

## B.A. Semester I

### Title of the Course: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Course Category: Core

Course Code: SOB-151

Contact Periods per week: 4L + 1T

Credits: 4

Marks: 100

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessionals, Assignment/Coursework etc.; and 70% End Semester Exam of two and a half hours..

#### Course Objectives:

This course aims at introducing sociology as a discipline by looking at its origins and development and the way it is different from and related to other social sciences. By means of an informed engagement with basic concepts and processes, the course is an attempt at familiarizing the students with the essentials of the discipline.

#### Course Outcomes:

The major outcomes of this course, at the end of the semester are expected to be as follows:

- Enhanced understanding of the nature, emergence of sociology and its relationships with other social sciences.
- Enriched knowledge about the basic sociological concepts and social processes.
- Refined capability to define and distinguish between different sociological concepts and processes.
- Developed attitude of assessing society and the changes within it objectively.

#### UNIT-I ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

- 1.1 Definition and Nature of Sociology.
- 1.2 Sociology and its relationship with other Social Sciences (i) Economics (ii) Political Science (iii) History (iv) Social Anthropology (v) Psychology.
- 1.3 Emergence of Sociology: Industrial Revolution.
- 1.4 Emergence of Sociology: French Revolution.

#### UNIT-II SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS

- 2.1 Society, Community, Institution, and Association.
- 2.2 Social Group and its types (Primary Group, Reference Group, In Group and Out Group).
- 2.3 Culture: Material culture, Non-material culture and Cultural lag.
- 2.4 Social Structure, Role and Status.

#### UNIT-III SOCIAL PROCESSES

- 3.1 Socialization: Agencies and Types
- 3.2 Social Control: Types and Means
- 3.3 Social Stratification and its forms
- 3.4 Cooperation and social conflict

#### RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Alex Inkles, *What is Sociology? An Introduction to the Discipline and Profession*, 1982, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
2. T.B. Bottomore, *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*, 1971, New Delhi: Blackie & Sons (India) Ltd.
3. H.M. Johnson, *Sociology: An Introduction*, 1960, New York: Boston.

4. R.M. MacIver & C.H. Page, *Society: An Introductory Analysis*, 1981, Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd.
5. P. Gisbert, 2010, *Fundamentals of Sociology*, New Delhi: Orient BlackSwan.
6. F. Abraham, 2006, *Contemporary Sociology: An Introduction to Concepts and Theories*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
7. M. Haralambos and R. M. Heald, 2015, *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

## B. A. Semester I

**Title of the Course: SOCIETY IN INDIA- I**

**Course Category: Core**

**Course Code: SOB152**

**Contact Periods per week: 2L**

**Credits: 2**

**Marks: 100**

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessionals, Assignment/Coursework etc.; and 70% End Semester Exam of two and a half hours.

### **Course Objectives:**

This course aims at familiarizing students with the nature of Indian society. It seeks to develop in the students the sociological knowledge and skills that will enable them to think critically and imaginatively about Indian society and social issues.

### **Course Outcomes:**

Major outcomes of this course, at the end of the semester are expected to be:

- Enhanced understanding about the social institutions i.e. family, kinship and marriage in India.
- Enhancement in the understanding of structure and operation of caste system in India.
- Increased ability to explore the roots of caste structure and its impact on Indian society.
- Promotion in the skill to analyze the caste mobility through various processes.

### **UNIT-I FAMILY, KINSHIP AND MARRIAGE**

- 1.1 Joint Family- Structure and Change
- 1.2 Kinship System
- 1.3 Marriage: Meaning and Types
- 1.4 Marriage among Hindus and Muslims

### **UNIT-II CASTE SYSTEM IN INDIA**

- 2.1 Varna and Caste System
- 2.2 The concept of Dominant Caste
- 2.3 Caste Mobility through Sankritization
- 2.4 Changes in the Caste System

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS:**

1. Ahmad, Imtiaz (1976) *Family, Kinship and Marriage Among Muslims in India*, Manohar, New Delhi.
2. Beteille, Andre (1965) *Caste, Class and Power*, University of California Press, Berkeley.
3. Dube, S.C. (1990) *Indian Society*, National Book Trust, New Delhi.
4. Ghurye, G.S. (1945) *Caste and Race in India*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
5. Hutton, J.H. (1955) *Caste in India*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
6. Majumdar, D.N. & Madan, T.N. (1986) *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*, National Publishing House, New Delhi.
7. Mandelbaum, David. G. (1972) *Society in India*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
8. Oommen, T.K. (1970) "The Concept of Dominant Caste: Some Queries" in *Contributions to Indian Sociology*, Vol. 4 New Series.
9. Shah, A.M. (1964) "Basic Terms and the Concepts in the Study of Family in India" in *Economic and Social History Review*, Vol. 1.
10. Singh, Yogendra (1973) *Modernization of Indian Tradition*, Thomson Press, Faridabad.

11. Srinivas, M.N. (1962) *Caste in Modern India and Other Essays*, Asia Publishing House, New Delhi
12. ----- (1969) *India: Social Structure*, Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Delhi.
13. ----- (1968) "Mobility in the Caste System" in Milton Singer & Bernard Cohn (eds.) *Structure and Change in Indian Society*, Aldine, Aldine Publishing company, Chicago.
14. ----- (1966) *Social Change in Modern India*, California University Press, Berkeley.

## B. A. Semester II

**Title of the Course: SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND CHANGE**

**Course Category: Core**

**Course Code: SOB251**

**Contact Periods per week: 4 L**

**Credits: 4**

**Marks :100**

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessional, Assignment/Coursework etc.; and 70% End Semester Exam of two and a half hours.

**Course Objectives:** The endeavor of the course is to provide theoretical understanding of basic social institutions and the functioning of these institutions. It also intends to make students able to understand underlying factors of social change as well as the impact of change in society. It will also help to develop comprehensive understanding of social organization and disorganization

**Course Outcomes:** Major outcomes of this course, at the end of the semester are expected to be as follows:

- Conceptual clarity and comprehensive understanding of social institutions and change.
- Development in the sociological understanding of the factors of social change.
- Enhancement in the capability to critically appraise positive and negative impact of social change.
- Expansion in the understanding that how society moves from state of organization to disorganization.
- Development of analytical attitude to look into the social problems.

### **UNIT-I SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

- 1.1 Family and Kinship
- 1.2 Marriage
- 1.3 State and Bureaucracy
- 1.4 Magic and Religion

### **UNIT- II SOCIAL CHANGE**

- 2.1 Evolutionism
- 2.2 Diffusionism
- 2.3 Factors of Social Change
- 2.4 Globalization and social Change

### **UNIT- III SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION**

- 3.1 Concept of Social Organization and Disorganization
- 3.2 Forms of Social Disorganization
- 3.3 Social Structure and Deviance (R K Merton)
- 3.4 Cultural Lag Theory of Disorganization (Ogburn)

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS:**

1. T.B.Bottomore, 1971, *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*, New Delhi: Blackie & Sons (India) Ltd.
2. H. M. Johnson, 1960, *Sociology: An Introduction*, New York: Boston.
3. R. M. MacIver & C. H. Page, *Society: An Introductory Analysis*, Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd.
4. M. N. Srinivas, 1984, *Social Change in Modern India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
5. K. L. Sharma, 2007, *Indian Social Structure and Change*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
6. Yogendra Singh, 1999, *Modernization of Indian Tradition*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

7. M. A. Elliott & F. E. Merrill, 1950, *Social Disorganisation*, New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers.
8. F. Abraham, 2006, *Contemporary Sociology: An Introduction to Concepts and Theories*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
9. M. Haralambos and R. M. Heald, 2015, *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

## B. A. Semester II

**Title of the Course: SOCIETY IN INDIA-II**

**Course Category: Core**

**Course Code: SOB252**

**Contact Periods per week: 2L**

**Credits: 2**

**Marks 100**

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessional, Assignment/Coursework etc.; and 70% End Semester Exam of two and a half hours.

**Course Objectives:** This course aims at familiarizing students about Indian society. It contains two units. The first unit provides contents on the villages and cities of Indian society. The second unit provides contents on modern Social Institutions and change.

### **Course Outcomes:**

- Students are expected to understand the specific features of village and cities.
- Student becomes familiar with different social institutions.
- Students supposed to understand legal system, education, secularization and change.
- Students would be able to grasp the nature of Indian Society and reflect upon its various aspects.

### **UNIT-1 VILLAGES AND CITIES IN INDIA**

- 1.1 Village and City: Specific features
- 1.2 The Institution of Jajmani System
- 1.3 Panchayati Raj Institutions
- 1.4 Urban Local Bodies

### **UNIT-II MODERN INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL CHANGE**

- 2.1 Legal System and change
- 2.2 Education and change
- 2.3 Secularization and change
- 2.4 Social Justice and Protective Discrimination

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS:**

1. Ahuja, Ram. (1993). *Indian Social System*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
2. Atal, Yogesh. (2006). *Changing Indian Society*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
3. Bergel, E. E. (1955). *Urban Sociology*. New York: McGraw Hill Book Co.
4. Bose, Ashish. (1974). "Six decades of Urbanization in India, in *Urban Sociology in India* (ed.) M. S. A. Rao. Hyderabad: Orient Longman Ltd.
5. Desai, A. R. (1969). *Rural Sociology in India*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
6. Rao, M. S. A. (1974). "Traditional Urbanism and Urbanization" in *Urban Sociology in India* (ed.) M.S.A Rao. Hyderabad: Orient Longman Ltd.
7. Singh, Yogendra. (1973). *Modernization of Indian Tradition*. Faridabad: Thomson Press.

## B. A. Semester III

**Title of the Course: CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT**

**Course Category: Core**

**Course Code: SOB 351**

**Contact Periods per week: 4L  
100**

**Credits: 4**

**Marks**

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessional, Assignment/Coursework etc.; and 70% End Semester Exam of two and a half hours.

**Course Objectives:** The course will examine major works of classical sociological theorists. It begins with a review of the founding fathers of Sociological Theory such as Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and Karl Marx. The principal objective of the course is to understand various theoretical perspectives and use them as tools of critical analysis.

**Course Outcomes:** Upon successful completion of this course, students will have the knowledge and skills to:

1. Understand the historical context within which sociological theories/ideas have developed.
2. Compare and contrast major classical social theories
3. Analyse and interpret complex sociological theories
4. Communicate this analysis both orally and in writing.

### **UNIT I - EMILE DURKHEIM**

- 1.1 Social Fact
- 1.2 Division of Labour
- 1.3 Suicide

### **UNIT II - MAX WEBER**

- 2.1 Ideal Types
- 2.2 Social Action and Authority
- 2.3 Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism

### **UNIT III - KARL MARX**

- 3.1 Historical Materialism
- 3.2 Class Conflict
- 3.3 Alienation

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS:**

1. Haralambos, M. and M. Holborn (2000) Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, London: Harper Collins.
2. Ritzer, G. & D. J. Goodman (2003) Sociological Theory, Noida: India McGraw Hill.
3. Ritzer, G. (1996) Classical Sociological Theory, Noida: India McGraw Hill.
4. Ritzer, G. (1998) Contemporary Sociological Theory, New York: A. A. Knopf.
5. Lemert, C. (ed.) (2004) Social Theory: The Multicultural and Classic Readings, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.



6. Abraham, M. F. (2010) *Contemporary Sociology: An Introduction to Concepts and Theory*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
7. Lewis, Coser (1996) *Masters of Sociological Thought*, New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
8. Aron, R. (1982) *Main Currents in Sociological Thought*, New York: Penguin Books.
9. Ashley, D. and D. M. Orenstein, D.M. (2005) *Sociological Theory*, New Delhi: Pearson Education.

## B. A. Semester III

**Title of the Course: METHODOLOGY IN SOCIAL RESEARCH**

**Course Category: Core**

**Course Code: SOB352**

**Contact Periods per week: 2L**

**Credits: 2**

**Marks: 100**

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessionals, Assignment/Coursework etc and 70% End Semester Exam of two and half hours.

**Course Objectives:** The purpose of this course is to sensitize the undergraduate students in relation to the basic concerns in social research around its nature, meaning and objectives.

**Course Outcomes:** After the completion of this course, the students shall be able:

- To grasp the nature and objectives of social research.
- To formulate the research problem.
- To develop the understanding of application of research methods/tools in fieldwork.
- To design the overall process of social research.

### UNIT-I CONCERNS IN SOCIAL RESEARCH

- 1.1 Nature of Social Research: Meaning, Objectives, Characteristics
- 1.2 Problem of Objectivity in Social Research
- 1.3 The Research Process
- 1.4 Hypothesis: Meaning, Need and Formulation

### UNIT-II METHODS/TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION

- 2.1 Observation
- 2.2 Schedule and Questionnaire
- 2.3 Interview
- 2.4 Case Study

### RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Abdul Matin, 2004, *Research Methods, Statistics, IT and e-Methods*, New Delhi: Icon Publications.
2. Young, P. V., 2003, *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*, New Delhi: PHI Learning.
3. Chapin, Francis Stuart, 1974, *Experimental Designs in Sociological Research*, New York: Greenwood Press Pub.
4. Blaikie, Norman, 2000, *Designing Social Research: The Logic of Anticipation*. Maiden, MA: Polity Press.
5. Cohen M. R. & Ernest Negal, 1998, *An Introduction to Logic and Scientific Methods*, Delhi: Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
6. Goode, W. J. & Paul K. Hatt, 2006, *Methods in Social Research*, New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
7. Bhandarkar, P. L. and T. S. Wilkinson, 2010, *Methodology and Techniques of Social Research*, Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House.

## B. A. Semester IV

**Title of the Course: SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT (FOR HONOURS AND SUBSIDIARY STUDENTS)**

**Course Category: Core**

**Course Code: SOB451**

**Contact Periods per week: 4L**

**Credits: 4**

**Marks 100**

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessionals, Assignment/Coursework etc.; and 70% End Semester Exam of two and a half hours.

**Course Objectives:** The course will examine major works of classical sociological theorists. It begins with a review of the forefathers of Sociological Theory such as Auguste Comte, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber. The major objective of the course is to understand the various theoretical perspectives and use them as tools of critical analysis. Further, it also aims to provide a historical context within which Sociological theories/ideas have developed to develop critical thinking and evaluation of Sociological theory, to discuss the complexity of social systems, to teach students how to interpret and use social science data and to analyze contemporary society and social issues through the application of Sociological perspective.

**Course Outcome:** Upon successful completion of this course, students will have the knowledge and skills to:

1. Examine major works of classical sociological theorists.
2. Use the theoretical perspectives as tools of critical analysis.
3. Analyse contemporary societies and social issues through the application of sociological perspective.
4. Communicate this analysis both orally and in writing.

### **UNIT – 1 AUGUST COMTE**

- 1.1 Law of Three Stages
- 1.2 Social Statics and Dynamics

### **HERBERT SPENCER**

- 1.3 Social Evolution
- 1.4 Functionalism

### **UNIT – II MALINOWSKI, R. BROWN and R.K. MERTON**

- 2.1 Malinowski – Functionalism
- 2.2 R. Brown – Functionalism
- 2.3 R.K. Merton – Postulates of Functionalism,
- 2.4 R.K. Merton -Latent and Manifest Functions

### **UNIT – III TALCOTT PARSONS**

- 3.1 Social Action
- 3.2 Social System
- 3.3 Pattern Variables
- 3.4 Equilibrium and Change

## REFERENCES

1. Harlombos M., Hollborn, M. & Robin Heald, R. (2000) *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*, Harper Collin, London.
2. Ritzer, G. & Goodman, D.J. (2003) *Sociological Theory*, Megraw Hills, India
3. Ritzer, G. (1996) *Classical Sociological Theory*, Megraw Hills, India
4. Ritzer, G. & Knopf, A.A. (1998) *Contemporary Sociological Theory*, New York
5. Lemert, C. (2004) ed. *Social Theory: The Multicultural and Classic Readings*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur.
6. Abraham, M.F. (2010) *Contemporary Sociology: An Introduction to Concepts and Theory*, Oxford, New Delhi.
7. Coser, L.A. (1996) *Masters of Sociological Thought*, Rawat Publication, New Delhi
8. Aron, R. (1982) *Main Currents in Sociological Thorught*, Penguin Books, U.S.
9. Ashley, D. & Orenstein, D.M. (2005) *Sociological Theory*, Pearson Education, New Delhi.

## B. A. Semester IV

**Title of the Course: STATISTICS, SAMPLING AND PRESENTATION OF DATA  
(FOR HONOURS AND SUBSIDIARY STUDENTS)**

**Course Category: Core**

**Course Code: SOB452**

**Contact Periods per week: 2L**

**Credits: 2**

**Marks 100**

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessionals, Assignment/Coursework etc.; and 70% End Semester Exam of two and half hours.

**Course Objectives:** The objectives of this course are to expose the undergraduate students to the application of statistics and sampling in social research. It makes them familiar about the statistics and its relevance in social research

**Course Outcomes:** After the completion of this course, the students shall be able:

- To understand the basics of statistics and sampling in social research.
- To analyze the statistical data collection and graphical presentation.
- To develop analytical and critical research ability.
- To compare the statistical figures and their interpretations.

### **UNIT-I STATISTICS & SAMPLING**

- 1.1 Statistics in Social Research: Meaning and Definition
- 1.2 Sampling: Meaning, Need and Importance
- 1.3 Probability Sampling
- 1.4 Non-Probability Sampling

### **UNIT-II STATISTICAL PRESENTATION & CALCULATION OF DATA**

- 2.1 Statistical Presentation of Data: Classification and Tabulation
- 2.2 Measures of Central Tendency: Mean
- 2.3 Median
- 2.4 Mode

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS:**

1. Abdul Matin, *Research Methods, Statistics, IT and e-Methods*. New Delhi: Icon Publications.
2. Goode & Hatt, *Methods in Social Research*.
3. D.Elhance, *Fundamental of Statistics*. Allahabad Kitab Mahal, 1984
4. Wilkinson & Bhandarkar. *Methodology and Technique of Social Research*. Bombay: Himalya Publishing House, 1986

## B. A. Semester V

**Title of the Course: INDIAN SOCIAL THOUGHT**

**Course Category: Core**

**Course Code: SOB551**

**Contact Periods per week: 4L**

**Credits: 4**

**Marks: 100**

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessionals, Assignment/Coursework etc.; and 70% End Semester Exam of two and half hours.

### **Course Objectives:**

This course aims at introducing the students to the writings and ideas of some of pioneers of modern India. The idea is to initiate the students' engagement to read and discuss more of these great minds and, in the long run, develop an informed understanding of Indian social thought.

### **Course Outcome/s:**

Major outcomes on the completion of this course (provided students demonstrate required commitment and sincerity) are expected to be as follows:

- An informed understanding of some of the most fundamental ideas of some significant personalities who shaped modern India.
- Understanding of present Indian socio-political scenario in reflection of those ideas.
- Understanding of the interplay of politics, religion and modernity in shaping modern India.
- Inclination towards reading original writings and ideas of different thinkers.

## **UNIT – I MODERNITY AND PROGRESS**

### **1.1 Raja Rammohun Roy**

- a) The need for modern education (Guha 2012)
- b) Relations between men and women (Guha 2012)

### **1.2 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**

- a) On Education, 1888 (Muhammad 1972)
- b) Letter to the Scientific Society, Aligarh, 1869 (Muhammad 1972)

## **UNIT – II THE CRISIS OF MODERNITY**

### **2.1 Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi**

- a) On the idea of civilisation (Hind Swaraj)
- b) On Satyagraha and Non-violence (Autobiography and [www.mkgandhi.org](http://www.mkgandhi.org))

### **2.2 Rabindranath Tagore**

- a) On Education (The Centre of Indian Culture, [www.tagoreweb.in](http://www.tagoreweb.in))
- b) On Nationalism ([www.tagoreweb.in](http://www.tagoreweb.in))

## **UNIT – III MODERNITY AND EMANCIPATION**

### **3.1 B. R. Ambedkar**

- a) Annihilation of Caste (selected sections)
- b) Waiting for a Visa

([http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00ambedkar/txt\\_ambedkar\\_waiting.html](http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00ambedkar/txt_ambedkar_waiting.html))

### **3.2 Jawaharlal Nehru**

- a) What is Culture ([http://celebratingnehru.org/english/nehru\\_speech12.aspx](http://celebratingnehru.org/english/nehru_speech12.aspx))
- b) Treatment of minorities (Guha 2012)

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS:**

1. Ambedkar, B. R., 1936, *Annihilation of Caste*, Bombay: B. R. Kadrekar.

2. Gandhi, M. K., 1940, *The Story of My Experiments with Truth*, Ahmedabad: Navjivan.
3. Guha. Ramachandra (ed.). 2012. *Makers of Modern India*. New Delhi: Penguin Books.
4. Muhammad, Shan (ed.), 1972, *Writings and Speeches of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan*, Bombay: Nachiketa.
5. Parel, Anthony (ed.), 1997, *Hind Swaraj and other writings*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
6. [www.tagoreweb.in](http://www.tagoreweb.in)

## B.A. Semester-V

**Title of the Course: CHANGE, DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBALIZATION**

**Course Category: Core**

**Course Code: SOB-552**

**Contact Periods per week: 4L**

**Credits: 4**

**Marks: 100**

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessionals, Assignment/Coursework etc.; and 70% End Semester Exam of two and half hours.

### **Course Objectives:**

The purpose of this course is to make students learn about the processes of Change, Development and Globalization. It deals with the conceptual dimensions of these processes in general and their relevance for India in particular.

Students are expected to comprehend the emergence, growth and development of sociology alongside understanding its basic concepts.

### **Course Outcomes/s:**

The major outcomes of this course, at the end of the semester are expected to be as follows:

- This course would familiarize students with different theoretical perspectives on social change, different dimensions of development.
- To induce the aptitude and skills among students required for analysing the intricate details of the society.
- The students will be able to learn various dimensions of globalization and privatization with respect to healthcare and education.

### **UNIT-I SOCIAL CHANGE**

- 1.1 Evolutionary Theory of Social Change
- 1.2 Cyclic Theory of Social Change
- 1.3 Marxian Theory of Social Change
- 1.4 Functional Theory (Talcott Parsons only) of Social Change

### **UNIT-II DEVELOPMENT**

- 2.1 Economic Growth Model of Development
- 2.2 Human Development
- 2.3 Social Development
- 2.4 Sustainable Development

### **UNIT-III GLOBALIZATION**

- 3.1 Meaning and Dimensions of Globalization
- 3.2 Consequences of Globalization
- 3.3 Privatization of Healthcare
- 3.4 Privatization of Education

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS:**

1. Francis Abraham and John Henry Morgan, 2011, *Sociological Thought*, Macmillan India Ltd., New Delhi.
2. M. Francis Abraham, 1983, *Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Richard Peet and Elaine Hartwick, 2010, *Theories of Development*, Rawat Publications (Indian Reprint), Jaipur.
4. Ian Goldin and Kenneth Reinert, 2012, *Globalization for Development: Meeting New Challenges* (new edition), Oxford University Press, New York.
5. RamanujGanguly, 2010, *Globalization in India: New Frontiers and Emerging*



- Challenges*, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
6. *India Human Development Report*, Oxford University Press.
  7. *India Social Development Report*, Oxford University Press.

## B. A. Semester V

**Title of the Course: SOCIAL STRATIFICATION**

**Course Category: Core (Ability Enhancement)**

**Course Code: SOB553**

**Contact Periods per week: 4L**

**Credits: 4**

**Marks: 100**

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessionals, Assignment/Coursework etc. and 70% End Semester Exam of two and half hours.

### **Goals & Objectives of the Course:**

The study of stratification is the study of structured social inequality which is there in all societies including Indian societies. There are economic inequalities based on class, social inequalities based on caste, and political inequities based on elites. This paper introduces the concepts and theories of stratification alongside outlining different forms of stratification prevailing in rural, urban and industrial societies. The concluding unit looks at forms of stratification with special reference to Indian society.

### **Expected Outcome:**

After the completion of the course, students will be able to-

- Learn the types of stratification with respect to Class, Caste and Gender
- Understand different theoretical approaches of social stratification
- Understand the forms of stratification

### **UNIT-I CONCEPT AND THEORIES**

- 1.1 Inequality and Social Stratification
- 1.2 Conflict theory
- 1.3 Functional theory
- 1.4 Feminist theory

### **UNIT-II TYPES OF STRATIFICATION**

- 2.1 Class
- 2.2 Caste
- 2.3 Elite
- 2.4 Gender

### **UNIT-III FORMS OF STRATIFICATION**

- 3.1 Stratification in rural India
- 3.2 Stratification in urban India
- 3.3 Stratification in socialist society
- 3.4 Stratification in capitalist society

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS:**

1. Beteille, A., *Social Inequality*, Penguin, Delhi, 1975.
2. Beteille, A., *Castes: Old and New: Essays in Social Structure and Social Stratification*, Asia Publishing House, Delhi, 1969.
3. Beteille, A., *Studies in Agrarian Social Structure*, Oxford University Press, 1989.
4. Haralambos, M., *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1992.
5. Bendix, S. M. and R. Lipset, *Class, Status, and Power* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.), Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, 1974.

6. Tumin M., *Social Stratification*, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1970.
7. Owen, Carol, *Social Stratification*, Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd. London, 1968.
8. Singh, Yogendra, *Social Stratification and Change in India*, Manohar Publications, New Delhi, 1997
9. Bottomore. T.B., *Elite and Society*, Penguin Books, London, 1968.
10. Srinivas, M.N., *Caste in Modern India & Other Essays*, Asia Publishing House, Delhi, 1964.
11. Sharma, K. L., *Castes, Class and Social Movements*, South Asia Books, Delhi, 1986.
12. Sharma, K. L., *Caste and Class in India*, South Asia Books, New Delhi 1994.
13. McKee, *Sociology*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1974.

## B. A. Semester V

**Title of the Course: POPULATION STUDIES**

**Course Category: Elective**

**Course Code: SOB554**

**Contact Periods per week: 4L**

**Credits: 4**

**Marks: 100**

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessionals, Assignment/Coursework etc.; and 70% End Semester Exam of two and a half hours.

### **Course Objectives**

This course aims at instilling sensitivity to the nature, causes and consequences of demographic processes. It has been devised to help students understand role of human volition in dealing with situation arising out of over population in Indian society. It also intends to introduce students to the promise of population studies as an interdisciplinary as well as distinct domain of intellectual inquiry.

### **Expected Outcomes**

Major outcomes of this course, at the end of the semester are expected to be as follows:

- Ability to critically engage with burning issues of population studies of our time.
- Helps students to apply various theories for understanding Indian Society
- Enables students to face real-life problems with the limited resource available.
- Helps Students in debunking the myths relating to demographic process.

### **UNIT-I INTRODUCTION AND THEORIES**

- 1.1 Definition and scope of Population Studies.
- 1.2 Interrelation between Population Studies and Sociology.
- 1.3 Pre-Malthusian theories of population.
- 1.4 Malthusian theory of population.

### **UNIT-II DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES**

- 2.1 Socio-cultural determinants of Fertility.
- 2.2 Socio-cultural determinants of Mortality.
- 2.3 Socio-cultural determinants of Migration.
- 2.4 Socio-cultural determinants of Infant Mortality.

### **UNIT-III INDIAN POPULATION**

- 3.1 Sources of Population data in India
- 3.2 Age and Sex Composition and its consequences
- 3.3 Socio-cultural factors responsible for rapid population growth
- 3.3 Consequences of Rapid Population growth

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS:**

1. Ashfaq Ali. *Population Problems in India: A Socio-economic Study*, Jai Bharti Publication, Bhopal, 1991.
2. Asha Bhende & Tara Kanitkar, *Principles of Population Studies* (13<sup>th</sup> revised edition), Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 2000.
3. Bhaskar D. Mislers, *An Introduction to the Study of Population* (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition), South Asia Publishers, New Delhi, 1995.

4. O.S. Srivastava, *A Text Book of Demography*, (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition), Vikas Publication, New Delhi, 1995.
5. Ehsanul Haque, *Sociology of Population in India*, Macmillan, New Delhi, 2007.
6. Mahendra K. Premi, *India's Changing Population Profile*, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 2009.
7. Mishra and Puri, *Indian Economy*, Himalayan Publication, New Delhi, 2015.
8. [www.census.gov.in](http://www.census.gov.in)

## B. A. Semester V

**Title of the Course: SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALISED COMMUNITIES**

**Course Category: Elective**

**Course Code: SOB555**

**Contact Periods per week: 4L**

**Credits: 4**

**Marks: 100**

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessional, Assignment/Coursework etc.; and 70% End Semester Exam of two and a half hours.

**Course Objectives:** This course aims at sensitizing the students to the significance of the sociological study of marginalized communities. The focus would be on communities/groups suffering poverty, deprivation and discrimination.

### **Course Outcomes:**

- Students will get knowledge about the concept of marginalisation.
- The students may also be familiarized with various research perspectives and ideology on marginalization.
- The students would learn about the constitutional provisions of marginalised communities.
- Students are expected to understand significance of sociological studies of marginalized communities.

### **UNIT-I BASIC CONCEPTS**

- 1.1 Marginalisation: Concept and Definitions
- 1.2 Types of Marginalisation
- 1.3 Reasons of Marginalisation
- 1.4 Social Exclusion

### **UNIT-II MARGINALISED COMMUNITIES/ GROUPS IN INDIA**

- 2.1 Scheduled Castes as a Weaker Section of Society
- 2.2 Problems of Scheduled Tribes: Need for Assimilation and Integration
- 2.3 Status of Women
- 2.4 Socio-Economic Indicators of Marginalised Communities

### **UNIT-III CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS FOR MARGINALISED GROUPS**

- 3.1 Constitutional Rights for SCs & STs
- 3.2 Constitutional Rights for Minorities
- 3.3 Constitutional Rights for Women
- 3.4 Constitutional Provisions and its Impact on Marginalised Communities

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS:**

1. Ambedkar, B. R. (1949). *The Untouchable Who Were They and Why They Became Untouchable*. Delhi: Amrit Book.
2. Ahuja, Ram. (1993). *Indian Social System*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
3. Austin, Granville. (1999). *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Bajpai, R. (2000). Constituent Assembly Debates and Minority Rights. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XXXV (21-22), Pp. 1837-1845.
5. Basu, Durga Das. (2003). *Shorter Constitution*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India (P) Ltd.
6. Benerjee, S. (1990). *Shrinking Space: Minority Rights in South Asia*. New Delhi: Manohar Publication.
7. Beteille, A. (1992). *The Backward Classes in Contemporary India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
8. Centre for Development and Human Rights. (2004). *The Right to Development A Primer*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

9. Chandra , K. Suman et al. (eds.) (2014). *Strategies Towards Combating Dalit Marginalisation: Proceedings of a National Symposium*. Hyderabad: National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj.
10. Chatterjee, Chandrima. & Sheoran, Gunjan. (2007). Vulnerable Groups in India. *The Centre for Enquiry into Health and Allied Themes (CEHAT)*, Mumbai, pp. 1-21.
11. Chaudhari, S. N. (1988). *Changing status of Depressed Castes in Contemporary India*. Delhi: Daya Publishing House.
12. Dasgupta, Abhijit. (2012). *On the Margins: Tribes, Castes and Other Social Categories (Ed.)*. New Delhi: Saghe Publications Pvt. Ltd.
13. Mollica, Dastider. (2016). Marginalised as Minority: Tribal Citizens and Border Thinking in India. *Economic and Political Weekly, LI (25)*, Pp. 49-54.
14. Rao, Pulla. (2012). *Empowering Marginalised Categories in India: Problems and Prospects*. Gurgaon (Haryana): Madhav Books.
15. Rao, Yagati Chinna. & Karakoty, Sudhakara. (2010). *Exclusion and Discrimination: Concepts, Perspectives and Challenges (Ed.)*. New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers, Distributors.
16. Ritzer, George. (2007). *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.)*. USA: Blackwell Publishing. P. 2765.
17. Singh, K. S. (1998). *The Scheduled Caste*. Delhi: Anthropological Survey of India.
18. Singharoy, Debal K. (2001). *Social development and the Empowerment of Marginalized groups: Perspectives and Strategies (Ed.)*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.
19. UNDP Bank. (2003). Human Development Report. New Delhi.
20. Upadhyaya, H. C. (1991). *Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in India (Ed.)*. Delhi: Anmol Publication

## B. A. Semester V

**Title of the Course: RELIGIOUS MINORITIES OF INDIA**

**Course Category: Elective**

**Course Code: SOB556**

**Contact Periods per week: 4L**

**Credits: 4**

**Marks: 100**

**Evaluation:** 30% Continuous Evaluation: Sessionals, Assignment/Coursework etc.; and 70% End Semester Exam of two and a half hours

### **Course Objectives:**

This is an introductory course aiming at disseminating knowledge about origin, development, population and social structure of Indian religious minorities and their status in society and law. It also equips the reader to assess their problems and welfare measures apart from sensitizing about the insecurities faced by the religious minorities of India.

### **Course Outcome/s:**

Major outcomes, at the end of the course, are expected to be as follows:

- Enhancement in the understanding about origin and development of religious minorities of India.
- Firsthand knowledge about problems and prospects of these minorities in India.
- Development in the ability to assess the measures, protecting the rights and promoting the welfare of minorities.
- Advancement in the skill to develop a value-free attitude while discussing rights of minorities and the insecurities they face in India.

### **UNIT-I STATE AND MINORITIES IN INDIA**

- 1.1 Concept and types of minorities in India.
- 1.2 Constitutional rights of minorities.
- 1.3 Government schemes for the welfare of minorities.
- 1.4 Communal violence and insecurity of minorities.

### **UNIT-II RELIGIOUS MINORITIES OF INDIA**

- 2.1 Social structure of Indian Muslims as a sequel to partition of the country.
- 2.2 Muslims in Indian Economy and Education.
- 2.3 Christians- Missionaries and Education.
- 2.4 Parsis- Problem of declining population.

### **UNIT-III INDIGENOUS RELIGIOUS MINORITIES OF INDIA**

- 3.1 Sikhs- Issues of identity
- 3.2 Buddhists- Ambedkar and Buddhism
- 3.3 Jains- Business and Economy
- 3.4 Policy of reservation and minorities

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS:**

1. Ahmad, Imtiaz (1975) "Economic and Social Change" in Zafar Imam (ed.) *Muslims in India*, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
2. Benjamin, Joseph (2006) *Minorities in Indian Social System, Volume I and II* (ed.), Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. Brass, Paul (1974) *Language, Religion and Politics in North India*, Cambridge University Press, New York.



4. Brass, Paul (1991) *Ethnicity and Nationalism*, Sage, New Delhi.
5. Imam, Zafar (1975) "Social Structure of Muslims as a Sequel to the Partition" in Zafar Imam (ed.) *Muslims in India*, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
6. Jairath, Vinod K. (2005) "Studying Communal Riots in India: Some Methodological Issues" in *Sociological Bulletin*, Vol. 54 No. 3.
7. Khalidi, Omar (1995) *Indian Muslims since Independence*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
8. Pandey, Rajendar (1997) *Minorities in India-Protection and Welfare*, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
9. Robinson, Rowena (2005) "Sociology of Christianity, Conversion and Secularism in India: Some Reflections" in *Sociological Bulletin*, Vol. 54 No. 3.
10. Schermerhorn, R.A. (1978) *Ethnic Plurality in India*, University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
11. Seth, D.L. and Gurpreet Mahajan (1999) *Minority Identities and the Nation State*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
12. Smith, D.E. (1963) *India as a Secular State*, Princeton University Press, New Jersey.

**REPORTS:**

- I. Prime Minister's High Level Committee Report on the Status of Muslims, Govt. of India, 2006
- II. Report of National Commission on Religious and Linguistic Minorities, Govt. of India.

## B. A. Semester V

**Title of the Course: GERONTOLOGY**

**Course Category: Elective**

**Course Code: SOB 557**

**Contact Periods per week: 4L**

**Credits: 4**

**Marks: 100**

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessionals, Assignment/Coursework etc. and 70% End Semester Exam of two and half hours.

**Course Objectives:** The major objective of the course is to orient students towards changing age composition of societies and its social implications. It will help to make them aware of the relationship between ageing and changes in social relationships. The course will also familiarize students with the problems associated with ageing and various policies and programmes initiated by state for elderly.

### **Course Outcomes:**

Major expected outcomes of the Course:

- After completion of this course, the students are expected to develop a critical understanding of various social issues associated with Ageing.
- The course is expected to make them aware and conscious of the problems and need for the care of elderly.
- Meaningful understanding regarding different issues related to ageing is expected to motivate students to reflect upon and explore suitable mechanisms for elderly care in view of the changing nature and requirement of society.

### **UNIT-I SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY**

- 1.1 Social Gerontology: Meaning and Nature
- 1.2 Concept of Ageing
- 1.3 Disengagement Theory of Ageing
- 1.4 Activity Theory of Ageing

### **UNIT-II AGEING AND CHANGING SOCIO- DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE IN INDIA**

- 2.1 Changing Socio-demographic Structure in India
- 2.2 Ageing and Status of elderly in traditional Indian Society
- 2.3 Ageing and Status of Elderly in modern Indian Society
- 2.4 Policies and Programmes for Elderly in India

### **UNIT-III PROBLEMS OF AGEING**

- 3.1 Psychological Problems
- 3.2 Health Problems
- 3.3 Socio-economic Problems
- 3.4 Problems of Elderly Women

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS:**

1. Chatterjee, Suhita, Chopra et al, (2008), *Discourses on Ageing and Dying*, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
2. Liebig, Phoebe, S. & Irudaya Rajan, (2013), *An Ageing India: Perspectives, Prospects and Policies*, S.K Book Agency, New Delhi

3. Nayar, P.K.B, (1991), “Problems and need of the old in India- Sociological Perspectives”, *Journal of Social Research*, Vol. 31 Nos. 1&2.
4. Goswami, Kartikay and Jalote, Raghuvir, (2011), *Ageing: Scientific Perspectives and Social Issues*, Cyber Tech Publishers, New Delhi.
5. Kapoor, A. K. and Kapoor, Stawanti, (2004), *India's Elderly*, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.

## B. A. Semester V

### **Title of the Course: SOCIETY AND INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)**

**Course Category: Elective**

**Course Code: SOB558**

**Contact Periods per week: 4L**

**Credits: 4**

**Marks: 100**

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessionals, Assignment/Coursework etc.; and 70% End Semester Exam of two and half hours.

#### **Course Objectives:**

This course delineates the complexities of contemporary digital social structure. ICT literacy is becoming a functional requirement for people's work, social, and personal lives.

#### **Course outcomes:**

After completion of this course, students shall be able:

- To grasp the digital social complexities infuse with the rampant use of ICT in society.
- To analyze the significance of new concepts in the promotion of health care system in 'Digital India'.
- To compare the intersections between ICT and Health care system in India.
- To develop research interest in the new emerging digital trends in society.

#### **UNIT-I ICT (BASIC CONCEPTS)**

1.1 Basic Understanding of Computer (Matin, 2004: 160-176)

1.2 Digital Divide (Kumar, 2006: 54-69)

1.3 Digital Opportunity Initiatives (Keniston, 2004: 19-21)

1.4 ICT and Empowerment

#### **UNIT-II ICT & INDIAN SOCIETY**

2.1 Digital Divide in India (Kumar, 2006: 70-80)

2.2 Digital Opportunity Initiatives in India (Keniston, 2004: 21-35)

2.3 ICT and Empowerment in India (Kumar, 2006: 83-98)

2.4 Digital Inclusion in India (Kumar, 2006: 98-106)

#### **UNIT-III: IT & HEALTH CARE IN INDIA**

3.1 ICT and Health care (Mahapatra, Rama Krishna & Manas Ranjan and A Report 2005)

3.2 ICT & Health: A Case Study from Ajmer City (Rajasthan) (Bhatnagar, 2000: 35-49)

3.3 Mobile and Rural Health Care (Garai, 2011 and Kak & Sunita Gond: 2015)

3.4 Mobile and Child & Mother Health Care (Khurana: 2013)

#### **RECOMMENDED READINGS:**

1. Chandrasekhar, C.P. 2006. *India is Online but Most Indians Are Not*, Macroscan, September 25,
2. Bhatnagar, Subhash and Robert Schware. (eds.). 2000. *Information and Communication Technology in Development, Cases from India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
3. Keniston, Kenneth and Deepak Kumar. (eds.). 2004. *IT Experience in India: Bridging the Digital Divide*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
4. Kumar, Deepak. 2006. *Information Technology and Social Change*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

5. Matin, Abdul. 2004. *Research Methods, Statistics, IT and e-Methods*. New Delhi: Icon Publications.

## B.A. Semester-V

**Title of the Course: SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF INDIA**

**Course Category: Open Elective      Course Code: SOB-591**

**Contact Periods per week: 2L      Credits: 02      Marks: 100**

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessionals, Assignment/Coursework etc.; and 70% End Semester Exam of two and half hours.

### **Course Objectives:**

The students will be exposed to the concerns of Indian social problems and issues. It stimulates deeper understanding of the root causes as well as consequences of various socio-cultural, political and familial problems of Indian society. This course possibly will motivate the students to make sincere efforts at personal and community level to overcome hurdles in national integration and development.

### **Course Outcomes:**

The major outcomes of this course, at the end of the semester are expected to be as follows:

- The student will have a deeper understanding of social problems prevailing in the society
- Understand the various dimensions of social problems.
- Develop a good understanding of theoretical concept and approaches to social problems.
- Identify social problems and offer analysis on the core reasons the issue has developed.

### **UNIT-I SOCIO-POLITICAL PROBLEMS**

- 1.1 Social Problems: Meaning and characteristics
- 1.2 Communalism
- 1.3 Casteism
- 1.4 National Integration

### **UNIT-II FAMILIAL ISSUES AND PROBLEMS**

- 2.1 Female foeticide
- 2.2 Dowry
- 2.3 Domestic Violence
- 2.4 Problems of Elderly

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS:**

1. Kuppaswamy, (1975), Social Change in India, Bombay. Vikas Publishing house Pvt. Ltd.
2. Agarwal, S. N. ((1978), India's Population Problems, Tata MacGraw Hill Publication Co. Ltd.
3. Srinivas, M.N (1984), Social change in modern India, New Delhi. Orient Longman.
4. B. K. Prasad, (2005) Social Problems in India (1<sup>st</sup> edition) Anmol Publication.
5. Kumar. A. (2002), Social Problems (1<sup>st</sup> edition) AnmolPubilactaio.
6. HenneTabussum, (2011), Encyclopedia of Contemporary Social Problems in India, Anmol Publication.
7. M D Allen Selvakumar, C Chidambaranathan, I Jenitta Marry, (2011), Social Problems in India, Aarishkar Publication.
8. Beteille, Andre, 1974, Social Inequality, New Delhi, OUP
9. Berreman, G.D. 1979, Caste and other inequalities: Essays in Equality, Meerut: Folkore Institute.
10. Dube, Leela. 1997. Women and Kinship. Comperative perspective on Gender in

Southeast Asia. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

11. Lewis Oscar, 1966. "Culture of Poverty" Scientific American, Vol II and V No. 4pp. 1925.
12. Sharma, S.L. 1997. "Towards Sustainable Development in India" in S.R Mehta (Ed), Population, Poverty, and Sustainable Development , Jaipur. Rvat Publications.
13. Sharma, Ursula. 1983. Women, Work and Property in North West India. London: Tavistock.

## B. A. Semester VI

**Title of the Course: FAMILY, KINSHIP AND MARRIAGE IN INDIA**

**Course Category: Core**

**Course Code: SOB651**

**Contact Periods per week: 4L**

**Credits: 4**

**Marks: 100**

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessionals, Assignment/Coursework etc.; and 70% End Semester Exam of two and a half hours.

### **Course Objectives:**

The course aims to provide knowledge about three basic social institutions of Indian society i.e. family, kinship and marriage. It doesn't merely enhance awareness about the social importance of family, kinship and marriage but also promotes the ability to assess and analyse various kinds of changes in these social institutions.

### **Course Outcomes:-**

Major outcomes of this course, at the end of the semester are expected to be as follows:

- Enrichment of knowledge about the nature and importance of family, kinship and marriage particularly in India.
- Enhancement in the understanding of definitions and explanations about the changing structure and functions of family, kinship and marriage.
- Promotion of skill of analyzing various social problems arising out of change in family, kinship and marriage.
- Promotion of an attitude of questioning customary practices of dowry and child marriage and analyzing consequences of divorce.

### **Unit-1 Family and Household in India**

1.1 Functionalist, Marxist and Feminist

1.2 The concept of joint family, functions of family in village India.

1.3 Household types and changes.

1.4 Matrilineal family in India

### **Unit-2 kinship in India**

2.1 Kinship types, degree of kinship

2.2 Lineage types, functions of lineage group in India

2.3 Clan/*Gotra* and Phratry

2.4 Kinship bonds in North and South India

### **Unit-3 Marriage in India**

3.1 Meaning and Types of marriage

3.2 Dowry practice in India- Laws and Practice

3.3 Child Marriage in India- Laws and Practice

3.4 Marital conflict and breakdown

### **Recommended readings:-**

1. Harlambos, M. & Holborn. (2013). *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives* (8<sup>th</sup> ed.). London: Oxford University Press
2. Shah, A.M. (1996). *Is the Joint Household Disintegrating*, Economic and Political Weekly, vol. 31, No.9 Pp 537-542



3. Sirivastava, R. (1979). *The Household Dimension of the Family in India*, *Indian Anthropolgy*, vol. 9, No.2 Pp 99-110
4. Patel, T. (2005). *Family in India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications
5. Vidyarthi, L.P & Rai, B. K.(1985). *The tribal culture of India*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company
6. David G. Mandelbamm. (1998). *Society in India*, Bombay
7. Fox, R. (1984). *Kinship and Marriage: An Anthropological Perspective*, Penguien Books
8. Majamdur, D.N & Madan, T.N. *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*. New Delhi: National Publishing House
9. *Restraining Child Marriage*, *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 44, No.15 P. 7
10. Pullavi, Gupta. (2012). *Child Marriage and the Law: contemporary Concerns*, *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 47, No.43, Pp. 49-55
11. Ursula, Sharma. (2005). *Dowry in North India: Its Consequences for Women in Family, Kinship and Marriage in India* edited by Patricia Uberoi. Oxford Univesity Press
12. Jacob, S & Chattopadhyay, S. (2016). *Marriage Dissolution in India Evidence from Census 2011*, *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. L1, No.33, Pp. 25-27
13. Pareena, G, Lawrence. (2005). *The Institution of Dowry in India: Why it Continues to Prevail*, *The Journal of Developing Areas*, vol. 38, No.2, Pp. 71-93

## B. A. Semester VI

**Title of the Course: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND CHANGE IN INDIA**

**Course Category: Core**

**Course Code: SOB 652**

**Contact Periods per week: 4L**

**Credits: 4**

**Marks: 100**

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessionals, Assignment/Coursework etc.; and 70% End Semester Exam of two and half hours.

**Course Objectives:** This course introduces the students to the important conceptual and theoretical approaches of social movements and their role in social change. This course attempts to sensitize the students with regard to the important social movements in India besides exposing the students to the emerging social movements in recent times.

**Course Outcome:** Upon successful completion of this course, students will have the knowledge, skills and competence to:

1. Understand both the need for and challenges to different methodological designs in the study of social movements and change
2. Critically read and discuss academic studies of how different statuses and identities relate to collective action
3. Provide examples of different social movements and various approaches to explain them.
4. Apply various theoretical perspectives to questions surrounding the formation and perpetuation of social movements, with attention to how diversity and equity play a role.

### UNIT-I INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Meaning and Features of Social Movement
- 1.2 Types of Social Movement
- 1.3 Theories of Social Movement
- 1.4 Role of Leadership and Ideology in Social Movement

### UNIT-II SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

- 2.1 Peasant Movements
- 2.2 Tribal Movements
- 2.3 Backward Class Movement
- 2.4 Women's Movements

### UNIT-III SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND REFORMS

- 3.1 Brahmo Samaj
- 3.2 Arya Samaj
- 3.3 Prarthana Samaj
- 3.4 Aligarh Movement

#### Readings:

1. Banks, J.A. --The Sociology of Social Movements, London Macmillan 1972

2. Desai, A.R. (ed)--Peasant Struggles in India, Bombay, OUP 1979
3. Dhanagare, D.N.-- Peasant Movements in India 1920-1950, Delhi, OUP 1983
4. Foweraker, J. Theorising Social Movements. London: Pluto Press, 1995
5. Gouldner, A.W. Studies in Leadership, New York, Harper and Brothers, 1950
6. Gusfield, Jaseph --The Study of Social Movements Encyclopedia of Social Science Vol. 14 New York, 1968
7. Katzenstein, R. Social Movements in India. New Delhi: OUP, 2005
8. Mathur, P.K. -- Man and Social Change: A Sociological Study of Syed Ahmad Khan, Reform Movement, Islam and the Modern Age, Vol. 35 No. 3, 2004
9. Meyer, D.S., Nancy Whittier and Belinda Robnett. Social Movements. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003
10. Nizami, K.A.--Syed Ahmad Khan, New Delhi, Ministry of Information, 1960
11. Omvedt, G. Dalit visions: The anti-caste movement and the construction of an Indian Identity. New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1995
12. Oommen, T.K.--Protest and Change: Studies in Social Movements, New Delhi, Sage, 1990 •Oommen, T.K. Oommen—Sociological issues in the analysis of Social Movements in Independent India: Sociological Bulletin 26 (I), 1977
13. Rao, M.S.A.--Social Movements and Social Transformation, Delhi, Macmillan, 1979
14. Rao, M.S.A.--Social Movements in India, New Delhi, Manohar, 1979
15. Shah, Ghanshyam- Social Movements in India; A Review of the Literature, Delhi, Sage, 2012
16. Shah, Nandita, The Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movements in India, New Delhi: Kali for Women, 1992
17. Singh K.S.- Tribal Movements in India, New Delhi, Manohar 1982
18. Wilkinson, Paul- Social Movements, London Palmal, 1971

## B. A. Semester VI

### Title of the Course: INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Course Category: Core

Course Code: SOB 653

Contact Periods per week: 4L

Credits: 4

Marks: 100

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessionals, Assignment/Coursework etc.; and 70% End Semester Exam of two and half hours.

#### Goals and Objectives of the Course:

The course makes students aware of burning issues and problems of Indian society. It also helps students in understanding different familial issues with a particular focus on the problems of women and elderly.

#### Major outcomes of the Course:

- (i) The course is expected to sensitize students about different social problems as hurdles to national integration and development of Indian society.
- (ii) It is expected to promote deeper understanding of the root causes as well consequences of various socio-cultural, economic, political and demographic problems of Indian society.
- (iii) It is expected that the students would get informed understanding regarding the need for sincere efforts at personal and community level to overcome hurdles to national integration and development.

#### UNIT-I SOCIO-POLITICAL PROBLEMS

- 1.1 Social Problems: Meaning and characteristics
- 1.2 Communalism
- 1.3 Casteism
- 1.4 National Integration

#### UNIT-II SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS

- 2.1 Poverty
- 2.2 Unemployment
- 2.3 Population Explosion
- 2.4 Family Planning

#### UNIT-III FAMILIAL ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

- 3.1 Female foeticide
- 3.2 Dowry
- 3.3 Domestic Violence
- 3.4 Problems of Elderly

#### RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Kuppaswamy, (1975), Social Change in India, Bombay. Vikas Publishing house Pvt. Ltd.
2. Agarwal, S. N. ((1978), India's Population Problems, Tata MacGraw Hill Publication Co. Ltd.
3. Srinivas, M.N (1984), Social change in modern India, New Delhi. Orient Longman.
4. B. K. Prasad, (2005) Social Problems in India (1<sup>st</sup> edition) Anmol Publication.
5. Kumar. A. (2002), Social Problems (1<sup>st</sup> edition) Anmol PUBLICTAIO.
6. Henne Tabussum, (2011), Encyclopedia of Contemporary Social Problems in India, Anmol Publication.

7. M D Allen Selvakumar, C Chidambaranathan, I Jenitta Marry, (2011), Social Problems in India, Aarishkar Publication.
8. Beteille, Andre, 1974, Social Inequality, New Delhi, OUP
9. Berreman, G.D. 1979, Caste and other inequalities: Essays in Equality, Meerut: Folkore Institute.
10. Dube, Leela. 1997. Women and Kinship. Comperative perspective on Gender in Southeast Asia. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
11. Lewis Oscar, 1966. "Culture of Poverty" Scientific American, Vol II and V No. 4pp. 1925.
12. Sharma, S.L. 1997. "Towards Sustainable Development in India" in S.R Mehta (Ed), Population, Poverty, and Sustainable Development , Jaipur. Rwat Publications.
13. Sharma, Ursula. 1983. Women, Work and Property in North West India. London: Tavistock.

## B. A. Semester VI

**Title of the Course: CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY**

**Course Category: Core**

**Course Code: SOB654**

**Contact Periods per week: 4L**

**Credits: 4**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation: 30% Sessionals, Assignment/Coursework etc.; and 70% End Semester Exam of two and half hours.

### **Objectives of the Course:**

Crime is a complex social phenomenon. This has given rise to an equally complex collection of popular opinion, specialized knowledge and factual information as to its causes, effects and prevention. In this context criminology and penology have evolved as a multi-disciplinary field of study that examines how crime is defined, why people commit crimes, and how society responds. Studying a course on criminology and penology will help students to gain contemporary understanding of crime, punishment and criminal justice process.

**Course Outcome:** To develop understanding of the

- Conceptualisation of crime
- Theoretical explanation of crime
- Crime trends in contemporary society
- Rhetoric and reality of punishments and their alternative forms for the fulfilment of the objectives of punishment

### **UNIT-I CRIMINOLOGY**

- 1.1 Crime and Criminology: Concept and Relevance of Criminology to Contemporary Society
- 1.2 Classical
- 1.3 Positivist Schools
- 1.4 Sociological Positivism: E. Durkheim and R.K. Merton

### **UNIT-II CRIME AND SOCIETY**

- 2.1 Globalization and Crime
- 2.2 White Collar and Organized Crime
- 2.3 Terrorism
- 2.4 Hate Crime

### **UNIT-III PENOLOGY**

- 3.1 Aims of Punishment
- 3.2 Theories of Punishment
- 3.3 Capital Punishment
- 3.4 Changes in Punitive Philosophy

### **COMPULSORY READINGS:**

1. Jewkes Y. & Letherby G. (2002) *Criminology: A Reader*, Sage Publications, India
2. Marsh, I. with Lochrane, J. and Melville, G. (2006) *Criminal Justice: An Introduction to Philosophies, Theories and Practice*, Routledge, London.
3. McLaughlin E., Muncie J. & Hughes G. (2003) *Criminological Perspectives: Essential Readings*, Sage Publications, India
4. Walsh, A. & Ellis, L. (2007) *Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Approach*, New Delhi, Sage Publications.

## SUGGESTED READINGS:

5. Aas, K.F. (2007) *Globalisation & Crime*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
6. Akens R. L. & Sellens C. S. (2004) *Criminological Theories: Introduction, Evaluation and Application*, Roxbury Publishing Company, California
7. Chakrabarti N.K. (1997) (ed), *Administration of Criminal Justice* (Vol I, II & V), Deep and Deep, New Delhi
8. Gibbons D. C. (1979) *The Criminological Enterprise: Theories and Perspectives*, Prentice Hall, London
9. Giddens A. (2009) *Sociology*, Wiley India Pvt. Ltd., India
10. Harlambos M. & Holborn M. (2000) *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*, Collins Education, London.
11. Hartjen C. A. (1976) *Crime and Criminalization*, Praeger Publishers, New York
12. Joyce, P. (2013) *Criminal Justice: An Introduction*, Routledge, New Delhi.
13. Lilly, J.R., Cullen, F.T., & Ball, R.A. (2007) *Criminological theory: Context & Consequences*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
14. Nagla B. K. & Singh S. (2019) *Introducing Sociology*, Rawat Publications, India
15. Paranjpe, N.V. (2005) *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publication, Allahabad
16. Quiney R. (1975) *Criminology: Analysis and Critique of Crime in America*, Little Brown and Company, USA
17. Ritzer G. & Stepnisky J. (2014), *Sociological Theory*, McGraw Hill Education (Asia)
18. Scott, D. (2008) *Penology*, Sage Publications, New Delhi
19. Siddique, A. (2005) *Criminology*, Eastern Book Company, Allahabad.
20. Vadackumchey J. (1983) *Criminology and Penology*, Kairali Books International, India

## B.A. Semester VI

**Title of the Course: COMMUNITY HEALTH IN INDIA**

**Course Category: Core**

**Course Code: SOB655**

**Contact Periods per week: 4L**

**Credits: 4**

**Marks: 100**

**Evaluation:** 30% Sessionals, Assignment/Coursework etc.; and 70% End Semester Exam of two and a half hours.

### **Course Objectives:**

The course aims at explaining the concept of health and disease in social and cultural framework. Further, it examines the role of social sciences in maintaining, promoting and preserving health beyond the framework of medical sciences. It also looks at the growth and development of medicine in relation to the evolution of society and culture.

### **Expected Outcomes:**

Major outcomes of this course, at the end of the semester are expected to be as follows:

- Helps in exposing the students to a variety of superstitions practised in the field of health and disease in the past as well as in contemporary times.
- Subjects everything including government policy to critical scrutiny.
- Inculcate scientific temper.
- The ability in solving problems by understanding what is to be done, where the resources has to be sought and how these are to be used.

### **UNIT-I HEALTH AND SOCIETY**

- 1.1 Historical Development of Medicine
- 1.2 Role of Culture and Family in Health Disease
- 1.3 Popular and Changing Concept of Health
- 1.4 W.H.O. Definition of Health and its strategies

### **UNIT-II CONCEPTS IN COMMUNITY HEALTH**

- 2.1 Community Health/Public Health
- 2.2 Community diagnosis, Community Organization and Community Participation
- 2.3 Determinants of Health
- 2.4 Indicators of Health

### **UNIT-III COMMUNITY HEALTH IN INDIA**

- 3.1 Sources of Health Information
- 3.2 Health Situations and Health Problems in India
- 3.3 Health Programmes in India
- 3.4 Health Care Services in India

### **Readings:**

- 1) Park & Park (2013) Park's Text Books of Preventive & Social Medicine: Jabalpur M/s Banarasi Das.
- 2) Paul. D. (1957) : Health. Culture and Community, New York, Russell Sage Foundation
- 3) Banerji. D. (1966): A Note on Community Participation in the Basic Health Service NIAHAE



- 4) Benerji. D. (1963): Society, Health Problems, Modern Medicine and Social Medicine: An Analysis of the Interrelationship in a cross-cultural context, U.S Cornell University,
- 5) Mahajan and Gupta (2013): Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine, New Delhi, Jaypee Britry Medical Publisher (P) Ltd.

## **B. A. Semester VI**

**Title of the Course: PROJECT & VIVA–VOCE**

**Course Category: Core**

**Course Code: SOB6S1**

**Credits: 4**

**Marks: 100**

**Evaluation:** Sessional, Assignment/Coursework/Viva etc.; 40% and 60% Viva Exam