

M. A. [SOCIOLOGY]

III – SEMESTER

(Compulsory Paper)

3.1 SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT

Unit – I:

The Rise, Decline and Resurgence of Environmental Sociology: Relationship between Ecology, Habitat, Environment, Economy, Culture and Society; Classical and Contemporary Theories; Significance of Ecology and Environment Studies in Modernizing Societies

Unit – II:

The Nature of Ecosystems; Natural Resources, Profile of the World and India, Future Human Societies and their Environmental Concerns

Unit – III:

Impact of Economic Development, Agriculture, Urbanization and Industrialization on Environment, Development, Displacement and Relocation; Environmental Degradation, Air, Water, Land, Soil, Noise and Radiation and Ozone Depletion

Unit – IV:

Global Environmentalism, Awareness of Environmental Hazards in India; Environmental Policy in India; Environmental Activism in India, Environmental Education, Environmental Law; Machinery for Pollution Monitoring and Control

Unit – V:

Environmental Management; Environmental Problems and Issues in South Asia; Land and Water Management System; Waste Land Development, Drought and Desert Area Development. Environmental baseline studies, reconnaissance and impact studies; Environmental Information Systems.

Readings:

- 1) Edwqard J. Kormondy: Concepts of Ecology
- 2) Bindu N. Lohani: Environmental Quality and Management
- 3) Centre for Science and Environment, GOI: The State of India's Environment
- 4) G. N. Pandey and G. C. Carney: Environmental Engineering
- 5) P. D. Sharma: Elements of Ecology
- 6) Bogardus: Development of Social Thought

3.2 SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

(Compulsory Paper)

Unit – I:

Social Demography – Its Definition, Scope and Content – Important Land Marks in the Development of Demography as a Science – Sources of Demographic Data – Census – Vital Registration and National Sample Surveys

Unit – II:

World Population – Its Growth, Size and Distribution – India's Population its Size, Growth, Distribution and Composition – Problems of Rapid Growth of Population in India

Unit – III:

Malthus and his Theory on Population – its relevance Today – Demographic Transition Theory – its relevance and limitations. The interface between Population, Ecology and Environment

Unit – IV:

Components of Population Growth – Fertility – Mortality and Migration – their Conceptual, Theoretical and Methodological Frame Works

Unit – V:

Population Control – its Need and Implications – Human Intervention Approach through Contraceptives – Development Approach through Contraceptives – Development Approach - Beyond Family Planning Approach and Human Resource Development Approach – India's Population Policy – Problems and Prospects of Family Planning Programmes in our Country

Readings:

- 1) Asha Bhende & Tara Kanitkar: Principles of Population Studies
- 2) Premi, M. K: An Introduction to Social Demography
- 3) Srivatsava, O.S: A Text Book of Demography
- 4) Bhaskar, D. Misra: An Introduction to the Study of Population

3.3 CRIME AND DEVIANCE

(Compulsory Paper)

Unit – I:

Conceptual Approaches to Crime – Legal, Behavioural and Sociological – Deviance, Crime and Delinquency – Types of Crime: Economic, Violent, White Collar – Criminology – Penology and Victimology

Unit – II:

Perspectives on Crime Causation: Classical, Positivist, Psychological, Sociological, Marxian, Geographical, Sub-cultural and the Labeling Theory

Unit – III:

Changing Profile of Crime and Criminals: Organised Crimes, Crimes Against Women and Children, Cyber Crimes, Corruption, Terrorism

Unit – IV:

Theories of Punishment – Correction and its forms: Correctional programmes in Prison – Prison Reforms in India – National Policy on Prisons

Unit – V:

Problems of Correctional Administration – Alternatives to Imprisonment – Probation, Parole, Open Prisons, After Care and Rehabilitation – Victimology Perspective: Victims Responsibility in Crime, Compensation to Victims

Readings:

- 1) Reid Suetitus: Crime and Criminology
- 2) Sutherland and Cressy: Principles of Criminology
- 3) Walklete Sandra: Understanding Criminology
- 4) Williamson, H. E: The Correction Profession
- 5) Shankar Das and Rani Dhavan: Punishment and the Prison
- 6) Makkar, S. P, Singh and Paul, C. Friday: Global Perspectives in Criminology
- 7) Ministry of Home Affairs: Report of the All India Committee on Jail Reforms, Govt. of India
- 8) V. S. Bose and K. Radhakrishna Murty (ed): Facets of Crime and Violence: ANM Inter-disciplinary Perspective, AU Press, 2002

3.4 POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

(Optional Paper)

Unit – I:

Nature, Subject Matter and Development of Political Sociology – Distinctive Approaches of Political Sociology – Interrelationship between Political System and Society

Unit – II:

Forms of Government; Democratic and Totalitarian – Socio-economic conditions conducive for their Emergence and Stability – Impact of Globalization and Liberalization on Political Process. Political role of Intellectuals and its Significance

Unit – III:

Power and Society – Elite Theories of Distribution of Power in Society – Weber, Pareto, Mosca, Mills and Bottomore

Unit – IV:

Institutional Criteria of Political Democracy – Political Culture and Political Socialization – Political Parties and their functions. Public Opinion – Role of Mass Media – Politicisation of Social Life – Pressure Groups and Interests Groups

Unit – V:

Social Bases of Politics and Political Processes in India – Caste, Religion, Region – Community Power Structure, Leadership and Factions in the Village

Readings:

- 1) Lipset: Political Man
- 2) Dahl, R.A.: Modern Political Analysis
- 3) Mukhopadhyaya: Political Sociology
- 4) Rajani Kothari: Caste in Indian Politics
- 5) Rajani Kothari: Politics in India
- 6) Andre Bataille: Caste, Class and Power
- 7) K. Ranga Rao: Village Politics
- 8) Dowse & Hughes: Political Sociology
- 9) Runciman: Social Sciences and Political Theory
- 10) Dipti Kumar Biswas: Political Sociology
- 11) Jangam, R.T.: Text Book of Political Sociology
- 12) Eisenstadt: Political Society

3.4 SOCIETY AND EDUCATION

(Optional Paper)

Unit – I:

Sociological Approach to Education; Education as a Social System. Social functions of Education – Pre-school, Primary, Secondary and Higher Education. Determinants of Educability

Unit – II:

Democratization of Educational Opportunities – Problems of Education in India; Quantitative Expansion and Qualitative Deterioration; Imbalances in Education, Wastage and Stagnation, Medium of Instruction (Evaluation and Assessment System). Education of Women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes

Unit – III:

Sociology of Teaching – Characteristics of Adolescents, Generation Gap and Students Unrest. Public and Private Education. Experiments in Education – Open School System, Public School System, Basic Education

Unit – IV:

History of Educational Development in India – Pre and Post Independence Periods – Values and Ideology. The 1968 Education Policy, New Education Policy – 1986

Unit – V:

Social Change and Education and Modernization. Adult and non-formal Education – The Concept of Life Long Education. Impact of Privatization and Globalization on Education in India

Readings:

- 1) Ashley, Cohen and Slatter: An Introduction to the Sociology of Education
- 2) Mohanty, Jagannath: Modern Trends in Indian Education
- 3) Naik, J.P: Equality, Quality and Quantity – The Elusive Triangle in Indian Education
- 4) Naik, J.P: Some Perspectives on Non-formal Education
- 5) Ghosh, Rama and Mathew Zachariah: Education and the Process of Change
- 6) Gore, M.S: Indian Education: Structure and Process
- 7) Gore, M.S et. al: Papers in the Sociology of Education in India
- 8) Singh Amrik and GD Sharma (ed): Higher Education in India: The Social Context
- 9) Shukla, P.D: The New Education Policy in India
- 10) Saxena, Shakuntala: Sociological Perspectives in Indian Education
- 11) Anil Bordia et. al.(ed): Adult Education in India – Book of Readings
- 12) Ekbote, G: Educational Systems in India and Legal Education
- 13) Reddy, V.E: Life Long Learning: Operational Concepts
- 14) Reddy Narasimha, K: Public and Private Education: AN International Perspective
- 15) Verghese Susan: Education, Modernization and Alienation: An Interface Study

3.4 GENDER STUDIES

(Optional Paper)

Unit – I:

Nature and Significance of Gender Studies – Gender Studies in India and the West – Theories regarding Sex Roles – Theoretical Perspectives on Gender Inequality – Feminist Politics and Epistemology

Unit – II:

Status of Women in India – Historical and Contemporary Overview – Social Reform Movement and Women’s Movement – Freedom Movement. Eco-feminism as a Movement – Women’s Movement in the West

Unit – III:

Women and Economy – Economic Inequality – Productive and reproductive, Visible and Invisible, Paid and Unpaid, Economic and non-economic roles and their effects on Women – Women in Organized and Unorganized Sectors, Impact of Technological Development on Women

Unit – IV:

Issues related to Quality of Life of Women and Major Social Issues – Health, Education, Land Rights and Violence against Women

Unit – V:

Women and Development: Research Methods in Gender Studies – Generational Studies – Oral History and Historical Studies. Modification of Survey Techniques – In-depth Interview, Content Analysis and Case Studies

Readings:

- 1) Ester Boserup: Women’s Role in Economic Development
- 2) Indira Devi, M: Women, Education, Employment, Family Living – A Study of Emerging Hindu wives in Urban India
- 3) Haralambos, M: Sociology – Themes and Perspectives, Chapter 9
- 4) ICSSR: Towards Equality
- 5) Mahajan, V. S: Women’s Contribution to India’s Economic and Social Development
- 6) Mazumdar Veena: Symbols of Power
- 7) Maitreyi Krishna Raj (ed): Women’s Studies in India: Some Perspectives
- 8) Neera Desai and Maitreyi Krishnaraj: Women and Society in India
- 9) Pratima Asthana: Women’s Movement in India
- 10) Ross, A.D: Hindu Family in its Urban Setting
- 11) Vandana Shiva and Maria Mies: Eco-Feminism
- 12) William J. Goode: The Family

3.4 INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY

(Optional Paper)

Unit – I:

Classical Sociological Tradition on Industrial Dimensions of Society. Division of Labour, Agriculture, Bureaucracy, Rationality, Production relations Surplus Value and Alienation, E. Durkeim, K. Marx and M. Weber

Unit – II:

Family Religion, Stratification, Habitat, Settlement and Environmental Problems through Industrialization Process

Unit – III:

Work – Work Process, Technology and Labour, Work Culture, Work Ethics and Human relation Work. The Concept of Organization (formal and informal organization) its Structure and Functions, Classical Theories of Management

Unit – IV:

Industrial Relations, Conflicts, Causes and Types. Resolution of Conflict – Conciliation, Abstraction and Adjudication, Collective Bargaining

Unit – V:

Trade Union – their growth functions and their role in industrial organization. Participatory management – Varieties of such Management, Industrial Community Labour Migration, Women and Child Labour, Family, Industrial City, Social and Environmental Issues.

Readings:

- 1) Watson. K. Tony (1985): Sociology, Work and Industry, Routledge Kegan Paul
- 2) Ramaswamy, E.A (1988): Industry and Labour, OUP
- 3) Ramaswamy, E.A (1978): Industrial Relations in India, New Delhi
- 4) Mamoria C. B. and Mamoria (1992): Dynamics of Industrial Relation in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai
- 5) Ramaswamy, E.A (1977): The Worker and his Union, Allied, New Delhi
- 6) Laxmanna, C et. al. (1990): Workers Participation and Industrial Democracy, Global Perspective, Ajantha Publications

3.4 SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(Optional Paper)

Unit – I:

Conceptual Clarifications – Belief Systems, magic and Religion – Elements of Religious Experience – Typology of Religions – Denominations, Sects and Cults.

Unit – II:

Sociological Interpretations of Religion: Durkheim and Sociological Functionalism – Weber and Phenomenology – Marx and dialectical materialism – Levi – Strauss and Structuralism

Unit – III:

Religions of India: Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Sikhism. Tribal and Folk Religion: A Social Historical Perspective – Demographic Profile – Contemporary Trends

Unit – IV:

Aspects of Religion in India: Sacred Knowledge – Sacred Space – Sacred Time – Sacred Persons, Influence of Religion on Stratification, Economy and Politics

Unit – V:

Contestation over religion in India: Fundamentalism – Communalism – Secularism – Proselytism, Religious Movements in India

Readings:

- 1) Baird, Robert D (ed) (1995) (3rd edition): Religion in Modern India, Delhi, Manohar
- 2) Jones, Kenneth, W (1989) Socio-religious Reform Movements in British India (The New Cambridge history of India III – I), Hyderabad, Orient Longman.
- 3) Madan, T.N (ed) (1992) (enlarged edition). Religion in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
- 4) Muzumdar, H.T (1986) India's Religious Heritage, New Delhi, Allied
- 5) Roberts, Keith, A (1984) Religion in Sociological Perspective, New York, Dorsey Press
- 6) Shakir, Moin (ed) (1989) Religion, State and Politics in India, Delhi: Ajanta Publications
- 7) Turner, Bryan, S (1991) (2nd edition) Religion and Social Theory, London, Sage

3.4 SOCIOLOGY OF LAW

(Optional Paper)

Unit – I:

Relationship between Sociology and Law, Contribution of Durkheim and Henry Maine, Marx and Engels on Law and Social Structure, Capitalism Property and Legal Institutions, Law as Symbolism

Unit – II:

Custom, Law and Social Integration, Law and Public Opinion, Law and Social Change, State, Legislation and Law Enforcement

Unit – III:

Law and Conflict Resolution, Administration of Justice in respect of Crime, Labour, Family and Civil Disputes

Unit – IV:

Judicial Policy Making, Jury and Judge Disagreement, Sentencing in Courts, Behavioural Sciences and Judgements

Unit – V:

The Legal Profession, Lawyers and Courts, Sociology of Legal Profession, Value System, Lawyer and Judges, Lawyer, Client and Police, Social Background of Lawyers and Judges

Readings:

- 1) Vilhelm Aubert: Sociology of Law
- 2) Ehrlich, E: Fundamental Principles of Sociology of Law
- 3) Sawyer G: Law in Society
- 4) Timasheff. N.S: An Introduction to the Sociology of Law
- 5) Parsons, T: A Sociological Looks at the Legal Profession, Essays in Sociological Theory
- 6) Smigel, E.G: The Wall Street Lawyer, Professional Organization Man?

3.4 SOCIOLOGY OF AGEING

(Optional Paper)

Unit – I:

Concept and Definition of Gerontology – Scope and Subject matter of Gerontology – Relationship between Gerontology, Demography and Sociology – Definition of the Aged – Legal, Social, Economic and Medical, Ageing – Self and Personality Change, Changes in Life Style – Retirement

Unit – II:

Demographic factors of Ageing – Changes in Population Structure – The Changing Age Profile of India's Population. The Role of the aged in a Modernizing Society – Fertility, Mortality and Migration Patterns and Consequences for the aged

Unit – III:

Problems of the Aged – Changing Roles and Functions of the Aged in the Family and in the Society – Impact of Empty Nest Stage – Coping Behaviour of the Aged – Aged and their Leisure Time Activities

Unit – IV:

Abuse of the Aged in the Family and in the Society – their Human Rights Violation – Family Treatment, Emotional Trauma – Age and Bereavement of Children and Spouse

Unit – V:

Care of the Aged – Old Age Homes and Social Security – Policies and Programmes Aimed at the Welfare of the Aged in India – National Policy towards the Aged – The Need for their Rehabilitation and Integration into the Family and the Society

Readings:

- 1) Vinod Kumar (1996) : Ageing Indian Perspective and Global Scenario
- 2) Alfred DeSoza and Walter Fernandez (1982): Ageing in South Asia: Theoretical Issues and Policy Implications
- 3) P.K. Dhillon (1992): Psycho-social Aspects of Ageing in India
- 4) S.K. Chowdary (1992): Problems of the Aged and Old Age Homes
- 5) S.K. Biswas (1987): Ageing in Contemporary India
- 6) E. Palmore (1993): Developments and Research on Ageing