SOCIOLOGY

MA Semester Pattern
( Semester I, II, III, IV)

Semester Syllabus for 2009-2011 (Centers affiliated to the University of Pune)
MA Sociology Syllabus
2009-10

Semester I and II

SC—Sociology compulsory papers
SO- Sociology optional paper

SEMESTER I

Compulsory Papers
SC 01- Classical Sociological Tradition
SC 02-Sociology of India

Optional Papers
SO 01-Agrarian Society
SO 02-Social Movements
SO 03-Political Sociology
SO 04-Sociology of Maharashtra: Culture and Society

SEMESTER II

Compulsory Papers
SC 03- Introduction to Sociological Theories
SC 04-Methodology of Social Research

Optional Papers
SO 05-Sociology of Education
SO 06-Sociology of Media
SO 07-Health and Society
SO 08-Sociology of Labour

MA Sociology Syllabus
2010-11

SEMESTER III

Compulsory Papers
SC 05- Application of Research Skills
SC 06- Sociology of Development

Optional Papers
SO 09- Sociology of Gender
SO 10- Sociology of Dalits and Tribes
SO 11- Sociology of Disaster and Disaster Management  
SO 12- Environment and Society  

SEMESTER IV  

Compulsory Papers  
SC 07- Sociology of Globalization  
SC 08- Dissertation/ Contemporary Social Theories  

Optional Papers  
SO 13- Urban Sociology  
SO 14- Sociology of Social Work  
SO 15- Human Rights and Social Justice  
SO 16- Ethnicity in India  
So-17 Sociology of Crime  

NOTE:  
1. This syllabus is applicable to those students who will take fresh admission for MA Sociology in JULY 2009 for semester I. Students who have already taken admission in JULY 2008, refer to the syllabus titled ---- Semester Syllabus for 2008-2010 (Centers affiliated to the University of Pune)  
2. In every semester two compulsory papers and two optional papers from the list are compulsory for the students of the centers affiliated to the University of Pune as well as for external students  
3. In the semester IV, the option of dissertation is offered only for the regular students of the centers affiliated to the University of Pune. For the external students of Semester IV, the paper “Contemporary Social Theories” will be treated as compulsory paper.
COMPULSORY PAPER
SC-01 CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION

Objectives:
1. To introduce students to the trends in classical sociology
2. To acquaint students with the limitations of classical theory and introduce components of race, gender and colonialism.

I. Modernity and Sociological Theory: Social & Intellectual Forces.
II. Critical Assessment of the work of Karl Marx:
   a. Historical Materialism
   b. Class Struggle and capitalist society
   c. Alienation.
III. Critical assessment of Emile Durkheim –
    a. Rules of Sociological Method
    b. Division of Labour
    c. Suicide
    d. Religion.
IV. Critical assessment of Max Weber:
    a. Protestant Ethic and spirit of capitalism
    b. Methodology of social science
    c. Social Action
    d. Bureaucracy and rationality
V. Limitations of Classical Theory:
   a. Race
   b. Gender
   c. Colonialism
   d. Connecting the classical theory to present issues.

References:

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
COMPULSORY PAPER  
SC-02 Sociology of India

Objectives
1. To acquaint the students to the continuities and contradictions in Indian society through centuries.
2. To trace the history of ideas related to the analysis of Indian society.
3. To analyse the role of colonialism, democracy, nation building and globalization in shaping contemporary, Indian society.

I. Formation of Sociology in India: Knowledge, Institutions and Practices (05)

II. India as an ‘Object’ of study (14)
   a. Colonial, Nationalist, Indological, (Ghurye,) Structural-Functional, (M. N. Srinivas,)

III. Debates on Indian Social Institutions (12)
   a. Family, Kinship and Household (Joint versus nuclear, household versus family)
      Village (phases)
   b. Urban Settings (going beyond rural-urban continuum)

IV. Debates on Social Stratification in India (12)
   a. Caste
   b. Class
   c. Tribe
   d. Gender

V. Understanding Modernity in Indian Society (05)
   -- Moving beyond tradition vs modernity debate

References
2. Breman Jan, Kloos Peter and Ashwini Saith, The Village in Asia Revisited, OUP 1997
4. Gail Omvedt, Dalits and Democratic Revolution, Sage, New Delhi
5. M.N. Srinivas, Collected Essays, OUP, New Delhi, 2002
7. Sujata Patel and Alice Thorner (eds), Bombay Metaphor for Modern India Bombay and Delhi, Oxford University Press.
8. Satish Deshpande, Contemporary India: Sociological Perspectives, Viking

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Optional Paper
SO- 01 Agrarian Society in India

Objectives
1. To introduce students to different approaches to the study of Agrarian Social structure.
2. To understand the contemporary agrarian society and issues in relevant context.

I. Concept of agrarian social structure (10)
   a. Structure of peasantry as an analytical category.
   b. Basic feature of agrarian society.
   c. Tribal and Peasant society.

II. Evolution of Agrarian Structure in India (10)
   a. Feudalism
   b. Asiatic Mode of Production
   c. Colonial Land Settlement

III. Programmes in Post Independence India (10)
   a. Panchayati Raj
   b. Community Development Programmes
   c. HYV programmes :- The Green Revolution and its out come.
   d. Poverty Alleviation programme integrated
      1. EGS
      2. SGRY
      3. NREGP

IV. Agrarian Movements (8)
   a. Telangana
   b. Teebhaga
   c. Naxalbari

V. Post Liberation Policies (10)
   a. Peasant Movement in the 1980s and Politics of Farm Lobby
   b. Globalisation and Its Impact on Indian agriculture.

References
5. Omvedi Gail - Land, Caste and Politics; Department of Political Science, Delhi University Delhi 1987, Introduction only.

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Optional Paper
SO 03 – SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Objectives
1. To introduce the students to the role of social movements in social transformation
2. To help them understand the various approaches to the study of social movements.

I. Nature, Definitions, Characteristics of social movement (10)
   Relationship with State and Civil Society

II. Theories of Social Movements. (12)
   a. Structural-functional
   b. Marxist
   c. Resource Mobilization Theory
   d. New Social Movement

III. Social Movement and Social Change (12)
   a. Reform, Rebellion, Revival
   b. Revolution, Insurrection
   c. Counter Movement

IV. New Social Movements(with specific reference to social basis, leadership, ideology and emotions) (14)
   III) Peasant movement
   IV) Labour movement
   V) Dalit movement
   VI) Women’s movement
   VII) Ecological movement

References
4. Banks J. A., Sociology of Social Movements,
12. Gore M. S., Non Brahmin Movement of Maharashtra, Segment Book Distributors, New Delhi, 1989
30. Robb, Peter , eds. 1993 , Dalit Movements and meeting of labour in India . Delhi – Sage

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Optional Paper
SO- 03 Political Sociology

Objectives
1. To study the relationship between society and polity
2. To study the various approaches to study the State
3. To understand the contemporary challenges in India

I. Nature and scope of political sociology. Relationship between Society and Polity, Sociological Definitions of Politics, authority and the state (12)

II. Theoretical Approaches to the State: Liberal, Pluralist, Power-elite, Post-modernist (12)

III. Marxist tradition, Weberian Tradition, the New Political sociology (12)

IV. Society and the state in India and Contemporary Challenges: Religious nationalism, Hindutva and politics of the upper castes, the caste system and patriarchy; Language, Ethnicity and Region.

References
   Gershon Shafir (ed) 1998The Citizenship Debates, University of Minnesota Press
   Charles Tilly, Coercion, Capital and European States, Blackwell (1990)
9. Vora Rajendra and Palshikar Suhas, (Ed) Indian Democracy, Sage New Delhi, 2004

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Optional Paper
SO- 04 Sociology of Maharashtra: Culture and Society

Objectives
1. To enhance sociological knowledge about the local and regional context of Maharashtra.
2. To acquaint students with the changing trends in Maharashtra with special reference to globalization, Development processes and caste, gender politics

I. Maharashtra: Mapping History and development Indices (6)

II. Cultural Revolt in Colonial Maharashtra: (10)
a. Impact of Satyashodhak Movement
b. Non Brahmin Movement
c. Right Discourse in Kolhapur State
d. Ambedkarite Movement

III. Debate on social reform and Women’s Questions in 19th Cent. Maharashtra (Age of consent, Widow Remarriage, Education, Nation and Mother) (8)

IV. Formation of Maharashtra: Economic, Political and Cultural Issues (12)
a. Samyukta Maharashtra Movement
b. Girangaon and Working Class Movement
c. Ethnic Nationalism: Shiv Sena
d. Development of Bahujan, Dalit and OBC politics in Maharashtra

V. Contemporary Issues of Development in Maharashtra (12)
a. Regional Disparity in Development
b. Issues of Displacement
c. Farmer’s Suicide
d. SEZ (Special Economic Zone)
e. Sex Ratio

References
4. Karve, I. ( ) Marathi Lokanchi Sanskriti, Deshmukh Pub, Mumbai
7. Gare Govind, Maharashtratil Adivasi,
18. Omvedt, Gail, Cultural Revolt in Colonial India.

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Semester II

Compulsory Paper
SC-03 Introduction to Sociological Theories

Objectives:
1. To develop the understanding of major sociological perspectives.
2. To develop the analytical abilities of the students.
3. To develop research orientation of the students with the understanding of major theoretical perspectives.

I. Structuralism: Radcliff-Brown, Levi-Strauss. (10)
II. Functionalism: Malinowski, Parsons & Merton. (12)
III. Conflict theory: Mills and Dahrendorf (10)
IV. Phenomenology: Alfred Schultz and Peter Berger (08)
V. Ethnomethodology: Garfinkel and Goffman (08)

References:

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Compulsory Paper
SC-04 Methodology of Social Research

Objectives
1. To acquaint students with the fundamentals of research techniques and methods.
2. To acquaint students with the quantitative and qualitative strategies of research

I. Positivism and Sociology (08)
   a. Comte’s Notion of Positivism, Vienna Circle’s Positivism
   b. Objectivity and ethics, the position of researcher, problem of adequacy.

II. Critiques of positivism (12)
   a) Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology
   b) Hermeneutics and Critical theory: Gadamer, Apel, Habermas
   c) New philosophy of science: Popper and Kuhn
   d) Feminist Critiques
   e) Impact of post-modernism, Post-structuralism.

III. Quantitative Research Strategies (10)
   a. Survey, Panel Study
   b. Structured Interview
   c. Content Analysis

IV. Qualitative Research Strategies (12)
   a) Differences between quantitative and qualitative research
   b) Ethnography
   c) Unstructured Interview
   d) Case Study
   e) Participatory Action Research

V. Recent Debates (06)
   Triangulation

References
Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Optional Paper
SO- 05 Sociology of Education

Objectives
1. To get acquainted with the approaches and contributions in sociology of education
2. To get acquainted with the alternative educational programmes in India


III. The Indian Tradition of Education: Colonial education, contribution of nationalists/Gandhi.


V. Alternative Education Programmes

References
2. Gore, M.S. et.all (ed.): Papers on Sociology of Education in India, New Delhi, NCERT, 1975.
Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Objectives
1. To introduce students to the different types of media.
2. To introduce new methodologies to analyze media in the context of globalization, nation, gender and community.

I. Media and Modernity, Social History of Media, State and Media in India (8)

II. Theories and concept of Media and Popular Culture (10)
   a. Folk, Popular, Mass, Alternate
   b. Ideology
   c. Discourse and Hegemony
   d. Propaganda Model

III. Television: Analyzing programmes (10)
   a. Content
   b. Transnational Television

IV. Nation, Gender and Community in Indian Cinema (10)
   a. Regional
   b. Bollywood
   c. Transnational

V. Methodologies for Studying Media (10)
   a. Ethnography
   b. Audience research
   c. Discourse analysis

References
3. Rajgopal Arvind, Politics of Television
4. Don Robotham, Culture, Society and Economy: Bringing Production Back in, Sage, London 2005


Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Optional Paper
SO- 07 Health And Society

Objectives
1. To sensitize students to health related issues
2. To understand the issues related to community health
3. To understand the role of the State in the area of health

I ) Introduction          (8)
Concepts -Health, Medicine, Illness, Sickness, Disease and Society

II) Theoretical perspectives on health and medicine within sociology   (10)
   a. Functional approach
   b. Conflict approach
   c. Interactionist approach
   d. Labeling approach

III) Disease, illness and sickness.       (10)
   a. Natural history of disease
   b. Human environment
   c. Social etiology
   d. Social Epidemiology
   e. Ecology of disease

IV Community Health         (10)
   a. Concept of integrated health services
   b. Community health problems in India
   c. Public health care systems in India.

V) The State and Health        (10)
   a. Health as a fundamental right.
   b. Health policy of government of India.
   c. Financing of health care and health insurance.
   d. Food and drug adulteration.
   e. Impact of privatization and globalization on health care in India

References
7. Cockerham, William C, 1997 Reading in Medical Sociology , New Jersey
8. Prentice Hall.
10. Prentice Hall.
11. David Armstrong 1983. An outline of sociology as applied to medicine 2nd

17. Banarasidas Bhanot publishers, Jabalapur,
20. Macmillan.

23. Bhasin Veena-1994. People, Health and Disease: The Indian scenario. Delhi,
28. ICSSR,A survey of research in sociology and social Anthropology – volume II


Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Optional Paper
SO- 08 Sociology of Labour

Objectives
1. To understand the changing concept of the labour and work.
2. To understand the processes of migration of labour and labour in organized and unorganized sector

I. Changing Concept of Work and Labour (8)

II. Migration of Labour: Local, Regional and Transnational. (10)

III. Organized labour in India: Working class movement and present challenges. (10)

IV. Labour in unorganized sector: Issues of Gender, Unemployment, Poverty, Age, Caste(10)

V. Organization in Unorganized Sector: Case Studies. (10)

References
5. Banerjee Nirmala; Women in Unorganised Sector, Hyderabad, Orient Longmans; 1985.
7. Breman Jan: Down and Out
15. Breman Jam, Of Peasants, Migrants and Paupers (1985),
16. Breman Jan, Wage Hunters and Gatherers (1994),
17. Breman Jan, The Labouring Poor in India; Patterns of Exploitation and Exclusion, Oxford Univ. Press, Delhi 2003
18. Breman Jan, Das and R. Agarwal - Down and Out: Labouring under Global Capitalism (Oxford University Press and Amsterdam University Press 2000
20. Breman Jan, Of Peasants, Migrants and Workers, Rural labour Circulation and Capitalist Production in WestIndia (Clarendon Press 1985)
Labour, Vedams eBooks, New Delhi, 1999
23. Breman Jan P. Kloos and A. Saich, The Village in Asia Revisited, Oxford University Press,
1997.
2004
Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.

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SOCIOMETRY
MA Semester III and IV

Semester Syllabus for 2009-10 (Centers affiliated to the University of Pune)
Semester III and IV

Semester III
SC 05- Application of Research Skills
SC 06- Sociology of Development
SO 09- Sociology of Gender
SO 10- Sociology of Dalits and Tribes
SO 11- Sociology of Disaster and Disaster Management
SO 12- Environment and Society

Semester IV
SC 07- Sociology of Globalization
SC 08- Dissertation/ Contemporary Social Theories
SO 13- Urban Sociology
SO 14- Sociology of Social Work
SO 15- Human Rights and Social Justice
SO 16- Ethnicity in India
SO 17- Sociology of Crime
Semester III
Compulsory paper
SC-05 Application of Research Skills

Objectives
1. To introduce the methods in quantitative and qualitative research
2. To enhance the ability of the students to apply the research methods to practical issues
3. To enhance their ability of analysis and presentation of data

I. Developing Research Skills (12)
   a. Writing research proposal—Steps
   b. Review of Literature -- Guidelines for evaluating Review of Literature
   c. Writing Bibliography

II. Sampling – Types- Probability and Non probability (08)

III. Skills of Collecting Data (10)
    a. Identifying variables
    b. Preparing questionnaire—Structured and unstructured
    c. Coding, Ratios, Cross Tabulation, Graphic Presentation

IV. Skills of Analyzing Data (10)
    a. Use and Application of Absolute and Standard Deviation and Variance in Sociological Research, Tests of Significance
    b. Use and Significance of Computers in Sociological Research

V. Analysis and Interpretation of Data and Report Writing (08)

References

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Compulsory paper

SC 06--Sociology of Development

Objectives

1. To provide an overview of the historical development process
2. To introduce various theoretical perspectives that have shaped the concept of development
3. To provide an understanding of the alternate trends and paths of development
4. To understand the contemporary socio-economic framework of development in India

I. Concepts related to development: Social change, evolution, growth, development, social, human, gender, sustainable, right to development (10)

II. Theoretical approaches (10)
   a. Modernisation theory
   b. Dependency theory
   c. Neo-liberalism (MNCs, TNCs, WTO, GATT)

III. Failure of modernization model: Crisis and responses (10)
   a. Food crisis, environmental crisis, economic and debt crisis
   b. Neoliberalism- empowerment, NGOs, Development aid

IV. Alternate Developmental thought (10)
   a. Environmentalism
   b. Gandhi and Schumacher
   c. Feminist approach

V. Post-development (08)
Development as discourse

Readings:
1. Wood Charles, Roberts Bryan (ed), 2005, Rethinking Development In Latin America, Penn State Press,
16. Vikasachya Prakriyetil Stree Prashna, 1999, Women's Studies Centre, Pune University, Pune

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Optional paper
SO-09 Sociology of Gender

Objectives
1. To introduce the basic concepts of gender and gender inequality
2. To analyze the gendered nature of major social institutions
3. To understand the challenges to gender inequality

I. Introduction to sociology of Gender (14)
   a. Basic concepts--Sex, gender, patriarchy, sexual division of labour.
   b. Understanding gender inequalities---class, caste and gender.
   c. Various bases of feminism—liberal, Marxist, socialist, radical, post modernist.

II. Gendered institutions: (12)
   a. Family-- Division of labor, family in different caste and class contexts, gender as a structural link between marriage and kinship, eloping couples.
   b. Work -- Gender typing of jobs, the organized and unorganized sector Feminization of work, Glass ceiling.

III. Learning to lose (10)
   a. Gender in school, higher education
   b. Texts and contexts of learning, drop outs
   c. Emergence of women’ studies

IV. Challenges to Gender Inequality (12)
   a. Women’s movement, democratic movements (with reference to law, media, health, political participation, communalism).
   b. State policies and programmes.

References
7. Delamont Sara: Feminist Sociology
13. IGNOU : Kits onWomen in Indian Contexts, Delhi
15. Khullar mala(edt.): Writing the Women’s Movement- A Reader, Zubaan, New Delhi, 2005.

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Optional paper

SO-10 Sociology of Dalits and Tribes

Objectives
1. To understand the historical construction of the definitions of Dalits, tribes, denotified tribes and nomadic tribes.
2. To understand the social exclusion, exploitation, violence and atrocities experienced by Dalits and tribals.
3. To understand their unrest, protests and movements.

I. Historical formations of the definitions (12)
   a. From Shudra to Dalit – colonial construction, nationalist uses, Phule (Colonialist-Class or Non-Brahmin Approach) and Ambedkar (Broken Man Theory), Revolutionary alternatives by Phule and Ambedkar/ challenges, rise of ‘dalit’ as a socio-political category.
   b. Scheduled Tribe – Colonial construction, Isolationist (National Park-Elwin) verses Integrationist (Ghurye) Approaches.

II. Dimensions of Discrimination and Exclusion (12)
   A. Discrimination
      a. Untouchability
      b. Caste discrimination and deprivation
      c. Prejudices and Stigma regarding Denotified Tribes
   B. Exclusion
      a. Concept of Social Exclusion
      b. Dimensions of exclusion [economic, political, social, and cultural] and oppression with reference to Dalits, tribes, and DT-NTs.

III. State provisions and policies (12)
   a. Constitutional provisions, Protective Discrimination policies and programmes; Reservations, Representation and public space for Dalits, tribes and DTNTs.
   b. Limitations of these provisions in bringing about social justice.

IV. Movements and current debates (12)
   b. Contemporary debates—Dalit Bahujan Paradigm and Identity politics

References
13. Chavan Ramnath, ‘Jati-Jamati’

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Optional paper

SO 11 - Sociology of Disaster and Disaster Management

Objectives.
1. To create awareness regarding disaster and disaster management.
2. To understand the historical development of India’s disaster management policy.

I. Concept and perspective. (12)
   a. Concept, definitions and nature of disasters.
   b. Sociological perspective to disaster management. (Public sociology, sociology of crisis)

II. Causes and types of disasters and their impact on society. (12)
   a. Manmade disasters (Wars, riots, industrial disaster, nuclear disasters)
   b. Natural disasters (Floods, Earthquakes, famines, epidemics.)

III. India’s disaster management policy: From post disaster relief and rehabilitation to pre-disaster management and need of disaster management (12)

IV. The role of the state and civil society in disaster management and administration (12)

References
2. Dhirendra Sharma, India’s Nuclear Estate (New Delhi: Lancers, 1983).
7. Dhirendra Sharma, India’s Nuclear Estate
8. Ashis Nandy : The Bomb, The Illustrated Weekly of India, 4 August 1985

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Optional paper

SO12- Environment and Society

Objectives
1. To sensitize the students regarding the relationship between human society and ecosystem.
2. To help students understand the various approaches to the study of environment and ecosystem.
3. To create awareness among the students regarding environmental degradation and the importance of sustainable Development.

I. Basic Issues and Approaches (14)
   a. Importance of the study of ecology and society
   b. The relation between Environment and Development
   c. Conceptual clarifications: social ecology; sustainable development; sustainability.
   d. Approaches: Gandhian, Social Constructionism, Realism, Appropriate Technology, Ecofeminism, Deep ecology

II. People and Natural Resources: Unequal Access and Shrinking Commons (10)
   a. Water: depleting water resources & pollution; unequal distribution of water – (utilization of water for commercial crops, industrial use, power generation), the big dams debate, privatization of water.
   b. Forest: Colonial policy, diverting resources for mining and other commercial and industrial use, monoculture and loss of biodiversity, rights of forest dwelling communities, Joint Forest Management.
   c. Land: modern technology, green revolution, biotechnology and impact on land, shrinking commons and its effects on rural poor. SEZ and its implications for the environment and people.

III. Environmental issues and Problems. (10)
   a. Environmental Pollution: Air, Water, Noise, Land and Radioactive Pollution
   b. Problems of urban environment (pollution, health, industrial accidents (e.g. Bhopal), occupational hazards)
   c. GM (genetically modified) food – issues and debates
   d. Climate change/Global warming.

IV. Role of Environmental Movements, International Agencies and the State. (14)
   b. Environmental Movements in India – Chipko, Narmada Bachao Andolan, National Fisher folk Forum, Kerala, Chilka Lake, Orissa, Save Western Ghats struggle are some examples
   c. Environmental Laws and state policies
References

2) Agarwal S.K. ‘Environmental Issues and Themes’. APH Publishing corporation
3) Barry John: Environment and social theory. Routledge
4) Gadgil, Madhav and Ramachandra Guha: Ecology and Equity: The use and Abuse of Nature in contemporary India, New Delhi, OUP, 1996
7) Kaushik and Kaushik : Perspectives in Environmental studies, New age international limited publishers
10) Michael Redclift and Graham Woodgate, The international Handbook of environmental sociology.
18) Journal – Down to Earth, CSE, Delhi

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Semester IV

Compulsory paper

SC 07- Sociology of Globalization

Objectives
1. To understand the historical process of globalization
2. To provide an overview of the competing approaches of globalization
3. To examine the impact of the processes of globalization on the Indian society at large, and specifically on the marginalized sections
4. To understand the resistance and challenges posed by various movements looking critically at globalization

I. Understanding Globalization (08)
   a. Concept- globalization and global governance,
   b. History, characteristics and dimensions (economic, political and cultural)

II. Theoretical approaches (12)
   Martin Albrow, R. Robertson, Anthony Giddens, Emmanuel Wallerstein

III. Globalization and social justice in India (10)
    a. Impact on education, livelihood, and health care (marginalized sections, SCs, STs, women and poor)
    b. changing role of the state

IV. Challenges posed by Globalization (08)
    a. Environmental degradation, the Patenting of indigenous knowledge, biodiversity
    b. Fundamentalism and religious resurgence
    c. Issues related to transnational migration

V. Resistance to globalization – (10)
    a. Women's movement
    b. Environmental movement
    c. Civil Society initiatives
    d. Post globalization - role of nation state, issue of infinite cyberspace

References
1. Appadurai Arjun, 1996, Modernity at Large, University of Minnesota Press
8. Jha Avinash, 2000, Background to Globalization, Centre for Education and Documentation, Mumbai
17. Munagekar, Bhalachandra Dr., 2005, Bharati til arthik sudharana ani dalit – Ek Ambedkari Drishtikon, Sugava Prakashan
18. Pandit, Nalini,: 2001,Jagatikikaran ani Bharat, Lok wangmaya Griha

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Compulsory paper

SC- 08 Contemporary Social Theories (option to dissertation)

Objectives
1. To introduce the students to the contemporary trends in the social theory
2. To compare and contrast various theories and to understand their strengths and weaknesses

I) The Crisis of Sociology and the critique of positivism (Gouldner and Wright Mill) (8)
II) Marxism From 30s to 70s: Frankfurt school, Gramsci (hegemony, civil society), Althusser (theory of ideology) (12)
III) Post Structuralism: Foucault and Derrida (12)
IV) Trends in Sociological Theory I.: Post modernism (08)
V) Trends in Sociological Theory II.: Habermas, Giddens and Bourdieu (08)

References
8. Smart Barry: Michel Foucault, Routledge, London.
10. Charles Lemert, Sociology After the Crisis Westview 1995
Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Optional paper
SO 13- Urban Sociology

Objectives
1. To introduce students to the urban reality
2. To develop the understanding of students regarding the linkages between urban reality and globalization

I. A. Development of Urban Sociology
Basic concepts in Urban Sociology: Urban, Urbanism and Urbanization
Development of Urban Sociology in India

B. Theories in urban sociology
   a. Traditional theories: Wirth, Burger, Park
   b. Contemporary Theories: Castells, David Harvey

II. Trends in Urban Growth in India in the context of globalization
   a. Migration
   b. Mega city, Global city
   c. Suburbanization, Satellite cities
   d. Rural-urban fringe

III. Issues of urbanization in India
   a. Inequalities- caste, class, ethnic and gendered segregation of space
   b. Urban Environment-Urban transport, Water crisis, Noise and air pollution,
   c. Urban Culture- Consumerism and leisure time activities

IV. Urban governance and collective action
   a. Role of state and planning agencies
   b. Civic Action, NGO s and Social Movements

References
2. Castells Manuel: The Urban Question: A Marxist Approach. (Edward Arnold)
5. France Lyon: Transport and the Environment An International Perspective A world Conference of Transport Research Society
7. Harris, John: Antimonies of Empowerment Observations on Civil Society,
8. Politics and Urban Governance in India (Economic and Political Weekly, June 30, 2007)
12. K. Sivaramakrishnan, A Kundu and B.N. Singh, Handbook of Urbanisation in India, Delhi, 2005
14. Nair Janaki, The Promise of the Metropolis. Bangalore’s Twentieth Century, Delhi, 2005
16. Patel, Sujata & Thorner, Alice: Bombay Metaphor for Modern India (Oxford University Press)
20. Safa, Helen (ed.), Towards a political economy of urbanisation in the Third World Countries, OUP, 1982
21. Sandhu, Ravinder Singh: Urbanisation in India: Sociological Contributions (Sage, Delhi)
23. Setha Low, Theorising the City, Rutgers University Press, 2000
26. World Resources 1996-1997: The Urban Environment (World Resources Institute, UNEP, UNDP and World Bank)

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Optional paper
SO 14- Sociology of Social Work

Objectives
1) To provide knowledge to understand current social work concepts, perspectives, realities, welfare policy and systems.

2) To develop professional knowledge in social work

3) To make the students acquainted with the methodology for social work

4) To develop understanding about the influence of various social movements in contributing to the perspectives of social work practice in India.

I. Introduction to social work (10)
   a) History and relevance of social work in India (Legacies)
   b) Approaches to social work-- Welfare approach, Development approach, empowerment approach, Social action and Rights based approach

II. Basic Concepts and overview of practice methods related to Social Work. (14)
   A. Basic concepts

   B. Overview of practice methods—Social case work, social group work, community organization, social research and social welfare administration.
      a. Definition b. Settings where each method is practiced c.Key differences between the methods and application d. Underlying philosophy that integrates the methods

III. Fields of Social Work (14)
   a. Social work and families—women, children, youth and senior citizens
   b. Social work in health--- physical, mental health and community health
   c. Correctional work--- Prevention and rehabilitation
   d. Social work with communities (rural and urban)--environment, livelihoods and infrastructure
   e. People with Special Needs—differently able, stigmatized groups
   f. Corporate social responsibility

IV. Orientation visits to social organizations- Report Writing & Presentation of Report (10)

References
7. Dasgupta Sugata (1967): Towards a Philosophy of Social Work in India, Popular Book Services for the Gandhian Institute of Studies
11. Encyclopaedia of Social Work in India (1968): By India Planning Commission, India Committee on Encyclopaedia of Social Work in India, Published by Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting,

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Optional paper
SO 15- Human Rights and Social Justice

Objectives
1. This course has been specifically designed to address the needs and interests of the students in emerging aspects of applied knowledge in Human Rights and Social Justice.
2. The course will make them capable to link their Sociological knowledge with latest arenas of study of Globalization, Liberal Capitalism and inequalities, contradictions, imbalances and injustice thereof.
3. To Demonstrate knowledge about alternatives for these contradictions

I. Concepts and theoretical background (18)
a. Concept and Meaning of Human Rights:
   1) Definition, Characteristics, Theories (Classical, Marxist, Neo Marxist and Liberal)
   2) Forms of Human Rights (Civil Rights, Democratic Rights and Human Rights)
   3) Human Rights from Third World Perspective: UDHR (Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

b. Concept and Meaning of Social Justice –
   1. Definition, Characteristics,
   2. Forms of Social Justice


II. State, Constitution and Rights and Social Justice in India: (8)
a. Constitution and Rights with special reference to Class, Caste, Tribe, Minorities and Gender;
   b. Growth of new rights --- Environment, Education, Prisoner’s and women’s rights, rights of children, rights related to health and rights in organized sector, Right to Information and Social Justice

III. Human Rights, Movements and New Trends: (12)
Concerns with Human Rights –
a) Movements,
b) Civil Society Organizations,
c) Globalisation

IV) Application and Relevance of Human Rights and Social Justice in Globalised Society. (10)
   a) Relevance and Application of Human Rights
   b) Relevance and Application of Social Justice

References


7. Oliver Menderlssohn: The Rights of the Subordinated People and Upendra Baxi


17. UNDP, *Human Development Reports (all)*


Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Optional paper

SO 16- Ethnicity in India

Objectives:
1. To introduce the concept of cultural diversity and pluralism.
2. To sensitize the students to a rethinking of social categories like the nation, nation-state and homogeneous national culture.
3. To address the question of resurgence of ethnic identities in India in the context of globalization

I. Concept and theories of ethnicity (12)
   a. Concepts—Ethnicity, Pluralism, Multiculturalism, ethnic consciousness and identity, ethnic resurgence
   b. Perspectives on ethnicity- i) Structural- functional, ii) Marxist and Neo-Marxist iii) Post-Modernist
   c. Processes of ethnicization—caste, race, class and gender

II. Nations, Nationalism and Nation-State (10)
   a. Concept and emergence of Nations, Nationalism and Nation-State in West
   b. Concept and emergence of Nations, Nationalism and Nation-State in India
   c. Many Voices of Nation in India

III. Nation Building in India (16)
   a. The nature of cultural diversity in India
   b. The Crisis of secularism in India
   c. Ethnic (sub-national movements) resurgence
   d. Problems in nation-building- Case studies on Jharkhand, Punjab and Bodoland

IV. Representation of ethnic groups in Media (10)
   Calender art, Cinema, Television, Popular literature

References

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.

Optional paper

SO- 17 Sociology of Crime

Objectives
1. Demonstrate knowledge about theoretical perspectives on crime.
2. To make the students acquainted with alternative schemes, policies related with crime
3. To sensitize the students about causes, social dimensions, consequences and measures to control forms of crime.

I. The Concept of Crime (08)
   a. Concept of Crime, Early Concept (Demonological), modern conception and definition of crime.
   b. Characteristics of Crime
   c. Classification of Crimes

II. Schools of Crime Theory and perspectives (10)
   a. The Classical School- Free Will Theory
   b. Organic deficiency Theory-Cesar Lambroso,
   c. Sociological School- Sutherlands, Cohen,
   d. Victimological Perspective

III. Changing Profile of Crime (16)
   a. Organized Crime: Meaning and features
   b. White Collar Crime: Meaning features, causes, extent
   c. Crime against Women-- rape, Female Feticide, Eve-teasing, and Dowry Death,
      Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse
   d. Terrorism Concept, and characteristics, causes of terrorism in India
   e. Cyber Crimes

IV. Correction of Criminals (14)
a. Meaning and Significance of Correction
b. Punishment— Types of Punishment -a) Retribution, b) Deterrent, c) Prevention, d) Reformation
c. Prisons, Problems of Prisons, National Policy and Prison Reforms in India – Tihar Model (Kiran Bedi)
d. Alternative Imprisonment (only concepts)
   1. Probation
   2. Parole
   3. Open Prisons
   4. Rehabilitation of Prisoners

References
1. Ahuja, Ram : Social Problems in India, Rawat Publication, Delhi and Jaipur.
2. Ahuja, Ram : Criminology, Rawat Publication, Delhi and Jaipur.
3. Ahmed Siddique - Criminology - Problems and Perspectives; Eastern Book Co.
4. Bedi Kiran- It is Always Possible; Starlings Publications, New Delhi.
7. Dr. S.S. Srivastava - Criminology and Criminal Administration; Central Law Agency
11. Makkar, S.P. Singh and Paul C Friday - Global Perspective in Criminology; 1993, ABC Publications, Jalandar
13. M. Ponnaian - Criminology and Penology; Pioneer Books
18. Reid, Suetitus; 1976, Illinayse - Crime and Criminology; Deydan Press
24. Walklete, Sandra; 1998 - Understanding Criminology; philadelphia Open University Press
25. Williams, Frank P. and Marilyn D. Meshare; 1998 - Criminology Theory; New Jerky, Prentice Hall
Marathi Readings

27. -Kaldate Sudha, Gavhane-Gogate Shubhangi , Gunha Ani Samaj,
28. -Mane Manik, Gunhyache Samajshastra, Phadke Prakashan, Kolhapur