.N.Agarwal : Indian Economy

Urban Sociology

- 1 Egon E. Bergel : "Urban Sociology", McGraw Hill, Publications,.1955
2. M.S.A.Rao : Urban Sociology in India - OrientLongman,1974
3. Neol, P-Gist and Sylvia F.Fava : Urban Society, New York, Thomas Y.Crowell, 1974
4. Lewis Mumford : New York Mundy, Brace and World 1961
5. James A-Quinn : Urban Sociology: New Delhi, Eurasia Publishing House.
6. Hohn Sirajamki : The Sociology of Cities, Random House, 1964
7. Henri Pirence : Medieval Cities, Princeton University, 1939
8. Philip M Hauser and : The study of urbanization, John Wileyand Sons 1965
9. Mishra,T.P.(Ed) : Million cities of India, Vikas Publishing House,1978

SEMESTER- I :

PAPER - Practical's for Field work Research- I (2 Batches)

1. Observation, 2. Case Study, 3. Book Review

Sociology Practicals - Consists of observational visits, rural visit and field work.

*OBJECTIVES OF SOCIOLOGY PRACTICALS

1. To expose the students to social realities and problem situations.
2. To develop in - depth understanding among the students about social setting in particular and sociology field works in general.
3. To foster and develop among the students professional attitude, qualities and ethics required for a Professional Sociologist.

*OBJECTIVES OF OBSERVATIONAL VISITS:

- To expose to different fields work of Society.

- To know the practice of Sociology methods.
- To observe the role of Professional Sociologist in that particular setting.
- To observe the physical conditions of Sociology
- To know the structure of the Society.

*Students will be Community through which they continue their Field Work in the community which was taken for field work.

Content of Observation FIELD WORK

1. Studying the society, objectives, programmes, structure .
2. Studying the community setting in detail and developing an in-depth understanding of the field. And reporting their study in the form of a special report (Content of the Report is GIVEN BELOW:).

REPORT ON :

1. Physical conditions and facilities.
2. housing Conditions
3. Social Composition (religion, cast, social status, etc.)
4. Education, Health, sanitation and hygiene.
5. Culture/Life style/daily routine of men. Women and Different occupational groups.
6. Leadership (formal & informal).
7. Problems of the community and
8. Initiatives taken for the improvement of the locality.

In a case study, nearly every aspect of the subject's life and history is analyzed to seek patterns and causes of behavior.

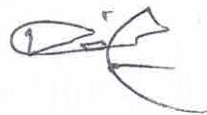
A case study example:

1. Start with a clear headline. This should be like a newspaper headline that gives the most important information. ...
2. Provide a snapshot. ...
3. Introduce the client. ...
4. State the problem, consequences, & hesitations. ...
5. Describe the solution. ...
6. Share the results & benefits. ...
7. Conclude with words of advice and a CT

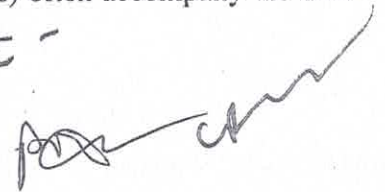
A case study can highlight nearly any individual, group, organization, event, belief system, or action. A case study does not necessarily have to be one observation

Teachers develop case studies with particular learning objectives in mind.

Additional relevant documentation, such as financial statements, time-lines, short biographies, and multimedia supplements (such as video-recordings of interviews) often accompany the case studies.



K. Polak



Signature

Similarly, teaching case studies have become increasingly popular in science education, covering different biological and physical sciences.

Sources of evidence for case studies include interviews, documentation, archival records, direct observations, participant-observation, and physical artifacts.

How To Write A Book Review: A book review is a descriptive and critical/evaluative account of a book.

It provides a summary of the content, assesses the value of the book, and recommends it (or not) to other potential readers.

A book report is an objective summary of the main ideas and arguments that the book's author has presented

6 Steps To Take

1. Begin with a brief summary of the book. ...
2. Pick out the most important aspects of the book. ...
3. Include brief quotes as examples. ...
4. Write a conclusion that summarises everything. ...
5. Find similar books. ...

Give it a star rating.

A successful book review includes a short summary of the book, background information about the author and topic, and an evaluation of the content.

SEMESTER – II

PAPER – I: MODERN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

Unit-I: Introduction to Functional and Middle Range Theories - Talcott Parsons: Social Action and Social System – AGIL Paradigm – Social Evolution - Pattern Variables; Robert K. Merton: Middle Range Theory – Functional Analysis and Functional Alternatives – Theory of Cultural Anomie and Deviance;

Unit-II: Introduction to Conflict Theory: CW Mills: Power Elite - Class Relationship and Alliance - Sociological Imagination; Ralf Dahrendorf: Theory of Conflict – Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society; Lewis Coser: The Functions of Social Conflict; George Simmel: Foundations of Conflict Theory - Levels of concern - Dialectical thinking - Individual consciousness – Sociability; Social Geometry – Philosophy of Money and Stranger – Secrecy, Filtration and Fashion.

UNIT-III: Overview on Neo-Marxism: Antonio Gramsci - Hegemony, Intellectuals and Education State & Civil Society, Historicism, Critique of Economism and Materialism; Althusser: Marx Thought and The Epistemological Break, Marxism: Levels & Practices, Contradiction and Overdetermination, State Apparatus: Ideological and Repressive; Nicos Poulantzas: Instrumental Marxism - Classes in Contemporary Capitalism – Political Power and Social Classes.

UNIT-IV: Symbolic Interactionism: Charles Horton Cooley; George Herbert Mead, Herbert Blumer. Exchange Theory: George Homans, Peter Blau.

UNIT-V: Anthony Giddens: Structure, Agency and Structuration; Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology: Alfred Schutz, Harold Garfinkel, Husserl, Goffman.

References:

- Coser, Lewis: Masters of Sociological Thought. Rawat Publications, Delhi 1996.
Ritzer, George: Sociological Theory,
Turner, J.H al.: Sociological Theory, Wadsworth Pub.Co.USA, 1995
Mills, C.W.: Sociological Imagination, Power Elite, Middle Classes
Lackey, N.Pat: Talcott Parsons Theory. Cap and Gown Press, Houston 1987
Crothers, Charles: Robert K.Merton. Tavistock Publications, London.1987
Sztompka, Piotr: Robert K. Merton. MacMillan, London, 1986
Harlambos & Hallborn: Sociology: Themes & Perspectives, Collins, New York

SEMESTER-II

PAPER –II: SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND SOCIAL MOBILITY

UNIT-I: Social Differentiation and Social Stratification-Attributes of Social Stratification-Dimensions of Stratification.

- (a) Perspectives and Concepts in the study of Social Stratification and Social Mobility.
- (b) Social inequality in historical and contemporary contexts – indices of inequality-life chances and life styles.
- (c) Principal types of stratification systems: Caste, Class, Estate and Gender

UNIT-II : Theoretical Perspectives:

- (a) Contributions of Karl Marx and Max Weber to the understanding of Social Stratification
- (b) Functional theory of stratification (Davis-Moor's theories)
- (c) Parson's theory of stratification
- (d) Lenski's theory of stratification

UNIT-III :(a) Caste system in India. Present situation of caste in rural and urban areas.
(b) Class-definition of class - classes in industrial and economically developing societies.

Unit-IV : Relationship between social stratification and mobility. Types of social mobility- Social and Occupational Mobility, Gender and Social Mobility- Factors of mobility.

Unit-V : Reference Group Theory and Mobility

Sanskritization and De-sanskritization, Modernization, Westernization and Islamization of Elites in India-Social Mobility trends in rural and

Urban India. Constraints to Mobility in India

References:

- Abrahamson M.Ephrain Stratification and Mobility,
Bergel Social Stratification
Betaille A. Social inequality
Bottomore, T.B. Classes in Modern Society
Dahrendorf, R. Class and Conflict in an industrial society
Deepankar Gupta Social Stratification, Rawat Publications
Lipset S.M. & Bendix, R. Class, Status and Power
Ghurye, G.C. Caste and Class in India, Rawat Publications
Matreass, J. Stratification
Mayer, R.B. & Buckley : Class and Society
Srinivas, M.N. Religion and Society among the
Coorgs of South India
Srinivas, M.N. Social Change in Modern India
Tumin, M.M. Social Stratification

SEMESTER – II

PAPER – III: QUALITATIVE RESEARCH AND PARTICIPATORY LEARNING & ACTION (PLA) TECHNIQUES

UNIT-I: Qualitative Research – Meaning, Importance and Scope. Qualitative vs Quantitative Research – Methods of Qualitative Research – Mode of Enquiry: Participant Observation, Ethnography, In-depth Interview, Historical Analysis, Oral History, Life Story, Focus Group Study, Case Study.

UNIT-II: Down-to-Top Approach (Participatory Methods): Concepts, Meaning and Relevance. Advantages and Obstacles for People's Participation, Origin and Sources of Participatory Techniques – RRA, PRA, PLA - Transition from Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) to Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) to Participatory Learning and Action (PLA).

UNIT-III: Principles and Methods of Participatory Learning & Action – Space Related Methods, Time Related Methods, Relationship Related Methods – Social & Resource Maps, Networking (Connectivity), Time line & Venn Diagrams, Matrix Scoring & Ranking, Tree diagram etc.

UNIT IV: PLA Fieldwork: Tool Kits and Fieldwork Plan - Attitudes and Behaviour of Stakeholders - Role of Facilitators and Researcher in the field. Field Experiences and Coping Mechanisms of Research Institutions and NGOs in conducting PLA.

UNIT V: Development Issues & Challenges: Data Processing and Analysis –

Problem Identification, Findings & Outcomes, Designing Strategy.
Developing Research Plan and Presentation of Report.

References:

- Park Grounded Theory Procedures and Techniques Basics of Qualitative Research –Sage Publications, 1990
- Strauss, Anselm Qualitative Analysis for social scientists, Cambridge University. Press, 1987
- Becker Writing for Social Scientists –HowardUniversity of Chicago, Press, 1984
- Venugopal C. N. Ideology and Society in India. Criterion Publishers, 1988
- Srinivas M. N. Field Worker and the Field, et. Al. Oxford Univ. Press
- Britha M. Methods for Development Work and Research. Sage Publications, 1995
- Somesh Kumar Methods for community participation, Vistar Publications, 2002

Paper – IV : SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

Unit-I: INTRODUCTION

Social Demography: Definition-Nature and Scope- Development of Demographic studies –Inter-relationship between Demographic Studies and other Disciplines- Biological Sciences. Social and Behavioural Sciences: Sources of Demographic Data – Census. Vital Registrations and Sample Surveys.

Unit – II: POPULATION THEORIES

Pre-Malthusian theories of Population – Malthusian theory of Population - Neo-Malthusian theory (Biological theories) – The theory of demographic transition – Optimum population theory –Zero Population Growth Theory.

Unit-III: DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES

Age and Sex consequences –Fertility, Mortality, Morbidity, Fecundity and Migration: Factors influencing Fertility, Morality, Infant Morality and Maternal Mortality – Migration - types and Forms and Causes and Consequences.

Unit-IV: POPULATION GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

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Concept of Over population, Under population and Optimum Population, Global and Indian Population – Determinants of Population. . Population explosion in India; Growth of Indian Population since 1901 – Population as a constraint or a resource for development; Socio-Cultural factors affecting population growth.

Unit-V: POPULATION CONTROL AND POLICIES

Population Policy: Problems and Perspectives, Population Education, Measures taken for Population Control. Family Planning and Family Welfare Family Planning and Family Welfare ; their concepts, history ; family planning programmes in India; family planning methods; Population Education; Population Policy In India.

References:

A.Bhattacharya (1985): Population problems in India, their Analysis & Mapping.

Agarwal, S.N. (1973): 'India's Population Problem', Tata Mc. Graw Hill, New Delhi.

Asha A. Bhende and Tara Kanithar (2001): Principles of Population studies, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai

Ashish Bose et al (1970): Studies in Demography, University of North Carolina Press.

Bhatia. K. (2004): Populatin Education, Ankur Publication, Ludhiana.

Bogue Donald. J.,(1968):Principals' of Demography, Wiley and sons, New York.

Hans Raj, B.(1999): Fundamentals of Demography, Surjeet Publication, Delhi

Pathak Lalit (1998): Populations Studies '. Rawat Publications, Jaipur.

Srivatsava S (2005): Studies in Demography, Anmol Publications, New Delhi.

Thomlinson. R. (1965): 'Populations Dynamics: Causes & Consequences of World Demographic Change, Random House. New York.

Warren, Thompson S and Lewis, David, T. (1999): Population Problems. Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

Semester – II

Paper – V : SOCIAL ISSUES, POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Understanding Social Issues

- a) **Social Issues:** Illiteracy, Untouchability, Casteism, Communalism, Violence against Women, Child Labour, Bonded Labour, Caste Conflicts, Poverty, Unemployment
- b) **Developmental Issues:**Regional Imbalances, Environmental Degradation, Displacement

2. Understanding Social Policy

- a) Social Policy: Concept, Significance and Implementation
- b) National Policies for Women, Children, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC, Minorities, Aged and Disabled.

3. Social Development Human Development:

- a) Concept of Social Development, its Theories and Modes
- b) Perspectives on Social Development: Rightist, Marxist, Subaltern and Feminist
- c) Approaches and Strategies for Social Development: Growth with Equity, Minimum Needs and Quality of Life.
- d) Concept of Human Development and its Indicators and Models

4. Welfare Schemes

- a) Constitutional Safeguards for SC, ST, OBC, Women, Minorities, Children, Aged and Disabled
- b) National and State Level Welfare Schemes for SC, ST, OBC (BC), Minorities, Aged and Disabled

5. Contemporary Concerns Related to Social and Human Development

- a) Globalization, Human Development, Sustainable Development and Social Work.
- b) Problems of Social and Human Development in India.
- c) Overview of Human Development Reports with special reference to India

References:

- Midgale, James, Social Development, Delhi Sage Publications, 1995.
Titmus Richard M. Social Policy, London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1974.
Sharma, P.N. & Shastri C., Social Planning, Lucknow, Print House (India) 1984.
Singh, R.R., Whither Social Development? New Delhi, ASSWI, 1995.
Bhat K.S. ed, Towards Social Development, Delhi, Rawat Publications, 2008.
SACHS Jeffrey D., The End of Poverty, London, Delhi Penguin Books, 2005.
UNDP, Human Development, Report 2010, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2011.
ICSD, Social Development Issues, Lombard IL, International Consortium for Social Development, 2006, Volume 28, 2006 Number 3.
Sen Amartya, The Idea of Justice, London, Penguin Books, 2009

SEMESTER – II

PAPER : Practicals – II

Practicals for Field work Programme Of PLA & Field work Report (3 Batches)

participatory learning & action (PLA): Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) is a type of qualitative research.

It can be used to gain an in-depth understanding of a community or situation. It is widely used in work involving local communities.

PLA tools provide detailed information about the context in which programs operate, as well as pinpoint opportunities for collaboration with local partners, identify resources available within communities, and provide insights into the benefits and challenges programs may face over the course of their duration.

Participatory Learning and Action is a family of approaches, methods, attitudes, behaviours and relationships,

IT studies Space Related Methods, Time Related Methods, Relationship Related Methods
– Social & Resource Maps, Networking (Connectivity), Time line & Venn Diagrams,
Matrix Scoring & Ranking, Tree diagram etc.

which enable and empower people to share, analyse and enhance their knowledge of their life and conditions, and to plan, act, monitor, evaluate and reflect.

SEMESTER – III

PAPER-I: CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

UNIT-I: Pre-Modernity: Great Chain of Being, Age of Renaissance and Enlightenment – Rene Descartes, Immanuel Kant, Condorcet, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Voltaire, Francis Bacon and Tocqueville.

UNIT-II: The Project of Modernity: Classical theories – Karl Marx, Durkheim, Max Weber, George Simmel Contemporary Theories – Anthony Giddens, Ulrich Beck, George Ritzer, Zygmunt Bauman, Jurgen Habermas.

UNIT-III: Critique of Modernity: New Philosophy of Science – Karl Popper and Thomas Kuhn, Post-structuralism – Deleuze, Jacques Derrida, Michel Foucault and Julia Kristeva

UNIT-IV: Critical Theory: Herbert Marcuse, Theodor Adorno and Horkheimer; Jurgen Habermas – Theory of World, Communicative Action – the Public Sphere; Eric Olin Wright – Sociology of Culture; Benedict Anderson – Imagined Communities; Aloysius - Nations and Nationalism.

UNIT-V: Idea and Condition of Post Modernity: Daniel Bell - Post Industrial Societies and The End of Ideology; Anthony Giddens, Zygmunt Bauman, Baudrillard, Lyotard, Foucault and Derrida on Post-Modernity; Frederic Jameson: Cultural logic of the late Capitalism; Critique of Post-Modernism: Alex Callinicos - Against Post-Modernism

References:

- Adorno, Theodor and Max Horkheimer. Dialectic of Enlightenment
Habermas Philosophical Discourse of Modernity
Harvey, David The Condition of Post-Modernity
Callinicos, Alex Against Post Modernism: A Marxist Critique
Jameson, Fredric Post Modernism or the cultural logic of late Capitalism
Bell, Daniel The coming of post-industrial society
Fukuyama, Francis The End of History and the Last Man
Foucault, Michel Madness and Civilization: Insanity in an Age of Reason

Raymond Geuss	The idea of Critical Theory
David Hald	Introduction to Critical Theory
Lyotard	The Post Modernisation: A Report
David Harvey	The condition of Post Modernity: An Enquiry into the Origins of Cultural Change
Huber, et. Al	Beyond Structuralism and hermeneutics
Edward Skills	Traditions of Sociological Research
Jonathan H. Turner	The Structure of Sociological Theory
Irving M. Zenthin	Rethinking Sociology—A critique on Contemporary Theory
Rob Stones(ed)	Key Sociological Theory
George Ritzer	Sociological Theory
Louis Althusser	For Marx

SEMESTER – III

PAPER – II: INDIAN SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHANGE

UNIT – I: Approaches to the Study of Indian Society:

- Indological / Textual Perspectives: Manu, Ghurye, Louis Dumont
- Structural-Functional Perspective: MN Srinivas, SC Dube
- Marxist Perspective: DP Mukherjee, AR Desai
- Civilizational Perspective: NK Bose, Surajit Sinha
- Subaltern Perspective: Phule, BR Ambedkar, David Hardiman

Ethnic Formation of Indian Society: Indo-Aryans, Dravidians and Aborigines and their contributions to the making of India's Social Structure and Culture – Critical Appraisals. Civilization: Unique Vs. Mosaic Theory of Indian Society.

UNIT – II: Foundation of Indian Social Organization: *Varnashramas* – *Purusharthas* – *Guna* – Karma – Rebirth and their Interpretation in Ancient and Contemporary Context. *Varna* – Caste: Features and Theories of Origin of Caste. Emergence of Jainism and Buddhism – Their Social Base, Philosophers and their Influences on Social Structure and Culture. Economy and Polity of Kautilya – Foundations of Adwaita, Dwaita, Visistadwaita etc. – Jajmani System.

UNIT – III: Advent of Islam and Zoroastrianism: Cultural Syncretism and Emergence of Divergent World-Views and Social Classes - Sufism and Bhakti Movements. Colonial Period: Advent of British and Christianity - Emergence of Modern Structures and Classes - Agrarian Social Structure & Unrest, Land Reforms, Education, Bureaucracy.

UNIT – IV: Dissent, Protest, Reformation - Intellectual Responses: European and Indian Thinkers - Max Muller, Karl Marx, Max Weber - Rajaram Mohan Roy, Dayanada Saraswathi, Vivekananda, Gandhi, Ambedkar, M.N. Roy. Revivalism: Westernization, Sanskritization, Hindutva.

UNIT – V: Post-Colonial Development: Indian Constitution and its Idea of Democracy, Secularism, Egalitarianism – Constitutional Provisions for SC, ST, BC and Women – Planning

and Development. Tensions and Conflicts in India: Linguism, Castesim, Regionalism, Communalism - Social Movements – Globalization and Emerging Trends.

References:

- G.S. Ghurye: Caste and Race in India
M.N. Srinivas: The Dominant Caste and other essays. Oxford University Press.
T.K. Oomen: Indian Sociology
D.D. Kosambi: An Introduction to the Study of Indian History.
Dr. Ram Ahuja: Society in India, Rawat Publishers
Dr. Ram Ahuja: Indian Social System, Rawat Publishers
Irawati KarveYuganta: The end of an epoch
Yogender Singh: Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and emerging, Vistaar Publications.
David Mandelbaum: Society in India, University of California Press

SEMESTER – III

PAPER – III : DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH

UNIT I: Evolution of the concept of Development Management – Concept of Growth with equity, Justice and participation – Human capital formation; Issues of Development – Poverty, Unemployment, Marginalization, Gender discrimination, Caste conflicts, democratization, Social, Economic and Political Empowerment etc.

UNIT II: Participatory Development – Fields of Development: Education, Health, Natural Resource Management, Distribution of Wealth, Training and Skill Development.

UNIT III: Development interventions – Role of State, Community based organizations and NGO's in the Development – Various actors implementing these interventions – Development Administration in India – Corporate Social responsibility (CSR).

UNIT IV: Development Research: Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA); Qualitative research methods like case studies, content analysis and focus group discussions – Quantitative research methods – Tools of Data collection: Questionnaire, Interview schedule.

UNIT V: Proposal writing for Development project – Donor/ Funding agencies – Social work Methods for implementation of Development Projects – Project life cycle and project Documentation – Evaluation of the Development Project outcomes – Project Report writing and case studies writing.

References:

1. Somesh Kumar Methods for Community participation 2002, Vistar Publication 2008, New-Delhi.
2. Britha M Methods for Development – Work and research 1995, Sage Publications.

3. Park Basics of grounded theory, procedures and Techniques.
4. O.R. Krishna Swamy Methodology of research on Social Sciences 1993,
Himalaya Publications, Bombay.
5. D.K. Lal Das Designs of Social Research, Rawat Publishers, Jaipur.
6. Tina Wallace Development and management Rawat publications, Jaipur
7. Stuart Corbridge Development Studies- A Reader ARNOLD Publications,
London

SEMESTER – III
Elective Paper – IV

PAPER – IV (a): Sociology of Marginalized Communities

- UNIT-I** Marginalised and its Socio-economic indices: Poverty relative isolation, deprivation, exploitation, discrimination, educational backwardness inequality, a critical view of the caste system, untouchability: historical and social roots.
- UNIT-II** The social structure and culture of marginalised communities, the status of SC, ST, nomadic castes and tribes and de-notified tribes, mobility, development, identity formation. social
- UNIT-III** Perspectives of Marginalization: Role of Ideology in marginalization; the views of jotirao phule, periyar, Babasaheb Ambedkar. Ram Manohar Lohiya. Social movements among marginalized communities nature and dynamics perspectives on social movements: protest, reform, sub-nationalism, nativism, millenarianism; role of Christian missionaries in social reform movements, role of NGOs
- UNIT-IV** Marginalisation and affirmative action: constitutional provisions: implementation: impact on marginalized communities; limitations, critical review.
- UNIT-V** Marginalisation of Women and sexual division of labour – Economy Reservation for Women – Polity, Religion and culture - Women's nature; Women as repositories of cultural practices and traditions; marriage, dowry and property – Women – law.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Beteile, Andre 1981 : Backward Classes and the new social order
2. Beteile, Andre 1992 : The Backward Classes in contemporary India
3. Gupta, Dipankar, 1992 : Social Stratification, New Delhi

PAPER – IV (b): SOCIOLOGY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND CHANGE

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K. Padmanabhan

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UNIT I: Sociology of Communications – Concept, Definition, Elements of Communication. Approaches to the study of Communications. Importance of Communication–Social basis of Communications & Information Technology–communications, Globalization and Social Change.

UNIT II: Communication Process: Nature, Types and Agencies - Theories of Communication:Models of Communications - Relationship between Society and Communications - Communications in traditional, Developing and Developed Societies.

UNIT III: Folk media – Folk theatre forms in India – Social and Cultural basis of Folk Media–Role of Folk media in Development Process – Possible areas, Integrated use of Traditional Media and Mass Media. Mass Communications: Sociological and Technological Pre-requisites for Mass Communications. Social effects of mass media – Beneficial and Adverse.

UNIT IV: Communication in Social Development: Issues and Perspectives; Communication Pattern in a peasant Society–Freedom, Responsibility and Ethics in Indian Journalism, Traditional Media as Agents of Change. Electronic Media and Planned development. Information Technology- Mass Media and Social Change: Conceptual foundations of information systems, Information Technology for Micro and Macro Planning- Globalization and Cultural invasion from the skies.

References:

- David K. Berlo The Process of Communications
Wilbur Schramm (ed) The Science of Communication
Wilbur Schramm Mass Communication and its effects
B.C. Dube Communication, Innovation and Planned Change in India
Wright Mass Communication – A Social Perspective
Wilbur Schramm Mass Communication
J.P. Leagans Communication Process in Rural Development
Marshall McLuhan Medium is the message
Rao Y.V. Lakshmana Communication and Development
Suresh Chandra Sharma Media Communication & Development
Srinivas R. Malkote Communication for Development in the
Third World – Theory and Practice
N. Vijaya The Role of Traditional Folk Media in Rural India

S. R. Mehta (ed) Communication and Development Issues and Perspectives
Majumdar, D.N. Caste & Communication in an Indian Village
E.M. Rogers Diffusion of Innovations

SEMESTER –III

ELECTIVE PAPERS-V

PAPER – V (a): CIVIL SOCIETY, NGO'S AND DEVELOPMENT

UNIT I: Historical location of the idea of development. End of colonialism, rise of nationalism in the Third World Societies (Developing Societies) State and

economic development.

UNIT II: State and modernization: III world societies – economic development – state; limitation of the state; state-role of civil society – social forces – their interaction.

UNIT III: Civil society and development: the role of social forces – co-operatives, workers, farmers, middle class, castes, tribes, women: identities and cultures; their role in social organization and their response to formation of the development policies in India.

UNIT IV: Retreat of State and the rise of civil society initiatives – voluntarism, voluntary sector – NGO's QUANGO. Advent of global non-states actors in development. A critical appraisal of State, Civil society and NGOs and development – including victims of development. Case studies from different states of India.

References:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Preston | Development Theory |
| Rapley | Understanding Development |
| A. Brown | Approaches to Development; sustainable |
| development Systems Approach | |
| Cecil Jackson Ruth Pearson | Feminist vision of development: gender |
| analysis and policy. | |
| Terence Byres | The state and Development: women, poverty and Politics |
| | An approach development of Biotechnology |
| Mila Avramonic | Development in the third world from policy |
| economics and implications for the third world | |
| Kempa Ronald hope | The development practitioners – handbook |
| Failure to policy reform. | Challenging the professions frontiers for rural |
| Allan Kaydan | development. |
| Robert Chambers | Colm Heys The rise fall of Development theory. |
| development. | Paul Patrick Streeton Thinking about development. |
| | Corfridge S. Development studies. |
| Crush, J. (ed) | Power of Development |
| Harrison D. | The sociology of modernization and |
| development | |
| Kiely | Sociology and development: the impasse |
| and beyond | |

Paper – V (b): GENDER AND SOCIETY

1. **Gender in Sociological Analysis**
 - a) Gender as Social Construction
 - b) Approaches to the Study of Gender
 - c) Models of Gendered Socialization
 - d) Cultural Symbolism and Gender Roles
2. **Theories and Perspectives of Feminism**
 - a) Liberal Feminism
 - b) Marxist / Radical Feminism
 - c) Socialist Feminism
 - d) Post-Modern Feminism
3. **Social Structure and Gender Inequality, Gender and Development**
 - a) Patriarchy and Matriarchy
 - b) Division of Labour: Production and Reproduction
 - c) Family, Work and Property
 - d) Gender and Development :
 - a) Indicators of Women Status: Demographic, Social, Economic, Educational and Workforce
 - b) Women Empowerment in India: Schemes, Policies, Strategies and Programmes
 - c) Voluntary Sector and Women Development
4. **The Politics of Gender**
 - a) Women's Movements in Pre-Independence and Post-Independence India
 - b) Current Women's Movements
 - c) Displacement and Eco-Feminism
 - d) Women Reservation as Socio-Political Issue

REFERENCES:

- Rajesh Makol (2018): Gender School and Society, Rajesh Makol Publishers
 S. Duncan & Rosalind Edwards (1997): Single Mothers in International Context, Routledge
 Sally Hines & Tam Sanger (2010): Transgender Identities: Towards a Social Analysis of Gender Diversity, Routledge
 Judith Butler (2018): Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity, Tantor Audio
 Linda Babcock (2012): Women Don't Ask: Negotiation and the Gender Divide, Audible Studios
 Christina Hoff Sommers (1995): Who Stole Feminism?: How Women Have Betrayed Women, Simon & Schuster Publications
 Camille Paglia (2018): Free Women, Free Men: Sex, Gender, Feminism, Canongate Canons

SEMESTER- III
 Practicals-III (2 BATCHES)

Field Work Research Practicals
Questionnaire or Interview Schedule
PRACTICALS objectives:

1. Studying the Community setting in detail and developing an in-depth understanding of the field. And reporting their study in the form of a special report (Content of the Report is specified elsewhere).
2. Identify the problem, study, assess and develop intervention strategies for all the cases and execute the plan of intervention.
3. Practicing of field work conducted in the Society at least with 35 to 50 (Children, Women, Youth, Adults, or Occupational group, etc) involving its steps and principles.
4. Working with the community by organizing them on any issue/problem confronting the community.
5. Making a minor research study on any specific problem and submitting the report as part of field work.
6. Organizing at least 3 special programmes, (action programmes) by the team of students with clear division of work among themselves to meet the felt needs of the community or commemorating some International and National Days.
7. Visiting the communities having relevance to their resources for their clientele and promoting interaction between the agency and the community – such as MCH/NGO's, other Government departments etc.(with the prior permission of Faculty Supervisor.).
8. Training part in the programmes, seminars, work shops, etc. related to community work for the enrichment of knowledge. (With the prior permission of the Faculty supervisor.)

SEMESTER – IV

PAPER – I: SOCIOLOGY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

UNIT I: The concept of Environment and Society, Environmental Sociology: Issues and theoretical approaches. Risley E. Dunlop and Frederick M. Buttel approaches. Human Ecology to Eco-Sociology. Global Environmentalism – Apopular concern

UNIT II: The interface between Technology, nature and society. Environmental Policy - Environmental law and legislation – Pollution Monitoring and Control

UNIT III: Environmental Movements: Chipko Movement, Appiko Movement; Narmada Bachao Andolan; The Bhopal Gas Tragedy; Women and Environment, Eco feminism The role of NGO's in Environmental Movements.

UNIT IV: Sustainable Development: A Sociologist's view of the Definition, origin

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and implications of the concept. Environmental Management. Conserving for the future operationalising the sustainable development process. Natural Resource Management – Self – reliance, appropriate technology, Institution building, Water management, participatory development.

UNIT V: The Environmental Problems: Environmental awareness. Environmental Education and information, Stratification and Environmental issues. Air Pollution, water pollution, Noise pollution, Ozone Depletion, deforestation, population pressures.

References:

- Chaurasia Dr. B.P. (1992) Environmental Pollution Perception and Awareness
R. N. Trivedi. Environment Problems Prospects
Sastri. Introduction to Environment
R.M. Dubey (1992). Population Environment and Regional Planning
Buttel, F. H. and Peter J Environmental Sociology and Global Environmental
Change' Society Natural Resources – 5:211-30
S. N. Pawar & R. B. Patil Sociology of Environment, Woman & Development.
Chipko Movement
Thomas Y. Crowell Man in Environment . An introduction to Sociology
Gautam Sharma Environment Man & Nature.
Dubos The Crisis of Man in his Environment
Denkelman Women & Environment in the Third Words
Gadgil, Madhav &
Ramchandra Ecological Conflict & Environmental Movements in
India
Chipko & Appico
John A. Hannigan Environmental Sociology
Kanchan Chopra Gopal K.
Kadekodi Operationalising Sustainable Development.

SEMESTER-IV

PAPER –II: SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

1. **Social Anthropology** - Definition, Meaning, and Scope of Anthropology. Relationship of Anthropology with Sociology and its Branches - Meaning and Definition of Tribes - Characteristics of Tribal Society, Distribution of Tribes in India – Geographical, Racial, Language
2. **Culture**
 - a. Concept, Definition and Characteristic of culture

- b. Cultural Traits, Ethos and Cultural Processes: Fission, Diffusion, Acculturation, Enculturation, Assimilation.
- c. Cultural Theories: British, American and Chicago School of thoughts - Tylor, Malinowski and Benedict on culture.

3. Social Institutions

- a. Family and Marriage: Definitions, Characteristics and Typologies
- b. Kinship: Structure, Types and Usages.
- c. Clan, Moiety, Pharty, Lineage, Descent & Alliance

4. Tribal Economy, Polity and Religion

- a. Characteristics and Forms of Tribal Economy: Formalist, Substantivist and Market Exchange
- b. Tribal Religion: Animism, Animatism, Totemism, Naturism, Shamanism, Structural-Functionalism - Functions of Religion
- c. Religion and Magic: James Frazer, Raymond Firth

5. Tribal Problems, Law and Justice

- a. Tribal Law and Justice
- b. Exploitation of Tribes
- c. Land alienation and Displacement
- d. Problems of Health and Nutrition
- e. Constitutional Provisions for Scheduled Tribes
- f. Tribal Development in India

References:

Levis Strauss

Michael Bantom(Ed)

Ruth Benedict

Lewis

Raymond Firth (Ed)

Raymond Firth (Ed)

Herskovits

Radcliffe Brown & Derylle Forde

Radcliffe Brown

Radcliffe Brown

Malinoswsky

Kluckan

Levis-Straus

Sops of Social Anthropology

The Relevance of Models for Social Anthropology

Patterns of Culture

History of Ethnological Theory

Themes in Economic Anthropology

Primitive Polynesian Economy

Economic Anthropology

African Systems of Kinship of Marriage

The Andaman Islands

Method in Social Anthropology

Argonauts of Western Pacific

Politics, Law and Ritual and Tribal Society

Structural Anthropology

SEMESTER- IV

PAPER - III : SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

UNIT-I : Sociology of Health - Definition and scope - Health Education - Definition - Objectives of health education - Principles of Health Education, Adoption of new ideas and

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Perspectives – Communication in Health education – practice of health education – Health education and general public – Concepts of public health – History of public health in India.

UNIT – II: Concept of Community Health – Changing concepts – Physical, Mental, Social and Positive health – Ecology of health – Determinants of health – health and welfare – Indicators of health – Changing concepts of primary health care.

UNIT-III: Health services – concept – objectives – Nutrition and health – Social aspects of nutrition – Malnutrition and Diseases – Occupation and Health Hazards. Preventive measures – environmental sanitation – measures for women and children communicable diseases – HIV/AIDS – Preventive methods.

UNIT- IV: Health care services – Health care systems – Indigenous system of medicine – ayurveda – Unani homeopathy – Public sector – rural health scheme – health insurance scheme – corporate Hospitals and health services – Health Programmes in India – Health for all – National Strategy in India. Health planning and Management – Health care Management methods and techniques – National health policy – Bhole committee – Mukherjee committee – Kartar singh committee – planning committee.

References:

1. Simon & Wolf Social science Medicine
2. Benjamin Paul (Ed.) Health culture and Community Handbook of Medical Sociology
3. Howard E. Freeman (Ed.)
4. Iyle Saunders Cultural differences in Medical care
5. E. Garley Jace Patients Physicians and Illness
6. Dorrism Apple Sociological Studies in Health and Sickness
7. P. Vijaylakshmi Reddy Medicine and Society
8. Venkatratnam Medial Sociology in Indian Setting
9. J.E. Park & K. Park Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine

SEMESTER – ELECTIVE PAPER -IV
Paper – IV (a): Science, Technology and Society

UNIT I: Sociology of Science – Historical and social context of scientific knowledge – Technology, Society and Historical Change – Social Consequences of Technology – Social context and the Dynamics of Technological Change.

UNIT II: Methods in Science : Inductivism and Falsification. Sociological Perspectives on Scientific practice : Marx, Durkheim, Mannheim & Merton.

UNIT III: Thomas Kuhn's, Paradigm of Science, Scientific Community and growth of Scientific Knowledge – Ben David institutional perspective, post Kohnian Sociology of Science, Diane Krane's Communication and international Model – Notion of Techno-Science.

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UNIT IV: The information Technology paradigm – Network Societies – Online Communities – Impact of Information Technology on Society – information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Development, Bio Technology, Society and Sustainable Development – Nano Technology, Development and Social Change.

UNIT V: Approaches to the environment and sustainable development – Human ecological approach, POET model; political economy approach; A consideration of Dominant development perspectives and their critiques – Science policy in India.

References:

1. Blalock H.M. 1987
2. Kerlinger F.N. 1995
3. Yadava S & Yadav K.N.
4. Gupta S.P.
5. Jahoda, Deautsch & Cook
6. Pauline V. Young
7. Krishna Swamy
8. B.N. Ghosh
9. Bernard Philips
10. Paul Lazarsfeld

Social Statistics
Foundations of Behavior Research
Statistical analysis for Social Sciences
Statistical Methods
Research Methods in Social Relations
Scientific Social Survey and Research
Social Research and Surveys
Social Research and Scientific Methods
Strategy for Social Research
The language of Social Research

SEMESTER – IV

PAPER – IV(b) : SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

UNIT I: Meaning and definition of Social Movements, Types of Movements: Reform, Radical Movements, Sectarian, Regional Revival, Environmental and Women's Movements

UNIT II: Reform Movements: Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Anti Sati, Widow remarriage, Abolition of Child Marriage, Social justice Movements; Karite Ambed Movement – Dalit and Self Respect Movements SNDP Movement

UNIT III: Radical/ Revolutionary Movements
Telangana Armed Struggle, Naxalite Movement, Peasant Movements
New Farmer's Movements (Shetkari Tikhait) Bharatiya Kissan
Sammelan

UNIT IV: Regional Movements – DMK, Shiva Sena, Jharkand, Telangana, Environmental and Women's Movements – Chipko, Narmada Bachao Movement, Anti Arrack Movement, Impact of Social Movements on Social Policy

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A.R. Desai
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P. Sundarayya
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Sociology in India
Dhanagare, D.N.
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Region" in S.A. V. Sharma (ed) Political Economy of
India
M. S. A. Rao
Banks, J. A.
Choudhari Sakhbir
Malik, S.C.
Sri Narayana Guru
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M.K. Gandhi

Moderates and extremity in Nationalist Movement
Social Background of Indian Nationalism
Social Movements: An Introduction to Political Sociology
An Interpretation and History of the Nationalist

Caste in Indian Politics
Modern Religions Movements in India
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"Peasants and Revolutions" in A. R. Desai (ed), Rural

Peasant Movement in India
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"Peasant Movements and Organisation in Telangana
Region" in S.A. V. Sharma (ed) Political Economy of

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The Sociology of Social Movements
Peasants and Workers Movements in India 1905-1929
Dissent Protest and Reforms in Indian Civilization
S. N. D. P. Movement
The Untouchables: Who were they and why they
Became untouchable.
What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables
The emancipation of untouchables

Paper – IV (c): POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

1. **Introduction to Political Science**
 - a) Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Sociology
 - b) Approaches to the Study of Politics
 - c) Political Systems and Other Social Systems
2. **Some Basic Concepts**
 - a) Power and Authority
 - b) Consensus and Conflict
 - c) Elites and Masses
 - d) State and Stateless Societies
3. **State and Society**
 - a) State and the Power, Class Structure, Hegemony
 - b) Civil Society, Welfare State, Nation-State
 - c) State and Society under capitalism and Socialism
 - d) Power, Institutional Autonomy and State Control
 - e) Ideology and Consensus

4. Voting Behaviour

- a) Political Parties, Ideology and Voting Behaviour
- b) Patterns and Factors of Voting Behaviour
- c) Impact of Caste, Class, Ethnicity, Religion and Region in Electioneering

5. Local Structures of Power

- a) Varieties of Local Power Structure
- b) Panchayat Raj System and Decentralization of power
- c) Political Reservations, Participation of Weaker Sections in Politics and Social Change

References:

- A. Ashraf (1983): Political Sociology: A New Grammar of Politics, Universities Press
Keith Faulks (2011): Political Sociology: A Critical Introduction, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
Pradip Basu (2015): Political Sociology, Setu Prakashani, Kolkata
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Roy Shefali (2014): Society and Politics in India Understanding Political Sociology, PHI
Anand Kumar (2013): Readings in Indian Sociology - Political Sociology of India, Sage, Delhi
Samir Dasgupta (2011): Political Sociology, Pearson Education India, Delhi
- SEMESTER- IV: ELECTIVE PAPER -V**
PAPER – V(a) : Project Report

MA Project Guidelines

The MA Project is an applied study that gives students the opportunity to use sociological research to inform an organizational or policy related problem.

Although projects vary in scope, research activities, and strategies for research application, all candidates should include as part of the project write-up a comprehensive report paper that states a research problem, offers background information about the problem (literature review), details the project's research design in a method's section, reports on the empirical research and data analysis that inform the problem, and concludes with practical recommendations to begin to solve the problem.

Further, the proposed project must have a concrete deliverable that can be used by practitioners in the area or field of study.

Section I. Structure of Paper:

1. Introduction/Statement of the Problem
 2. Literature Review/Background Information about the Problem and/or Program
 3. Research Methodology
 4. Findings that Inform the Problem
 5. Implications/Recommendations for Practice
- References

SEMESTER – IV , ELECTIVE PAPER – V

PAPER – V (b): THEORY AND PRACTICE OF SOCIAL WORK (Intra disciplinary)

- UNIT I:** Social Work Profession, Philosophy and Ideology: Concept of Social Welfare, Social Service and Social Work, Religious Philanthropic, Rationalistic humanistic and modern philosophical base of Social Work. Objectives and Goals of Social Work Service: Development and Remedial.
- UNIT II:** Historical Development of Social Work in India: Voluntary Action and Role of Voluntary Organisations in India. Voluntary Action, Social Change and Development.
- UNIT III:** Emergence and Development of Social Work as a Profession. Basic Principles, Values, Ethics and functions of Professional Social Work. Sociology and Social Work for Social Development and Social Welfare.
- UNIT IV:** Fields of Social Work Practice: Family and Child Welfare, Medical and Psychiatric Social Work, Correctional Social Work, Rural, Urban and Tribal Community Development. Research Process and Nature of Social Work Research. Objectives, Nature, Scope and Process of Social Work Research. Role of Research in Social Work Practice. Social Work Research and Social Reconstruction.

References:

- Friedlander W. A. Concepts and Methods of Social Work
Prentice Hall Eaglewood
- Wadia: History and Philosophy of Social Work
Allied Publishers Bombay.
- Polansky N. A. (Ed): Social Work Research
University of Chicago, Chicago.

PAPER – V (c): CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

(Inter-disciplinary)

UNIT – I: Conceptual approaches to crime – legal, behavioural and sociological; Deviance, Crime and Delinquency, Types of Crime.

UNIT – II: Perspectives on Crime Causation – Clinical, Positivist, Psychological, Sociological, Geographical

UNIT - III: Changing profile of crime and criminals – Organized Crime, Crime Against women, children, Cyber Crimes, Corruption, White Collar Crime; Changing socio-economic profile of criminals in India

UNIT – IV: Punishment – its types and theories, Futility and Cost of Punishment; Correction and its forms – Significance of Correction, Prison based and Community based - Open air prison. Victimology, Role of victims in crime, compensation to victim; Forensic Science and its usage, Forensic biology, DNA, Finger Prints Technology in the identification of offender.

References:

- Clinard Social Deviance
Ram Ahinya Criminology
Akeess Ronald L Deviant Behaviour: A social learning approach
Wedsworth, Belmont, LA
Robert D Crutchfield At all readings: Crime Pime Forge Press, New Delhi

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 Gottfredson, MichelR and A General theory of crime standard University,
 Palo Alto, Travis Hirschi CADaly, Kalkled 'Gender crime and punishment' Yale
 University press, New Haven,
 CT Richard Quinney 'Class, State a Crime' Longman publishing, New York
 Howard Becker Outsiders: Studies in the Sociology of Deviance, The free press, New
 York
 M. Wolfgang and The subcultures of violence,
 F. Ferracuti Tavistock publishers, London

SEMESTER- IV:

PAPER – VI: Seminar

How to write a sociology analysis paper?

Writing Sociology Papers

1. Select a topic early. ...
2. Give yourself adequate time to do the research. ...
3. Work from an outline. ...
4. Stick to the point. ...
5. Make more than one draft. ...
6. Proofread the final copy, correcting any typographical errors.

Singh

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