

STRUCTURE OF THE SYLLABUS FOR 2 YEAR PG PROGRAMME

SCHOOL NAME - RSHSS

DEPARTMENT NAME - SOCIOLOGY

PROGRAMME NAME - M.A.

1st SEMESTER				
COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	LEVEL	CREDIT	L-T-P
SOC184C101	Philosophy of Social Research	Level 400	4	4-0-0-4
SOC184C102	Classical Sociological Traditions	Level 400	4	4-0-0-4
SOC184C103	Kinship Dynamics	Level 400	4	4-0-0-4
SOC184C104	Perspective on Indian Society	Level 400	4	4-0-0-4
SOC184C105	Education and Society	Level 400	4	4-0-0-4
SOC184C106	Swayam Courses		3/4	
TOTAL CREDIT FOR 1st SEMESTER			23/24	
2nd SEMESTER				
COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	LEVEL	CREDIT	L-T-P
SOC184C201	Theoretical Perspective in Sociology	Level 500	4	4-0-0-4
SOC184C202	Economy and Society	Level 500	4	4-0-0-4
SOC184C203	Gender and Society	Level 500	4	4-0-0-4
SOC184C204	Sociology of Northeast India	Level 500	4	4-0-0-4
SOC184C205	Science, Technology and Society	Level 500	4	4-0-0-4
SOC184	Swayam Courses		3/4	
TOTAL CREDIT FOR 2nd SEMESTER			23/24	
TOTAL CREDIT FOR 1st YEAR = 46/48				
3rd SEMESTER				
COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	LEVEL	CREDIT	L-T-P
SOC184C301	Sociology of Development	Level 500	4	4-0-0-4
SOC184C302	Social Stratification	Level 500	4	4-0-0-4
SOC184C303	Social Movements in India	Level 500	4	4-0-0-4
SOC184D304	Urban Sociology	Level 500	4	4-0-0-4
SOC184D305	Environment and Society	Level 500	4	4-0-0-4
TOTAL CREDIT FOR 3rd SEMESTER			20	
OR 3rd SEMESTER				
(For students with 3rd and 4th Semester Research)				
SOC184C301	RESEARCH PROJECT – PHASE I	Level 500	20	
4th SEMESTER				
COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	LEVEL	CREDIT	L-T-P
SOC184C401	Dissertation (students with research in 4th Sem)	Level 500	12	
(for ‘Coursework only’ in lieu of Research)				
SOC184C401	Society and Polity	Level 500	4	4-0-0-4
SOC184C402	Economy and Society	Level 500	4	4-0-0-4

SOC184C403	Religion and Society	Level 500	4	4-0-0-4
SOC184C404	Population Studies	Level 500	4	4-0-0-4
SOC184C405	Sociology of Law	Level 500	4	4-0-0-4
OR 4th SEMESTER (For students with 3rd and 4th Semester Research)				
SOC184C401	RESEARCH PROJECT – PHASE 2	Level 500	20	
TOTAL CREDIT FOR 2nd YEAR = 40				

Detailed Syllabus

SYLLABUS (1st SEMESTER)

Paper I: Philosophy of Social Research

Subject Code: SOC184C101

Credit Units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4

The objectives of the course are:

- To provide students exposure to the fundamentals of various research techniques and methods (both quantitative and qualitative).
- To sensitize post-graduate students to develop a critical outlook at the existing perspectives and methods and to evolve conceptual clarity that can lead them in their future research.
- To have exposure to certain quantitative methods, statistical techniques and qualitative methods to collect and analyze the data would help them organize and analyse the information gathered by them.

Detailed Syllabus:

Modules	Topics / Course content	Periods
I	Philosophical Roots of Social Research: Issues in the theory of epistemology: forms and types of knowledge, validation of knowledge, Philosophy of social science: Enlightenment, reason and science, Cartesian philosophy, structure of scientific revolution (Kuhn), Positivism and its critique: Contributions of Comte, Durkheim and Popper to positivism; Hermeneutics: inductive analysis, experiments in ethno-methodology, ‘. Methodological Perspectives in Sociological Theory:	15
II	Nature of Social Reality and Approaches to it: Positivism, Phenomonology, Ethnomethodology and Symbolic Interactionism, Interpretative understanding. Logic of Inquiry in social	15

	science research, Inductive and deductive Theory building, Scientific method in social research, Objectivity/value neutrality Hypothesis.	
III	Quantitative methods and survey research: Assumptions of quantification and measurement Survey techniques, Operationalization and research design, Sampling design, Questionnaire construction, interview schedule, Measurement and Scaling, Reliability and Validity, Limitations of Survey. Statistics in social research: Measures of central tendency: Mean, median, mode, Measures of Dispersion: Standard/Quartile Deviation,	15
IV	Qualitative Research Techniques: Techniques and methods of qualitative research. Participant observation/ethnography, interview guide, Case study method, Content analysis, Oral history, narratives, Life history, genealogy, Methodological dilemmas and issues in qualitative research, Encounters and experiences in field work. Qualitative data format and processing. Validity and reliability in qualitative research. Triangulation – Mixing qualitative and quantitative methodologies, Social Research, Participatory Research, , Ethical Issues in Social Research.	15
Total		60

Text Books:

1. *Who Should Know What? Social Science, Privacy and Ethics*, Barnes, John A., 1979, Penguin, Harmondsworth

Reference Books:

1. *Research Methodology*, Bose, Pradip Kumar, 1995, ICSSR, New Delhi
2. *Quality and Quantity in Social Research*, Bryman, Alan, 1988, Unwin Hyman, London
3. *Surveys in Social Research*, D.A. de Vaus, 1986, George Relen and Unwin, London
4. *Introduction to Social Research*, Punch, Keith, 1986, Sage, London

Course Outcomes:

The student will:

- Have exposure to the fundamentals of various research techniques and methods (both quantitative and qualitative).
- Be sensitized to develop a critical outlook at the existing perspectives and methods and to evolve conceptual clarity that can lead them in their future research.
- Have exposure to certain quantitative methods, statistical techniques and qualitative methods to collect and analyse the data would help them organize and analyse the information gathered by them.

Paper II: Classical Sociological Tradition

Subject Code: SOC184C102

Credit Units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4

The objectives of the course are:

- To acquaint students with the writings of four thinkers, viz. Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and Vilfredo Pareto, which would equip the students with theoretical insights to know, analyse and interpret the social scenario around them
- To enable students to critically analyse the writing of these four thinkers and also to familiarize them with the different sociological perspectives and theories.

Detailed Syllabus:

Modules	Topics / Course content	Periods
I	<p>Historical Socio-Economic background of the emergence of sociology- Traditional feudal economy and social structure, Impact of industrial revolution and of new mode of production on society and economy. The enlightenment and its impact on thinking and reasoning.</p> <p>Karl Marx-</p> <p>Marx's theory of social change, Marxian Dialectical materialism as a philosophical perspective of change and its laws. Materialistic interpretation of history: As a perspective of explaining transformation of human society through different stages. Economic determinism. Mode of production and social structure. Basic structure and super structure. Concepts of surplus value and exploitation. Emergence of classes and class conflict. Proletariat revolution and future of capitalism. Classless society. Alienation in the capitalist society - Factors responsible for alienation and its social implications. Theory of ideology – Ideology as a part of super structure.</p>	15
II	<p>Emile Durkheim-</p> <p>Intellectual background. His preoccupation with the order and disintegration of society. His distinctive sociological approach. Social disintegration as a legacy of industrial revolution. Increasing division of labour in the capitalist society. Mechanical and organic solidarities. Pathological forms of division of labour. Theory of suicide. Types of suicide. Problem of integration of the individual with society. Theory of Religion: Earlier theories of the emergence and role of religion- structure of religion – sacred and profane - source of sacredness of the sacred things as symbols of ultimate values. Society as a supreme God. Religious rituals – their types, Social role of religious beliefs and rituals. Contribution to the methodology of Sociology – Sociology as a Science - concept of social facts - sociologism.</p>	15

III	<p>Max Weber-</p> <p>Contribution to the methodology of social science – Distinctive nature of social realities because of meanings attached them – Sociology as an interpretative science. Concepts of Verstehen and ideal types. Theory of social action – types of social actions. Intellectual background. Analysis of modern capitalism. Views on the role of ideas and values in social change with reference to the relationship between Protestant ethic and emergence of capitalism. Theory of Authority – Authority and power – Types of authority and bases of their legitimacy – Their distinctive features, methods of administration and modes of inheritance. Theory of Bureaucracy. Capitalism and growing rationalism and emergence of modern bureaucracy, His model of bureaucracy. Concepts of status, class and power.</p>	15
IV	<p>Vilfredo Pareto-</p> <p>Intellectual background. Contribution to the methodology – his logico – experimental method. Classification of logical and non-logical actions. Explanation of non-logical actions in terms his theory of Residues and Derivatives. Classification of Residues and Derivations. Theory of social change – Elites and masses. Types of elites, their classification, circulation of Elites.</p>	15
Total		60

Text Books:

1. *The structure of social Action, Vol. I & II.*, Parsons Talcott, 1937-1949, McGraw Hill, New York

Reference Books:

1. *Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol. I and II (Chapters on Marx, Durkheim and Weber)*, Aron, Raymond, 1965 – 1967, Penguin,
2. *Capitalism and Modern Social Theory- An analysis of Writings of Marx, Durkheim and Weber, (Whole Book)*, Giddens, Anthony, 1997, Cambridge University Press
3. *Understanding Classical Sociology- Marx, Weber and Durkheim (Whole Book)*, Hughes, John A., Martin, Peter, J. and Sharrock, W. W., 1995, Sage Publications, London
4. *Class and Class Conflict in an Industrial Society*, Dahrendorf, Ralph, 1959, Stanford University Press

Course Outcomes:

The student will:

- Acquaint students with the writings of four thinkers, viz. Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and Vilfredo Pareto, which would equip the students with theoretical insights to know, analyse and interpret the social scenario around them
- Be able to critically analyse the writing of these four thinkers and also to familiarize them with the different sociological perspectives and theories.

Paper III: Kinship Dynamics

Subject Code: SOC184C103

Credit Units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4

The objectives of the course are:

- This course introduces the students to the universally acknowledged social importance of family and kinship.
- This course will familiarise the students with different approaches, issues and debates in studies of family and kinship which will enable the student to understand the social structure of different societies.
- This course will also look at the changing contemporary nature of family and kinship relation in the modern world.
- Throughout the course, examples will be drawn from northeast India.

Detailed Syllabus:

Modules	Topics / Course content	Periods
I	Family: nature and types, family and household, family in India, regional diversities, forces of change. Marriage patterns: marriage as an expression of exchange and alliance, bride-wealth and dowry, strategies of social reproduction, monogamy and plural marriages	15
II	Basic concepts and discourse of kinship. Kinship: the formation of kinship as an object of study, the incest taboo, honour, shame and violence.	15
III	Cultural configurations of kinship: descent, residence and inheritance, social and cultural constructions, African kinship and marriage, the culture of Anglo-American kinship.	15
IV	Transformations of kinship: kinship and modes of production and reproduction, questioning patriarchy, reproductive technologies and reconfigured kinship, gay perspectives.	15
Total		60

Text Books:

1. Fox, R. *Kinship and Marriage: An Anthropological Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge University P, 1984.
2. Uberoi, P. *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*. New Delhi: OUP, 1993.

Reference Books:

1. Bhandari, J.S. (Ed.). Family and Kinship in Northeast-East India. Delhi: Vedam Books, 1996.
2. Bourdieu, P. Outline of a Theory of Practice. Cambridge: Cambridge University P, 1977.
3. Carsten, J. (Ed.). Cultures of Relatedness: New Approaches to the Study of Kinship. Cambridge: Cambridge University P, 2000.
4. Engels, F. The Origins of the Family, Private Property and the State. Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1948.
5. Goody, J. (Ed.). Developmental Cycle in Domestic Groups. Cambridge: Cambridge University P, 1958.
6. Goody, J. & S.J. Tambiah. Bride-wealth and Dowry. Cambridge: Cambridge University P, 1975.
7. Graburn, N. (Ed.). Readings in Kinship and Social Structure. Harper and Row, 1971.
8. Kath, Weston. Families we Choose: Lesbians, Gays, Kinship. New York: Columbia University P, 1991.
9. Kolenda, P. Regional Differences in Family Structure in India. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1987.
10. Levi-Strauss, C. The Elementary Structure of Kinship. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1969.
11. Madan, T.N. Family and Kinship: A Study of the Pandits of Rural Kashmir (2nd edition). London: Oxford University P, 2001.
12. Murdock, G.P. Social Structure, New York: Free Press, 1965.
13. Parkin, D. and Davin Nyamwaya (Ed.). Transformations of African Marriage, Manchester: Manchester University P, 1987.
14. Parkin, R. and L. Stone (Ed.). Kinship and Family: An Anthropological Reader. U.S.A: Blackwell, 2000.
15. Radcliffe-Brown, A. R. (Ed.). African Systems of Kinship and Marriage. London: Oxford University P, 1950.
16. Robertson, A.F. Beyond the Family: Social Organisation of Human Reproduction. U.S.A.: University of California P, 1991.
17. Schneider, D. M. American Kinship: A Cultural Account. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1968.
18. Shah, A. M. Household Dimensions of the Family in India. New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1973.
19. Shah, A. M. The Family in India: Critical Essays. New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1998.
20. Strathern, M. After Nature: English Kinship in the Late Twentieth Century. Cambridge: Cambridge University P, 1992.
21. Trautmann, T.R. Dravidian Kinship. Cambridge: Cambridge University P, 1981.
22. Trautmann, T.R. Lewis Henry Morgan and the Invention of Kinship. Berkeley: University of California P, 1987.

Course Outcomes:

The student will:

- Have conceptual and theoretical understanding of kinship as it has emerged in sociological literature.
- Be able to address in particular the North East experience of kinship and change.

Paper IV: Perspectives of Indian Society

Subject Code: SOC184C104

Credit Units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4

The objectives of the course are:

- To make students acquire a fairly adequate and comprehensive understanding of Indian society in all its multi-faceted dimensions at the graduate level.
- To sensitize students to the diversity as well as inter-connectedness of theoretical perspectives on Indian society, thereby adding depth as well as insight to their understanding of the subject.

Detailed Syllabus:

Modules	Topics / Course content	Periods
I	Theoretical perspectives: Indological /Textual (G.S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont), Structural-functionalism (M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube).	15
II	Theoretical perspectives: Marxism (D.P. Mukherjee, A. R. Desai), Synthesis of Textual and Field Views (Irawati Karve, A.M. Shah).	15
III	Theoretical perspectives: Civilizational View (N.K. Bose, Surajit Sinha), Subaltern Perspective (B.R. Ambedkar, David Hardiman).	15
IV	Current debates: Contextualization, indigenization, the use of native categories in the analysis of Indian society, text and context, sociology for India.	15
Total		60

Text Books:

1. *Contemporary India- Transitions*, DeSouza, P.R. ed.,2000, Sage, New Delhi

Reference Books:

1. *Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology*, Dhanagare, D.N.,1993, Rawat, Jaipur
2. *Social Sciences in a Changing Society*, Dube, S.C.,1973, Lucknow University Press, Lucknow University Press
3. *Indian Sociology: Reflections and Introspections* Ommen, T.K. and P. N. Mukherjee, eds.,1986, Popular Prakashan, Bombay
4. *Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging Concerns*, Singh, Y.,1986, Vistaar, Delhi

Course Outcomes:

The student will:

- Acquire a fairly adequate and comprehensive understanding of Indian society in all its multi-faceted dimensions at the graduate level.
- Get sensitized to the diversity as well as inter-connectedness of theoretical perspectives on Indian society, thereby adding depth as well as insight to their understanding of the subject.

Paper V: Education and Society**Subject Code: SOC184C105****Credit Units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4****The objectives of the course are-**

- This course aims to develop an understanding of the institutions and practices of education and their changing forms in the wider social context.
- This course introduces the students to the social context of educational processes and the major theoretical perspectives.
- It deals with the organisational structure and processes of schools as well as the situated contexts of knowledge production.
- The course also explores the linkages of social structure and culture with educational institutions in specific Indian context.

Detailed Syllabus:

Modules	Topics / Course content	Periods
I	Social structure, culture and educational processes: Family, Community, State.	15
II	Perspectives in Sociology of education: Functionalist, Marxist, Interactionist.	15
III	Processes & Organisation of schooling, Knowledge, Culture and Curriculum, Resistance and Critical Pedagogy	15
IV	State, Economy and Education in India, Higher education in India	15
Total		60

Text Books:

1. Ballantine, J.H. *The Sociology of Education: A Systematic Analysis* (4th edition). New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1997.
2. Robinson, P. *Perspectives on the Sociology of Education*. New York: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1981. 49

Reference Books:

1. Althusser, L. "Ideology and Ideological State Apparatuses" in L. Althusser (Ed.) *Lenin and Philosophy and Other Essays*. London: New Left Books, 1971.
2. Apple, M.W. "Ideology and Cultural and Economic Reproduction" in Apple M. (Ed.) *Ideology and Curriculum*. London: Routledge Falmer, 2004.
3. Bourdieu, P. and J. Passeron. *Reproduction in Education, Society and Culture* (Book I). London: Sage, 1978.
4. Bourdieu, P. "The Forms of Capital" in A.H. Halsey et. al. (Eds.) *Education, Culture, Economy, Society*. Oxford: Oxford University P, 2002.
5. Bowles, S. "Unequal education and the reproduction of the social division of labour" in Jerome Karabel and A.H. Halsey (Eds.) *Power and ideology in education*. New York: Oxford University P, 1977.
6. Chanana, K. *Education, socialisation and gender*. New Delhi: Sangam, 1988.
7. Chopra, R. and P. Jeffery. *Educational Regimes in Contemporary India*. New Delhi: Sage, 2005.
8. Collins, R. "Functional and Conflict theories of educational stratification" in *American Sociological Review*. Vol. 36, pp. 1002-1019, 1971.
9. Deshpande, S. and Y. Yadav. "Redesigning affirmative action" in *Economic & Political Weekly*. Vol. 41, pp. 2419-2424, 2006.
10. Durkheim, E. *Education and Society*. New York: Teachers College P, 1956.
11. Durkheim, E. *Moral Education: A study in the theory and application of the sociology of education*. London: The Free Press and Collier-Macmillan, 1961.
12. Freire, P. *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*. New York: Continuum, 1970.
13. Gramsci, A. *Selections from the Prison Notebooks of Antonio Gramsci*. New York: International Publishers, 1987.
14. Illich, I. *Deschooling Society*. London: Marion Voyars Publishers, 2000.
15. Jayaram N. "Multiculturalism and Education: The Indian Experience" in S. Young (Ed.) *Globalization and Multicultural Perspectives in Education* (Conference Proceedings). School of Education Studies: University of Malaysia, 2003.
16. Kumar K. *Political agenda of education* (2nd edition). New Delhi: Sage, 2005.
17. Parsons, T. "The School Class as a Social Systems" in A.H. Halsey et. al. (Ed.) *Education Economy and Society: A Reader in the Sociology of Education*. New York: The Free Press, 1961.
18. Pathak, A. *Social implications of schooling*. New Delhi: Rainbow, 2002.
19. Sarangapani, P. *Constructing school knowledge*. New Delhi: Sage, 2003.
20. Srinivas, R.S. "India's Language Debates and Education of Linguistic Minorities" in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 43, No. 36, pp. 63-69, 2008.
21. Thapan, M. *Life at School*. New Delhi: Oxford, 1991.
22. Velaskar, P. "Unequal Schooling as a Factor in Reproduction of Social Inequality" in *Sociological Bulletin*. 39 (1&2), pp. 131-146, 1992.
23. Woods, P. *Sociology and the School*. London: Routledge, 1983.

Paper I: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Subject Code: SOC184C201

Credit Units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4

The objectives of the course are:

- To introduce the students to the substantive, theoretical and methodological issues which have shaped the sociological thinking in the latter half of the 20th century, and which continue to concern the practitioners of sociology today.
- To examine the theoretical relevance and analytical utility of the premises, methodology and conclusions of these diverse theoretical perspectives in understanding social structure and change.

Detailed Syllabus:

Modules	Topics / Course content	Periods
I	Introduction- Nature of sociological theory, Levels of theorisation in sociology, Relationship between theory and research. Structural-functionalism- The idea of social structure: A. R. Radcliffe-Brown, The problems of role analysis: S. F. Nadel, Functional dimensions of social system: T.Parsons, Codification, critique and reformulation of functional analysis: R. K. Merton, Neofunctionalism: J. Alexander	15
II	Structuralism and post-structuralism- Human nature and cultural diversity: C. Levi-Strauss, Structuralism and post-structuralism: M. Foucault. Conflict theory- Marx critique and dialectics of conflict: R. Dahrendorf, Functional analysis of conflict: L. Coser, Conflict and social change: R. Collins.	15
III	The critical theory and neo-Marxism- The Frankfurt school, Lifeworld and system: J. Habermas, Structuralism Marxism: L. Althusser, Hegemony: A. Gramsci	15
IV	Interactionist perspective- Symbolic interactionism: G. H. Mead and H. Blumer, Phenomenological Sociology: A. Schutz, Social construction of reality: P. Berger and T.G. Luckmann, Ethnomethodology: H. Garfinkel. Recent trends in sociological theorising- Structuration: Anthony Giddens, Habitus and field: Bourdieu, Postmodernism, Semiotics, Convergence.	15
Total		60

Text Books:

1. *Twenty lectures: Sociological theory since world war II*, Alexander, Jeffrey C., 198, Columbia University Press, New York

Reference Books:

1. *Modern social theory: From Parsons to Habermas*, Craib, Ian, 2nd edition, 1992, Harvester Press, London
2. *Sociological theory*, Collins, Randall, Indian edition, 1997, Rawat, Jaipur and New Delhi:
3. *Central problems in social theory: Action, structure and contradiction in social analysis*, Giddens, Anthony, 1983, Macmillan, London
4. *The social science encyclopaedia*, Kuper, Adam and Jessica Kuper (eds.), 2nd edition, 1996, Routledge, London and New York

Course Outcomes:

The student will:

- Get introduced to the substantive, theoretical and methodological issues which have shaped the sociological thinking in the latter half of the 20th century, and which continue to concern the practitioners of sociology today.
- Be able to examine the theoretical relevance and analytical utility of the premises, methodology and conclusions of these diverse theoretical perspectives in understanding social structure and change.

Paper II: Economy and Society

Subject Code: SOC184C202

Credit Units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4

The objectives of the course are:

The course provides an understanding of the social and cultural bases of economic activity. It highlights the significance of sociological analysis for the study of economic processes in local and global contexts.

Detailed Syllabus

Modules	Topics / Course Content	Periods
----------------	--------------------------------	----------------

I	Perspectives of Economy and its relation to society, Emergence of subjective theory of value (Carl Menger); Criticism of Classical Economics; Concept of Formalism: Economic Rationalism, Economic Solipsism (Karl Polanyi), Substantivism: The Fallacy of Relative Choice and Scarcity; The Substantive Economy: Interaction and Institutions (Karl Polanyi) Concepts of the State, Economy, Market, Labour and Values; Market as a political institution in the state. The Economy and the Market	15
II	Exchange, Reciprocity and Gift: Prestation, Gift and Potlatch (Marcel Mauss); Gifts and the obligation to return gifts; generosity, honour and money; Kula exchange; Morality and Contract Nexus. Exchange and Money: utilitarian Approach to Money; Exploring the Quality of Modern Money, Role of Money in Capitalist Society and Role of Money in Socialist Society.	15
III	Systems of Production, Circulation and Consumption: Hunting and Gathering: Subsistence Economy (Marshall Sahlins); Domestic Mode of Production: The Structure of Underproduction; Elements of the Domestic Mode of Production (Marshall Sahlins) Division of Labor, The Primitive Relation between Man and Tool; Production for Livelihood. Peasant: Peasants and primitives (Eric R. Wolf). Capitalism: The Historicity of Capitalism; The Concept of Market in Capitalism (Immanuel Maurice Wallerstein); Production process and Class struggle (Katherine Verdery); Socialism: Paternalistic Redistribution.	15
IV	Contemporary Economic issues in society: Development in an unequal World; The Informal Economy; Uneven development; Globalisation: Fran Tonkiss: Economic globalization; Features of Globalization; Dependency Theory, World systems theory.	15
Total		60

Text Books:

1. Polanyi, Karl. (1977). *The Livelihood of Man*. New York: Academic Press. Chapters 1 & 2, The Economistic Fallacy & Two Meanings of Economic, Pp. 5-34.
2. Menger, Carl. (1871). *Principles of Economics (Grundsätze der Volkswirtschaftslehre)*. Austria. Ludwig von Mises institute.
3. Mauss, M. (1924). *The Gift: Forms and Functions of Exchange in Archaic Societies*. London: Cohen and West, 1924, Introduction, Chapters.1 & 2, The Exchange of Gifts and the Obligation to Reciprocate (Polynesia) & The Extension of this System: Liberality, Honour, Money. pp. 1 - 46.
4. Bohannon, P. and G. Dalton (eds.). (1962). *Markets in Africa*. Evanston, Illinois, North western University. pp. 1-26.
5. Sahlins, M. (1974). *Stone Age Economics*. London, Tavistock. Ch. 1. 2 & 3.
6. Wolf, Eric R. (1966). *Peasants*. New Jersey, Prentice Hall. Ch. 1.

7. Wallerstein, Immanuel Maurice. (1983). *Historical Capitalism*. London: Verso. Commodification of Everything: Production of Capital. pp. 13 – 43.
8. Verdery, Katherine. (1996). *What Was Socialism, and What Comes Next?* Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, chapter 1. pp. 19 – 38.
9. Hann, Chris and Keith Hart. (2011). *Economic Anthropology*. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press, pp. 100-119.
10. Howes, D. (ed), (1996). *Cross-Cultural Consumption: Global Markets and Local Realities*, Routledge, London, pp. 1-16.
11. Fligstein, N. (2001). *The architecture of markets: An economic sociology of twenty-first-century capitalist societies*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University.

Journals:

1. Swedberg, R., (1991). Major Traditions of Economic Sociology, in *Annual Sociological Review*, Vol.17, pp 251-276.
2. Zelizer, Viviana A. (1989). The Social Meaning of Money: ‘Special Monies’ in *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol.95. (Sept.) pp. 342-377.

Course Outcome: After the completion of the course, the students will intimately understand the inter-disciplinary nature of the social sciences, in this case, sociology’s connection with economics. They will understand that there are various social and cultural bases to economic activity, and that market situations have complex dynamics. The course will also prepare students for sociological analysis of economic processes in local and global contexts.

Paper III: Gender and Society

Subject Code: SOC184C203

Credit Units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4

The objectives of the course are-

- To trace the evolution of gender as a category of social analysis in the late twentieth century.
- To give students an outline of the major debates that has emerged.
- To give students a better understanding of the social phenomena with reference to Gender.

Detailed Syllabus:

Modules	Topics / Course content	Periods
I	<p>Social Construction of Gender:</p> <p>Gender vs. Biology, Equality vs. Difference, Women in the family: socialization, nature vs. Gender, gender roles, private–public dichotomy, sexual division of labour. Patriarchy as ideology and practice.</p> <p>Emergence of Feminist Thought:</p>	15

	Socio-historical perspective, Mapping various women's movements.	
II	<p>Gender and Sociological Analysis:</p> <p>Feminist critiques of sociological theories/prevaling theories, Feminist methodology as critique of sociological methods/methodology, Emergence of women's studies.</p> <p>Gender based Division of Labour/Work:</p> <p>Production vs. Reproduction, household work, invisible work, Women's work and technology, Development policies, liberalisation and globalisation and their impact on women.</p> <p>Development and Women's Empowerment.</p>	15
III	<p>Women in India: The changing profile:</p> <p>The changing status of women in India- pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial, Demographic profile – the gender gap (census, NSS), Alternative conceptions of gender–caste and gender; class and gender. The role of the state and the NGOs.</p> <p>Gender and Society in India:</p> <p>Economy: marginalisation of women and sexual division of labour. Polity: reservations for women. Religion and Culture: Women's nature; women as repositories of cultural practices and traditions; marriage, dowry and property. Personal Laws and Civil Code: Hindu code Bill, Syrian Christian law, Muslim Personal Law; Customary Law and Tribal Women.</p>	15
IV	Issues affecting the quality of life of women: Health, Education, Land rights. Major Social Issues: Development, Ecology, Communalism, Violence.	15
Total		60

Text Books:

1. *The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization*, Altekar, A.S., Second Edition, Fifth reprint, 1983., Motilal Banarasi dass, Delhi

Reference Books:

1. *The Reproduction of Mothering*, Chodrow, Nancy, 1978, University of California Press, Berkeley
2. *Women and Society in India*, Desai, Neera and M. Krishnaraj, 1987, Ajanta, Delhi
3. *Visibility and Power: Essays on Women in Society and Development*, Dube, Leela et.al. (eds.), 1986, OUP, New Delhi
4. *Women in Modern India*, Forbes, G., 1998, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi

Course Outcomes:

The student will:

- Be able to trace the evolution of gender as a category of social analysis in the late twentieth century.
- Have an outline of the major debates that has emerged.

Have a better understanding of the social phenomena with reference to Gender

Paper IV: Sociology of Northeast India

Subject Code: SOC184C204

Credit Units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4

The objectives of the course are:

- To introduce the students to the social, political and historical process in Northeast India. The socio-historical background of the different communities dwelling in Northeast India. The paper deals with the traditional land relations in northeast India, the main axis of traditional social organisation in the region.
- The course aims to acquaint the students with the contemporary socio-political processes and the challenges they pose to the state.

Detailed Syllabus:

Modules	Topics / Course content	Periods
I	Northeast India as a Conceptual Category: Geographic and Cultural Specificities, from frontier to the region, cultural pluralism in Northeast India	15
II	Societies in Northeast: Tribal and Non-tribal/Caste societies, their idiosyncratic features and relationship, Nationality Formation in the region.	15
III	The concept of Illegible spaces, state and non-state actors, state of exception, governmentality, state and citizenship	15
IV	Contemporary Challenges: immigration, Issues of Identity and Ethnicity, Political integration	15
Total		60

Text Books:

1. Weiner, M. *Sons of the Soil*. Delhi: OUP, 1978.
2. Baruah, S. *Durable Disorder: Understanding the Politics of Northeast India*. Delhi: Oxford University P, 2005.

Reference Books:

1. Baruah, S. *India against Itself: Assam and the Politics of Nationality*. New Delhi: Oxford University P, 1999.
2. Bauman, Zygmunt. (2004). *Identity*. Polity Press, UK.

3. Bordoloi, B.N., Thakur, G.C.S., Saikia, M.C. (1987). *Tribes of Assam, Part-I*, B.N. Bordoloi, Director, Tribal Research Institute, Assam.
4. Brass, P. R. (1974). *Language, Religion and Politics in North India*. Cambridge University Press, London.
5. Das, N.K. (2009). Identity Politics and Social Exclusion in India's Northeast A Critique of Nation-Building and Redistributive Justice. *Anthropos. Bd*, 104 (2): 549-558.
6. Das, S.K. (2007). Conflict and Peace in India's Northeast: The Role of Civil Society. *Policy Studies*, 42.
7. Guha, A. (1977), Planter-raj to Swaraj: Freedom Struggle and Electoral Politics in Assam, 1826-1947, Indian Council of Historical Research: distributor, People's Publishing House.
8. Guha, A. (1991), Medieval and Early Colonial Assam: Society, Polity, Economy, Published for Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, by K.P. Bagchi & Co.
9. Karlsson, B. G. (2001). Indigenous politics Community formation and indigenous peoples' struggle for self-determination in northeast India. *Identities*, 8(1): 7-45.
10. Misra, U. (2000). *The Periphery Strikes Back: Challenges to the Nation-States in Assam and Nagaland*. Shimla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study.
11. Nibedon, N. (2013), Nagaland The Night of the Guerrillas, Lancer Publishers LLC.
12. P. Gill and Samrat (eds.). 2018. Insider Outsider: Belonging and Unbelonging in North-East India. New Delhi.
13. Scott, James. (2011). *The Art of Not Being Governed – An Anarchist History of Upland Southeast Asia*. Yale University Press, US.
14. Sharma, C.K. (2012). The State and the Ethnicization of Space in Northeast India. In Mahanta, N.G., and Gogoi, D., editors, *Shifting Terrain: Conflict Dynamics in North-East India*. DVS publishers, Guwahati/ Delhi.
15. Sharma, C. K. "The Immigration Issue in Assam and Conflicts around it" in *Asian Ethnicity*. 13 (3), pp. 306-7, 2012.
16. Schendel, W.V. and Irena, Abraham. (2005). Spaces of Engagement: How Borderlands, Illegal Flows, and Territorial States Interlock. Indiana University press.
17. Weiner. M. (1978) Sons of the Soil: Migration and Ethnic Conflict in India. Pp. xviii, 383. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Course Outcomes:

The students will:

- Be introduced to the conceptual understanding related to the northeast India.
- They will be introduced to the contemporary social theories and approaches.

Paper V: Science, Technology and Society

Subject Code: SOC184C205

Credit Units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4

The objectives of the course are-

- To enable the student to understand the relationship between science and Society.
- To introduce the student to the conceptual and theoretical issues in the study of sociology of science.
- To understand the issues relating to science, technology and society in India both in the Historical and Globalization contexts.

Detailed Syllabus:

Modules	Topics / Course content	Periods
I	The study of science-its importance. Relationship between society and science and vice-versa. Science as a social system. Norms of science. Relationship between science and technology.	15
II	History of modern science in India – colonial–independence and post-independence science. Nature of science and technology education in India and its quality. Pure vs. Applied Science in India. Indian social structure and science. Social background of Indian scientists. Brain drain and brain gain.	15
III	Science policy, social organization of science in India –scientific laboratories and their contribution to the development of technology. Science education in contemporary India –primary level to research level. Performance of universities in the development of technology. Interrelationship between industry and universities.	15
IV	Globalization and liberalization and their impact on Indian science and technology. WTO and issues related to intellectual property rights. MNCs and Indian industry. Political economy of science & technology at the national and international levels.	15
Total		60

Text Books:

1. *The impact of international migration on developing countries*, Appleyard, R. ed., 1989, OECD, Paris

Reference Books:

1. *Scientists in the third world*, Gaillard, J, 1991, Kentucky University Press, Lexington

2. *Science and the social order*, Barber, Bernard, 1952, Free Press, New York
3. *Scientific communities in the developing world*, Gaillard, J., V.V. Krishna and R. Waast, eds, 1997, Sage, New Delhi
4. *Science policy and national development*, Kamala Cahubey ed., 1974, Macmillan, New Delhi

Course Outcomes:

The student will:

- Be able to understand the relationship between science and Society.
- Be introduced to the conceptual and theoretical issues in the study of sociology of science.
- Understand the issues relating to science, technology and society in India both in the Historical and Globalization contexts.

SYLLABUS (3rd SEMESTER)

Paper I - Sociology of Development

Subject Code: SOC184C301

Credit units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4

The objectives of the course are:

- To introduce the students to the concept of development from various sociological perspectives with global, comparative, and historical dimensions.
- To explain the causes and consequences of inequalities among countries through the major theories and critiques of development and underdevelopment.
- The course also seeks to expose the students to the contemporary issues and challenges centered on the ideas and practices of development.

Modules	Topics / Course content	Periods
I	Introduction: Meaning, significance, historical location of the idea of development, Perspectives on development: Liberal, Marxist and Ecological, Epistemological critiques of development	15
II	Theories of Development and Underdevelopment: Modernization theories: The historical context of modernization theories, Dependency theory, World system theory, uneven development, Theories of alternative development	15
III	Politics of development: Knowledge and power in development, Grassroots level movements in development Post-development theories: Foucault and post-development theories Critiques of post-development theories	15

IV	Contemporary Issues in Development: Globalization, Poverty, Social Capital, Civil Society Gender and Development, Development in Practice.	15
Total		60

Textbook(s)

1. Peet, R. *Theories of Development*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 2005.
2. Pieteresen, J.N. *Development Theory: Deconstructions/ Reconstructions*. New Delhi: Vistaar Publications, 2011.

Reference book(s)

1. Alavi, H. and T. Shanin. *Introduction to the Sociology of Developing Societies*. London: Macmillan, 1982.
2. Bardhan, P. *The Political Economy of Development in India*. Delhi: OUP, 2005.
3. Baviskar, A. *In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflicts over Development in the Narmada Valley*. Delhi: Oxford University P, 2004.
4. Cooke, B. and U. Kothari (Eds.). *Participation: The New Tyranny?* London: Zed Books, 2001.
5. Cooper, F. and R. M. Packard (Eds.). *International Development and the Social Sciences: Essays on the History and Politics of Knowledge*. Berkeley: University of California P, 1997.
6. Escobar, A. *Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World*, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 2011.
7. Ferguson, J. *The Anti-Politics Machine: Development, Depoliticization and Bureaucratic Power in Lesotho*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota P, 1994.
8. Frank, A.G. *Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America*. London: Penguin Books, 1971.
9. Freire, P. *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*. London: Penguin Books, 1996.
10. Gupta, A. *Postcolonial Developments: Agriculture in the Making of Modern India*. New Delhi: Oxford University P, 1998.
11. Harvey, D. *The New Imperialism*. Oxford: Oxford University P, 2003.
12. Hicky, S. and G. Mohan (Eds.). *Participation: From Tyranny to Transformation?* London: Zed Books, 2004.
13. Illich, I. *Toward a History of Need*. London: Bantam Press, 1977.
14. Kabeer, N. *Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*. London: Verso, 1994.
15. Li, T.M. "Compromising Power: Development, Culture and Rule in Indonesia" in *Cultural Anthropology*. 14(3), pp. 295-322, 1999.
16. Ludden, D. "India's Development Regime" in N. Dirks (Ed.). *Colonialism and Culture*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan P, 1992.
17. McMichael, P. *Development and Social Change: A Global Perspective*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press, 1996.

18. Rahnema, M. and V. Bawtree (Eds.). *The Post-Development Reader*. London: Zed Books, 1997.
19. Sachs, W. (Ed.). *The Development Dictionary*. Hyderabad: Orient Longman, 1997.
20. Schumacher, E.F. *Small is Beautiful*. New York: Vintage, 2011.
21. Scott, J. C. *Seeing Like a State*. New Haven: Yale University P, 1998.
22. Sen, A. *Development as Freedom*. New Delhi: Oxford University P, 2000.

Course Outcome: After the completion of the course the students will be able to critically understand the meaning and debates surrounding 'development'. They will be able to locate the question of development in contemporary environmental issues and various grassroots movements in India as well as around the world. Overall, they will become conscious citizens of a global world.

Paper II: Social Stratification

Subject Code: SOC184C302

Credit Units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4

The objectives of the course are:

- To introduce the students to the substantive, theoretical and methodological issues which have shaped the sociological thinking and which continue to concern the practitioners of sociology today.
- To examine the theoretical relevance of social stratification and analytical utility of the premises, methodology and conclusions of these diverse theoretical perspectives in understanding social structure and change.

Detailed Syllabus:

Modules	Topics / Course content	Periods
I	Social Stratification, Social Mobility: types of social stratification, social mobility and stratification, types of stratification.	15
II	Perspectives on stratification: Functionalist, Marxist, Weberian. Different perspective on stratification such as functionalist perspective: Davis and Moore's theory of stratification, Marxist perspective: Melvin Tumin's theory of stratification and Weberian perspective are focussed upon, Class, status and party.	15
III	Axes of Stratification: Caste, class and gender, Tribe, race and religion, Language and region. different social constructs such as class, caste, gender etc intersect with one another. Class and caste continuum, social capital, race, tribe, language, region becomes parameters of social stratification.	15
IV	Contemporary debates in stratification: Deviance, disability and sexuality, inclusion and exclusion in stratified societies. Debates circling around different issues related to social stratification and deviance,	15

	disability and the different stratas of stratification, sexuality and stratification are focussed upon. The concept of inclusion as well as exclusion are discussed.	
Total		60

Text Books:

1. Gupta, D. (Ed.). (1991) *Social Stratification*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Reference Books:

1. Giddens, A. (2009) *Sociology (6th edition)* (pp. 13-20, 69-85); Polity Press Cambridge.
2. *The social science encyclopaedia*, Kuper, Adam and Jessica Kuper (eds.), 2nd edition, 1996, Routledge, London and New York
3. Bourdieu, P. (1986) "The Forms of Capital" in J. Richardson (Ed.) *Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education*.
4. Jenkins, R. (1991) "Disability and social stratification" in *British Journal of Sociology*. 42 (4): 557-580.
5. Rubin, G. (1997) "The Traffic in Women: Notes on the Political Economy of Sex", in Linda Nicholson (Ed.) *The Second Wave: A Reader in Feminist Theory*. Routledge.
6. Tumin, M.M. (2003) *Social Stratification: The Forms and Functions of Inequality*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
7. Max, W. (1992) "Class, Status, Party" in Dipankar Gupta (Ed.), *Social Stratification*. New Delhi: Oxford University P.

Course Outcomes:

The student will:

- Get introduced to the substantive, theoretical and methodological issues which have shaped the sociological thinking concerning the practice of social stratification today.
- Be able to examine the theoretical relevance and analyse the different perspectives in understanding social structure and change.

Paper III: Social Movements in India

Subject Code: SOC184C303

Credit Units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4

The objectives of the course are: -

- To enable the students to explore the social unrest, motivations, movement culture and desired outcomes that drive collective actions and social change.
- To enable the students to look at not only social but new social movements in a sociological and comparative perspectives.

- To sensitize the students to the important social movements in India in national and regional context with a comparative outlook to international context too.
- To introduce the students to the important conceptual and theoretical issues of social movement and its critical role in social transformation.

Detailed Syllabus:

Modules	Topics/ Course Content	Periods
I	Conceptualizing Social Movements: Defining features and dynamics of social movements; Social bases of social movements: class, caste, gender and polity; Ideology, participation and mobilization in social movements; Role of media; New social movements (NSM)	15
II	Contextualizing Social Movements: Recurring questions on social movements; Role of Leaders and masses; Transformation and decline; Reformative, revolutionary, redemptive, alternative and revivalist movements; Regional movements in North-East India	15
III	Theories on Social Movement: Framing theory for social movements; Marxist and Post-Marxist theories on Social movements; Network theory; Relative deprivation theory; Resource mobilization theory; Emotion and effect in social movement (wisdom of crowd)	15
IV	Social Movements in India: Peasants' movements; Tribal movements; Religious and New Religious Movements; Nationalist Movements; Women's movements; Environmental movements; New religious movements; Dalit movement; Students' movements Regional movements: Assam movement; Peasant uprisings in Assam's context; Anti CAA and NRC protest;	15
Total		60

Reference Books:

- Desai, A.R. (Ed). Peasant Struggles in India. Bombay: Oxford University Press, 1979
- Dhanagre, D.N. Peasant Movements in India 1920-1950. Delhi: Oxford University
- Frank, Andre Gunder and Fuentes, Marta. 1987. 'Nine Theses on Social Movements'. Economic and Political Weekly.
- Gough, Kathleen. 1974. 'Indian Peasant Uprising'. Economic and Political weekly.
- Gupta, Dipankar. 1985. 'On Altering the Ego in Peasant History: Paradoxes of the Ethnic Opinion.' Peasant Studies, 13(1), Fall.
- Hussain, Monirul. 1993. The Assam Movement: Class, Ideology and Identity. Manak Publications: Delhi
- Le Bon, Gustave. 2007. "The Minds of Crowds."
- Rao, M.S.A. Social Movements in India, New Delhi: Manohar Publications, 1979
- Shah, G. Social Movements in India: A review of Literature, New Delhi: SAGE, 2012
- Oomen, T.K. Charisma, Stability and Change: An Analysis of Bhoodan and Gramdan Movement. India: Thompson Press.
- Omvedt, Gail. 2005. "Farmer's Movements and the Debate on poverty and Economic Reforms in India. London: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, pp. 179-202

Course Outcomes:

- The students will understand and the historical and contemporary landscape of social movements
- By the end of the course, they should be able to analyze social movements with nuanced clarity and will appreciate the challenges and opportunities of activism.

Paper III: Urban Sociology

Subject Code: SOC184C303

Credit Units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4

The objectives of the course are:

This course provides an exposure to key theoretical perspectives for understanding urban life in historical and contemporary contexts. It also reflects on some concerns of urban living while narrating the subjective experiences of urban communities. With case studies from India and other parts of the world this course will help students relate to the complexities of urban living.

Detailed Syllabus

Modules	Topics / Course Content	Periods
---------	-------------------------	---------

I	<p>Introduction: The Field of Urban Sociology</p> <p>Introduction to urban sociology; Origin and development of urban societies Some Basic Concepts: urbanization, urbanism, Rural-Urban Continuum, suburbanization, ghettoization. Global cities, Inequalities in global cities, Governing global cities</p>	15
II	<p>Theories of Urban Sociology</p> <p>Classical Theories of City: The City- Max Weber; Ferdinand Tonnies – Gemeinschaft & Gesellschaft. Metropolis and mental life – George Simmel. The Chicago School and its critics: Urban Ecology – Claude Fisher. Theories of Robert Park, Burgess, Louis Wirth. The New Urban Sociology: David Harvey; Manuel Castells</p>	15
III	<p>Urban Social Structure and Urbanization in Developing Countries</p> <p>Cities in the Developing World; Urbanization and its consequences in developing countries; Urban inequalities: Caste, Class, gender and Ethnic segregation of space. Movements and Settlements – Migration.</p>	15
IV	<p>Cities in India: Problems, Planning and Governance</p> <p>Demographic, economic and ecological characteristics of cities in India Urban poverty, ethnic conflicts, immigration, housing and slums, crime, urban pollution. Agencies of urban planning in India; Urban governance</p>	15
Total		60

Course Outcome:

The completion of the course will make the students familiar with the emergence and growth of urban sociology as an important branch of the social sciences. It is going to provide the students with the understanding of several important concepts surrounding the idea of urban. This is going to further help the students to apply these understandings to several contemporary debates around urban studies.

Reference book(s)

1. Davis, Kingsley. 1955. 'The Origin and Growth of Urbanization in the World' in American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 60, No. 5, pp. 429-437.
2. Mumford, Lewis. (1961). The City in History: its origins and transformations and its prospects. Mariner Books, pp 3-29, 94-118.
3. Sassen, Saskia. 2005. 'The Global City: Introducing a Concept' in Brown Journal of World Affairs, Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 27-43.
4. Dewey, Richard. 1960. 'The Rural-Urban Continuum: Real but Relatively Unimportant' in American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 66, No. 1, pp. 60-66.
5. Simmel, Georg, 1976. The Metropolis and Mental Life: The Sociology of Georg Simmel, New York: Free Press.

6. Weber, Max. 1978. 'Chapter XVI. The city (Non-Legitimate Domination)' in Economy and Society: An Outline of Interpretive Sociology. Eds. Guenther Roth and Claus Wittich. California: University of California Press.
7. Park, Robert E., Ernest W. Burgess and Roderick D. Mc-Kenzie (Eds). 1925. The City: Suggestions for Investigation of Human Behaviour in the Urban Environment. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
8. Park, Robert E. 1936. 'Human ecology', in American Journal of Sociology. Vol. 42, No. 1, pp. 1-15.
9. Wirth, Louis. 1938. 'Urbanism as a Way of Life' in American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 44, No. 1, pp. 1-24.
10. Castells, Manuel. 1996. 'The Space of Flows' in The Rise of the Network Society. Blackwell Publishers. pp. 407-459.
11. Harvey, David. 2012. 'The Right to the City' in Rebel Cities: From the Right to the City to the Urban Revolution. Verso: New Left Books. pp. 3-26.
12. Kidwai, Atiya Habeeb. 2006. 'Reforms, Restructuring and the Third World City' in Urban Studies: Oxford India Paperbacks. Eds. Sujata Patel and Kushal Deb. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
13. Ayyar, Varsha. (2013). 'Caste and Gender in a Mumbai resettlement site', Economic & Political Weekly, May 4, Vol. XLVIII, No 18, pp. 44-55.
14. Rao, M.S.A. (1981). 'Some aspects of the sociology of migration', Sociological Bulletin, Vol. 30, 1.Pp21-38.
15. Varshney, Ashutosh 2002. Ethnic conflicts and civic life: Hindus and Muslims in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Paper IV: Environment and Society

Subject Code: SOC184C304

Credit Units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4

The objectives of the course are:

- To explore contemporary environmental issues from a sociological point of view focusing on the interconnectedness of human societies and the natural environment.
- To develop an understanding among the students on the issues emerging out of this relationship.
- To familiarize the students with the various policy prescriptions and mobilizations on environmental issues in contemporary times.

Modules	Topics / Course content	Periods
I	Introducing Environmental Sociology: Environmental problems and society Environmental Sociology: Rise, decline, and resurgence, Contribution of	15

	classical Sociological thinkers, Environmental Ethics: Anthropocentrism and Ecocentrism. Realist Vs Constructionism debate.	
II	Sociological Approaches to Environment: Ecological Modernisation. Risk society. Ecofeminism and Feminist Environmentalism.	15
III	Nature – Culture debate Systemic Causes of Environmental Disruption: Risk, Technology and Society, Environmental Risk: Meaning and definition. Population, Development and Environment.	15
IV	Social Consequences of Environmental Disruption: Body, Health and Environment, Environmental Inequality and Environmental Justice The state and environmental Policy, Environmental Movements	15
Total		60

Textbook(s)

1. Bell, M.M. An Invitation to Environmental Sociology. New Delhi: Pine Forge Press, 2009.
2. Gould, K.A. and T.L. Lewis. Twenty Lessons in Environmental Sociology. New York: Oxford University P, 2009.

Reference book(s)

1. Buttel, F.H. “New Directions in Environmental Sociology” in Annual Review of Sociology. Vol. 13. pp. 465- 488, 1987.
2. Dunlap, R.E. and W.R. Catton, Jr. “Struggling with Human Exemptionalism: The Rise, Decline and Revitalization of Environmental Sociology” in the American Sociologist. Vol.25, No.1, pp. 5-30, 1994.
3. Dunlap, R.E. et al. Sociological Theory and Environment: Classical Foundations and Contemporary Insights. Maryland- USA: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2002.

Journal:

1. White, B. H. (2018). On the Global Economic and Political Order. EPW, 53(35).
2. Buttel, F.H. (2000). Ecological modernization as social theory. *Geoforum*, 31(1), 57-65.

Course Outcome: After the completion of the course the students will develop the ability to explore contemporary environmental issues from a sociological point of view, realising the importance of the human element. Having gone through case studies of important historical environmental movements, they will have acknowledged that not only is there a direct communication occurring between human society and the ecology, but also that the state of the ecology significantly depends on the nature of the communiqué.

SYLLABUS (3rd SEMESTER)

For students of 3rd & 4th Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Level	Credit	L-T-P-C
SOC184C301	Research Project	500	20	

--	--	--	--	--

SYLLABUS (4th SEMESTER)

Students with research for 4th Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Level	Credit	L-T-P-C
SOC184C401	Dissertation	500	20	

For 'Coursework only' in lieu of Research

Paper I: Society and Polity

Subject Code: SOC184C401

Credit Units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4

The objectives of the course are-

- This course aims to acquaint the students with the major concepts, theoretical approaches and perspectives of political sociology.
- It seeks to prepare the students to apply these concepts and approaches to the understanding of the nature of the political processes and institutions in India.
- The course also exposes the students to the emerging perspective on the polity-society relationship in contemporary times.

Detailed Syllabus:

Modules	Topics / Course content	Periods
I	Definition, Nature and Emergence of Political Sociology Basic Concepts: Power, Authority, State, Civil Society, Bureaucracy, Elites and Masses Approaches to the study of Politics	15
II	Perspectives on Power: Weberian, Functionalist, Marxist Perspectives on State: Liberal, Pluralist, Marxist, Power-elite, post-modernist New Political sociology	15
III	Political parties: characteristics and social composition. Pressure groups and Interest groups: characteristics and political significance.	15

	Local structures of Power: Varieties of local power structure, relationship with the wider political system.	
IV	State and society in India Politics of caste, religion, language and region	15
Total		60

Text Books:

1. *Political Sociology: A Reader*, Eisenstadt, S.N. (Ed.). , NY: Basic Books, 1971.
2. *Political Sociology in India: Contemporary Trends.* , Gupta, D. , Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2004.

Reference Books:

1. *Class, Status and Power*, Bendix, R. and S. M. Lipset (Eds.), London: RKP, 1966.
2. *Secularism and its Critics*, Bhargava, R, New Delhi: OUP, 1999.
3. *Elites and Society*. Bottomore, T Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1966.
4. *Contradiction and Change*, Chakravarty, A. Delhi: OUP, 1975.
5. *Who Governs?*, Dahl, R , New Haven: Yale University P, 1961.

Course Outcomes:

The student will:

- be acquainted with the major concepts, theoretical approaches and perspectives of political sociology. It will prepare the students to apply these concepts and approaches to the understanding of the nature of the political processes and institutions in India.

Paper II: Economy and Society

Subject Code: SOC184C402

Credit Units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4

The objectives of the course are-

The course provides an understanding of the social and cultural bases of economic activity. It highlights the significance of sociological analysis for the study of economic processes in local and global contexts.

Detailed Syllabus

Modules	Topics / Course Content	Periods
I	Perspectives of Economy and its relation to society, Emergence of subjective theory of value (Carl Menger); Criticism of Classical Economics; Concept of Formalism: Economic Rationalism, Economic Solipsism (Karl Polanyi), Substantivism: The Fallacy of Relative Choice and Scarcity; The Substantive Economy: Interaction and Institutions (Karl Polanyi) Concepts of the State, Economy, Market, Labour and Values; Market as a political institution in the state. The Economy and the Market	15
II	Exchange, Reciprocity and Gift: Prestation, Gift and Potlatch (Marcel Mauss); Gifts and the obligation to return gifts; generosity, honour and money; Kula exchange; Morality and Contract Nexus. Exchange and Money: utilitarian Approach to Money; Exploring the Quality of Modern Money, Role of Money in Capitalist Society and Role of Money in Socialist Society.	15
III	Systems of Production, Circulation and Consumption: Hunting and Gathering: Subsistence Economy (Marshall Sahlins); Domestic Mode of Production: The Structure of Underproduction; Elements of the Domestic Mode of Production (Marshall Sahlins) Division of Labor, The Primitive Relation between Man and Tool; Production for Livelihood. Peasant: Peasants and primitives (Eric R. Wolf). Capitalism: The Historicity of Capitalism; The Concept of Market in Capitalism (Immanuel Maurice Wallerstein); Production process and Class struggle (Katherine Verdery); Socialism: Paternalistic Redistribution.	15
IV	Contemporary Economic issues in society: Development in an unequal World; The Informal Economy; Uneven development; Globalisation: Fran Tonkiss: Economic globalization; Features of Globalization; Dependency Theory, World systems theory.	15
Total		60

Text Books:

- Polanyi, Karl. (1977). *The Livelihood of Man*. New York: Academic Press. Chapters 1 & 2, The Economistic Fallacy & Two Meanings of Economic, Pp. 5-34.
- Menger, Carl. (1871). *Principles of Economics (Grundsätze der Volkswirtschaftslehre)*. Austria. Ludwig von Mises institute.

14. Mauss, M. (1924). *The Gift: Forms and Functions of Exchange in Archaic Societies*. London: Cohen and West, 1924, Introduction, Chapters.1 & 2, The Exchange of Gifts and the Obligation to Reciprocate (Polynesia) & The Extension of this System: Liberality, Honour, Money. pp. 1 - 46.
15. Bohannan, P. and G. Dalton (eds.). (1962). *Markets in Africa*. Evanston, Illinois, North western University. pp. 1-26.
16. Sahlins, M. (1974). *Stone Age Economics*. London, Tavistock. Ch. 1. 2 & 3.
17. Wolf, Eric R. (1966). *Peasants*. New Jersey, Prentice Hall. Ch. 1.
18. Wallerstein, Immanuel Maurice. (1983). *Historical Capitalism*. London: Verso. Commodification of Everything: Production of Capital. pp. 13 – 43.
19. Verdery, Katherine. (1996). *What Was Socialism, and What Comes Next?* Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, chapter 1. pp. 19 – 38.
20. Hann, Chris and Keith Hart. (2011). *Economic Anthropology*. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press, pp. 100-119.
21. Howes, D. (ed), (1996). *Cross-Cultural Consumption: Global Markets and Local Realities*, Routledge, London, pp. 1-16.
22. Fligstein, N. (2001). *The architecture of markets: An economic sociology of twenty-first-century capitalist societies*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University.

Journals:

3. Swedberg, R., (1991). Major Traditions of Economic Sociology, in *Annual Sociological Review*, Vol.17, pp 251-276.
4. Zelizer, Viviana A. (1989). The Social Meaning of Money: ‘Special Monies’ in *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol.95. (Sept.) pp. 342-377.

Course Outcome: After the completion of the course, the students will intimately understand the inter-disciplinary nature of the social sciences, in this case, sociology’s connection with economics. They will understand that there are various social and cultural bases to economic activity, and that market situations have complex dynamics. The course will also prepare students for sociological analysis of economic processes in local and global contexts.

Paper III: Religion and Society

Subject Code: SOC184C403

Credit Units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4

The objectives of the course are-

Religion plays a significant role in the formation of a society. In this course, students learn to look at religion from an unbiased perspective and learn about their effect in the conception of society. This course seeks to equip the students with the conceptual and theoretical understanding of the relationship between religion and society. It presents the basic social philosophies of different

institutional and non-institutional religions and discusses their changing nature in the contemporary times with special reference to India. This course critically looks at various religious practices and issues in the context of their relation with different social forces.

Detailed Syllabus

Modules	Topics / Course Content	Periods
I	Introduction to the sociology of Religion, The scope of sociology of Religion. Typology of religion. Concepts: Magic, Religion and Science; Elements of religious experience. Tyler, Frazer.	15
II	Functionalist perspective of religion: Durkheim, Malinowski, MN Srinivas – Coorgs. Trobriand Islanders. Relationship between magic, science & religion; Views on totemism; Co-operation between magic & science. Sacred religion – rites of passage, food rites. Sacred magic.	15
III	Religion and Change: Weber. The Protestant Ethic and The Spirit of Capitalism. Religion and economy; religion and capitalism: Protestant ethic, Calvinism, rise of modern capitalism. Ideal types of western capitalism and protestant ethic. Traditional v/s rational capitalism. Martin Luther and John Calvin. Protestantism and asceticism. Salient features of Calvinism. Western capitalism's compatibility with Confucianism, Judaism, Hinduism.	15
IV	Critique of Religion: Marx, Feuerbach. Base and exploitative superstructure. Social conditions that lead to religion. Religion as opium. Religion as alienation. Product starts ruling. Religion in classless society. Asad and secularism.	15
Total		60

Textbook(s)

- Roberts, K.A. Religion in Sociological Perspective. New York: Dorsey Press, 1984.
- Turner, B.S. Religion and Social Theory (2nd edition). London: Sage, 1991.

Reference book(s)

- Asad, T. Formations of the Secular: Christianity, Islam, Modernity. Stanford University Press, 2003.
- Durkheim, E. The Elementary Forms of Religious Life (5th edition). New York: Collier Books, 1961.
- Madan, T.N. (enlarged edition). Religion in India. New Delhi: Oxford, 1992.

- Roberts, K.A. Religion in sociological perspective. New York: Dorsey Press, 1984.
- Srinivas, M. N. (1952). Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India. Clarendon: Oxford, pp 100-122.
- Weber, M. “The Social Psychology of the World Religions,” “The Protestant Sects and the Spirit of Capitalism,” and “Religious Rejections of the World and Their Direction” in H.H. Gerth and C.W. Mills (Eds.) From Max Weber. Oxford: Oxford University P, 2002.
- Weber, M. Economy and Society. Berkeley: California University P, 1978.
- Weber, M. The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism. London: Routledge, 2001.
- Weber, M. The Sociology of Religion. Massachusetts: Beacon Press, 1993.

Course Outcome:

This course will have introduced students to sociological approaches to the study of religion in contemporary society. Religion will be understood in terms of its social and cultural structure; in addition the course will also encourage a critical perspective on religion and society – its interface with society, polity and the economy. Religious conflict and change, syncretism, popular religion, revivalism and fundamentalism will also be considered.

Paper IV: Population Studies

Subject Code: SOC184C404

Credit Units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4

The objectives of the course are-

- This course explores the entrenched relationship between demography and society.
- It introduces the students with the basic concepts and theories of demography and their critique.
- The course also discusses the various population policies in India along with their critical assessment.
- This course will help students grapple with various complex issues relating to population.

Detailed Syllabus:

Modules	Topics / Course content	Periods
I	Demography and society: Concepts and the relationship, Interface between Sociology and Demography, Demographic Components: Fertility, Mortality and Migration, Population Structure and Size.	15

II	Population Theories: Pre-Malthusian Approach (Populationist views), Malthusian Theory of Population and its Critique, Neo- Malthusian Approach to Population, Socialist and Marxist Approach to Population and criticisms.	15
III	Population Theories: Demographic Transition Theory, Optimum Theory of Population, Naturalist/ Biological Approach to Population, Application of Sociological Approach to Population.	15
IV	Introduction to population studies in India, Population Policies: Sociology of population Policy in India, Programmes and Initiatives and their critique, National Population Policy	15
Total		60

Text Books:

1. Haq, E. *Sociology of Population in India*. USA-: MacMillan, 2007.
2. Premi, M.K. *An Introduction to Social Demography*. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1983.

Reference Books:

1. Amonker, R. G. "Demography: A Case Study of India" in *International Review of Modern Sociology*. 4 (2)194-214, 1974.
2. Bongaarts, J. "Human Population Growth and the Demographic Transition" in *Philosophical Transactions: Biological Science*. 364, 1532.
3. Bose, A. "Demographic transition and demographic imbalance in India" in *Health Transition Review*. Supplement.
4. Bose, A. *India's Quest for Population Stabilization*. New Delhi: National Book Trust, 2010.
5. Foucault, M. "Right of Death and Power over Life" in Paul Rabinow (Ed.) *The Foucault Reader: An introduction to Foucault's thought*. London: Penguin, 1984.
6. Pande, R.P, and N.M. Astone. "Explaining Son Preference in Rural India: The Independent Role of Structural versus Individual Factors" in *Population Research and Policy Review*. 26(1) 1-29, 2007.
7. Radhakrishna, R., K.H. Rao, C. Ravi and B. Sambhi Reddy. "Chronic Poverty and Malnutrition" in *Economic and Political Weekly*. 39 (28) 3121-3130, 1990.
8. Saikia, A. *Mortality in Assam*. New Delhi: Purbanchaal Publisher, 2005.
9. Singh, B.P. "North-East India: Demography, Culture and Identity Crisis" in *Modern Asian Studies*. Vol. 21, No. 2, 257-282, Cambridge University Press, 1987.
10. William, L. and P. Rangazas. "Fertility and Development: The Roles of Schooling and Family Production" in *Rangaza Journal of Economic Growth*. 11(3) 229-261, 2006.

Paper IV: Sociology of Law

Subject Code: SOC184C404

Credit Units: (L-T-P-C): 4-0-0-4

The objectives of the course are-

- To understand the sociology of Law from the point of view of Marx, Weber and Durkheim.
- To understand the relationship between law and society
- Ethnographical analysis of legal procedures

Modules	Topics / Course content	Periods
I	Understanding Sociology of Law: Marx, Weber and Durkheim. Culture, custom and law. Courts as Social Institutions	13
II	The Political Economy of Law: Law and Ideology, Law and Governance: The Constitution Act of 1935, Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas Order 1936, Sixth Schedule and Article 371 A	17
III	Anthropology of trials: The role of race, sex and class in the working of the judiciary · Critical analysis of select supreme court judgements in India	15
IV	Law and Society in India: Legal Pluralisms and Dispute Resolution, Caste Panchayats, Customary Dispute resolution of the indigenous communities.	15
Total		60

Readings

1. Cotterrell, R. (ed.). 2001. Sociological Perspectives on Law. Aldershot: Ashgate. (Vol. I & II, selected chapters).
2. Sarat, A. 2004. The Blackwell Companion to Law and Society. Oxford: Blackwells. (selected chapters).
3. Geertz, C. 1983. Local Knowledge: Fact and Law in Comparative Perspective. In Geertz, Local Knowledge. New York: Basic Books.
4. Foucault, M. 1977. Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
5. Comaroff, J. and Comaroff, J. 2006. Law and Disorder in the Postcolony. Chicago: University of Chicago. (Introduction).
6. Deva, I. (ed.) 2005. Sociology of Law, Delhi: OUP. (Chapter 8).

7. Agnes, F. 1999. Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
8. Mamdani, Mahmood (1996). Citizen and Subject: Contemporary Africa and the Legacy of late Colonialism. Princeton University Press.
9. Foucault, Michel 'Governmentality', in Graham Burchell, Colin Gordon and Peter Miller, eds. The Foucault Effect: Studies in Governmentality. London: Harvester Wheatsheaf

Course Outcome:

The students will:

- Understand the complex nuances of the relations between society and law.
- Critically analyse the discourse on law, custom.