

SEMESTER-1

SOCPGS101 FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGY

SOCPGS102 CONTEMPORARY THEORY 1

SOCPGS103 SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY

SOCPGS104 SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS

SOCPGS105 SOCIOLOGY OF RURAL SOCIETY

SOCPGS101 FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGY

5 Hours/Week

4 Credits

Objectives: *This course aims to initiate students to the social and intellectual milieu in which Sociology emerged as a discipline, and to introduce to them the classical traditions of Sociology, focusing on the centrality of its theoretical and methodological contributions in the development of Sociology.*

Module 1: Sociology, the discipline

- 1.1 The emergence of Sociology -Social and Intellectual forces contributing to the rise and development of Sociology-The Institutionalization of Sociology.
- 1.2 Sociology as a Science- Scope of the subject and comparison with other Social Sciences.
- 1.3 Sociological Perspectives-Symbolic Interactionism, Functionalism, Conflict Theory.
- 1.4 Development of Sociology as a discipline in India -A brief historical outline.
- 1.5 The uses of Sociology-Introduction to applied Sociology -Sociology and Social Problems — Sociology and Social Change — Sociology and Social Policy and Action — Sociology and Development — Sociology and Professions.

Module 2: Basic Concepts in Sociology

- 2.1 Society – Definition and Characteristics.
- 2.2 Social Structure – Definition and Elements of Social Structure.
- 2.3 Social Groups – Definition, Characteristics and Types.
- 2.4 Social Institutions - Meaning and Characteristics.
- 2.5 Social Control – Definition and types of Social control- Conformity and Deviance.

2.6 Social Stratification- Definition, characteristics and functions, Social mobility.

Module 3: The Classical Thinkers

- 3.1 Auguste Comte- Positivism, Law of Three Stages, Hierarchy of Sciences, Social Statics and Social Dynamics, Religion of Humanity.
- 3.2 Herbert Spencer- Evolutionism, Organic Analogy, Theory of State, Concept of Superorganic.
- 3.3. Emile Durkheim -Scientific Sociology,Theory of Social Facts- Division of Labour, Rules of Sociological Method, Elementary Forms of Religious Life, Analysis of Suicide.
- 3.4 Karl Marx- Materialist Conception of Society, Economic Determinism, Theory of Surplus Value, Theory of Class and Class conflict, Concept of Religion- Alienation.

Module 4: The Classical Thinkers- Contd-

- 4.1 Max Weber- Conception of Sociology as the study of Social Action - The concept of Ideal Types, Typology of Authority - Historical trends towards rationalization and bureaucratization-The idealistic interpretation of Capitalism and the role of Religion.
- 4.2 Vilfredo Pareto, Intellectual background, Contribution to the methodology – Logico – Experimental Method, Classification of logical and non-logical actions, Theory of Residues and Derivatives, Theory of Social Change – Elites and Masses.
- 4.3 Georg Simmel –Formal Sociology, Sociation and Group Formation, Philosophy of Money, Relationships and Social Types, Modernity-Metropolis.

References

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12. Rose, Glaser and Glaser, 1976,Sociology:Inquiring into Society, Harper and Row, London.
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15. Horton, Paul and Hunt, Chester, L, 1980, Sociology, McGraw Hill.
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SOCPGS102

CONTEMPORARY THEORY 1

5 Hours/Week

4 Credits

Objectives: *This course examines contemporary sociological theory as it emerged in the 20th century. Attention is paid to social and intellectual contexts, conceptual frameworks and methods, and contributions to contemporary social analysis.*

Module I: Introduction to Sociological Theories

- 1.1 Meaning, Characteristics, Basic elements and a brief historical sketch of Sociological theory
- 1.2 Concepts, Theories, and Paradigms
- 1.3 Theory and Social reality
- 1.4 Types of theory-Significance of Sociological Theory

Module 2: Functionalism

- 2.1 Analytical Functionalism: Talcott Parson- The Structure of Social Action, The Social System, The transition to Functional Imperatives, the Informational hierarchy of Control
- 2.2 Empirical Functionalism of R.K. Merton- Theories of the Middle Range, Merton's paradigm for Functional Analysis, Merton's Functional Strategy
- 2.3 Neo functionalism-Jeffrey C .Alexander-Niklas Luhman

Module 3: Symbolic Interactionism

- 3.1 G.H.Mead: Theory of Mind, Self and Society
- 3.2 C.H.Cooley: Theory of Looking Glass Self
- 3.3 The Symbolic Interactionism of Herbert Blumer and Manford Kuhn, Human as Symbol users , Symbolic Communication, Interaction and Role- Taking , Interaction, Humans and Society.
- 4.3 Erving Goffman-Dramaturgical Analysis

Module4: Conflict Theory

- 4.1 Marx, Weber and Simmel –Conflict Perspective
- 4.2 Lewis.A.Coser: Functions of Conflict, Violence of Conflict, Duration of Conflict, Propositions of Conflict Process.
- 4.3 Ralph Dahrendorf: Power and Authority, ICA, Dialectics of Conflict, Class Theory.
- 4.4 Randall Collins: Interaction Ritual Chain, Stratification and Social Change

References-

- 1. Abraham , Francis M,2000, Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction, Oxford University Press.
- 2. Adams N. Bert & Sydie R.A,1997, Sociological Theory, Vistaar Publications, 2011
- 3. Collins, Randall, Theoretical Sociology, Rawat Publications.

4. Coser Lewis A, Masters of Sociological Thought,1996, Rawat Publications.
5. Calhoun, Craig et al, 2002,Contemporary Sociological Theory,Blackwell Publishers Ltd,
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7. Lemert, Charles, 2004, Social theory –The Multi Cultural and Classic Readings, , Rawat Publication, Jaipur.
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12. Turner, Jonathan H., 2011,The Structure of Sociological theory, Rawat Pub.
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SOCPGS103 SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY

5 Hours/Week

4 Credits

Objectives: *This course aims to impart to students an understanding of the diversities and unity in Indian Society; to portray the major segments in India ,to disclose the various theoretical perspectives on Indian Society and to familiarize the issues that confront contemporary India.*

Module 1: Conceptualising Indian Society

- 1.1 Cultural and Ethnic diversity: historically-embedded diversities in respect of Language, Caste, Religion Race and Culture.
- 1.2 Convergence and integration: the sharing of material traits, cultural space, language and regional ethos; the evolution of composite cultural legacy
- 1.3 The colonial context: the representation of Indian society as fragmentary and static in colonial ethnography; the census, district gazeteers and the imperial gazeteer as instruments of colonial policy.
- 1.4 Brahminical Patriarchy in India - Caste hierarchy and Gender hierarchy

Module 2: Approaches to the study of Indian Society

- 2.1 Indological Approach- G. S. Ghurye, Louis Dumount
- 2.2 Structural Approach - M .N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube.
- 2.3 Marxian Approach- D.P. Mukherjee, A.R. Desai
- 2.4 Civilization and Sub-alternApproachSurajit Sinha, Dr.B.R. Ambedkar
- 2.5 Conflict Approach- Kathleen Gough, Daniel Thorner

Module 3: Structural Elements of Indian Society

3.1 Village Community- Physical Organisation- Settlement patterns, Framework for studying Village Community-Village Polity- Patterns of Dominance.

3.2 Caste: Historical Emergence- Hinduization of Tribes and Sects, Views on Caste: McKim Marriot, Features of Caste System: Caste as a descent group, Backward Castes and Anti- Caste struggles.

3.3 Kinship- Lineage and descent in India, Kinship organisation with special reference to South India

3.4 Marriage and Family – Marriage- Principles and forms, Marriage among Hindus, Muslims and Christians, Divorce, Widow Remarriage - Variations in Family Structure- Joint Family: Co-parcenary system, Inheritance, Degree of Jointness- Changing structure and functions of Family in India.

3.5. Impact of legislations and socio-economic changes on Caste, Kinship, Marriage and Family.

Module 4- Contemporary Challenges

4.1 Moving beyond Tradition-tradition vs Modernity-debate, Problems of nation building-secularism, pluralism, regionalism, terrorism.

4.2 Poverty, deprivation Inequalities of caste and gender, Illiteracy and disparities in education.

4.3 Caste conflicts, Ethnic conflicts, Communalism and Religious Revivalism

4.4 Family disharmony :Domestic Violence,Dowry,Divorce, Intergenerational conflict.

References

1.Das Veena. 2004. Handbook of Indian Sociology. New Delhi: OUP.

2.Dumont Louis 1970 Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications.

3.Delhi, Vikas De Souza, P.R. ed. 2000 Contemporary India – Transitions New Delhi, Sage 4.Dhanagare, D.N. 1993 : Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology Jaipur_Rawat. 5.Dube, S.C. 1973: Social Sciences in a Changing Society Lucknow University Press 6.Dube, S.C. 1967 The Indian Village London : Routledge, 1955

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11.Singh, K.S. 1992 : The People of India: An Introduction, Seagull books, Calcutta.

12.Singh, Y. 1973 : Modernisation of Indian Tradition, Delhi, Thomson Press.

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14.Tylor, Stephen: India: An Anthropological Perspective

15.Marriott, McKim 1990 : India through Hindu Categories Sage, Delhi.

SOCPGS104
5 Hours/Week

SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS

4 Credits

Objective: This course aims to familiarize students with the basic knowledge on the research methods in Sociology.

Module 1: Logic of Inquiry in Social Science Research

- 1.1. Social Research: Definition, Objectives, Characteristics, Applications and Significance - “Iterative” Process of Research -Relevance of Theory in Research
- 1.2. Types of Social Research (Basic, Applied and Action, Exploratory, Explanatory, Quantitative and Qualitative, Cross Sectional and Longitudinal Research - Cohort studies
- 1.3 Problems in Social Research –Need for objectivity in social research –Stakeholders of Research- Issues of Ethics in Social Research.
- 1.4 Steps in planning a research study-

Module 2: The Research Process

- 2.1 Research Problem Formulation
- 2.2 Review of existing Literature:Need and Significance
- 2.3 Research Design, types, relevance and rationale- Conceptualizing the research design
- 2.4 Hypotheses: Need, Types and Formulation
- 2.5 Variables and Indicators – Conceptualization, Operationalization and Measurement
- 2.6 Sampling - Principles of Sampling, Population and Sample, Sample Frame. Sampling Techniques, Probability and Non-probability- Sampling and Non- sampling errors.

Module 3: Types, Sources of data& Methods and Tools of Data Collection

- 3.1 Types of Data-Primary, Secondary and Tertiary data.
- 3.2 Sources of Primary Data: Methods of collecting primary data-Social Surveys, Types of Surveys - Advantages and Disadvantages of Survey Methods- Observation Method- Interview method -Types Socio-metric Methods and Projective Techniques.
- 3.3 Tools for collection of Primary Data: Schedule and Questionnaire - Attitude Scales- Likert Scale -Thurston Scales, Guttman Scales/Scalogram Analysis -The Q Sort technique and their functions.
- 3.4. Sources of Secondary data – Sources of tertiary data- Precautions to be taken while using primary, secondary and tertiary sources
- 3.5 Qualitative Research Methods-Observation & Ethnography- Qualitative Interviewing, Case Study ,Content Analysis –Participatory Research -Recent Debates- Triangulation

Module 4: Measurement

- 4.1 Levels of measurement - Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio Scales
- 4.2 The concept of Reliability and Validity – Significance - Types - Threats to reliability and validity -Establishing reliability and validity of a research instrument

4.3 Measurement Errors –Types –Brief overview of sources of measurement error.

References

1. Carol Grbich 2000, :New Approaches in Social Research, Sage.

2. Williams Malcolm, 2004, Science and Social Science, Routledge, New York.
3. Denzin Norman, Lincoln Yvonna (ed): 2000. Handbook of Qualitative Research, Sage, Thousand Oaks.
4. Silverman David: 1985 Qualitative Methodology and sociology, Gower, Vermont.
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6. Arvind Kumar : 2003, Research Methodology in Social Research, Sarup and Sons New Delhi.
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13. Bailey, Kenneth D 1982, Methods in Social Research, New York: MacMillan Publishing Co.

SOCPGS105

SOCIOLOGY OF RURAL SOCIETY

5 Hours/Week

4 Credits

Objectives: *This course attempts to provide students with sociological perception of rural social structure, change and development in India and to develop an understanding among them about the fundamental social reality, social process and changes in the rural society.*

Module I : Introduction to Rural Sociology

1.1 Origin of Rural Sociology, Nature, Subject Matter ,Need and Importance of the Study of Rural Sociology- Indian Rural Community: Meaning and definition of Rural Community, Characteristics of Indian Rural Community.

1.2 Rural Social Structure: Caste and Class in Rural India, Inter Caste Relations, Dominant Castes and Jajmani System, Meaning of Untouchability, Role of Govt. and NGO for removal of Untouchability.- Traditional Rural Family - Characteristics and functions of Rural Joint family - Changing pattern

1.3 Rural Habitation, Settlement and Agrarian Movements-Meaning of Habitation & Settlement, Major Components of Rural Settlement, Factors influencing Rural Settlement, Rural resources and

Settlement- Agrarian movements of the 19th and 20th centuries, Land Tenure, Land Reforms, Green Revolution and its impact, White Revolution Bonded Labourers, Trends of Change

1.4 Rural Political Structure: Power Structure in Rural India, Characteristics of traditional Rural Power Structure, Types of flow of rural power- Traditional Caste Panchayats, Panchayat before and after 73rd Amendment, New Panchayati Raj and Empowerment of Women

1.5 Rural Religion & Recreation-Aspects of Rural Religion, Function of Religious groups in Rural Societies, Role and importance of temple in Rural Societies-Meaning of recreation- Kinds of rural recreation -Characteristics of Rural recreation- Impact of modernization on rural recreation

Module 2 : Sociological Perspectives of Rural Life.

2.1 Evolutionary Perspective

2.2 Structural Functional Perspective

2.3 Marxian Perspective

2.4 Gandhian Perspective

2.5 Integrated Perspective

Module 3 : Rural Development in India

3.1 Concept of Rural Development-Elements and Dimensions of Development- Objectives of Rural Development- Social inputs to Development - Indicators of Development

3.2 Historical Background-Early efforts- During British Rule- Post-independence period - Issues and Problems of Rural Development-

3.3 Rural Development Schemes: Enhancement of basic infrastructure facilities- Agricultural productivity- Provision of services like health and education- Rural employment schemes - Assistance to individual families and Self Help Groups (SHG)

3.4 Rural Industrialization and Entrepreneurship-need for rural entrepreneurship-types of rural industries (agro based, forest based, mineral based, textile, service, engineering and non-conventional industries)- problems and prospects of entrepreneurship in rural India.

3.5 New Initiatives in Rural Development-Democratic decentralization-Peoples participation and Community Development Programmes, Panchayat Raj, Co-operative movement and Poverty Alleviation Programmes. Integrated Rural Development Programme-Five year plans in Indian rural development - Impact of Development Programmes.

Module 4: Rural Development-Emerging Issues

4.1 Agrarian Unrest, Depeasantization, Commercialization of agriculture, The new agriculture Strategy and major Peasant Movements

4.2. Status of Women in rural India -trends in women's school enrollment ,literacy, employment, wages, health and participation in political decision making process-Challenges Ahead

4.3 Rural Society and Technology, Rural Emigration, Poverty, Unemployment, Leadership & Factionalism

4.4 Impact of Globalisation on Rural India.

References

1. Mackim Marriot (1995): Village India, Chicago, Chicago University Press
2. Beteille Andre (1971), Caste, Class & Power, London, University of California Press
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