Publisher’s Note

The University of Pune has great pleasure in publishing the syllabus for the M.A. Sociology Examination students under the Faculty of Mental, Moral and Social Science.

On behalf of the University, I have to thanks experts and authorities of the University for the interest taken and co-operation extended by them whole-heartedly in bringing out this publication.

University of Pune  
Ganeshkhind, Pune-411007.  

dr. (Capt.) C. M. Chitale  
Registrar
M.A. (Sociology) / 3

UNIVERSITY OF PUNE
Syllabus of M.A. Degree Course
SOCIOLOGY
(Under 1999 Pattern)

PART-I

Compulsory Courses :
Paper-II : Methodology of Sociological Research.

Optional Courses : (Any one from each of the following groups to be selected)
Paper-III : (a) Urban Sociology;
(b) Industry, Labour and Society;
(c) Social Structure and Social Change;
(d) Social Structure and Social Change.
Environment, Eco-system and Society.

Paper-IV : (a) Sociology of Marginal Groups;
(b) Political Sociology;
(c) Sociology of Culture;
(d) Classical Sociological Tradition.

PART-II

Compulsory Courses :
Paper-II : Contemporary Sociological Theory.

Optional Courses : (Any one from each of the following groups to be selected)
Paper-III : (a) Sociology of Professions;
(b) Sociology of Religion;
M.A. (Sociology) / 4

(c) Sociology of Gender;
(d) Human Settlements, Population Flows and Migration.

Paper-IV : (a) Medical Sociology;
          (b) Sociology of Education;
          (c) Agrarian Social Structure and Change;
          (d) Ethnicity and Nationalism.
M.A. (Sociology) / 5

PART-I

COMPULSORY PAPER-I

INDIAN SOCIETY : STRUCTURE AND CHANGE

Objectives :

1. To introduce the various perspectives on understanding Indian society.
2. To understand the relationship between class, caste, gender, religion and ethnicity in India.
3. To relate the changing trends in institutional developments to the structures of hierarchies in India.

FIRST TERM

I. Study of Indian Society :
   Theoretical approaches to the study of Indian Society and culture, critical appraisals :
   (a) Indological
   (b) Structural-functional
   (c) Dialectical
   (d) Subaltern

II. (a) Ethnic formation of Indian Society : Indo-Aryans, Dravidians and Aboriginals and their contributions to the making of India’s social structure & culture.
   (b) Civilization : Unity vs. Mosaic Theory of Indian Society.

III. Understanding Indian Society through traditional values and cultural themes : Concept of Dharma, Karma, Punarjanma, Purushartha, Rina and Guna, their interpretation in the contemporary context.
IV. Major social institutions and organisations:
(a) Varna and Caste, various approaches to the study of caste, and untouchability.
(b) Tribes in India: Problems of definition, their economy and religion, Tribal movements and issues of displacement and rehabilitation.
(c) Marriage, family and kinship:
   (i) Marriage in India: sacrament, contract, monogamy and polygamy.
   (ii) Familyties: joint and nuclear, patrilineal and matrilineal, concept of household.
   (iii) Kinship patterns of India: Kinship, caste, gender and their inter-relationships.
(d) Village: myth of self-sufficiency of Indian village, its structure, Jajmani system, significance of village studies.

V. Recent changes in social institutions and organisations:
(a) Changing nature of family, marriage and women’s issues: Personal Law, Property & Adoption rights.
(b) Changing nature of caste.
(c) Democratic Decentralization and Panchayati Raj.

SECOND TERM

VI. Development of various religious systems:
(a) Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism.
(b) Islam, Christianity and Zoroastrianism.
   (i) Emergence of their divergent world-views with reference to hierarchy, rituals, status of women and values of life.
(ii) Their contribution to India’s cultural heritage, language, literature, epics, mythology, knowledge systems and arts.

(iii) Hindutwa, Revivalism and Fundamentalism.

VII. Colonialism and its impact on Indian Society:
   (a) The Drain theory, rise of economic nationalism.
   (b) Sanskritization and Westernization and their Impact on Indian Society.
   (c) Emergence of modern structures and Classes: Law, Education, Media, Rise of the Indian Middle classes.
   (d) Tensions and Contradictions unleashed by Colonialism-identity crisis, Tradition-Modernity discourse.

VIII. Dissent, Protest and Reform:
   (a) Renaissance and religious reform movements Brahmo, Prarthana and Arya Samaj.
   (b) Social reform movements: Debates over Sati, widow-remarriage, age at marriage, women’s education and untouchability.

IX. Identity Politics and Interest Articulation:
   (a) One nation/Two nation Theory, Hindu-Muslim politics.
   (b) Dalits-Ambedkar and Gandhi.
   (c) Non-Brahmin Movements-Phule, Ambedkar, Shahu Maharaj, Satya-Shodhak.
   (d) Problems of minorities.
   (e) Reservation Policy: SC, ST, OBC and Women.
X. Major sources of tensions and conflicts in Indian Society: Linguism, Casteism, Regionalism, Communalism, India’s unity in diversity and problem of national integration.

Prescribed Books

M.A. (Sociology) / 9


Recommended books


(17) Chandra, Bipin: The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India.


COMPULSORY PAPER-II
METHODOLOGY OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Objectives:
1. To acquaint the students with the procedures, tools, and techniques of Social Science research.
2. To familiarise the students with Sociological Methodology.
3. To orient the students in Philosophy of Science.
4. To train the students in the applicability of the research procedures and techniques and evaluate their understanding in this context.

FIRST TERM
I. (a) Science and Scientific Method-their characteristics and steps in Scientific Research.
   (b) Ethical issues in social science research, objectivity-subjectivity debate, and value-neutrality in research.
   (c) Selection and Formulation of a research problem.
   (d) Theory, Concepts, Values and Hypothesis.
II. Research Designs-Merits, demeits and limitations:
   (a) Exploratory, (b) Descriptive, (c) Diagnostic,
   (d) Experimental, (e) Ex-post-facto.
III. Sampling: Universe-Balection of unit: sampling and probability; types of sampling and their use in sociological research.
IV. (a) Conventional Techniques of collection of data-observation, questionnaire, schedule and interview (with illustrations of research in India).

(b) Secondary Data : Official documents, Private papers, Records, Census, National Sample Surveys, and other types of aggregate data, Newspapers, Literary Sources, Archival material.

(c) Projective Techniques.

(d) Types of scaling techniques-Likert, Thurston, Bogardus.

V. (a) Qualitative and quantitative data-their analysis and interpretations.

(b) Report writing :
   (i) Scientific report, Short report for planners, Articles from the study.
   (ii) Graphic representation and other techniques.
   (iii) Reference citation, footnotes, bibliography.

SECOND TERM

VI. (a) Use and logic of Statistics in Sociological research.

(b) Types of measurement-Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio.

(c) Grouping data-Frequency distribution and graphic presentations, proportions, percentages, ratios and cross-tabulation.

(d) Measures of central tendency-Mean, Median and Mode.
M.A. (Sociology) / 13

(e) Types of distribution-normal and skewed.
(f) Use and application (no computation) of the following in Sociological research:
   (i) Deviance-absolute deviation, variance and standard deviation.
   (ii) Tests of significance.
(g) Use and significance of computers in Sociological research.

VII. Sociological Methods:
   (a) Content Analysis, (b) Comparative, (c) Case study,
   (d) Survey, (e) Sociometry, (f) Panel study, (g) Trend analysis, (h) Action Research.

VIII. Other Methods:
   (a) Anthropological method of fieldwork-its critique.
   (b) Historical Method:
      (i) Marxist.
      (ii) Weberian ideal type and comparitive method.
      (iii) Oral Historiography.
   (c) Media-Research, Videography.
   (d) Feminist Methodology.

IX. Generalisation, reconceptualization, theory construction; Role of theory in empirical research; Reciprocal relationship between theory and research.

X. Critique of Positivistic Philosophy of Science:
   (a) Hermeneutics, (b) Frankfurt School.
   (If feasible, a field-visit may be organised and students may be asked to prepare a Survey Report).
Prescribed Books


**Recommended Books**

Objectives:

1. To create an awareness of various theoretical perspectives in the field of urban studies.
2. To evaluate urbanisation as a process in the South in relation to its development in the North.
3. To understand the specificity of the urban process in India and relate it to social institutions as they are being reinvented in the context of the contemporary global order.

First Term

I. Early Sociological theory and the urban question: The dichotomy model of Tonnies, Emile Durkheim: The City, the division of labour and the moral basis of community, Marx and Engels: The town, the country and the capitalist mode of production, Max Weber: the city and the growth of rationality.

II. The Urban as an ecological community: The traditional ecological approach of Park, Burgess and Mckenzie. Spatial models inspired by this school, i.e. concentric zone model, sector model and multi-nucler model, Crities of this approach-Nihan, Walter Firey. The contemporary human ecological complex. Crities of the neo-ecological school-Michelson, Willhelm and Castells.

III. The Urban as a cultural form: Simmel-the metropolis and mental life, Louis Wirth-Urbanism as a way of life, Redfield-The Rural-urban continuum, Evidence
of ruralism in urban areas: the works of Herbert Gans-Urban villages and Janet Abu-Lughod—ruralisation of the city. Crities of this approach.

IV. The structure of pre-industrial cities: Sjoberg on the various dimensions of social structure—demographic and ecological, social-marriage and family, economic, political and religious structures. Brief sketches of traditional cities, e.g. Roman cities, Muslim cities, etc.

V. The process of urbanisation: Brief sketches of the nature and extent of World Urbanisation. Difference in the pattern of First and Third World urbanisation: Impact of colonialism and neo-colonialism, dependent and over-urbanisation, growing regional and urban-rural disparities, role of the state, squatter settlements, urban poverty, crime, kinship-based networks.

SECOND TERM

VI. The urban as a socio-spatial system: The works of neo-Weberian theorists like Robert Dahl, Rex and Moore: The urban managers, housing distribution and class struggle.

VII. Political economy and the urban question, the urban as a unit of collective consumption: The works of various Marxist urbanologists like David Harvey on space and problem of over-accumulation, Jean Lojkine on ‘role of Property Capital’, Enzo, Mingione on ‘territory, productive and class system’, Mannuel Castells on ‘Urban as a special unit of collective consumption’.

VIII. Characteristics of urbanisation in India: Brief sketch of urbanisation since 1901, impact of British colonialism, growth after independence.
Metropolitanization, growth of regional, and primary migration trends, over-urbanisation, role of industrialisation.

IX. Sociological Implications of Indian Urbanisation: Class and occupational structure, impact on social stratification (class, caste, gender) and family, Impact on religion, politics of urban growth and the role of the State and other planning agencies. Decay of old cities in India. Growth of communalism in urban centres. Case studies of selected Indian cities like Delhi, Colkata, Mumbai, Chandigarh, Pune, Hyderabad, Chennai and others.

X. Globalisation and restructuring of Cities: Concept of Global City. Impact of Post-modernism on urban social theory. Works of Harvey, Jameson, Bourdieu, Giddens and others on logic of flexible accumulation, mobilization of spectacle, post-modern architecture.

Prescribed Books

M.A. (Sociology) / 19


Recommended Books


M.A. (Sociology) / 20


M.A. (Sociology) / 21


OPTIONAL PAPER-III (b)

INDUSTRY, LABOUR AND SOCIETY

Objectives:
1. To distinguish between work, labour and industry and understand their structures.
2. To understand Contemporary processes of Labour Management & Labour Organisation.
3. To understand Industrial Organisation in India.

FIRST TERM
   (b) Development of entrepreneurship.
   (c) Impact of industrialization on social institutions (Family, religion and stratification).

II. (a) Basic concepts of work, labour, work-culture and work ethics.
     (b) Organised and unorganised Labour in industry.

III. (a) The concept of organization (formal and informal) Its structure and functions.
      (b) Industrial Bureaucracy : Functions and dysfunctions.
      (c) Absenteeism-personal and organisational factors, control of absenteeism.

IV. (a) Trade unions in India : their growth.
     (b) Trade unions in organised and unorganised sectors : problems and constraints.
     (c) Trade union as an instrument of power : Collective bargaining and strikes.
(d) Machinery for the settlement of disputes: Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration.

V. (a) Automation: Its impact on white and blue-collar workers.
     (b) Impact of computers in industry.

SECOND TERM

VI. Industrial Relations:
     (a) Human relations at work.
     (b) Approaches: deductive, normative, institutional, and systems.
     (c) Role of government in industries, Factory Laws and their implementation.
     (d) Workers participation in management.

VII. Workers in Industry:
     Managers, executives, supervisors, foremen, specialists, white and blue-collar workers-their roles, stresses and strains.

VIII. Theory and Practice of Embourgeoisement:
     Goldthorpe and Lockwood.

IX. (a) Global Economy: Wallerstein and Landis.
     (b) New Economic Policy in India with reference to Structural Adjustment Policy and Role of Multinationals.

X. Organised and unorganised Labour Market:
     (a) Social cost of Industry-Technological displacement.
M.A. (Sociology) / 24

(b) Child Labour in Industry.
(c) Female labour in industry and Women as disproportionate losers.
(d) Environmental degradation.

Prescribed Books

Recommended Books


Objectives:
1. To introduce new perspectives generated by environmental movements.
2. To relate the environmental question to the problem of Development in India.
3. To evaluate the caste, class, gender and regional dimensions of the environmental question.
4. To understand the relationship between environment and society.

FIRST TERM

II. An ecological approach to sociology, the sociology of environmentalism: different types of environmentalisms: deep ecology, radical ecology, social ecology, nomentean-environmentalism, green capitalism; views from North and South, Philosophy of social ecology, and dialectical approach.

III. Indian approaches to environmental issues: Gandhi, Nehru, Phule and Ambedkar. Social-ecological research in India.

IV. Environment, Development, and Sustainable Development: sustainable development, history and critics of the concept. Basic determinants of
‘sustainability’, population and technology and their implications for eco-system, materialist conception of development and growth, critique of modernisation and technocratic approach.

V. Natural Resources and their utilisation:
   (a) Water resources: well, tank, canal-lift irrigation, social structure and water distribution, problem of drinking water, utilisation of water for commercial crops and industrial use, privatisation of ground-water resources.
   (b) Forest and forestry, Colonial policy for forests—their development, conservation and utilisation, forest laws; Indian Forest Act of 1927. Rights of forest dwelling communities, tribals and forests, commercial and industrial use of forest products, forests, wild-life and bio-diversity.
   (c) Land use patterns, ecological impact of new farm technology, biotechnology, use of chemical fertilisers and their impact on land and its productive capacity, common property resources in Indian villages and their management.

SECOND TERM

VI. Issues in Eco-Feminism:
   Women and nature as producers of life, Gender ideology, Male-Female disjunction in relation to eco-system, women, forests and water.

VII. Environmental Issues:
   Industrial Pollution, quality of Urban life, rural industrialisation and ecological balance, problems of soil erosion, deforestation and salination.
M.A. (Sociology) / 29

VIII. Mega-irrigation projects and their environmental impact:

Narmada, Tehri, Baliapal, Chilka and other projects, development, displacement and rehabilitation, economic and social costs of development.

IX. Environmental Movements:

Environmental protest movements, politics of development, state power and developmentalist ideology, politics of environmental movements and people’s responses.

X. (a) Role of NGOs, The state and international agencies, new initiatives, Rio-conference mandate.
(b) New Forest Policy, Joint Forest Management (JFM)-its experience in relation to village panchayats.

Prescribed Books


Recommended Books


M.A. (Sociology) / 31


M.A. (Sociology) / 32

OPTIONAL PAPER-III (d)

SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Objectives:
1. To get acquainted with basic sociological concepts.
2. To understand the components of Social Structure and their functions.
3. To trace the determinants of social change.

FIRST TERM

I. (a) Development of Sociology, The Sociological Perspective and Significance of Sociology.
(b) Society, its distinctive characteristics.
(c) Types of Groups and sub-groups.

II. Major Sociological Approaches:
(a) Structural-Functional: Robert Merton.
(b) System Approach: Talcott Parsons.
(c) Conflict Approach: Karl Marx.

III. Basic elements of Social Structure:
(a) Culture: Nature, Characteristics, role and importance.
(b) Socialization: Stages, acquisition of ‘Self’, Mechanisms, Agents.
(c) Concepts of Institutionalization, Status and Role, norms, values and collectivities.

IV. Major Social Structures:
(b) Economy and Polity as sub-systems.
(c) Religion: Nature, functions, dysfunctions and its role in Industrial Society.

V. Social Stratification:
   (a) Nature, types.
   (b) Functions and dysfunctions.
   (c) Functional and Conflict theories of Stratification.

SECOND TERM

VI. Social Control:
   (a) Concepts of Conformity and Deviance.
   (b) Causes of Conformity and Deviance.
   (c) Mechanisms and Forms of Social Control.
   (d) Perspectives on Deviance.

VII. Social Change:
   (a) Definition and nature.
   (b) Distinction between Social Change and Cultural change.
   (c) Characteristics of Social Change.

VIII. Factors of Social Change:
   (a) Demographic
   (b) Values and Ideology
   (c) Conflict
   (d) Technology, Industrialisation and Urbanization
   (e) Mass Media
M.A. (Sociology) / 34

IX. Agents of Social Change:
(a) Elites, types: G. Mosca, C. Wright Mills.
(b) Political Parties and Pressure Groups.
(c) Social Movements: types, functions.

X. Theories of social change:
(a) Evolution, (b) revolution, (c) Equilibrium,
(d) Cyclic, (e) Conflict, (f) Cultural Lag.

Prescribed Books
1. Inkeles, Alex: What is Sociology, New Delhi: Prentice-Hall (India) Pvt. Ltd., 1965, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 6, 7.

Recommended Books
M.A. (Sociology) / 35


M.A. (Sociology) / 36

OPTIONAL PAPER-IV (a)

SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINAL GROUPS

Objectives:

1. To understand the problems of marginal groups in Indian Society.
2. To understand the Constitutional provisions and other measures adopted for the upliftment of SCs and STs.

FIRST TERM

I. (a) The Concept of Marginal Man (Marginal Group), Dalit, Bahujan and Subaltern.
(b) Marginal Groups and their problems: sociocultural, economic and caste atrocities.

II. Concepts of equality, Social Inequalities and their bases: Class, Caste, Race, Culture and Gender-their inter-relationships, consciousness of inequality, three dimensions of inequality-W. G. Runciman.

III. Theoretical perspectives and concepts relevant to the analysis of Marginal Groups:
(a) Structural-functional perspective;
(b) Marxian, Conflict perspective;
(c) Cultural perspective with special reference to Oscar Lewis ‘Culture of Poverty’;
(d) Goffman’s concept of stigma;
(e) Relative deprivation (Reference Group).

IV. Untouchability: Concept, Purity and impurity, development of untouchability-a historical review,


SECOND TERM

VI. Scheduled Castes: Government Policies and Programmes for their development, protective discrimination policy (Developmental, Protective, Legal and Welfare measures), the impact of protective discrimination policy-social mobility.

VII. Scheduled castes and New identity formation, contemporary protest movements, politics of Dalit Movement, New awakening and the emerging Dalit/Bahujan identity, identity crisis in the Dalit movement, Emergence of the new Dalit middle-class.

VIII. Scheduled Tribes: Concepts of tribe and caste, problems of the tribes, colonial rule and its impact on tribal societies, causes of decline in the tribal strength, government policies and development programmes for their upliftment.

IX. Contemporary position: Demographic aspects of the tribes, features of their social and economic organisations, New Forest Policy and the tribes.

X. Scheduled Tribes: Their socio-political movements.
Prescribed Books


Recommended Books


Objectives:

1. To study Indian Polity from sociological perspective.
2. To take a review of Indian and Global Political Scenario.

**FIRST TERM**

I. Introduction:
   (a) Nature and scope of political sociology.
   (b) Definitions of politics, authority and the state, nature of political action, dimensions of politics and the state.
   (c) Sociology and its relationship to Political Science.

II. Theoretical approaches to the study of politics and society:
   (a) Evolutionary and structural - functional.
   (b) Social conflict theory.
   (c) Power elite models.
   (d) Symbolic interactionism.
   (e) Pluralistic models.
   (f) Behaviourism.

III. Major Western Social Thinkers:
   (a) Karl Marx: The state as superstructure, class and power.
   (b) Emile Durkheim: Social solidarity and the state, the welfare state and its nature.
M.A. (Sociology) / 41

(c) Max Weber : The state and authority.
(d) Vilfredo Pareto : Circulation of elites.
(e) C. Wright Mills : Analyzing the ruling class.
(f) Anthony Giddens : The state, military and violence as social phenomenon.

IV. Major Indian Social Thinkers :
(a) Jotirao Phule : Violence, caste and class.
(b) M. K. Gandhi : Decentralization, Ramraj and Panchayat Raj.
(c) J. Nehru : State-socialism, state as an agency of development.
(d) B. R. Ambedkar : State and minorities, Neo-Buddhism : Theories of state.

V. Political Culture and Political Institutions :
(a) Myths, symbols and rituals of politics.
(b) Power and authority, types of authority.
(c) Political roles and models - bureaucrats, politicians, and mediators.
(d) Political institutions - bureaucracy, parliament, political parties, police and the military.
(e) Non-institutionalised politics and power, political movements, revolution, terrorism, non-violent politics of change.

SECOND TERM

VI. The state and other social institutions :
(a) Family and Kinship.
(b) Caste : i) Dominant Caste,
   ii) Non-Brahmin, Dalit and O.B.C. Politics.
M.A. (Sociology) / 42

(c) Race and Gender.
(d) Religion, Education, and Economy.
(e) Politics and the media-beyond national integration.

VII. Politics in a Changing World:
(a) Socio-cultural evolution and types of political systems.
(b) Industrialisation, modernisation, urbanisation, post-industrial society, and globalisation.
(c) Nationalism and democracy.
(d) Militarism and the problems of war and peace.
(e) Political change in the communist and ex-communist states.

VIII. The Pre-Independence Indian Political Systems and its Problems:
(a) Traditional Indian Polity and Society.
(b) Political system in medieval period - Muslims hegemony and Hindu state.
(c) Colonialism and socio-political movements.

IX. The Post-Independence Indian Political Systems and its Problems:
(a) The Nehruvian developmental state, Gandhian counter—developmentalism, centralisation and decentralisation.
(b) Multiculturalism and the problem of national integration, ethnic movements and movements of autonomy and separation.
M.A. (Sociology) / 43

(c) Globalization, commercialization, liberalization, secularism and the crisis of ideologies.

(d) Fundamentalism, communalism and religious nationalism.

(e) Politics and inequality: Caste system and patriarchy.

(f) Corruption and violence: Development of civil society.

X. Politics and Women (with reference to India):

(a) Feminist critique of socio-political theory.

(b) Traditional role of women in Indian politics, the virangana model, the exclusion of women from active politics.

(c) Women in elected bodies: Reservation policy.

(d) Women and law.

(e) Employment of women in India and global challenge ahead.

Prescribed Books


Recommended Books


Objectives:
1. To understand the changing meanings of culture and the emergence of ‘Cultural Studies’ as a discipline.
2. To review the impact of postmodernist trends on the study of culture.
3. To relate the issues of colonialism, post-colonialism and globalisation to the context.
4. To understand the differences between Brahmanical and non-brahmanical renderings of culture.
5. To conceptualise politically relevant cultural studies in the Indian context.

FIRST TERM
I. Sociology/Anthropology and Culture:
   (a) Classical sociology and the study of culture.
   (b) Definitions of culture from Tylor to Greek.
   (c) Challenge of sociology of culture to sociology as a discipline.
II. The formation of ‘Cultural Studies’ in the west:
   (a) Adorno and Horkheimer: The Culture Industry.
M.A. (Sociology) / 48

(d) War of Positions: The Shifting Boundaries of Cultural Studies.

III. The Impact of Post-Modernism and the Study of Culture:
   (a) Modern and Post-Modern: Definitions and Interpretations.
   (b) Theories of Consumer Culture and Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism.
   (c) Post-modernism, Culture and the Dilemma of Politics.

IV. Understanding Concepts of Culture:
   (a) High/low culture, popular and mass culture.
   (b) Class and culture.
   (c) Race, ethnicity and culture.
   (d) Gendered cultures.

V. Colonialism, Nationalism and Conceptions of ‘Indian Culture’:
   (a) Orientalism, Culture and Imperialism (E. Said’s contribution).
   (b) Nationalisms and Conception of ‘Indian Culture’ (Bourgeois Hindu Nationalism, Non-brahmanical nationalisms, Working Class nationalism, and Conceptions of ‘Indian Culture’).
   (c) Colonialism and its forms of knowledge.
   (d) The ‘Middle Class Notions of Indian Culture’ with special reference to education for women and health issues.
SECOND TERM

VI. Non-brahmanical Renderings of Indian Culture:
(a) Phule, Dr. Ambedkar and R. Periyar’s conceptions of culture.
(b) ‘Cultural Revolt in a Colonial Society’.

VII. The New Social Movements and alternative conceptions of culture:
(a) The Dalit Movement and Conceptions of Culture (focus on Dalit Literature).
(b) The Women’s movement and alternative conceptualisations of culture.

VIII. The Emergence of Cultural Studies in the Indian Context:
(a) Interrogating Modernity.
(b) ‘Consuming Modernity and Modernity at large’.
(c) The Politics of ‘Cultural Analysis’ in the Indian Context.
(d) Some Case Studies: Ashish Nandy on Cricket, R. Bharucha on ‘Hum Apke Hain Kaun’, P. Uberoi on ‘Calendar Art’, Rajgopal on ‘Audience Responses to Teleserial Ramayan’.

IX. The Cultural Dimensions of Globalisation:
(a) Issues of Globalisation and Localisation: The Cultural Turn in Theory.
(b) Culture and the World Systems Theory.
(c) Nationalism, Globalisation and Modernity.
(d) Religious fundamentalism, Globalisation and culture.
M.A. (Sociology) / 50


Prescribed Books


Recommended Books

COMPULSORY PAPER-IV [d]
CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION

Objectives:
1. To acquaint students with the thoughts of classical sociological thinkers.
2. To trace the historical roots of these thoughts in the transformation of European Society.
3. To compare the ideas of classical thinkers and reflect on their utility for present day society.

FIRST TERM
I. History of Social Theory:
   (a) Social and Intellectual Forces.
   (b) Two Philosophies of Knowledge: Idealism and Empiricism.
   (c) Founders of Sociology: French, German, British and Italian.

KARL MARX
II. (a) Brief biographical sketch & intellectual influences.
   (b) Materialism as a theoretical perspective.
   (c) Materialist theory of social change:
      (i) Historical materialism and dialectical materialism.
      (ii) Central concepts of mode of production, different modes, Asiatic, feudal and capitalist.
      (iii) Stages of development: Tribal, slavery, feudalism, capitalism and communism.
III. (a) Capitalism: Stages, Economic and social elements, theories of value and surplus value.
(b) Theory of Ideology: Concepts, Kinds and Role of Ideology, Ideology as false consciousness.

IV. (a) Theory of State: Materialist origins of state, state and civil society.
(b) Class formation in capitalist society: Inner contradictions, class consciousness, class conflict, class in itself and class for itself.
(c) Future of state in a classless society.

V. (a) Theory of Alienation: Concept, Capitalistic Mode of Production and Alienation.
(b) Marx’s Prophecy of Inevitability of Proletariat Revolution.

SECOND TERM
Emile Durkheim

VI. (a) Brief biographical sketch & intellectual influences
(b) Division of Labour:
   (i) Definition of division of labour.
   (ii) Causes of division of labour.
   (iii) Concepts of collective conscience and non-contractual element in contract.
   (iv) Mechanical solidarity and organic solidarity.
   (v) Abnormal forms of division of labour.
(c) Elementary forms of religious life:
   (i) Definition of religion.
(ii) Elements of religion and concept of sacred and profane.
(iii) Early theories of religion.
(iv) Totemism.
(v) Categories of religious rites and their social functions.

VII. Suicide:
   (a) Social theory of suicide, suicide and social integration.
   (b) Types of Suicide Egoistic, Altruistic, Anomic and Fatalistic.

VIII. Rules of Sociologic Methods:
   (a) Sociological Positivism.
   (b) Definition of Social Facts.
   (c) Distinction between normal and pathological facts.
   (d) Rules for the explanation of social facts.

Max Weber

IX. (a) Brief biographical sketch and intellectual influences.
   (b) Theory of social action and types of social action: Rational-legal, Traditional and Affective.
   (c) Capitalist Development:
      (i) Spirit of capitalism and influence of protestant ethics.
      (iii) Theory of Social Class.
      (iv) Concept of Status Group.
M.A. (Sociology) / 55

(v) Authority : Bases of Legitimacy, Types of Authority - rational - legal, traditional & charismatic.

X. Methodological Concepts:
   (a) Verstehen (Sociology as an interpretative Science).
   (b) Distinction between natural and social sciences.
   (c) Value relevance in social sciences.
   (d) Causality and probability.
   (e) Ideal types.
       (Reflection on Marx, Durkheim and Weber in present day context).

Prescribed Books

M.A. (Sociology) / 56

Recommended Books

Objectives:
1. To introduce various concepts of ‘Development’ and ‘Modernisation’.
2. To study Approaches and Theories of development.
3. To understand the processes of development and Modernisation in India.

FIRST TERM

I. (a) Concept of Development: Growth, progress, social change and modernisation.
(b) Social Indicators of Development: Human development, social development, Economic and Ecological development, and sustainable development.

II. (a) Classical Theories in Political Economy and Purely Economic Interpretations of development: Adam Smith, Ricardo, Malthus and J. S. Mill.
(b) Mercantilism versus Laissez-faire doctrines.
(c) A critique of these interpretations.

III. Sociological Perspectives on ‘Development’:
(a) Karl Marx: Analysis of the Rise of Industrial Capitalism and the Marxist approach to development.
(b) Max Weber : Role of values, ideologies and religious ethics as determinants of development.

(c) J. Schumpeter : Theory of Entrepreneurship and future of Industrial Capitalism.

(d) D. McClelland’s Thesis on “Achieving Society”, Personality Types and `Need for Achievement’.

(e) F. A. Hayak’s Theory of Industrial Society : A Defence of Capitalism.

(f) W. W. Rostow’s ‘Stages of Economic Growth’: Its applicability to India’s Developmental experience.

IV. Theories of Development and Under-development :
   (a) The Dependency Theory : Contributions of Paul Baran, Andre Gunder Frank and Samir Amin.
   (b) Theory of World Capitalist System - I. Wallerstein.
   (c) The concept of ‘Soft State’ : Gunnar Myrdal.
   (d) Neo-Imperialism, role of Multinationals and indigenous classes in the development process in the Third World.

V. Dilemmas of Development :
   (a) Development vs Non-development.
   (b) Endogenous vs Exogenous.
   (c) Self-reliance vs Dependence.
   (d) Centralised Planning vs Operation of the Market.
   (e) Industrialisation vs Environment.
   (f) Environment vs Development.
   (g) Industry vs Agriculture.
M.A. (Sociology) / 59

(h) Aid vs Trade.
(i) Physical Investment vs Human Investment.
(j) Latest Technology vs Appropriate Technology.
(k) One development vs Many developments.

SECOND TERM

VI. Modernisation:
(a) Concept, characteristics, attributes & pre-conditions.
(b) Theories of Modernisation: Daniel Lerner and Marion Levy, T. Parsons and N. Smelser, and S. Huntington.

VII. Processes of Development and Modernisation in India and its encounter with Tradition: Caste, Kinship, Joint-family, Religion and ethnic plurality.

VIII. Agents of Development and Modernisation:
(a) Political structure and leadership.
(b) Elites and Bureaucracy.
(c) Education and Occupational structure.
(d) Consentizers and their activities.

IX. Paths of Development:
(a) Western Bourgeoisie Democratic Model.
(b) The Soviet and Chinese Model.
(c) The Japanese Model.
(d) India’s Democratic Socialism Model.

X. Alternate World Views:
(a) Schumacher’s “Small is Beautiful”.
(b) Mahatma Gandhi’s “Hind Swaraj”.
(c) Africa’s “Appropriate Technology”.
Prescribed Books

Recommended Books

Objective:
1. To introduce the students to the history of twentieth century sociological thought.
2. To evaluate the historical genesis of contemporary theories and evaluate its distinct epistemological and methodological orientations.
3. To compare and contrast various theories and understand their strengths and weaknesses.

First Term
II. (a) Structural - Functional Approach [Malinowski, Radcliffe - Brown, Parsons and Merton].
    (b) Critique of Structural - Functionalism and Positivism [C. Wright Mills, Coser, Dahrendorf and Gouldner].
III. (a) Symbolic Interactionism [George Mead, Blumer, Goffman].
     (b) Phenomenological and Ethnomethodological Approaches [Husserl, Schultz, Berger and Garfinkel].
IV. Exchange Theory [G. C. Homans, Peter Blau and A. Gouldner].
V. The legacy of Karl Marx in Twentieth Century [Gramsci and the Frankfurt School].
M.A. (Sociology) / 64

SECOND TERM

VI. Symbolic Anthropology in America [M. Mead, Benedict and Greetz].

VII. Structuralism and its Impact on Social Theory [Piaget, Levi-Strauss and Althusser].

VIII. Post-Structuralism and Post-Modernism in Sociology and Anthropology [Foucault, Clifford and Marcuse and Budiliard].

IX. Feminist Theory : Radical, Liberal, Marxist, Psycho-analytical and Post-Modern.

X. Towards Integration of Theory [Giddens, Bourdieu and Habermas].

Prescribed Books


Recommended Books
OBJECTIVE PAPER-III [a]

SOCIOLOGY OF PROFESSIONS

Objectives:
1. To introduce the students to major contributions in the field of Sociology of Professions.
2. To enable them to understand the concepts: Sociology of work, occupation, profession, professionalization and professionalism and their interrelationships.
3. To make them familiar with the relationship between professions, economy, and polity.
4. To acquaint them with the emergence, growth, development of different professions and their role in Indian Society.

FIRST TERM

I. Conceptual Understanding:
(a) (i) Sociology of work.
   (ii) Sociology of occupation.
   (iii) Sociology of professions.
(b) Profession, Professionalization & Professionalism:
   (i) Meaning, definition and distinguishing features.
   (ii) Classification: Professions, Marginal Professions, Semi-professions and para-professions.
   (iii) The elements of profession.
(c) (i) Work and Occupation.
   (ii) Occupation and Profession.
II. Theoretical Contributions:
(a) Max Weber - Bureaucracy and Profession.
(b) Talcott Parsons - Professions and Social Structure.
(c) Robert Merton - Issues in the growth of profession and sociological Ambivalence.
(d) Carr - Saunders - Professions - their organisation and place in society.

III. Historical Perspective of Profession:
(a) The Guild-system, emergence and change.
(b) Professions in pre-industrial society.
(c) Rise of Capitalism and growth of professions.
(d) Transition from occupation to status-profession.
(e) Evolution of professions in the modern society.

IV. Structure of Professions:
(a) Professional ideology, professional ethics and code of conduct.
(b) Professional associations and colleague relationship.
(c) Professional socialization, education and training.
(d) Professional career.
(e) Professional-client relationship.

V. Professionals and Complex Organisations:
(a) Professionals in Bureaucracies - Areas of Conflict.
(b) Professionals adaptation to organisations.
(c) Organisational adaptation to professionals.
(d) The interdependence of professions and organisations.
VI. Profession and Economy:
   (a) Professions and social differentiation.
   (b) Professions and stratification.
   (c) Professions and class structure.
   (d) Professionalism, economic rewards and social control.

VII. Professions and Polity:
   (a) Profession and political power.
   (b) Nexus of corporate patronage and power.
   (c) Authority of professions versus power of professions.
   (d) State control and professions.

VIII. Social Context of Professions:
   (a) The social significance of professionalization.
   (b) Social accountability of professions.
   (c) Cultural norms and professions.
   (d) Social change and professions.
   (e) Professional autonomy and social control.
   (f) Gender and professions.

IX. Indian Scenario:
   (a) Emergence, growth and development of professions and their role in Indian society.
   (b) Sex differences in professions, role of patriarchy and sexual division of labour.
X. Professions in India: Studies of Law, Medicine, Teaching, Science and Technology as professions with reference to India:

(a) Legal Profession: Growth, development, status and role, ethical code of conduct, interpersonal relations, client-lawyer relations, role of touts, public accountability of lawyers.

(b) Medical Profession: Growth, development, status and role, Hypocratic Oath - its relevance in present day, doctor-patient relations, sociological ambivalence, client-practitioner tensions and public pressure.

(c) Teaching Profession: Emergence, growth, development, status and power, academic rewards, professional organisations, student-teacher relations, ethical code of conduct, teacher as a socializing agent, teachers in bureaucratic organisations and inter-personal relations.

(d) Scientists: Role of science and technology in society: social change through science and technology. Profession of Scientist: growth, development, status and role; scientists in national, private and University set-up. Political interference and tensions of scientists, professional autonomy and social control.

Prescribed Books

M.A. (Sociology) / 71


Recommended Books
OPTIONAL PAPER - III (b)
SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

Objectives:
1. To get introduced to various concepts pertaining to Sociology of Religion.
2. To get acquainted with the theories of religion.
3. To study contemporary problems of religion connected with nationalism, fundamentalism, secularism and social transformation.

FIRST TERM

I. Introduction:
(a) Definitions of religion, nature of religious experience, dimensions of religion.
(b) Nature and scope of sociology of religion.
(c) Sociology of religion and its relationship with philosophy, economics, psychology, political science, law and anthropology.
(d) Religion and morality.
(e) Religion and dharma/dhamma.
(f) Problems in the study of religion.

II. Approaches to the study of religion:
(a) Evolutionary,
(b) Structural-functional,
(c) Social conflict theory,
(d) Psychological,
(e) Phenomenological,
(f) Symbolic interactionism,
(g) The insider’s view: theologians and religious believers.

III. Major Western social thinkers:
(a) Emile Durkheim,
(b) Karl Mark,
(c) Max Weber,
(d) Sigmund Freud,
(e) Peter Berger.

IV. Major Indian Social thinkers:
(a) Jotirao Phule,
(b) Swami Vivekananda,
(c) M. K. Gandhi,
(d) Vithal Ramji Shinde,
(e) B. R. Ambedkar.

V. Religious culture and religious institutions:
(a) Myths and symbols,
(b) Rites and rituals,
(c) Beliefs and ethics,
(d) Religious roles and models: shamans, prophets, priests, sadhus, bhikkus, and monks,
(e) Religious institutions: church, denomination, sect and cult,
(f) Religious movements, non-institutionalised religion and the dilemmas of institutionalisation.
VI. Indigenous Religious Cults:
   (a) Adivasi: Animism, Naturism,
   (b) Tantricism,
   (c) Devi Cult,
   (d) Veerasaivism.

VII. Major religions of India (their beliefs, rituals, ethics and organisation):
   (a) Hinduism,
   (b) Buddhism,
   (c) Jainism,
   (d) Islam,
   (e) Christianity,
   (f) Zoroastrianism,
   (g) Sikhism.

VIII. Religion and other social institutions:
   (a) Magic and sorcery,
   (b) Education,
   (c) Polity,
   (d) Economy,
   (e) Science,
   (f) Family and Kinship,
   (g) Law.

IX. Religion and social change:
   (a) Industrialisation, modernisation, urbanisation, post-industrial society and globalisation.
(b) Processes of religious change and religion linked social movements: renaissance, revivalism and fundamentalism, reformation and reform, enlightenment and secularization, liberation theology.

(c) Religion today and in the future.

X. Religion and social problems (with reference to India):

(a) Multiculturalism, commercialism, secularism, decline of religious values and norms.

(b) Faith, superstition and blind faith (andhshraddha).

(c) Fundamentalism, communalism and religious nationalism.

(d) Religion and inequality (caste system and patriarchy).

(e) Images of women in religion, religion and women’s roles, rites and rituals having a bearing on women’s status, religious inequality and disabilities.

(f) Religion and women’s problems: devadasi system, polygyny, age at marriage, dowry, widowhood, divorce, property and adoption rights and superstitions.

(g) Religious reforms and women - the contemporary scene.

Prescribed Books


Recommended Books


17. Phule, Jotiba : “Gulamgiri” (Marathi, introduction in English) in Samagra Wangmay, Govt. of Maharashtra, 1989.


Objectives:
1. To introduce the basic concepts developed in gender studies, especially as they affect sociological knowledge.
2. To relate the concept of gender to social institutions and practices in Indian society.
3. To underline the linkages between state policies, gender issues and the Women’s movement in Indian society.

FIRST TERM
I. (a) Basic concepts in Gender Studies: Sex and Gender, patriarchy, sexual division of labour.
   (b) The concept of gender in different trends in feminist theory: Liberal, Marxist, Socialist, Radical and Postmodern.
II. The Emergence of ‘Gender Studies’ from the Women’s Movement (Specific Reference to the West):
   (a) The Background: The first wave: The struggle for suffrage.
   (b) The second wave: Emergence of Women’s Studies.
   (c) Major challenge to the Women’s movement from the third world and Black feminism and the shift from ‘Women’ to ‘Gender’.
III. The challenge of Gender Studies to Sociological theory:
M.A. (Sociology) / 83

(a) Gender - Sensitive Critiques of Sociological thought and theory.
(b) The challenge of gender to sociological research methodology and epistemology.
(c) The impact of gender on theories of family & social stratification (with illustrations).

IV. The specifications of the concept of Gender in the Indian Context: the significance of Caste, Class and Community:
(a) Caste and gender (especially contributions of Phule, Ambedkar and Periyar in developing a non-brahmanical conception of gender).
(b) Class and Gender (focus on conceptions of gender in Working Class and Peasant Movements).
(c) Gender and Community (Focus on Communalism and Challenges to Conception of Gender).

V. Major theoretical issues and debates in theorising ‘gender’ in Indian Society:
(a) Nationalism, Colonialism and Gender.
(b) Caste and Gender.
(c) ‘Gender’ in field research.

SECOND TERM

VI. The Indian Women’s Movement as a Social Movement:
The pre-independence phase (focus on the emergence of women’s organisations and the debates on Sati, Child marriage, Widow remarriage and the Contributions of women like Tarabai Shinde, Pandita Ramabai and Rakhumabai).
M.A. (Sociology) / 84

VII. The Indian Women’s Movement : The Post-independence phase : emergence, types of organisations, their ideologies, issues, campaigns and dialectics of the movement.

VIII. A comparative Statistical profile and analysis of Gender in India focussing on :
(a) Work       (b) Education
(c) Health     (d) Politics
(e) Violence.

IX. Gender and Major Social Institutions in Indian Society :
(a) Family, Caste, Kinship and Religion,
(b) State : its policies and programmes,
(c) Media and Culture.

X. Gender and Major Social Issues in Indian Society :
(a) Development,
(b) Ecology,
(c) Globalisation.

Prescribed Books


5. Omvedt, Gail: Phule and the Women’s Question in India, Monograph, Whole Book.


Objectives:

1. To introduce the students to human settlement patterns which have emerged in Capitalist and Socialist world systems.
2. To understand the relationship between migration and settlement patterns in the world system.
3. To evaluate the dynamics of population policies in contemporary India and relate them to economic processes, gender, class and caste issues.
4. To compare and contrast local, regional and international migration trends.

**FIRST TERM**

I. Theories of human settlement and population growth:
   (a) Theorising in the context of resource use, production, distribution and consumption.
   (b) Historical ebbs and flows in population in the context of specific settlement patterns.

II. Population theory for capitalist society: Theory of over-population and economic development - Rostow’s contribution and its critique, Religion and population control.

III. Population and its relationship to class, caste and gender dimensions: issues of fertility and health, morbidity and mortality; implications of ideology on family.
M.A. (Sociology) / 88

IV. Population policy in India from 1930 onwards; Critique of family planning.

V. State, population policy, planning and population control:
   (a) Population policy during emergency,
   (b) Population policy as visualised after Cairo summit,
   (c) Population Education,
   (d) Population policy and AIDS.

SECOND TERM

VI. Theories of Migration, migration and mobility in the capitalist system, dimensions of gender, caste and class in migration, migration and the world economic system.

VII. Forms and processes of migration in the North and South:
   (a) Forms (including long term, short term and seasonal migration)
   (b) Causes (including changing structure of local, regional, national and international economy, e.g. commercialisation of agriculture, structures of domination and subordination).
   (c) Consequences (including Slums and Squatter settlements, communal and ethnic tensions of nativist movements).

VIII. Cases of regional population flows:
   (a) Marwari businessmen to the East and North-East INDIA.
   (b) Oriya labourers to Surat and the growth of the informal sector.
(c) Bihari Workers in Plantation Industry in Assam and the growth of Ahom movement.
(d) Bihari workers in Punjab’s green revolution areas.

IX. Cases of International Population Flows:
(a) Indentured labourers to West Indies, Fiji, Surinam and South Africa and the ethnicity problem.
(b) Tamils to Malyasia and Shri Lanka: ethnic and nationalist problems.
(c) Gujarati and Punjabi migration to East-Africa, England, North America and Canada.
(d) Keralites to West Asia: Problems of Women due to male migration (Gulf Syndrome).

X. Forced migration:
(a) The displacement of population through government projects and the economy of rehabilitation: cases of Narmada project, Sardar Sarovar, Singrauli power project and Baliapal.
(b) Famines and natural disasters.

Prescribed Books

Recommended Books

OPTIONAL PAPER - IV (a)
MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

Objectives:
1. To introduce a new perspective in understanding medical issues.
2. To relate medical issues to the social structure of a society.
3. To understand the net-work of Health Administration and their roles at various levels.
4. To become familiar with various health services and their utilization.

FIRST TERM
I. The concept of Medical Sociology:
   (a) The Theoretical Frame-work.
   (b) The concept of health and disease.
   (c) Medical and Social definition of sickness and illness.

II. Causes of Sickness and Modes of Treatment:
   (a) Social causes of sickness.
   (b) Socio-cultural attitude towards diseases.
   (c) Various modes of treatment with reference to Indian Society-Primitive, Medieval, Contemporary.
   (d) Systems of Medicine in India:
        Indigenous, Ayurveda, Unani, Allopathy, Homoeopathy, and their different approaches to Health care.
III. Family and its relationship to illness:
   (a) Nuclear and Extended family.
   (b) A set of role-system within the family.
   (c) Pattern of child-rearing.
   (d) Significance of family in the context of illness.
   (e) Family relationships - emotions and anxiety.

IV. Work - Patterns, life-styles and Health:
   (a) Concept of work.
   (b) Types of occupation - Manual and non-manual.
   (c) Life-styles in different socio-economic classes.
   (d) Social class orientations, attitudes and aspirations to life-styles.

V. Health care and Social Policy:
   (a) Health care and responsibility of the state.
   (b) Social Policy and Health care.

SECOND TERM

VI. Social System of a General Hospital:
   (a) Concept of general Hospital.
   (b) Hospital as a social system.
   (c) Hospital Personnel: doctors, nurses, paramedicals and their relationship to patients.
   (d) Role of Social Worker.

VII. Hospital Administration:
   (a) General Hospital.
   (b) Teaching Hospitals.
   (c) Infections (Disease) Hospital.
   (d) In-Patient and out-Patient Departments.
VIII. Health Administration in India:
(a) National Health Programmes.
(b) Public Health Authority at Central, State, District and local Levels.
(c) Administrative Machinery and authorities under the Public Health Act.
(d) Central and State subjects related to health.
(e) Drug Control, Control of food adulteration: Legal and Administrative Provisions.

IX. Administration and functioning of the Directorate of Health Services.

X. (a) Current Community Health Problems in India.
(b) Voluntary Organisations in Health Care.

Prescribed Books
M.A. (Sociology) / 95

Recommended Books


3. Deodhar and Edranwala : Basic Preventive and Social Medicine, Pune : Rane Prakashan, 1971.


M.A. (Sociology) / 96

OPTIONAL PAPER - IV (b)

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

Objectives:
1. To get acquainted with Theories in the Sociology of Education.
2. To understand the Colonial and Post-Colonial Policies on education in the context of contemporary issues.
3. To become aware of new alternative educational practices emerging in India.

FIRST TERM

I. (a) Historical development of the Sociology of Education.
(b) Emerging areas in the New Sociology of Education.

II. Theoretical Approaches in the Sociology of Education:
(a) Functional: Durkheim and Parsons.
(b) Marxist: Gramaci’s theory of hegemony and Organic Intellectuals.
(c) Pierre Bourdieu’s Theory of Social and Cultural reproduction of society.

III. Philosophy of Education, Educational Pedagogy and Protest:

IV. Education and Socialisation:
Family, Class, Caste, Community and Language.
V. Education, Economy, Culture and Social Change:
   (a) Education as an investment in human capital.
   (b) Education and Labour Market.
   (c) Inter-relationship between Education and occupational mobility, Education and Social Mobility.
   (d) Inter-relationship between Education, Modernization, Development and Economy.
   (e) Education and Culture Lag.

SECOND TERM

VI. History of Education in India:
   (a) Traditional Educational Systems.
   (b) Education in Muslim Period.
   (c) Education in Colonial Period.

VII. Salient Recommendations of Educational Commissions and National Educational Policy in Independent India.
   (a) New Education policy - 1986.
   (b) Equality of Educational opportunities, Universalization of primary education, protective discrimination, policy of reservation and problems of implementation.
   (c) Women's Education: Development, Problems and Policy.
   (d) Privatization of Higher Education.

VIII. Alternative Education Programmes:
   (a) Non-formal Education: Adult Education, Mass Literacy Campaign and continuing Education.
(b) Role of State and Voluntary Organisations in Alternative Education Programmes.

IX. Demographic differentials in Education:
Caste, Tribe, Gender, Region, Rural/Urban and Religion.

X. (a) Quality, Quantity and Equality in Education.
(b) Polity and Education:
   (i) Role of state in Curriculum construction,
   (ii) Politics of Education.

Prescribed Books

4. Gore, M. S. et al (ed.): Papers on the Sociology of Education in India, New Delhi, NCERT, 1975, Chaps. 1 to 6, 8 to 11.
M.A. (Sociology) / 99


Recommended Books


8. Chanana, Karuna : Accessing Higher Education : The Dilemma of schooling Women, Minorities, Scheduled


Objectives:
1. To introduce students to the different approaches to the study of Peasant Societies and Agrarian Social Structures.
2. To analyse the complex relationship between Caste, Class, Land and Politics in Colonial, Post-Colonial, and Globalising India.
3. To understand the different responses to planned development through the protest movements and the rise of NGO Sector.
4. To understand contemporary agrarian issues in the historical context.

FIRST TERM

I. Concept of agrarian social structure, peasantry as an analytical category, basic features of agrarian and peasant society, tribal and peasant society.

II. Approaches to the study of agrarian and peasant societies:
   (a) Specific economic typology approach.
   (b) Ethnographic cultural tradition.
   (c) Durkheimian functionalist approach.
   (d) Marxist class analysis approach, Marx on peasantry.

III. Stages of development of agrarian societies: feudalism as a social formation, debate on the nature of feudalism, transition from feudalism to capitalism, the notions of
‘Precapitalist economic formations’ and ‘Asiatic modes of production’, Karl Marx’s writings on Indian Rural Society.

IV. The evolution of agrarian structure in India - the Mughal era, changes introduced by the British, Land Settlement Patterns, Systems of revenue administration.

V. (a) Growth of commercial agriculture, its social consequences with special reference to rural credit and land alienation, growing agrarian discontent and revolts.

(b) Deindustrialisation thesis - arguments of nationalists and counter arguments of imperialists, D. Thorner’s contribution to the thesis.

SECOND TERM

VI. (a) Problems of tenancy, land reforms-abolition of absentee landlordism and land ceilings, impact of agrarian legislation on rural social structure and land relations since Independence.

(b) Current Socio-economic problems in rural India : Land holdings, Landless - labourers, Bonded-labour and Rural poverty.

VII. Experiments in ‘directed change’ in Indian rural society and their critical appraisal:

(a) Decentralization of power : Panchayati Raj.

(b) Community Development Programmes.

(c) Co-operative institutions for credit, marketing inputs and rural industrialisation and their performance.

(d) HYV Programmes - The Green Revolution and its outcome.
(e) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Employment Guarantee Schemes (EGS), Poverty Alleviation Programmes (PAP).

VIII. Rural Women: Role of women in rural development, their contribution to productive labour, domestic work as productive work, rural women and state directed schemes.

IX. Peasant mobilisation: Major agrarian movements in India in the pre-independence period, assessment of the Telangana Movement, Tebhaga Movement, Gandhian Movement, the Naxalite Movement, the Farmers’ movement in the 1980s and the politics of the Farmers’ Lobby.

X. Globalisation and its impact on Indian agriculture, Transnationals and agriculture, the impact of GATT. (Issues of environmental degradation, contract farming, and export oriented farming to be highlighted).

Prescribed Books

M.A. (Sociology) / 105

5. Omvedt, Gail. : Land, Caste and Politics, Delhi : Department of Political Science, Delhi University, 1987, Introduction only.


**Recommended Books**


OBJECTIVE : To study the concepts and problems related to Ethnicity and Ethnic Community.

2. To get acquainted with the concepts of Nationalism and Secularism and their impact.

FIRST TERM

I. Perspectives on Ethnicity: Focus on the writings of Fredrick Barth, D. Moynihan and N. Glazer.

II. (a) Genealogy of the term Ethnicity in the Euro-American Context, possible problems with current (non-Western) usage, contrasting allied concepts: race, religious community, linguistic and regional group, and nation.

(b) Concepts and processes that are expected to subsume ethnicity: modernity, nationalism and globalisation.

(c) Concepts and identities that are subsumed by ethnicity: caste, gender and class.

III. Perspectives on Nationalism - Focus specially on the works of Anderson, Hobsbawn and Ranger, Anthony Smith, and Partha Chatterjee.

IV. Transnationalism and Globalisation: Analysis of Transnational trends in the spheres of governance, economy and culture. Relation of transnational studies with world-system perspective and studies of imperialism.
V. Multiculturalism:
(a) Multiculturalism and the homogenisation process.
(b) Rise of multicultural perspectives in the West.
(c) Multi-Culturalism and the politics of Social and Cultural Transformation.

SECOND TERM

VI. Perspective on the Indian Nation-State with focus on writings of Cambridge school, Marxist sub-alterns, Modernisation theorists, Indological Orientalists, Post-Colonial critiques.

VII. Communalism in India: Formation of communal identities, emergence of communal conflict, partition, Nationalist movement, colonial state, Post-colonial society and institutionalisation of Communalism.

VIII. Securalism: The genesis of the concept in the West, secularism, its relation with secularisation process, adoption of secularism as national ideology in independent India. Current debate on secularism and the concept of Pseudo-secularism.

IX. Gender, communalism and nationalism, perspectives on women and nation-state, women, motherhood and nation, Nationalist resolution of the Women’s question, Women as communal subject, Gender, communalism and development.

Prescribed Texts

Recommended Books


M.A. (Sociology) / 112


P.U.P.—1500+5–12–2002 (6460) [PC-3]