MASTER OF ARTS IN SOCIOLOGY

(Learning Outcomes based Curriculum)

Preamble

The two-year MA program in sociology, spanning across four semesters, is an academic program aimed at providing a holistic approach towards gaining sociological insights and perspective, which helps the learner to make sense of and articulate their understanding of the local, regional and the global social context. The curriculum of the program comprises of thirteen core courses that are designed to build a strong foundation of sociological perspectives and methodological approaches which can then be applied to diverse aspects of society. The program gives emphasis on cultivating sociological perspective along with developing competencies of social research through dedicated courses on methodology and a course on field-based research project that culminates in a dissertation.

1. Introduction

The MA program was introduced in the year 2006 with a vision to strengthen the teaching and learning practice of Sociology in its foundational and emergent areas of inquiry. The curriculum of the program was developed with a view to develop sociological imaginative capacities among learners through a combination of courses dealing with the conceptual, methodological issues and focussing on the interlinkages between political, economic, religious, educational, environmental and other aspects of social living.

The pedagogical practices also utilise an inter-disciplinary framework combining classical approaches in conjunction with emerging areas of research. A combination of participatory, experiential and creative pedagogy is used for transacting the curricula with a view to fostering dialogue, mutual learning and critical reflection.

2. Qualification descriptors for the graduates

The MA graduate in Sociology is expected to reflect a number of qualifications that include

Knowledge & Understanding of:

a. Sociological concepts and perspectives

b. Application of sociological knowledge in specific context

c. Institutions and practices of Indian society, both its organisational principles and the dynamics

Skills & Techniques of

a. Planning, designing and executing social research.

b. Analysing empirical data using relevant applications.

c. Use of ICT for communication and content creation.

Competence

a. The ability to read, describe, summarise, assess and analyse written texts and materials including scholarly articles, books, reports, policy documents, statistical reports, and other forms of sources of data.

b. Guided and independent writing of research based reports, assignments and essays adhering to ethical standards of social research.

c. Capability of communication and articulation in verbal and any other form using multi-media and ICT.

3. Graduates Attributes

The graduating student of the MA program in Sociology is expected to reflect particular qualities and abilities of a learner which include not just their **knowledge and understanding of the subject domain** but also include the ability to **apply their knowledge** in a given context and **effectively communicate** their understanding in different platforms. The graduate having been exposed to the systemic process of conducting **research** also acquires the mental state to continue to **strive towards the process of self-learning**. The graduate attributes also include the acquired capabilities manifested

in a diverse array of skills and expertise which can be utilised in different professions and settings and ultimately playing a constructive role in cultivating **socially responsible and reflective** persons.

4. Program Outcomes

The curriculum of the MA Program in sociology is designed in a way that

PO 1: Graduate has gained thorough understanding of the fundamentals of sociological concepts, perspectives, and methodological concerns.

PO 2: Graduate has gained the ability to apply domain specific knowledge to explain the contemporary issues of social relevance in local, regional and global context.

PO3: Graduate is equipped with the skills and expertise of designing and conducting social research using ethical means of collecting and analysing primary and secondary sources of information.

PO 4: Graduate has gained competencies of communication (including using ICT) which can be utilised in a variety of settings and professions such as that of teachers, researchers, bureaucrats, development practitioners and in any other socially responsible role.

PO 5: The graduate has acquired the capacity of critical reflection on contemporary society along with the ability to disseminate knowledge through practice of independent reading, writing and other discursive practices.

5. Programme structure

Total Credits: 81

Structure of the curriculum

Course category	No of courses	Credits per course	Total Credits
I. CORE COURSES	13	4	52
II. ELECTIVE COURSE (5 out of 11 offered)	5	3	15
III. MA PROJECT	1	8	8
IV. OPEN ELECTIVE	2	3	6
Total	21		81

6. SEMESTER-WISE SCHEDULE

SEMESTER I

Course type	Course title	Lecture (L)	Tutorial (T)	Practical (P)	Contact Hour(CH)	Credits
Core	SC451 Classical Sociological Traditions	3	1	0	4	4
	SC 452 Research Methodology	3	1	0	4	4
	SC 453 Sociology of Family and Kinship	3	1	0	4	4
	SC 454 Sociology of India - I	3	1	0	4	4

SEMESTER 2

Course type	Course title	Lecture (L)	Tutorial (T)	Practical (P)	Contact Hour(CH)	Credits
Core	SC 455 Sociology of India - II	3	1	0	4	4
	SC 456 Modern Sociological Theories and Perspectives	3	1	0	4	4
	SC 457 Economic Sociology	3	1	0	4	4
	SC 458 Social Stratification	3	1	0	4	4
Elective I	SC471 Social Statistics	2	1	0	3	3
	SC472 Population and Society	2	1	0	3	3
Open Elective	Open Elective 1 (Selected by students from a pool of offered courses)	2	1	0	3	3

SEMESTER 3

Course type	Course title	Lecture (L)	Tutorial (T)	Practical (P)	Contact Hour(CH)	Credits
Core	SC 521 Political Sociology	3	1	0	4	4
	SC 522 Sociology of Development	3	1	0	4	4
	SC 523 Sociology of Northeast India	3	1	0	4	4
Elective	Elective II	2	1	0	3	3
Courses	Elective III	2	1	0	3	3

Open Elective	OPEN ELECTIVE II	2	1	0	3	3
MA Project	SC 526 MA Project	-	-	-	-	4

SEMESTER 4

Course type	Course title	Lecture (L)	Tutorial (T)	Practical (P)	Contact Hour(CH)	Credits
Core	SC 524 Sociology of Religion	3	1	0	4	4
	SC 525 Social Movements in India	3	1	0	4	4
Elective	ELECTIVE IV	2	1	0	3	3
	ELECTIVE V	2	1	0	3	3
	SC 526 MA Project	-	-	-	-	4

7. Mapping of Courses with program outcomes (POs)

Course title	PO1: Graduate has gained thorough understanding of the fundamentals of sociological concepts, perspectives, and methodological concerns.	PO2: Graduate has gained the ability to apply domain specific knowledge to explain the contemporary issues of social relevance in their local and global context.	PO3: Graduate is equipped with the skills and expertise of designing and conducting social research using ethical means of collecting and analysing primary and secondary sources of information.	PO4: Graduate has gained competencies of communication (including using ICT) which can be utilised in a variety of settings and professions such as that of teachers, researchers, bureaucrats, development practitioners and in any other socially responsible role	PO5: Graduate has acquired the capacity of critical reflection on contemporary society along with the ability to disseminate knowledge through practice of independent reading, writing and other discursive practices.
SC451 Classical Sociological Traditions	x	x	x	x	x
SC452 Research Methodology	x	-	x	x	-
SC453 Sociology of Family and Kinship	x	x	-	x	x
SC454 Sociology of India – I	x	x	-	x	x
SC455 Sociology of India – II	x	x	-	x	x
SC456 Modern Sociological Theories and Perspectives	x	x	x	x	x
SC457 Economic Sociology	x	x	-	x	x
SC458 Social Stratification	x	x	-	x	x
SC521 Political Sociology	x	x	-	x	x
SC522 Sociology of Development	x	x	-	x	x

SC523 Sociology of Northeast India	x	x	-	x	x
SC524 Sociology of Religion	x	x	-	x	x
SC525 Social Movements in India	x	x	-	x	x
SC471 Social Statistics	-	-	x	x	-
SC472 Population and Society	x	x	-	x	x
SC571 Gender and Society	x	x	x	x	x
SC572 Industrial Sociology	x	x	-	x	x
SC573 Sociology of Health and Illness	x	x	-	x	x
SC574 Environmental Sociology	x	x	-	x	x
SC575 Sociology of Mass Media	x	x	-	x	x
SC576 Sociology of Governance	x	x	-	x	x
SC577 Sociology of Education	x	x	-	x	x
SC578 Identity and Violence	x	x	-	x	x
SC579 Sociology of Science	x	x	-	x	x
SC580 Urban sociology	x	x	-	x	x
SC581 Body, Gender and Sexuality	x	x	x	x	x
SC 526 MA Project	x	x	x	x	x

8. Evaluation plan:

The program follows a holistic and systematic approach towards planning the evaluation system. The assessment plan of each course is designed by individual faculty members as per the specific requirements of the course which contribute towards the overall learning outcome of the MA program. The plans of assessment stating its various components are circulated in advance to maintain transparency and accountability.

The methods of assessment include but are not restricted to, the pre-announced written tests, independent and guided written assignments, verbal and multi-media based presentations and seminars in individual and group settings, viva voce, assessment of dissertation, review of selected texts such as articles, books, films and any other method as deemed fit by the respective course instructors.

Assessment criteria are developed by each course instructor with a five-point scale as suggested in the following table:

Course specific Criterion/Scale of Assessment	1	2	3	4	5
	Not meeting any of the specified criteria	Meets few of the identified criteria	Meets the basic requirements of the course	Meets all the pre-specified expectations	Exceeds expectations

SC451: Classical Sociological Traditions

<div align="right">(L3 - T1 - P0 - CH 4 - CR 4)</div>

Course Outcome

CO 1: Ability to grasp the intellectual and social origins of the emergence of Sociological Theories

CO 2: Ability to internalize the classical sociological traditions and concepts of Marx, Weber and Durkheim

CO 3: Ability to cultivate sociological perspectives and apply those in understanding the social issues

Course Content

Introduction: Historical Background

➢ Changes in Intellectual Climate: Historical background

➢ Economic and Political Changes

➢ Emergence of Sociology

Karl Marx

➢ Historical and dialectical materialism

➢ Class and class struggle

➢ Commodity Production, Surplus Value, Alienation

Emile Durkheim

➢ Rules of Sociological Method: Social Fact, Distinction between Normal and Pathological

➢ Division of labour: Forms of solidarity: Mechanical and Organic, Normal and Pathological Division of labour

➢ Suicide: Causes and Types

Max Weber

➢ Concepts of Sociology: Social Action, Verstehen, Ideal Types

- ➢ Power and Authority
- ➢ Religion and Social Change.

Textbooks

- ➢ Aron, Raymond. (1998) *Main Currents in Sociological Thought,* Vol. I. &2. New York: Routledge.
- ➢ Giddens, A. (1994), *Capitalism and Modern Social Theory*. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.

Suggested Readings

- ➢ Bottomore, Tom (Ed). (2016). *A Dictionary of Marxist Thought.* New Delhi: Wiley India

- ➢ Bottomore, Tom. (1985). *Theories of Modern Capitalism.* New York: Routledge

- ➢ Durkheim, Emile. (2013).*The Rules of Sociological Method.* New York: Free Press

- ➢ Durkheim, Emile. (2014).*Division of Labour in Society*. New York: Free Press.

- ➢ Durkheim, Emile. *(2002).Suicide: A Study in Sociology*. New York: Routledge.

- ➢ Giddens, Anthony. (1994).*Capitalism and Modern Social Theory*. Cambridge:Cambridge University Press

- ➢ H.H. Gerth & C.W. Mills. (1946) *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- ➢ Marx, K. and F. Engels. (1976). *The Manifesto of the Communist Party.* In Marx & Engels (Eds.), *Collected Works - Vol. 6.* London: Lawrence and Wishart.

- ➢ Marx, Karl. (1864). *Pre-Capitalist Economic Formation*, London: Lawrence andWishart

- ➢ Marx, Karl. (1867).*Capital Vol 1,* London: Penguin Books.

- ➢ Nisbet, R.A. (1967).*The Sociological Tradition.* London: Heinemann.

- ➢ Weber, Max. (1978). *Economy and Society*. California: University of California Press.

- ➢ Weber, Max. (2005).*The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism.* New York: Routledge Kegan & Paul.

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SC452: Research Methodology

(L3 - T1 - P0 - CH 4 - CR 4)

Course Outcome

CO1: Ability to understand the fundamentals of methodology and philosophical persuasions (approaches) of social science research.

CO2: Develop skill to select a research problem and problematise it stating the rationale of the study.

CO3: Ability to formulate research questions and state clear objectives to the topic of research.

CO4: Ability to apply accurate quantitative and qualitative research tools (techniques) to the select topic of research.

CO5: Ability to acquaint with appropriate referencing style and citations within the text.

Course Content

Introduction to Research: Philosophy and Approaches

- ➢ Enlightenment Science, Scientific Method

- ➢ Subjectivity - Objectivity Debate, Emergence of social science research

- ➢ Positivism and Post Positivist Approaches

Designing Social Science Research

- ➢ Ethics and Politics in Research

- ➢ Research Process

- ➢ Research Design

- ➢ Concepts and Theory in research

- ➢ Sampling process

Quantitative Methods

- ➢ Quantitative: Survey research
- ➢ Measurement and Scales
- ➢ Methods of Data Collection: Structured Interviews, Structured Observation
- ➢ Quantitative Data Analysis: Introduction to SPSS
- ➢ Report writing and Referencing

Qualitative Approaches and Methods

➢ Ethnography

➢ Methods of Data Collection (Interviews, Observation (participant & non-participant), Focus Group Discussion, Case Study, Oral History, Life History.)

➢ Content Analysis, Narrative Analysis, Conversational Analysis, Discourse Analysis.

➢ Introduction to Qualitative Data Analysis software nVivo

Textbooks

➢ Bryman, A. (2011). *Social Research Methods*. London: Oxford University Press.

➢ Blaikie, N. (2000). *Designing social research: the logic of anticipation.* Malden, MA: Polity Press.

Suggested Readings

➢ Babbie, E.R. (2010). *The Practice of Social Research*. USA: Wadsworth: Cengage Learning.

➢ Chalmers, A.F. (1999). Science as knowledge derived from the facts of experience. In *What is this thing called science*. (3rd Ed.) (pp.1-18). Cambridge: Hackett Publishing Company Incorporated.

➢ Denzin Norman K. & Yvonna S. Lincoln. (2000). *Handbook of Qualitative Research.* Sage: London.

➢ Durkheim, E. (1958). *The Rules of Sociological Method*. New York: The Free Press.

➢ Geertz, C. (1973). *Interpretation of Cultures*. New York: Basic Books.

➢ Goode, W.J. & P. K. Hatt. (2006). *Methods in Social Research* (Indian reprint). New Delhi: Surjeet Publishers.

➢ Jackson, Alecia Y. & Lisa A. Mazzei. (2012). *Thinking with Theory in Qualitative Research: Viewing Data across Multiple Perspectives.* Routledge.

➢ Kuhn, T. S. (1970). *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. London: The University of Chicago Press.

➢ Malcolm, W. & T. May. (1996). Introduction. In *Introduction to the Philosophy of Social Research* (pp. 1-12). London: Routledge.

➢ Marvasti, Amir. (2004). *Qualitative Research in Sociology* (Introducing Qualitative Methods series). Sage Publications.

➢ Marx, K. (1974). Forward and Introduction. In *Grundrisse*: *Foundations of the Critique of*

Political Economy. London: Penguin Books in association with New Left Review.

➢ Merton, R. K. (1972). *Social Theory and Social Structure*. Delhi: Arvind Publishing House.

➢ Mukherjee, P.N. (Ed.) (2000). *Methodology in Social Research: Dilemmas and Perspectives*. New Delhi: Sage.

➢ Myrdal, G. (1970). *Objectivity in Social Research*. London: Gerald Duckworth.

➢ Neuman, W.L. (2006). *Social Research Methods: Quantitative and Qualitative Approach*. New Delhi: Pearson Education India.

➢ Popper, K. (1999). *The Logic of Scientific Discovery*. London: Routledge.

➢ Silverman, David. (1993). *Interpreting Qualitative Data*. London: Sage.

➢ Srinivas, M.N. & A.M. Shah. (2010). *Field Worker and the Field*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

➢ Vaus, D.A. (1986). *Surveys in Social Research*. London: George Relen and UnwinHughes.

➢ Weber, M. (1949). *The Methodology of the Social Sciences*. New York: The Free Press.

➢ Young, Pauline V. (1996). *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.

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SC453: Sociology of Family and Kinship

(L-3 T-1 P-0 CH-4 CR- 4)

Course Outcome

CO1: The ability to understand the evolution of sociology of Family and Kinship, and related theoretical developments.

CO2: The ability to examine the major issues in family and kinship both at the global as well as at the Indian context.

CO3: The ability to analyse the changing nature of contemporary kinship relations in the modern world.

Course Content

Approaches to the study of Kinship

- Descent Theory: Types of Descent, Rules of Residence
- Alliance Theory: Incest and Exogamy; Restricted Exchange and Generalised Exchange

Cultural Account of Kinship

- Euro-American Kinship
- Kinship as Practice: Marriage Strategies

Contemporary Issues in Kinship

- New Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy
- Gay - Lesbian perspectives.

Kinship in India

- Dravidian Kinship
- Family- household

Textbooks

- Parkin, R. & L. Stone. (Ed.) (2000). *Kinship and family: an anthropological reader.* NewYork. Blackwell.
- Uberoi, P. (1997). *Family, kinship and marriage in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

➢ Barnes, J.A. (1961). 'Physical and social Kinship', *Philosophy of Sciences*. 28:296.

➢ Bhandari, J.S. (Ed.). (1996). *Family and kinship in northeast-East India*. Delhi:Vedam Books.

➢ Bourdieu, P. (1977). *Outline of a theory of practice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

➢ Daniel, E.V. (1984). *Fluid signs: Being a Person the Tamil way*. Berkeley. University of California Press.

➢ Franklin, S. & S. McKinnon. (2001). *Relative values: reconfiguring kinship studies*. Durham: Duke University Press

➢ Fortes, M. (1953). The structure of unilineal descent groups. In *American Anthropological Association*. 55(1): 17-41.

➢ Goody, J. (1958). *Developmental cycle in domestic groups*. Cambridge:Cambridge University Press.

➢ Howell, S. & M. Melhuus. (1993). The study of kinship; the study of person; a studyof gender'. In T. Valle (Ed.) *Gendered Anthropology*. London: Routledge.

➢ Kahn, S. M. (2000). *Reproducing Jews: A cultural account of assisted conception in Israel*. Durham: Duke University Press.

➢ Kolenda, P. (1987). *Regional differences in family structure in India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

➢ Levi-Strauss, C. (1958). *The elementary structures of kinship*. London. Beacon Press.

➢ Marriott, M. & R. B. Inden. (1977). Towards an Ethnosociology of South Asian Caste Systems. In K. David (Ed.) *The New wind: changing identities in South Asia*,Paris/The Hague. Mouton

➢ Radcliffe-Brown, A. R. (1950). *African systems of kinship and marriage*.London. Oxford University Press. (Introduction).

➢ Schneider, D. M. (1968). *American kinship: a cultural account*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

➢ Shah, A. M. (1973). *Household dimensions of the family in India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

➢ Strathern, M. (1992). *Reproducing the future: essays on anthropology, kinship and the new reproductive technologies*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.

➢ Trautmann, T.R. (1981). *Dravidian kinship*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

SC454: Sociology of India - I

Course Outcome

CO1: The ability to identify the concepts related to the study of Indian society.

CO2: The ability to apply their understanding to issues related to Indian society and culture.

CO3: The ability to develop insights on Indian society from a cross-cultural perspective.

Course Content

Development of Sociology in India

- ➢ Framing sociology in India
- ➢ Book view and field view
- ➢ Sociology and social anthropology Interface

Perspectives on Caste

- ➢ Indological & Orientalist
- ➢ Structural Functional
- ➢ Structuralist
- ➢ Marxist
- ➢ Subaltern
- ➢ Feminist

Understanding Tribes

- ➢ Concepts, Approaches and Perspectives
- ➢ Tribe Caste Interaction
- ➢ Tribal and Indigenous Assertion
- ➢ From Tribe to Adivasi

Family, Kinship and Marriage

- ➢ Nature of Family and Kinship
- ➢ Household Dimension of the Family
- ➢ Dowry and Domestic Violence
- ➢ Marriage Structures

Textbooks

- ➢ V. Das (Ed.) (2004). (*Handbook of Indian Sociology.* Delhi: Oxford University Press.

➢ Patel S. (2011). *Doing sociology in India: genealogies, locations, and practices.* Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Introduction, Selected Chapters)

Suggested Readings

➢ Ambedkar B.R. (2002). Castes in India: their mechanism, genesis and development. In Rodrigues, V. (Ed.) *The Essential Writings of B.R. Ambedkar.* Delhi: OUP.

➢ Bannerjee, P. (2016) Writing the Adivasi: Some historiographical notes. In *Indian Economic and Social History Review,* 53(1), 1-23.

➢ Beteille, A. (1986). The concept of tribe with special reference to India. In *Journal of European Sociology*, 27(02): 296-318.

➢ Chakravarty U. (1993) 'Conceptualising Brahmanical Patriarchy in Early India: Gender, Caste Class and State. In *Economic and Political Weekly,* 28(14), 579-585.

➢ Choudhury M, (2010) Introduction. In *Sociology in India: intellectual and institutional practices.* Delhi: Rawat Publications

➢ Deshpande S, (2004) *Introduction in Contemporary India: a sociological view*. Delhi: Viking.

➢ Dumont L, and D.F. Pocock (1957). For a Sociology of India. In *Contributions to Indian Sociology* 1: 7-22.

➢ Louis, Dumont (1970). *Homo Hierarchicus: the caste system and its implications* Delhi: OUP.

➢ Elwin, V. (1944). *The Aboriginals*. Bombay: OUP.

➢ Ghurye, G.S. (1963). *The Scheduled Tribes*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

➢ Ghurye, G.S. (1990) *Caste and Race in India*. Popular Prakashan: Bombay. (Selected Chapters)

➢ Karlekar, M. (2004). Domestic violence. In Veena Das (Ed.) *Handbook of Indian Sociology.* Delhi: Oxford University Press.

➢ Mandelbaum, D. (2005) (1970) *Society in India*, Vols. 1&2. New Delhi: Sage.(Selected Chapters).

➢ Mencher, J. P. (1974). The caste system upside down or the not –so-mysterious. In *Current Anthropology* 15(4): 469-493.

➢ Radhakrishnan, M. (Ed.) (2016) *Citizens first: studies on Adivasis, Tribals and Indigenous peoples in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

➢ Shah, A.M. (1973). *The Household dimension of the Family in India*. Delhi: Orient

Longman.

➢ Sharma, U. (1994).Dowry in north India: its consequences for women. In P. Uberoi (Ed.)*Family kinship and marriage in India* Delhi: Oxford University Press.

➢ Srinivas M.N, & M.N. Panini (1973). The Development of Sociology and Social Anthropology in India. In *Sociological Bulletin*, 22(2), 179-215.

➢ Srinivas, M.N. (1987). *The dominant caste and other essays*. New Delhi: OUP(Selected Chapters).

➢ Uberoi, P. (Ed.) (1994). *Family kinship and marriage in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Introduction and Selected Essays).

➢ Xaxa, V. (1999). Transformations of Tribe in India. In *Economic and Political Weekly*, 34 (24): 1519-1524.

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SC455: Sociology of India - II

Course Outcome

CO1: Ability to identify the concepts related to the study of contemporary Indian society.

CO2: Ability to apply their understanding to issues of social change in India.

CO3: Ability to identify pertinent emerging issues in contemporary Indian society.

Course Content

The Idea of India: Colonial to Post-Colonial

➢ Nationalism

➢ Modernisation

➢ Globalisation.

➢ Processes of Social Change: Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Universalisation, Parochialism, Little and Great Tradition

Aspects of Rural Social Structure

➢ Idea of Village Community

➢ Land tenure and land reform

➢ Green Revolution and Mode of Production

➢ Agrarian Crisis

Aspects of Urban Social Change

➢ Nature of urban society: Rural Urban Interface

➢ New forms of Labour and Occupation, Middle Class

➢ Migration & Diaspora

Marginalised and Excluded Communities: Emerging Trends

➢ Caste, Tribe, Class

➢ Religious Minorities

➢ Gender and Sexuality

➢ Disability

Textbooks

➢ Srinivas, M N. (1990). *Social change in modern India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.

➤ V. Das (Ed.) (2004). *Handbook of Indian sociology* Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

➤ Aloysius. G. (1999). *Nationalism without a nation in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Chapter 1).

➤ Beals A. & M. Marriott (1955). *Little communities in an indigenous civilization in village India: Studies in little communities*. Chicago: Chicago University Press.

➤ Beteille, A. (1974). *Studies in Agrarian Social Structure*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Chapter 1).

➤ Breman, J. (1996). *Footloose Labour: Working in India's Informal Economy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (Ch 1-3).

➤ Bhowmik, S. and N. More. (2001). Coping with poverty: ex-textile mill workers incentral Mumbai. In *Economic and Political Weekly*, 36(52):4822-27.

➤ Corbridge, S and J. Harriss (2000). *Reinventing India: liberalisation, hindu nationalism and popular democracy* Delhi: OUP Part 3.

➤ Desai, A. R. (2009). *Social background of Indian nationalism*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan. (Preface, Prologue & Epilogue)

➤ Ghai A. (Ed.) (2018).*Disability in south Asia*. Delhi: Sage. Selected Chapters

➤ Guru, G. (2001) Dalits: reflections on the search for inclusion In P. Dsouza (Ed). *Contemporary India: transitions*. Sage Publications. New Delhi.

➤ Harriss-White, B. (2004). *India working: essays on society*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (Ch-1-2).

➤ Jodhka, S (2002). *Communities and community and identities: contemporary discourses on culture and politics in India*. New Delhi: Sage.

➤ Joshi C. (2003) *Lost worlds: Indian labour and its forgotten histories*. New Delhi: Permanent Black. (Chapters 1 and 2).

➤ Lerche, J. (2013). The agrarian question in neoliberal India: agrarian transition bypassed? In*Journal of Agrarian Change* 13(3): 382-404.

➤ Menon, N. (2000). Elusive Woman: Feminism and Women's Reservation Bill,

Economic Political Weekly, 35(43-44), 3835-3844.

➢ Narain A. & G. Bhan (Eds.) (2005). *Because I have a voice: queer politics in India*, New Delhi: Yoda Press (Chapters 2 and 3).

➢ Nathan, D. & V. Xaxa (Eds.) (2012). *Social exclusion and adverse inclusion: development and deprivation of Adivasis in India*. Delhi: OUP

➢ Rao, M.S.A. (Ed.). (1971). *Urban sociology in India: a reader and source book*. Delhi: Orient Longman

➢ Redfield R. (1955) *Peasant society and culture*. Chicago: Chicago University Press.

➢ Redfield, Robert and Milton Singer. (1954).The Cultural Role of Cities. In *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 3: 53-73.

➢ Robinson, R. (Ed.) (2012). *Minority Studies*. Delhi OUP.

➢ Sen, A. (2000). Social exclusion: concept, application and scrutiny In *Social Development Paper No.1.*Asian Development Bank

➢ Shah, Alpa (2013). The Agrarian Question in a Maoist guerilla zone: Land, Labour and Capital in the Forests and Hills of Jharkhand, India. *International Journal of Agrarian Change*. 13(3), 424-450.

➢ Srinivas M.N. (1962) Village Studies and their Significance. In *Caste in Modern India and Other Essays*. Asia Publishing House: Bombay. pp 12-35.

➢ Thorner, D. (1965). *The agrarian prospect in India.* Delhi: Delhi University Press. (Chapter 1, Conclusion).

➢ Weiner, M. (1997) India's minorities: Who are they? What do they want? In P. Chatterjee (Ed.) *State and Politics in India.* Delhi: Oxford University Press.

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SC456: Modern Sociological Theories and Perspectives

(L3 - T1 - P0 - CH 4 - CR 4)

Course Outcome

CO1: The ability to familiarize onself with the broad spectrum of the modern theoretical discourses in Sociology.

CO2: The ability to comprehend the key ideas of the leading social thinkers in contemporary times.

CO3: The ability to examine major schools of thoughts and theoretical perspectives in Sociology.

Course Content

Foundation of Sociological Theories -i

- ➢ Functionalism
- ➢ Neo-Functionalism
- ➢ Marxism
- ➢ Conflict Theory

Foundation of Sociological Theories-ii

- ➢ Structuralism,
- ➢ Structuration
- ➢ Post-structuralism

Self and Society

- ➢ Symbolic Interactionism
- ➢ Dramaturgy
- ➢ Ethnomethodology

Contemporary Social Theories

- ➢ Neo-Marxism: Hegemony, Ideology, State
- ➢ Frankfurt School: Culture Industry, Public Sphere, Communicative Action
- ➢ Habitus, Field, Practice

Textbooks

- ➢ Giddens, Athnony & Turner, J.H. (Eds.) (1988). *Social Theory Today,* Stanford: StanfordUniversity Press.

➢ Ritzer, George & Goodman, Douglas, G. (2004). *Modern Sociological Theory,* New Delhi: McGraw-Hill

Suggested Readings

➢ Adorno, Theodor. (1991). *The Culture Industry: Selected Essays on Mass Culture,* Routledge: London

➢ Alexander, Jeffrey C. (1998). *Neo-functionalism and After: Collected Readings.* John Wiley and Sons.

➢ Althusser, Louis. (2014). *On the Reproduction of Capitalism: Ideology and Ideological State Apparatuses,* Verso: London

➢ Blumer, Herbert (1969). *Symbolic Interactionism: Perspective and Method,* California: University of California Press.

➢ Bourdieu, Pierre. (2013.) *Outline of a Theory of Practice.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

➢ Coser, Lewis. (2001).*The Functions of Social Conflict.* Oxon. Routledge

➢ Dahrendorf, Ralf. (1959). *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society.* Stanford: Stanford University Press.

➢ Garfinkel, Harold. (1984). *Studies in Ethnomethodology.* Polity Press: London

➢ Giddens, Anthony (1984). *The Constitution of Society: Outline of the Theory of Structuration.* Polity Press: Cambridge

➢ Goffman, Erving (1990). *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life.* London: Penguin Books

➢ Gramsci, Antonio (2014). *Selections from the Prison Notebooks.* Aakar Books: New Delhi

➢ Held, David (1980). *Introduction to Critical Theory: Horkheimer to Habermas,* Polity Press: Cambridge

➢ Hobsbawm, Eric. (2011). *How to Change the World: Reflections on Marx andMarxism.* New Haven: Yale University Press

➢ Horkheimer, Max. (2002). *Critical Theory: Selected Essays.* Continuum: New York

➢ Howarth, David R. (2013). *Poststructuralism and After: Structure, Subjectivity and Power.* New York: Palgrave Macmillan

➢ Levi-Strauss, Claude. (1983). *Structural Anthropology.* Chicago: Chicago University

Press

➢ Parsons, Talcott. (2005.) *The Social System.* London: Routledge (Selected Chapters)

➢ Williams, James. 2005. *Understanding Post-structuralism.* Oxon: Routledge

➢ Worsley, Peter. (2002.) *Marxism and Marx.* London: Routledge

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SC457: Economic Sociology

Course Outcome

CO1: The ability to comprehend the conceptual underpinnings of economic sociology and its significance.

CO2: The ability to examine the emerging perspectives in economic sociology as well as the inter-connectedness between economy and society.

CO3: The ability to apply their understanding to various issues related to economy.

Course content

Sociological Approaches to the study of Economy

- ➢ Functionalist
- ➢ Marxist
- ➢ Weberian
- ➢ New Economic Sociology

Institutions

- ➢ Gift, Exchange, Money
- ➢ Norms and Corruption
- ➢ State, Market and Economy

Economy and Culture

- ➢ Culture and Economy: social capital
- ➢ Culture and practical reason

Neoliberal Economy

- ➢ Development in the Neoliberal Age
- ➢ Formal and Informal Economy
- ➢ Microfinance

Textbooks

- ➢ Swedberg, Richard (2007). *Principles of Economic Sociology*. NJ, PrincetonUniversity

Press.

➢ Smelser, N. and Swedberg, R. (Eds.) (2005), *Handbook of Economic Sociology,* NJ, Princeton University Press.

Suggested Readings

- Granovetter, M. (1985). Economic action and Social Structure: The Problem of Embeddedness. In *American Journal of Sociology*, 91(3): 481-510.

- Polanyi, K. (1944). *The Great transformation.* Boston: Beacon Press.

- Weber, M. (1978). Basic sociological terms. In *Economy and Society: An Outline of Interpretive Sociology*. USA: University of California Press.

- Taussig, M. T. (1980). *The Devil and Commodity Fetishism in South America*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press.

- Bourdieu, P. (2005). *The Social Structures of the Economy*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

- Dodd, N. (1994). *The Sociology of Money: Economics, Reason and Contemporary Society*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

- Fligstein, N. and D. Luke. (2007). The Sociology of Markets. *Annual Review ofSociology*, 33,105-128.

- Granovetter, M. (2007). The Social Construction of Corruption. In V. Nee and R.Swedberg (Eds.). *On Capitalism*. Stanford University Press.

- Lie, J. (1997). Sociology of Markets. In *Annual Review of Sociology*, 23: 241–260.

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- Parry, J. (1986). *The gift, the Indian gift and the 'Indian Gift'*. Man, 21 (3): 453-473.

- Simmel, G. (1978): *Philosophy of money*. London: Routledge.

- White, H. C. (2002). *Markets from networks: socioeconomic models of production*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

- Zelizer, V. (1994). *The social meaning of money: pin money, paychecks, poor relief,and other Currencies*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

- Campbell, C. (1989). *The romantic ethic and the spirit of modern consumerism*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

- Geertz, C. (1978). The Bazaar economy: information and search in peasant marketing.In *American Economic Association*, 68(2): 28-32.

- Smelser, Neil J & Swedberg, R. (Eds.) (2005). *The Handbook of Economic Sociology*. New York: Russel Sage Foundation.

- Slater, D. (1997). *Consumer culture and modernity*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

➢ Veblen, T. (1994). *The Theory of the Leisure Class: An Economic Study of Institutions*. New York: Dover Publications.

➢ Mahmud, S. (2003). Actually how empowering is Microcredit? In *Development and Change*, 34(4): 577-605.

➢ Polese, A, Borbála K, Drini I, & Jeremy M. (2017). Looking at the 'sharing' economies concept through the prism of informality. Cambridge Journal of Regions, *Economy and Society*, 10(2): 365-378.

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SC458: Social Stratification

Course Outcome

CO1: The ability to critically engage the theoretical debates on social stratification with the contemporary empirical reality of Indian society.

CO2: The ability to extend the sociological imagination through an intersection of multiple socio-spatial locations to develop a language for sociology beyond conventional social categories.

CO3: The ability to reflexively engage with one's social location vis a vis others around in their everyday life.

CO4: The ability to develop perspectives to think from the margins of society.

Course Contents

Social Stratification: Concepts
- Social Inequality
- Stratification
- Equality and Equity
- Social Exclusion
- Intersectionality
- Social Mobility

Theories on Stratification
- Davis, Moore, and Tumin
- Marx and Weber
- Veblen and Bourdieu

Axes of Stratification
- Caste, Class, Gender, Sexuality, Race and Ethnicity
- Intersectionality: Caste, Class, Gender, Sexuality, Race and Ethnicity

Social Reproduction of Inequality and Consequences
- Education
- Health
- Labour Market

Textbooks

➢ Grusky, D. B. (2008). *Social Stratification: Class, Race and Gender in Sociological Perspective*. New York. Routledge.

➢ Gupta, D. (1991). Hierarchy and Difference: An Introduction. In *Social Stratification*. New Delhi. Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

➢ Barth, F. (1998). Introduction. In *Ethnic Groups and Boundaries: The Social Organization of Culture Difference*. Long Grove, IL: Waveland Press, Inc.

➢ Beteille, A. (1983). Harmonic and Disharmonic Social Systems. In *The Idea ofNatural Inequality and Other Essays.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Chapter)

➢ Bourdieu, P (1986). *Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgment of Taste.* London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

➢ Byrne, D. (2005). Conceptualizing social exclusion: the language and social scienceof social exclusion. In *Social Exclusion*. Open University Press. Chapter 1 & 2

➢ Chakravarty, U. (2003). *Gendering Caste: Through a Feminist Lens.* Calcutta: Stree.

➢ Collin, J. (2009). Social Reproduction in Classrooms and Schools. *Annual Review of Anthropology*. 38, 33-48.

➢ Collins, P. H. (2015). 'Intersectionality's Definitional Dilemmas'. *Annual Review of Sociology*. 41.

➢ Crompton, R. (2013). *Class and Stratification*. (Indian Reprint). Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

➢ Landry, B. (2006). *Race, Gender and Class: Theory and Methods of Analysis*. Pearson/Prentice-Hall: Upper Saddle River, NJ.

➢ Lucas, S. R. (2017). An Archaeology of Effectively Maintained Inequality Theory. *American Behavioral Scientist*. 61, 132-160.

➢ Marx, K. and F, Engels. (1848). *The Communist Manifesto.* Progress Publishers.

➢ Mazumdar, D. and Sarkar, S. (2008). *Globalization, Labor Markets and Inequality in*

India. Routledge, IDRC.

➢ Ramachandran, V. (2018). *Inside Indian Schools: The Enigma of Equity and Quality*. Routledge: Oxon.

➢ Rao, A. (Ed.) (2003).*Gender and Caste*. New Delhi: Kali for Women.

➢ Sen, A. (1995). *Inequality Reexamined*. Oxford University Press.

➢ Srivastava, S. (2007). *Passionate Modernity: Sexuality, Class, and Consumption in India.* Routledge: Oxon

➢ Srivastava, S. (Ed.) (2013). *Sexuality Studies*. Oxford University Press.

➢ Subramanian S.V. et al. (2008). Health Inequalities in India: The Axes ofStratification. *Brown Journal of World Affairs.* 14 (2), 127-138.

➢ Veblen, T. (1899). *The Theory of the Leisure Class.* Create Space Publishing Platform.

➢ Weber, M. (1946). Class, Status, Party. In H. Gerth and C.W. Mills. (Eds.). *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology*. New York. Oxford University Press.

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SC521: Political Sociology

Course Outcome

CO 1: The ability to comprehend the concepts and theoretical perspectives related to power dynamics

CO 2: The ability to examine these concepts in the specific context of Indian society

CO 2: The ability to apply their understanding to specific issues of contemporary relevance

Course Contents

Concepts and Approaches

- ➢ Definition, Nature and Emergence of Political Sociology

- ➢ Approaches to the Study of Politics and Power

- ➢ New Political Sociology

State and Civil Society

- ➢ Perspectives on State: Marxist, Weberian, Elite Theory, Pluralism, Feminist.

- ➢ Bureaucracy and Patrimonial organisation.

- ➢ Civil Society.

Democracy and its critique

- ➢ Public sphere and its critique

- ➢ Governmentality

- ➢ Multiculturalism

- ➢ Self-Rule (Swaraj)

State and society in India

- ➢ Nation-building and Ethnic mobilization.
- ➢ Social Bases of Political Mobilization: Caste, Language/Region, Religion.

- ➢ Institutional Power Structure and Grassroots Politics.

Textbooks

- ➢ Kaviraj, S. (1997). *Politics in India,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

- ➢ Nash, K. (2009). *Contemporary Political Sociology,* Massachusetts: Wiley-Blackwell.

Suggested Readings

➢ Baruah, S. (1999). *India against itself*: *Assam and the Politics of Nationality*,Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania Press.

➢ Bottomore, T. (1979). *Political Sociology*, Minnesota: Pluto Press. Brass, P. (1974). *Language, Religion and Politics in North India*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

➢ Foucault, M. (1991). Governmentality In Burchell, G., (Ed.) *The Foucault Effect*. Chicago: Chicago University Press.

➢ Gandhi, M. (1909). *Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule*, Ahmedabad: NavajeevanPublishers.

➢ Gerth, H. and Mills, C.W. (1958). *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology*. New York:Oxford University Press.

➢ Kohli, A. (1988). *India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State-SocietyRelations,* Princeton: Princeton University Press.

➢ Manor, J. (1998). *Democratic decentralization in Africa and Asia.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

➢ Marx, K. (1954). *The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte*. Moscow: Progress Publishers.

➢ Mills, C.W. (2000). *The Power Elite*. New York: Oxford University Press.

➢ Nash, K., and Scott, A. (2004). *The Blackwell Companion to Political Sociology*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing ltd.

➢ Poulantzas, N., and Miliband, R. (1972). The Problem of the Capitalist State. In Blackburn, R., (Ed.) *Ideology in Social Science*. 238-262, New York: Pantheon Books.

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SC522: Sociology of Development

(L3 - T1 - P0 - CH 4 - CR 4)

Course Outcome

CO1: Ability to comprehend concept of development from various sociological perspectives with global, comparative, and historical dimensions.

CO2: Ability to examine the emerging perspectives in development sociology.

CO3: Ability to grasp the contemporary issues and challenges centered on the ideas and practices of development.

Course Contents

Perspectives

➢ Historical and contemporary location of the idea of development

➢ Perspectives on the study of development: Liberal, Marxist, Gandhian and Ecological

Theories of Development and Underdevelopment

➢ Modernization Theory

➢ Theories of Underdevelopment: Dependency, World System Theory, Uneven Development

Social Issues in Development

➢ Identity and Development, Gender and Development

➢ Knowledge and Power in Development

Development: Contemporary issues and its challenges

➢ Contemporary Discourse in Development

➢ De-growth, Limits to Growth and Post Development

Textbooks

➢ McMichael, P. (2017). *Development and Social Change.*6th Edition. Sage Publications.

➢ Pieterse, J. N. (2009). *Development Theory: Deconstructions/Reconstructions*. New Delhi. Sage: Vistaar Publications.

Suggested Readings

➢ Alavi, H. & T. Shanin. (1982). *Introduction to the Sociology of DevelopingSocieties*. Macmillan, pp. 1-29

- Escobar, A. (1995). *Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of theThird World.* Princeton University Press.

- Frank, A. G. (1967). *Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America*. Monthly Review Press. Selected chapters.

- Lerner, D. (1964). *The Passing of Traditional Society*. Selected chapters. Macmillan.

- Moore, W. (1978), *Social Change*, pp.94-118.

- Rowstow, W.W. (1960). Five stages of Economic Growth. *The Economic History Review.* 12(1): 1-16.

- Wallerstein, I. (2004), "World-systems Analysis." In *World System History*. Edited by G, Modelski, in *Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS),* Developed underthe Auspices of the UNESCO, Eolss Publishers, Oxford, UK

- Foucault, M, & C, Gordon. (1980). *Power/knowledge: selected interviews and other writings*, 1972-1977. New York, Pantheon Books.

- Ludden, D. (1992). 'India's Development Regime' in N. Dirks (Ed.): *Colonialism and Culture*, Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press

- Naila, K. (1994). *Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*, Verso, 1994, chapters 1 and 4.

- Cooke, B. & U, Kothari (Eds.) (2001). *Participation: The New Tyranny.* London: Zed Books. Select chapters.

- D'Alisa, G., F, Demaria and G, Kallis. (2009). *DeGrowth: A Vocabulary for New Era Latouche,* Serge. Select chapters.

- Pathak, Dev Nath & Das, Amiya Kumar (2019). *Investigating Developmentalism: Notions of Development in the Social Sphere.* New York : Palgrave Macmillan

- Meadows, D. H. et al. (1974). *The Limits of Growth*. Pan Books

- Rahnema, M. and B, Victoria (Eds.). (1997). *The Post-Development Reader.* London: Zed Books. Select chapters.

- Sachs, W. (Ed.). (1997). *The Development Dictionary.* Hyderabad: Orient Longman. Selected chapters.

- Sen, A. (2000). *Development as Freedom.* New Delhi, Oxford University Press

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SC523: Sociology of Northeast India

(L3 - T1 - P0 - CH 4 - CR 4)

Course Outcome

CO1: Ability to describe the social and political process of Northeast India.

CO2: Ability to explain the traditional land relations in Northeast India and also the contemporary changes to land relations.

CO3: Ability to make used of their knowledge of the social and political problems of Northeast India in their profession and everyday life.

Course Contents

Framing Northeast India

- ➢ Conceptualizing Northeast India: Historicizing 'Northeast', Frontier, Region, Borderlands
- ➢ Colonial interventions on 'Northeast' India: Social and Politico-Administrative
- ➢ Organization and Re-organizations of States

Social and Political Institutions in Northeast India

- ➢ Tribes, Castes and their interface

- ➢ Chieftainships, Clan (Khel), Village, Matrilineal Systems
- ➢ State formation in the region (Ancient to Late-Medieval)

Land Relations in Northeast India

- ➢ Traditional Land Ownership System and Agrarian Practices in Valleys and Hills
- ➢ Modern Land Revenue System: Colonial and Post-Independence Land Policies

Identity Politics in Northeast India

- ➢ Autonomy, Homeland Politics
- ➢ Indigeneity and Immigration Issues

Textbook(s)

- ➢ Baruah, Sanjib. 2005. *Durable Disorder: Understanding the Politics of Northeast*

India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press

- Bhowmik, Subir. 2009. *Troubled Periphery: Crisis of India's Northeast,* New Delhi:Sage Publications

Suggested Readings

- Dutta, B.B. *Land Relations in Northeast India.* Delhi: People's Publishing House, 1987

- Guha, Amalendu. 1991. *Medieval and Early Colonial Assam: Society, Polity,Economy*, Calcutta: CSSS.

- Guha, Amalendu. 2014. *Planter Raj to Swaraj: Freedom Struggle and Electoral Politics in Assam,* New Delhi: Tulika Books (Chapter 1)

- Karna, M. N. *Agrarian Structure and Land Reforms in Assam.* Delhi: Regency, 2004.

- Aloysious, G. 2013. *Conceptualizing the Region*, New Delhi: Critical Quest

- Barpujari, H. K. 1990. *The Comprehensive History of Assam: From the Pre-Historic Times to Twelfth Century, A.D. (Vol. 1-5),* Publication Board: Guwahati (Selected Chapters)

- Baruah, S. *India against Itself: Assam and the Politics of Nationality.* New Delhi: Oxford University P, 1999. Sage Publications (Chapter 1)

- Chaube, S. K. 1973(1999). *Hill Politics in Northeast India,* New Delhi: OrientLongman

- Guha, Amalendu. (1991.) *Medieval and Early Colonial Assam: Society, Polity,Economy*. CSSS.

- Misra, Udayan. (2000.) *Periphery Strikes Back: The Challenges to the Nation State in Assam,* Shimla: IIAS. (Introduction)

- Nag, Sajal. (2002.) *Contesting Marginality: Ethnicity, Insurgency, and Sub-nationalism in Northeast India,* New Delhi: Manohar Books

- Nongbri, Tiplut. (1988.) "Gender and Khasi Family Structure: Some Implication ofthe Meghalaya Succession to Self-Acquired Property Act, 1984", *Sociological Bulletin,* Vol. 37, No. 1/2 (March-September, 1988), pp. 71-82

- Nuh, V. K. (2016.) *The Naga Chronicle,* New Delhi: Astral Publications

- Ray, Datta & S. P. Agrawal. (2012.) *Reorganization of Northeast India since 1947*, New Delhi: Concept Publications.

➢ Scot, James. (2010.) *The Art of Not Being Governed: An Anarchist History of Upland Southeast Asia,* New Delhi: Orient Blackswan (Chapter 1)

➢ Sharma, C. K. (2012.) "The Immigration Issue in Assam and Conflicts around it" in *Asian Ethnicity.* 13 (3), pp. 306-7

➢ Sharma, C.K. (2010.) "Religion and Social Change: Neo-vaishnavism vis-à-vis the Tribal Groups in the Brahmaputra Valley" in *Religion and Society in North East India.* (Ed.) D. Nath. Guwahati/Delhi: DVS Publishers

➢ Van Schendel, Willem. (2005.) The Bengal Borderland: Beyond State and Nation in South Asia, London: Anthem Press. (Chapter 1)

➢ Verghese, B. G. (1996.) *India's Northeast Resurgent: Ethnicity, Insurgency,Governance, Development,* New Delhi: Konark Publishers (Selected Chapters)

➢ Zou, David Vamlulian and Satish Kumar. (2011.) "Mapping A Colonial Borderland: Objectifying the Geo-Body of Northeast India", *The Journal of Asian Studies,* Vol. 70. No.1. (February): pp. 140-170

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SC513: Sociology of Religion

Course Outcome

CO1: Ability to describe the conceptual and theoretical understanding of the relationship between religion and society.

CO2: Ability to examine and discuss their changing nature of religion in the contemporary times with special reference to India.

CO3: Ability to apply their understanding to specific issues of religious practices and relation to different social forces.

Course Contents

Basic Aspects of Religion

- Religion, magic and science
- Religious experiences: beliefs, practices, myths, mysticism,
- Religious organisations: church, sect, cult

Sociological perspectives on religion

- Karl Marx
- Emile Durkheim
- Max Weber
- Sigmund Freud
- Clifford Geertz

Contemporary debates on religion

- Religion and other institutions: Religion and civil society, religion and media (televangelism/film)
- Religion and violence – persecution, sacrifice, mutilation
- New religious movement

Religion and religiosity in India

- Religion and Ideology- Pluralism, Secularism, Fundamentalism, Communalism
- Religion and change- Revivalism, Proselytization

Textbooks

- Roberts, K. A., & Yamane, D. (2016). *Religion in sociological perspective* (6th Ed.)

Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

➢ Turner, B. (1991). *Religion and social theory*. California: Sage

Suggested Readings

➢ Brass, P. (2006). Indian secularism in Practise. In *Indian Journal of Secularism. 9*(1), 115-132

➢ Durkheim, E. (2001).*The Elementary Forms of Religious Life.* Translated by Carol Cosman.Oxford: Oxford University Press.

➢ Eller, J.D. (2007). *Introducing Anthropology of Religion: Culture to the Ultimate*. NewYork: Routledge

➢ Geertz, C. (1973). Religion as a cultural system. In *The Interpretation of Cultures*. New York: Basic Books.

➢ Freud, S. (1961). *The Future of an Illusion*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company

➢ Madan, T.N. (E d .) (2004). *India's Religions: Perspectives from Sociology and History*.New Delhi: OUP

➢ Pandya, S. (2015). New strategies of New Religious Movements: The Case of Art of Living Foundation. In *Sociological Bulletin. 64*(3), 287-304.

➢ Raines, J. (2002) (Ed.). *Marx on Religion*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press

➢ Robinson, R. (2005). Sociology of Christianity, conversion and secularism in India: SomeReflections. In *Sociological Bulletin.54*(3),473-495

➢ Saliba, J. (2003).Introduction. In *Understanding new religious movement*. California: Altamira Press.

➢ Tambiah, S.J. (1990). *Magic, science and religion and the scope of rationality*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

➢ Upadhyay, S.P & Robinson, R. (2012). Revisiting communalism and fundamentalism inIndia*.* In *Economic and Political Weekly*, *47*(36), 35-57

➢ Van Gennep, A. (1960). Introduction. In *The Rites of Passage*. London: Routledge &Kegan Paul.

➢ Weber, M. (1964). *The sociology of religion.* Translated by Ephraim Fischoff. Boston: Beacon Press.

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SC525: Social Movements in India

Course Outcome

CO 1: Ability to define and conceptualize the phenomenon called 'social movement'
CO 2: Ability to grasp various approaches relating to the genesis of social movements
CO 3: Ability to make comparative studies of different movements in terms of nature, ideology and types
CO 4: Ability to critically analyze the nature of mobilization of contemporary social movements

Course Contents

Conceptualizing social movements

➢ Definition of social movement

➢ Types and Characteristics

➢ New Social Movements

Theories on social movements

➢ Structural-functional

➢ Weberian

➢ Marxist

➢ Post-Marxist and contemporary debates

Social movements in India

➢ Peasant, Dalit, Working class, Religious movements

➢ Indigenous People, Nationality, Women's movements, Students' movements

New forms of social mobilization

➢ Environmental movement

➢ LGBT Movements

➢ Anti-Globalization

Textbooks

➢ Della, P. D., & Diani, M. (2006). *Social movements: An introduction*. Malden: MA

Blackwell Publications.

➢ Rao, M.S.A. (1979). *Social Movements in India.* New Delhi: Manohar.

➢ Shah, G. (2012). *Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature.* New Delhi: Sage

Suggested Readings

➢ Baruah, A.K. (2002). *Students' Power in Northeast India: Understanding Student Movements.* New Delhi: Regency Publications.

➢ Bose, B. & S. Bhattarcharya (2007) (Eds.).*The Phobicand the Erotic: The Politicsof Sexualities in Contemporary India*. Calcutta: Seagull Books.

➢ Dhanagare, D.N. (1983). *Peasant Movements in India 1920-1950.* Delhi: Oxford University Press

➢ Fotopoulos, T. (2001). Globalisation, the Reformist Left and the Anti-Globalisation 'Movement'. In *Democracy & Nature*, 7(2), 233-280.

➢ Gadgil, M. and R. Guha. (1994). Ecological Conflicts and the Environmental Movement in India. In *Development and Change.25*, 101-136.

➢ Gurr, T. R. (1970). *Why Men Rebel.* Princeton N.J.: Princeton University Press.

➢ Heberle, Rudolf. (1951). *Social Movements: An Introduction to Political Sociology*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc.

➢ Hussain, Manirul, (1993). *The Assam Movement: Class, Ideology and Identity.* Delhi: Manak Publications Pvt. Ltd. in association with Har- Anand Publications.

➢ Kumar, Radha. (1994). *History of Doing: The Women's Movement in India.* New Delhi: Verso.

➢ Misra Udayon. (2014). *India's North-East: Identity Movements, State, and Civil Society.* New Delhi: OUP.

➢ Omvedt, G. (1994). *Dalit and the Democratic Revolution.* New Delhi. Sage. Oommen,

➢ T.K. (Ed.). (2010). *Social Movements* - Vol1 & Vol 2. New Delhi: OUP.

➢ Rege, Sharmila. (1998). Dalit Women Talk Differently: A Critique of 'Difference' and Towards a Dalit Feminist. In *Economic and Political Weekly. 33* (44), WS39-WS46.

➢ Saikia, Yasmin. (2004). *Fragmented Memories: Struggling to be Tai-Ahom in India.* Durban and London: Duke University Press.

➢ Shah, G. (2002). *Social Movements and the State.* New Delhi: Sage.

➤ Singh, K. S. (1983) (Ed). *Tribal Movements in India*, Vol. 1 and 2; New Delhi:Manohar.

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SC 526 MA PROJECT

(L- T- P– CH – CR 8*)

Course Outcome

CO 1: Ability to identify a research problem.

CO 2: Ability to review existing literature in the subject domain and write a research proposal.

CO 3: Ability to select appropriate methodological tools and techniques for research.

CO 4: Ability to engage with community and carry out field based research.

CO 5: Ability to analyse the collected data and describe the findings of research

CO 6: Ability to communicate the findings of research in adherence with the ethics of research

Course Description

The MA Project is one of the core courses which is integrated with the program in a way that students develop their capacity to identify, plan, carry out and communicate about a research topic in a systematic process of guided learning. The course spans over two semesters, the preparations of which begin towards the end of the second semester of the program and culminates in a written dissertation in the fourth and final semester. Towards that end, the departmental advisory committee (DAC) makes provisions for systematic allotment of supervisors to students, setting up of an internal assessment committee, laying down the procedure of assessment, and appointment of an external examiner for the conduct of the viva-voce.

The course is designed in a way that engages the learner in the process of guided learning where the student is expected to integrate the theoretical knowledge of subject domains with the understanding of methodological issues of conducting empirical research. It involves the processes of identifying a research problem, writing a research proposal, reviewing of literature, selecting and designing methodological tools, carrying out research and analysing and communicating the findings in accordance with the ethics of research. The students are encouraged to conduct field-based research projects where they get first-hand experience of engaging with the community at large.

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* the contact hours of the course include the meetings and consultations with assigned project supervisors on weekly basis for two semesters; library engagement and fieldwork; and common lectures organised on the basics of proposal writing, reviewing literature, research ethics and citation style.

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ELECTIVE COURSE

SC471: Social Statistics

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(L2 - T1 - P0 - CH 3 - CR 3)

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Course Outcome

CO1: The ability to understand the salience of quantification in social science research.

CO2: The ability to learn the principles and applications of basic descriptive and inferential statistics.

CO3: The ability to deal with macro data sets and their analysis.

CO4: the ability to learn the basics of SPSS and its application in social science research

Course Contents

Quantification and Social Statistics

➤ Quantification in social science research

➤ Social statistics: Applications, limitations and basic concepts

➤ Displaying and describing data

Descriptive and Inferential Statistics

➤ Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode.

➤ Measures of Dispersion: Standard/Quartile Deviation.

➤ Hypothesis testing: chi-squired test, t-test and z-test.

➤ Co-relational Analysis: Tests of significance and covariance.

➤ Regression analysis.

Analysing Secondary Sources and Statistical Software

➤ Methods and use of macro-statistics

➤ Analysis of secondary sources / Large survey data

➤ SPSS and Application

Textbooks

➤ Levin, J & J.A. Fox. (2014). *Elementary Statistics in Social Research*. New Delhi: Pearson South Asia.

➢ Fielding, J.L. & N. Gilbert. (2006). *Understanding Social Statistics*. New Delhi:Sage.

Suggested Readings

➢ Blalock, H. (1979). *Social Statistics*. New York: McGraw Hill.

➢ Field, A. P. (2013). *Discovering statistics using IBM SPSS statistics*. New York:Sage.

➢ Foster, J.J. (2001). *Data Analysis Using SPSS for Windows Versions 8 – 10- A Beginner's Guide*. London: Sage.

➢ Frankfort-Nachmias, C. & A. Leon-Guerrero. (2001). *Social Statistics for a Diverse Society*. New Delhi: Sage.

➢ Healy, J.F. & Steven G. Prus. (2016). *The Essentials of Statistics: A Tool for Social Research*. Boston: Cenage Learning.

➢ Jackson, S.L. (2009). *Research Methods and Statistics*. New Delhi: Cengage Learning.

➢ Malec, M.A. (2012). *Essential Statistics for Social Research*. Jaipur: Rawat

➢ Moore, D.S. (2010). *The Basic Practice of Statistics*. New York. NY: W. H. Freeman

➢ Wagner, W.E. (2010). *Using SPSS for Social Statistics and Research Methods*. New Delhi: Sage.

➢ Walsh, A. (1990). *Statistics for the social sciences: with computer applications*. New York: Harper and Row.

➢ Weinstein, J.A. (2010). *Applying Social Statistics: An Introduction to Quantitative Reasoning in Sociology*. Plymouth, UK: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, INC.

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SC472: Population and Society

Course Outcome

CO1: The ability to describe the relationship between population and society.

CO2: The ability to assess population policies and its critique.

CO3: The ability to grapple with various intricate issues relating to population

Course Contents

Introducing Social Demography

➢ Demography and Sociology

➢ Demographic Variables: Fertility, Mortality and Migration

➢ Social implications of age and sex

Demographic Theories

➢ Population Theories: (Antiquity, Malthusian, Demographic Transition, Post-Malthusian, Neo-classical, Marxian, Biological Theories, Optimum Theory)

➢ Critique of population theories

➢ Population and Politics

Population Policies

➢ Family and reproductive health

➢ Population Policies, planning and their critiques

➢ Social dimensions of Population education – population as an issue in a plural society

Textbooks

➢ Haq Ehsanul (2007). *Sociology of Population in India.* Laxmi Publication

➢ Premi, M.K. et al. (1983). *An Introduction to Social Demography.* Delhi: Vikas Publishing.

Suggested Readings

➢ Ahmad, A. et.al. (Eds.). (1997). *Demographic Transition: The Third World Scenario.* New Delhi: Rawat.

➢ Bose, A. (1991). *Demographic Diversity of India.* Delhi: B.R. PublishingCorporation.

➢ Bhende, A & T. Kanitkar. (2003). *Principles of Population Studies.* Bombay:Himalaya Publishing House.

➢ Bonar, J. (2016). *Theories of Population from Raleigh to Arthur Young.* London: Routledge.

➢ Bose, A. (1991).*Demographic Diversity of   India.* Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation.

➢ Bose, A. (2010). *India's Quest for Population Stabilization.* New Delhi: National Book Trust.

➢ Bose, A. et. al. (Ed.) (1970).*Studies in Demography.* London: Allen & Unwin Ltd.

➢ Chandrasekar, S. (Eds.). (1974). *Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India.* London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd.

➢ Davis, K. (1961). *The Population of India and Pakistan.* New York: Russell &Russell.

➢ Foucault, M. (1984). Right of Death and Power over Life. In *The Foucault Reader:An Introduction to Foucault's Thought.* London: Penguin.

➢ Halbwachs, M. (1960). *Population and Society: Introduction to Social Morphology.* Glencoe: Free Press.

➢ Heer, D. & J. S.Grigsby. (1994). *Society and Population* N. Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.House.

➢ Jackson, J.A. (Ed.). (1969). *Migration.* Cambridge University Press. (Relevant Chapters).

➢ Mamdani, M. (1973). *The Myth of Population Control: Family, Class and Caste in an Indian Village.* London: Monthly Review Press.

➢ Mandelbaum, D. (1974). *Human Fertility in India: Social Components and Policy Perspectives.* Berkeley: University of California Press.

➢ Overbeek J. (1979). *History of Population Theories.* Rotterdam: University Press.

➢ Peterson, W. (1975). *Population.* New York: Macmillan.

➢ Saikia, A. (2005). *Mortality in Assam.* New Delhi: Purbanchaal Publisher.

➢ Sen, R. (2003). *We the Billion: A Social Psychological Perspective on India's*

Population. New Delhi: Sage.

➢ Singh, B.P. (1987). North-East India: Demography, Culture and Identity Crisis. In *Modern Asian Studies*. *21*(2), 257-282.

➢ Vasant Gowariker (Ed.). (1993). *The Inevitable Billion Plus*. Pune: Vichar Dhara Publications.

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SC57I: Gender and Society

Course Outcome

CO 1: The ability comprehend the basic concepts of sex, gender, sexuality and their interrelation
CO 2: The ability to examine feminist theoretical and methodological perspectives
CO 3: Ability to apply feminist methodological approaches in explaining contemporary issues

Course Contents

Introduction: Basic concepts

➢ Sex, Gender and Sexuality

➢ Intersectionality of gender with other aspects of social life

➢ Patriarchy: Ideology and Forms

➢ Contemporary Sexuality Politics, Masculinity

Feminist theory and methodology

➢ Feminist perspective: Liberal, Radical, Marxist - Socialist

➢ Feminist methodology: Standpoint theory, Situated knowledge

➢ Third World Women and Politics of Knowledge

Economy, Polity and culture.

➢ Gender and economy: Work and property relations

➢ Gender and violence: State, Family and Community

➢ Representations of Gender

Textbooks

➢ Tong, R. (2009). *Feminist Thought*. Colorado: Westview Press.

➢ Stevi, J. & Scott, S. (2002). *Gender: A Sociological Reader.* London: Routledge.

Suggested Readings

➢ Agarwal, B. (1982). *A Field of One's Own*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

➢ Butalia, U. (2017). *The other side of silence: Voices from the partition of India.* New Delhi: Penguin Random House.

➢ Chaudhuri, M. (2004). *Feminism in India: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism.* New Delhi: Kali for Women.

➢ Connell, R. W. (2005). *Masculinities*. London: Blackwell.

➢ Crenshaw, K. (1997). Intersectionality and identity politics: Learning from Violence against Women of Colour. In Shanley, M.L. and Narayan, M. (Eds.) *Reconstructing Political Theory: Feminist Perspectives,* 178-193, Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania State University Press.

➢ Dube, L. (2001). *Anthropological Explorations in Gender,* New Delhi: Sage.

➢ Agnes, F. (1992). Review of a Decade of Legislation, 1980-1989: Protecting Women against Violence? *Economic & Political Weekly, 27*(17).

➢ Harding, S. (2004). *The Feminist Standpoint Theory Reader: Intellectual and Political Controversies*. New York: Routledge.

➢ Janaki, N. & M. John (1998). *A Question of Silence: The Sexual Economies of Modern India.* New Delhi: Kali for Women.

➢ Kumar, P. (2010). Sanma Told Me: Narratives of Gendered Violence. *Indian Journal of Gender Studies. 17* (3), 403-427.

➢ Mead, M. (2001). *Growing up in Samoa*. New York: Harper Collins.

➢ Mohanty, C. T. (2003). "Under Western Eyes" Revisited: Feminist Solidarity through Anti-capitalist Struggles. *Journal of Women in Culture and Society, 28*(2), 499-535.

➢ Narrain, A. (2006). *Because I have a Voice: Queer Politics in India*, New Delhi: Yoda press.

➢ Nongbri, T. (2003). *Development, Ethnicity and Gender*, New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

➢ Rege, S. (1998). Dalit Women Talk Differently. *Economic and Political Weekly,33*(44) WS39-WS46.

➢ Sangari, K & S, Vaid. (1989). *Recasting women: Essays in Indian colonial history.* NewDelhi: Kali.

➢ Walby, S. (1989). Theorizing Patriarchy. *British Sociological Association*, *23*(2),213-23

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SC572: Industrial Sociology

(L2 - T1 - P0 - CH 3 - CR 3)

Course Outcome

CO1: Ability to describe the concepts and theoretical perspectives related to the workings of an industrial society

CO2: Ability to explain and apply their understanding to specific issues of industrial organization and industrial relations

CO3: Ability to examine these concepts in the specific context of India

Course Contents

Industry and Society

- ➢ Work, Technology, Automation
- ➢ Structuring of work (Fordism and Post-Fordism)
- ➢ Industrial organization and bureaucracy: Formal and Informal
- ➢ Industrial Society: Industrialization, and Industrialism
- ➢ Post-Industrial Society

Industrial Relations: Power and dynamics in Industry

- ➢ Industrial disputes and protest
- ➢ Conflict and its Resolution: Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining
- ➢ Joint management councils and Quality Circles
- ➢ New forms of industrial relations: Contractualization

Industry in India

- ➢ India's Industrial Policies since Independence
- ➢ Labour policies in India
- ➢ Casualization of employment

Textbook(s)

- ➢ Aron, R. (1967). *18 lectures on Industrial Society*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

- ➢ Hyman, R. (1998). *The Political Economy of Industrial Relations: Theory and*

Practice in a Cold Climate. Basingstokes: Macmillan.

Suggested Readings

➢ Bell, D. (1973). *The coming of post-industrial society: A venture in social forecasting*. New York: Basic Books.

➢ Breman, J. (1996). Chapter 3. *In Footloose Labour: Working in India's informal economy.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

➢ Breman, Jan. (2003). The informal sector. In Veena Das (Ed.) *The Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social anthropology,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

➢ Brown, D & Harrison, M. (1978). Chapter 2. In *A Sociology of Industrialization: An Introduction*. London. MacMillan.

➢ Dahrendorf, R. (1959).Social structure, group interests and conflict groups. In *Class and Class Conflict in an Industrial Society*. London: Routledge and Kegan

➢ Paul Edwards, P. (2003). *Industrial Relations: Theory and Practice*. Malden: Blackwell Publishing

➢ Eldridge, J. E. T. (1968). *Industrial disputes: Essays in the Sociology of Industrial Relations*. London. Routledge.

➢ Hankla, C. (2008). Parties and patronage: An Analysis of Trade and Industrial Policy in India. *Comparative Politics,* 41(1), No. 1, 41-60.

➢ Hyman, R. (1972). Chapter 1. *Strikes*. London: Springer.

➢ Kerr, C. et al. (1973). *Industrialism and Industrial Man*. London: Pelican.Kumar

➢ Kumar, K. (1973). *Prophecy and progress*. London: Allen Lane.

➢ Mines, M. (1980). *The Lace makers of Narsipur*. London:Zed Books.

➢ Noronha, E & D'Cruz, P. (2017). Critical perspectives on work and employment in globalizing India. Singapore: Springer.

➢ Ramaswamy, E.A. & Ramaswamy,U. (1988). The impact of industry. In *Industry and Labour.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

➢ Sen, S & Dasgupta, B. (2009). *Unfreedom and waged work: Labour in India's manufacturing industry.* New Delhi: Sage Publications

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SC573: Sociology of Health and Illness

(L2 - T1 - P0 – CH3 – CR3)

Course Outcome

CO1: Ability to comprehend conceptual and theoretical perspectives about the medical practice, profession, and technology which are rooted in society and culture.

CO2: Ability to examine the emerging issues in health and illness.

CO3: Ability to the understand health and illness of individuals as well as communities with reference to different cultural contexts.

Course Contents

Conceptualizing health and illness

- ➢ Disease, illness and sickness
- ➢ Illness narratives
- ➢ Culture and disease

- ➢ Medicalisation and de-medicalisation

Theoretical Perspectives

- ➢ Functionalist, Marxist, Feminist
- ➢ Body, Medicine and Regulation
- ➢ Medical pluralism

Health Policies and Programmes

- ➢ State and health (Public health and community health)
- ➢ Reproductive Health, Mental Health, Disability
- ➢ Health Policies and Politics of Global Health (Health policies in India)

Textbooks

- ➢ Cockerham, W.C. (2009). *The New Blackwell Companion to Medical Sociology*. Willey: Blackwell.

- ➢ Sujatha, V. (2014) *Sociology of Health and Medicine*. New Delhi, Oxford University

Press.

Suggested Readings

➢ Conrad, P. (1996). Medicalization and Social Control. In *Perspectives in Medical Sociology* (Second Edition). Edited by P. Brown. Illinois: Waveland Press.

➢ Deborah, L. (1997). "Foucault and the Medicalization Critique". In *Foucault, Health and Medicine,* Edited by A. Petersen and R. Bunton. New York: Routledge.

➢ Deborah, L. (2012). *Medicine as Culture: Illness, Disease and the Body*. London: Sage.

➢ Martin, E. (1987). *The Woman in the Body*. Boston: Beacon Press.

➢ Scheper-Hughes, N. and L. Wacquant, (Eds). (2002). *Commodifying Bodies*. London: Sage.

➢ Sontag, S. (1990). *Illness, and its Metaphors.* London: Penguin.

➢ Turner, B. (1992). *Regulating Bodies: Essays in Medical Sociology.* pp. 177-95. New York: Routledge Press.

➢ Zola, I. (1972). Medicine as an Institution of Social Control. *The Sociological Review*. Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 487-504.

➢ Davar, B. (1999). *Mental Health of Indian Women: A Feminist Agenda*. Sage.

➢ Nichter, M. (2008). *Global Health: Why cultural perceptions, social representations and bio-politics matter.* Tucson: University of Arizona Press.

➢ Quadeer, I. (1988). Reproductive Health: A Public Health perspective. *Economic and Political Weekly.* Vol.33, No.41, pp.2675-84.

➢ Bode, M. (2008). *Taking Traditional Knowledge to the Market: The Modern Image of the Ayurvedic and Unani Industry, 1980-2000.* Delhi: Orient Blackswan.

➢ Foucault, M. (1975). *The Birth of the Clinic: Archaeology of Medical Perception.* New York. Vintage Books.

➢ Kleinman, A. (1981). *Patients and Healers in the Context of Culture: An Exploration of the Borderland between Anthropology and Medicine.* Berkely. University of California Press

➢ Turner, B.S. (2000). *The History of the Changing Concepts of Health and Sociology: Social Forms of Health and Illness.* New York. Norton.

➢ Quaiser, Neshat. (2012). "Tension, Placation, Complaint: Unani and Post-Colonial Medical Communalism in V. Sujatha and Leena Abraham (Eds.) *Medical Pluralism in Contemporary India.* New Delhi: Orient Black.

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SC553: Environmental Sociology

(L2 - T1 - P0 - CH 3 - CR 3)

Course Outcome

CO1: The ability to develop a clear comprehension of issues and variables that influences the environment and society relationship.

CO2: The ability to understand various sociological approaches in studying the society and environment interaction.

CO3: The ability to comprehend various environmental issues, policy and action.

Course Contents

Introducing Environmental Sociology

- ➢ Environmental Sociology: Rise, decline, and resurgence
- ➢ Sociological Approaches to Environment: Durkheim, Marx, Weber, Giddens and Ulric Beck, Ecological Feminism

Issues in Environmental Sociology

- ➢ Contemporary Issues in Environment and Society:
- ➢ Disasters, Environmental Inequality and Environmental Justice
- ➢ Social Consequences of Environmental Disruption

Environmental Issues in India

- ➢ Environnemental Issues in India
- ➢ Environnemental Movements in India
- ➢ Gender and Environment
- ➢ Dams and Displacement

Textbooks

- ➢ Bell, M.M. (2009). *An Invitation to Environmental Sociology*. New Delhi: Pine ForgePress.
- ➢ Beck, U. (2005). *Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity.* New Delhi: Sage Publications

Suggested Readings

➢ Aggarwal, B. (2010). *Gender and Green Governance: The Political Economy of Women's Presence Within and Beyond the Community Forest.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

➢ Buttel, F.H. (1987). New Directions in Environmental Sociology. In *Annual Review of Sociology*. *13*, 465-488.

➢ Dreze, J., M. Samson & S. Singh (Ed.). (1997). *The Dam and Nation: Displacement and Resettlement in the Narmada Valley.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

➢ Dunlap, R.E. & W.R. Catton, Jr. (1994). Struggling with Human Exemptionalism: The Rise, Decline and Revitalization of Environmental Sociology. In *The American Sociologist. 25(1)*, 5-30.

➢ Dunlap, R.E. *et al.* (2002). *Sociological Theory and Environment: Classical Foundations and Contemporary Insights*. Maryland-USA: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

➢ Gadgil, M. & R. Guha. (1994). Ecological Conflicts and Environmental Movement in India. In *Development and Change. 25(1)*, 101-136.

➢ Karan, P. P. (1994). Environmental Movements in India. In *Geographical Review. 84(1)*, 32-41.

➢ Scholsberg, D. (2007). *Defining Environmental Justice.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

➢ Sharma, Chandan K. (2018) Dam, 'Development' and Popular Resistance in Northeast India. In *Sociological Bulletin*, 67(3), 317–333.

➢ Shaw, R. & P. Tran. (2012). *Environment Disaster Linkages.* Bingley: Emerald Group.

➢ Shiva, V. (1988). *Staying alive: Women, Ecology, and Development*. New Delhi: Kali for Women.

➢ Stern, C. P. et al (Ed.). (1992). *Global Environmental Change: Understanding Human Dimension.* Washington: National Academy Press.

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SC575: Sociology of Mass Media

(L2 - T1 - P0 - CH 3 - CR 3)

Course Outcome

CO1: Ability to explain the sociological perspectives to mass media.

CO2: Ability to critical engage with the contemporary issues in mass media and its social impact.

CO3: Ability to make used of the information that one receives through mass media.

Course Contents

Mass Media and Society: Interface and Interventions

- Approaches to the study of Media: Cultural Studies, Marxist, Semiotics
- Forms of Mass Media: Folk Media, New Media, Social Media, Alternative media

Interlinkages of Mass Media and State

- State control and regulation of media
- Media, politics and the public sphere
- Genealogies of state media in India

Contemporary Issues in Mass Media

- Globalization, New Technology and mass media
- Media organizations and market
- Media violence
- Gender and media

Textbooks

- Carey, J. W. (1992). *Communication as Culture: Essays on Media and Society,* London:Routledge Publications.
- McQuail, D. (2000). *McQuail's Mass Communication Theory,* 4th Edition, New Delhi:Sage Publications.

Suggested Readings

- Adorno, Theodor & Horkheimer, Max. (2002) *Dialectics of Enlightenment: Philosophical Fragments.* Stanford: Stanford University Press

- Albaran, A. B (Ed.). (2013). *The Social Media Industries.* London: Routledge.

- Barthes, Roland. (1999). *Elements of Semiology.* New York: Hill and Wang

- Carey, J. W. (1992). *Communication as Culture: Essays on Media and Society.* Routledge Publications.

- Eric Bronner, Stephen & MacKay Kenner, Douglas. (1989). *Critical Theory and Society: A Reader* (Ed). New York: Routledge

- Gerard, G. (2012). *New Technologies and the Media.* London: Palgrave Macmilan

- Gill, R. (2007). *Gender and the Media.* Cambridge: Polity Press.

- Hall, Stuart, Dorothy Hobson et al. (Ed). (2005) *Culture, Media, and Language,* London: Taylor and Francis

- Herman, E. & N. Chomsky. (2002). *Manufacturing Consent: The Political Economyof Mass Media.* New York: Pantheon Books.

- Herman, E.S. (Eds.). (1998). *Global Media: The New Missionaries of Corporate Capitalism.* New Delhi: Madhyam Books.

- Lunt, P. & S. Livingstone. (2012). *Media Regulation: Governance and the interestof Citizens and Consumers,* London: Sage publications.

- McLuhan, M. (1994). *Understanding Media: The Extension of Man.* London: Routledge.

- McQuail, D. (2000). *McQuail's Mass Communication Theory.* 4th Edition. Sage Publications.

- Singhal, A. & E. M. Rogers. (2001). *India's Communication Revolution: From Bullock Cart to Cyber Marts.* Sage Publications.

- Terhi, R. (2005). *The Media and Globalization,* London: Sage Publication

- Thomas, P.N. (Eds.). (2004). *Who Owns the Media.* London: Zed Book.

➤ Volkmer, I. (2014). *The Global Public Sphere: Public Communication in the Age of Reflective Interdependence,* Cambridge: Polity press

➤ Weaver, C. K. & C. Carter (Ed.) (2006). *Critical Readings: Violence and the Media,* New York: Open University Press.

➤ Wolfsfeld, G. (2011). *Making sense of Media and politics: Five Principles in Political Communication,* London: Routledge.

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SC576: Sociology of Governance

Course Outcome

CO1: Ability to comprehend governance from sociological perspectives and understand the relationship between state, society and market

CO2: Ability to examine the emerging perspectives in governance in the context of India.

CO3: Ability to grasp the contemporary issues and challenges centered on the practice of governance in everyday life.

Couse Contents

Conceptual issues in governance

- ➢ Governance: Meaning and significance, historicising the concept
- ➢ State, Government, governance and governmentality

Sociology and Governance

- ➢ Sociology and Governance: Sociological perspectives on Governance
- ➢ Social location of power
- ➢ Politics of the governed, politics of representation

Contemporary issues in governance

- ➢ Good governance and its challenges
- ➢ Neo-liberalism and new public management.
- ➢ Issues in local self-governance, Embeddedness and Governance

Textbooks

- ➢ Kjaer, A.M. (2005).*Governance.* Cambridge: Polity Press
- ➢ Pierre, J. (Ed.) (2000). *Debating Governance.* New York: Oxford University Press

Suggested Readings

- ➢ Bang, H.P. (2010) *Governance as social and political communication*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.

➢ Bevir, M. (Ed.). (2007). *Encyclopaedia of Governance*. Berkeley: Sage Publications

➢ Ferguson, J. & A. Gupta. (2002) "Spatializing States: Toward An Ethnography of Neoliberal Governmentality". In *American Ethnologist.* Vol -29, No-4, pp 981-1002.

➢ Foucault, M. (1991) "Governmentality" in G. Burchell et al. (Eds.) *The Foucault Effect.* pp. 87-104, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

➢ Hewitt de Alcántara, C. (1998), Uses and abuses of the concept of governance. *International Social Science Journal,* 50: 105-113.

➢ Milward, H.B. & K.G. Provan. (2000). "Governing the Hollow State". In *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory.* Vol 10, No-2, pp. 359–79,

➢ Pierre, J. & B.G. Peters. (2000). *Governance, Politics and the State*. New York: St Martin's Press,

➢ Robichau, R.W. (2011). "The Mosaic of Governance: Creating a Picture with Definitions, Theories and Debates". In *The Policy Studies Journal.* Vol. 39, pp. 113-131.

➢ Rose, N. (1996). "The Death of the Social? Re-figuring the territory of government". In *Economy and Society.* Vol. 25, No. 3, pp. 327-356,

➢ Bevir, M. (Ed.). (2007) *Encyclopaedia of Governance*. Berkeley: Sage Publications.

➢ Wittek R., Schimank U., & Grob T. (2007) Governance – A Sociological Perspective. In Jansen D. (Ed.) *New Forms of Governance in Research Organizations*. Springer, Dordrecht

➢ Ansell, C. (2007). Sociology of governance. In M. Bevir (Ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Governance* (Vol. 1, pp. 902-908). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications

➢ World Bank. (1992). *Governance and Development*. Washington DC.

➢ Chatterjee, P. (2004). *The Politics of the Governed: Reflections on Popular Politics in Most of the World*. New York: Columbia University Press

➢ Scott, J.C. (1999.) *Seeing Like a State: How Certain Schemes to Improve the Human Condition Have Failed.* New Haven: Yale University Press.

➢ Foucault, M. (1991). *Discipline and Punish*. London: Penguin.

➢ Linke, U. (2006). "Contact Zones: Rethinking the sensual life of the state". In *Anthropological Theory.* Vol. 6, No-2, pp. 205-225,

➢ Agere, Sam (2000). *Promoting Good Governance: Principles, Practices and Perspectives*. London, Commonwealth Secretariat

➢ Nanda, V. P. (2006). *The "Good Governance" Concept Revisited*. The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. 603(1), 269–283.

➢ Grindle, M. S. (2004), *Good Enough Governance: Poverty Reduction and Reform in Developing Countries.* Governance, 17: 525-548.

➢ Leftwich, A. (1994). *Governance, the State and the Politics of Development.* Development and Change. 25: 363-386.

➢ Oded Löwenheim (2008) *Examining the State: a Foucauldian perspective on international 'governance indicators'.* Third World Quarterly, 29(2), 255-274.

➢ Corbridge, S. *et al*. (2005) *Seeing the State*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

➢ Dunleavy, P. *et al*. (2005). "New Public Management is Dead, Longlive Digital Era Governance" in *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory.* Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 467-494,

➢ Carstern, G. & G. Hodge. (2010) "Public-Private Partnerships and Public Governance Challenges". In Stephen P. Osborne (Ed.) *The New Public Governance? Emerging Perspectives on the Theory and Practice of Public Governance.* pp. 149- 162,

➢ Joel, S. (1990). "Decentralization: The Politics of Interventionism". In *Development and Change*. Vol 21, No-3: 513-530,

➢ Johnson, C. (2003) *Decentralization in India: Poverty, Politics and Panchayat Raj.* London: Overseas Development Institute.

➢ Manor, J. and R. Crook. (1998) *Democracy and Decentralization in South Asia and West Africa: Participation, Accountability and Performance.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

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SC577: Sociology of Education

Course Outcome

CO 1: Ability to describe sociological approaches to educational debates.

CO 2: Ability to apply that knowledge to the empirical context of school education.

CO 3: Ability to discuss and analyse the contemporary issues specific to the school education in India.

Course Contents

Approaches to Sociology of Education

- Social structure, culture and educational processes
- Perspectives in Sociology of education: Functionalist, Marxist, Interactionist, Critical Pedagogy

Educational organizations and Processes

- Processes & Organisation of Schooling
- Knowledge, Culture and Curriculum
- New Public Management of education

Power and Inequality

- Class, Caste and Gender issues.
- Debates on Merit and Equity

Textbooks

- Blackledge, D. A., & Hunt, B. D. (1985). *Sociological Interpretations of Education,* London: Routledge.
- Thapan, M. (2015). *Education and Society: Themes, Perspectives, Practices,* NewDelhi: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

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- Apple, M.W., Ball, B.J., & Gandin, L.A. (2011). *Routledge InternationalHandbooks of Sociology of Education.* London: Routledge.

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- Ballantine, J. H. (1997). The School as an Organization. In *The Sociology of Education: A Systematic Analysis*. NJ: Prentice-Hall.

- Chanana, K. (1988). *Education, Socialisation and Gender.* New Delhi: Sangam.

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- Goswami, N. (2015). Costs, Security and Discipline: Gendering the Debate on SchoolChoice in India. *Indian Journal of Gender Studies, 22*(2), 243-264.

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- Halsey, A.H., Lauder, H., and Brown, P. (1997). *Education Economy and Society: AReader in the Sociology of Education,* New York: The Free Press.

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- Nambissan, G. B., and Rao, S. (2013). *Sociology of Education in India: Changing Contours and Emerging Contours,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

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- Woods, P. (1983). *Sociology and the School*. London: Routledge

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SC578: Identity and Violence

Course Outcome

CO 1: Extend the sociological imagination to the embedded power and violence in collective identities.

CO 2: Critically engage the theoretical debates on collective identities and violence with the empirical realities of Indian society.

CO 3: Reflexively engage with one's multiple identities and embodied violence.

Course Contents

Theoretical Understanding

- Identity: Personal and Collective
- Mind, Self and Identity
- Collective Violence and Subjectivity
- Modernity and Violence

Collective Identities and collective violence

- Ethnicity and Ethnic violence
- Communal Violence
- Decolonization, Nationalism and Violence

Experience of Collective Violence

- Stigma and Stereotypes in Post- violence Societies
- Gender Violence- Sexual Atrocities over Women
- Articulation of Identities after Violence
- Negotiation and Reconciliation after Violence

Textbooks

➢ Das, V, et al (Eds.). (2000). *Violence and Subjectivity.* Berkeley: University of California Press.

➢ Jenkins, R. (2014). *Social identity*. London: Routledge.

Suggested Readings

➢ Ashmore, R. D., Jussim, L. J., & Wilder, D. (2001). *Social identity, intergroupconflict, and conflict reduction*. New York: Oxford University Press.

➢ Baruah, S. (2005). *Durable Disorder: Understanding the Politics of Northeast India.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

➢ Baxi, P. (2014). One Doctrinal Pictures of Rape Trials. In *Public Secrets of Law: Rape Trials in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

➢ Brass, P.R. (2003). *The Production of Hindu Muslim Violence in ContemporaryIndia.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

➢ Brubaker, R. (2004). 'Ethnicity without groups' and 'Beyond "Identity"'. In *Ethnicity without groups*. USA: Harvard University Press.

➢ Chatterji, R. & Mehta, D. (Eds.). (2007). Violence Witnessing. In *Living with Violence: Anthropology of Events and Everyday Life.* New Delhi: Routledge.

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➢ Knudsen, A. J. (2011). *Violence and Belonging: Land, Love and Lethal Conflict in the North- West Frontier Province of Pakistan*. Hyderabad: Orient Black Swan.

➢ Lawler, S. (2008). *Identity: Sociological perspectives*. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press.

➢ Nandy, A. (1989). *At the Edge of Psychology: Essays in Politics and Culture*. Oxford University Press.

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➢ Sen, A. (2008). *Identity and Violence: The Illusion of Destiny.* Delhi: Penguin Books.

➢ Sharma, C.K. (2010). The State and Ethnicisation of Space in North East India". In N.

Mohanta and D. Gogoi (Eds.). *Shifting Terrain: Conflict Dynamics in North East India*. Guwahati: D.V.S Publishers.

➢ Singh, Birinder Pal. (2002). *Violence as Political Discourse*. Shimla: IIAS. (Introduction Chapter)

➢ Spencer, J. (2007). *Anthropology, Politics, and the State: Democracy and Violence in South Asia.* New York: Cambridge University Press.

➢ Taylor, C. (1989). *Sources of the Self: The Making of the Modern Identity*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

➢ Varshney, A. (2002). *Ethnic Conflict and Civic Life: Hindus and Muslims in India.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

➢ Walby, S. (2012). Violence and Society: Introduction to an Emerging Field of Sociology. In *Current Sociology.* 6(2) 95-11

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SC579: Sociology of Science

(L-2 T-1 P-0 CH-3-CR-3)

Course Outcome

CO1: Ability to identify the concepts related to the study of modern Western science.

CO2: Ability to apply their understanding to issues related to contemporary scientific practices.

CO3: Ability to apply their understanding to specific issues of science in India.

Course Contents

Approaches to Study of Science

➢ 17th century science and the experimental method

➢ Scientific Norms

➢ Constructivist Perspective on science

Science and Culture

- Magic, Religion and Science
- Origins of Modern European Science
- Science and Indigenous Knowledge Systems

Unit III Science in India

- Science in the Colony
- Metropolitan Science
- Science and the Modern Nation State

Textbooks

- Nader, L. (2013). *Naked science: anthropological inquiries into boundaries, power and knowledge.* Oxford: Routledge. (Selected Chapters).

- Turnbull, D & H. Watson-Verran (1995). Science and other indigenous knowledge systems. In S. Jasanoff *et al* (Ed.). *Handbook of Science and Technology Studies.* Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

Suggested Readings

- Abraham, Itty (1998). T*he Making of the Indian Atomic Bomb: Science, Secrecy andthe Postcolonial State.* Hyderabad. Orient Longman Limited.

- Arnold, D. (2000). *The New Cambridge History of India III: Science, Technology and Medicine in Colonial India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Cetina-Knorr & M. Mulkay (1983). *Science Observed: Perspectives on the SocialStudy of Science.* Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

- Chakrabarti, Pratik (2004). *Western Science in Modern India: Metropolitan Methods, Colonial Practices*. New Delhi: Permanent Black.

- Keller. E.F. (1985). *Reflections on Gender and Science*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

- Kumar, D. (2006). *Science and the Raj: A Study of British India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

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M. Mulkay (Eds.). *Science observed: Perspectives on the Social Study of Science.* Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

➢ Latour Band Steve W. (1979). *Laboratory life: Construction of Scientific Facts.* Beverly Hills. Sage Publications.

➢ Merton R. K (1942). The normative structure of science. In *The Sociology of Science: Theoretical and Empirical Investigations*. Illinois: Chicago University Press.

➢ Nandy, A. (1988). *Science, Hegemony and Violence: A Requiem For Modernity*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

➢ Nanda, M. (2002). *Breaking the Spell of Dharma and Other Essays*. New Delhi: Three Essays Collective.

➢ Prakash, G. (1999). *Another Reason: Science and the Imagination of Modern India*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

➢ Shapin S. (1994) *A Social History of Truth: Civility and Science in Seventeenth-century England*. Chicago: Chicago University Press.

➢ Schapin, S. & S. Schaffer. (1985). *Leviathan and the Air-pump: Hobbes, Boyle and the experimental method*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

➢ Shiva, V. (1989). *Staying alive: Women, Ecology and Development*. London: Zed Publishers.

➢ Tambiah, S. (1990). *Magic, Science and Religion and the Scope of Rationality in the Modern World*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

➢ Uberoi, J.P.S. (1979). *Science and Culture*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

➢ Visvanathan, S. (1997). *A Carnival for Science*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

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SC580: Urban Sociology

Course Outcome

CO1: The ability to understand the key sociological concepts on urbanization.

CO2: Awareness of the historical trajectory of urbanization and its forms in different contexts.

CO3: Knowledge of the various issues regarding urban planning and governance.

CO4: Capacity to address various issues and challenges pertaining to urban life and urbanization at conceptual and applied levels.

Course Contents

Conceptualizing Urbanization

- ➢ Definition and Typologies of Cities
- ➢ Urban Life and Culture

Trends of Urban Growth

- ➢ Rural-urban interaction: Dichotomy, continuum and network
- ➢ Suburb
- ➢ Global/Mega City

Urban Planning and Governance

- ➢ Urban Space
- ➢ Urban Ecology
- ➢ Urban Poverty

Textbooks

- ➢ Mumford, L. (2009). *The City in History: Its Origins, its Transformations, and its Prospects*. San Diego, Calif: Harcourt.

- ➢ Patel, S. & Deb, K. (Eds.). (2006). *Urban Studies: Oxford India Paperbacks*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Suggested Readings

➢ Baumann, Gerd. (1996). *Contesting Culture: Discourse of Identity in Multiethnic London*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

➢ Castells, Manuel. (1996). 'The Space of Flows'. In *The Rise of the Network Society*. Blackwell Publishers.

➢ Davis, Kingsley. (1955). 'The Origin and Growth of Urbanization in the World'. In *American Journal of Sociology*. 60 (5), 429-437.

➢ De Certeau, Michel. (1984). *The Practice of Everyday Life*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

➢ Dewey, Richard. (1960). 'The Rural-Urban Continuum: Real But Relatively Unimportant'. In *American Journal of Sociology*, 66 (1), 60-66.

➢ Fishman, Robert. (1987). *Bourgeois Utopias: The Rise and Fall of Suburbia*. New York: Basic Books.

➢ Harvey, David. (2012). 'The Right to the City'. In *Rebel Cities: From the Right to the City to the Urban Revolution*. Verso: New Left Books.

➢ Lefebvre, Henri. (1991). 'Chapter 2: Social Space'. In *The Production of Space*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell Ltd.

➢ Park, Robert E., Ernest W. Burgess & Roderick D. Mc-Kenzie (Eds). (2019). *The City*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

➢ Redfield, Robert & Milton B. Singer. (1954).The Cultural Role of Cities. In *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 3 (1), 53-73.

➢ Simmel, Georg. (1903).The Metropolis and Mental Life. In *The Blackwell City Reader* 2002. Ed. Gary Bridge and Sophie Watson (Eds.). Wiley-Blackwell: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

➢ Sassen, Saskia. (2005). The Global City: Introducing a Concept. In *Brown Journal of World Affairs*, 11 (2), 27-43.

➢ Scott, James C. (1999). 'Chapter 4: The High-Modernist City: An Experiment and a Critique'. In *Seeing Like a State*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

➢ Weber, Max. (1978). 'Chapter XVI. The City (Non-Legitimate Domination)'. In *Economy and Society: An Outline of Interpretive Sociology*, Guenther Roth and Claus Wittich (Eds.). California: University of California Press.

➢ Whyte, William F. (1993). *Street Corner Society*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

➢ Wilson, William Julius & Robert Aponte. (1985). Urban Poverty. In *Annual Review of Sociology*, 11, 231-258.

➢ Wirth, Louis. (1938). 'Urbanism as a Way of Life'. In *American Journal of Sociology*. 44 (1), 1-24.

➢ Zimmer, Anna. (2010). Urban Political Ecology: Theoretical concepts, challenges, and suggested future directions. In *Erdkunde*. 64 (4), 343-354.

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SC581: Body, Gender and Sexuality

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(L2 - T1 - P0 - CH 3 - CR 3)

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Course Outcome

CO1: The ability to extend the sociological imagination to the material context of the body in shaping the social and vice versa.

CO2: The ability to critically engage the theoretical debates in body studies with the empirical realities of Indian society.

CO3: The ability to reflexively engage with one's gendered body and embodied desires in its broad spectrum.

Course Contents

Body and the Social: Theory and Method

- ➢ Theorising Bodies
- ➢ Embodying Social Inquiry

Gendering the Body

- ➢ Masculinities and Embodiment
- ➢ Embodied Women
- ➢ Trans-body

Sexuality and Sexualised Body

- ➢ Sexuality, Body and Identity.
- ➢ Sexualised bodies

Textbooks

- ➢ Turner, B.S. (2008). *The Body and Society: Explorations in Social Theory*. Los Angeles: Sage.
- ➢ Connell, R. (1987). *Gender and power: Society, the person, and sexual politics*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Suggested Readings

- ➢ Butler, J. (1993). Introduction. In *Bodies that matter: On the discursive limits of "sex"*. New York: Routledge.

➢ Chopra, R, F. Osella, & C. Osella (Eds.) (2004). *South Asian Masculinities: Context ofChange, Sites of Continuity*. New Delhi: Kali.

➢ Crawley, S.L. et al. (2008). Doing 'Woman'/Doing 'Man': Gender Performances that produce 'reality'. In *Gendering Bodies.* New York: Rowman and Littlefield.

➢ Creed, B. (1999). Lesbian Bodies: Tribades, Tomboys, and Tarts. In Price, J. and Shildrick. M (Eds.) *Feminist Theory and the Body: A Reader*, New York

➢ Routledge. Crossle, N. (2007). Researching embodiment by way of 'Body Techniques'. *The Sociological Review.* 55(s1), 80-94

➢ Drummond, M. J. (2005). Men's Bodies: Listening to the Voices of Young Gay Men. *Men and Masculinities* 7(3), 270-290.

➢ Fitzgerald, J.K. & Grossman, K.L. (2018). *Sociology of Sexualities*. London: Sage

➢ Foucault, M. (1980). *History of Sexuality, Volume I: An Introduction*. New York: Vintage.

➢ Howson, A. & Inglis, D. (2001). The Body in Sociology: Tensions Inside and Outside Sociological Thought. *The Sociological Review.* 297-317.

➢ Jyoti, P. (1999). 'Sex, Sexuality and the Nation State' and 'Hybrid and Hyphenated: Reading Queer Narratives'. In *Woman, Body, Desire in Post-Colonial India: Narratives of Gender and Sexuality*. New York: Routledge.

➢ Kumar, P. (2018). Queering Indian Sociology: A Critical Engagement. *Explorations, ISS e-journal*, 2 (1).

➢ Okley, J. (2007). Fieldwork Embodied. In Shilling, C. (Ed). *Embodying Sociology: Retrospect, Progress, and Prospects.* Oxford: Blackwell pp.65-79

➢ Reeser, T.W. (2010). 'Theorizing Masculinity' and 'Theorizing the Male Body'. In *Masculinities in Theory: An Introduction*. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell.

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➢ Schrock, D. et al. (2005). Transsexuals' Embodiment of Womanhood. *Gender and Society,* 19(3), 317-335.

➢ Shilling, C. (2007). Sociology and the Body: Classic Traditions and New Agendas. *The Sociological Review* 55(1), 1-18.

➢ Srivastava, S. (Ed.) (2013). *Sexuality Studies*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Thapan, M. (2018). *Living the Body: Embodiment, Womanhood and Identity in*

Contemporary India. New Delhi: Sage.

➤ Tripāṭhī, L. (2015). *Me Hijra, Me Laxmi*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

➤ Witz, A. (2000). Whose Body Matters? Feminist Sociology and the Corporeal Turn in Sociology and Feminism. *Body and Society.* 6(1), 1-24.

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