

**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH  
DEEMEDUNIVERSITY, PUNE (INDIA)**

(Established u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 vide Notification No. F.9-15/95-U-3 of the Govt. of India)  
**'A' Grade Accreditation by NAAC**

*Social Transformation Through Dynamic Education...*

**SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**

**PROGRAMME GUIDE**

**OF**

**MASTER OF ARTS**

**( M.A. - SOCIOLOGY )**

**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DEEMED UNIVERSITY, PUNE**  
**SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**  
**MASTER OF ARTS**  
**(M.A. IN SOCIOLOGY)**

The Post Graduate Degree Course M.A. (Sociology) provides an opportunity to acquire in-depth knowledge of advanced sociological theories with a view to develop skills for applying these theories to current social problems in India and abroad.

The M.A. (Sociology) Degree Course shall be of 2 years duration consisting of two parts – M.A. Part I and M.A. Part II. At each part there will be 5 papers of 100 marks each. Thus, M.A. Degree examination shall be of 1000 marks.

**RULES AND REGULATIONS:**  
**ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION :**

A candidate who has graduate from the faculty of Arts, Social Sciences, Commerce, Science and Computer science (with the background of Mathematics and Statistics), Engineering, Law, Management, Agriculture of this University or any other recognized University is eligible to take admission for this programme.

**THE COURSE STRUCTUR :**

**M.A. PART – I (in Sociology)**

<b>Paper No.</b>	<b>Title of the Paper</b>	<b>Theory</b>	<b>IA</b>	<b>Total</b>
PAPER 1 :	Classical Sociological Tradition	80	20	100
PAPER 2 :	Perspective on Indian Society	80	20	100
PAPER 3 :	Sociology of Religion	80	20	100
PAPER 4 :	The Rural Society in India	80	20	100
PAPER 5:	The Social Movements in India	80	20	100
	Total-	400	100	500

**M.A. PART – II (in Sociology)**

<b>Paper No.</b>	<b>Title of the chapter</b>	<b>Theory</b>	<b>IA</b>	<b>Total</b>
PAPER 6 :	Methodology of Social Research	80	20	100
PAPER 7 :	Sociology of Change and Development	80	20	100
PAPER 8 :	Education and Society	80	20	100
PAPER 9 :	The Urban Society in India	80	20	100
PAPER 10:	Criminology	80	20	100
	Total-	400	100	500

**Modes of Curricular transactions :**

One day orientation session for all the learners in August / September each academic year.  
10 Personal Contact Session will be conduct on Sunday for each term. The Schedule of session will be notifies during the respective terms. Books and reading materials mentioned in the syllabus for this programme are available in the Libraries of respective academic centres of Distance Education.

### 3) SCHEME OF COUNSELLING :

There will be 6 counselling sessions of 60minutes each will be conducted on 10 Sunday of each term. The medium of instruction would be English or Marathi.

### 4) METHOD OF EVALUATION :

#### A) Home Assignments (Compulsory for all papers)

For each paper there shall be 2 compulsory home assignments of 25 marks. These marks will be converted in to out of 20 marks and the same marks will be included in the marks of the annual examination of that particular paper. All the Home Assignments must be submitted at centre before the month of that academic year. The questions of Home assignments will be supplied to the student by their respective academic centres.

#### B) Annual Examination :

The annual examination of 3 hours durations of 80marks in each paper shall be conducted at the end of the second term of the academic year. The question papers of Annual Examination shall be set on the entire syllabi. The medium for the setting of question papers shall be English and Marathi.

#### C) A.T.K.T.

Student will be allowed to keep term at M.A. Part II examination even if he / she fails in one or all heads at M.A. Part I examination.

#### C) Pattern of Question Paper :

Each theory question paper will have 80 marks. The question paper will consist of 5 questions. Question number 1 to 4 will be of long answers (answer in about 1000 words). Question No.5 will be of short note answer (answer in about 250 words) Each questions carry equal marks.

### 5) STANDARD OF PASSING :

A student who secured 40 marks out of 100 shall be declared passed in the subjects. He / she should also get minimum 32 marks out of 80 marks in each theory paper to be eligible to pass in the subject with 40 marks.

### 6) AWARD OF CLASS :

The class will be awarded on the basis of aggregate marks obtained in all the ten papers at the Part I and Part II examination taken together. The award of class shall be as under :

1. The marks 70% and above	First Class with Distinction
2. 60% and above but less than 70%	First Class
3. 55% and above but less than 60%	Higher Second Class
4. 50% and above but less than 55%	Second Class
5. 40% and above but less than 50%	Pass Class
6. Less than 40%	Fail

# M.A.PART – I

## PAPER I : Sociological TRADITION

### Objectives :

This course is intended to introduce the students to the substantive theoretical and methodological issues which have shaped the sociological thinking on the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, and which continue to concern the practitioners of sociology today. The main focus of these courses will be on structural, functional and conflict theories, and symbolic interactionism, Phenomenology, ethnomethodology and Neomarxism. The course will also examine the theoretical relevance and analytical utility of the premises, methodology and conclusions of these diverse theoretical perspectives in understanding social structure and change.

### First Term

#### 1. Origins of Sociological Theory : Historical, Socio-Economic and Intellectual forces.

- a) Traditional Feudal Economy and Society in Europe. : Characteristics
- b) French Revolution, Industrial Revolution, Emergence of Capitalism and their impact on Economy and Society.
- c) The Enlightenment and its impact on thinking and reasoning
- d) Idealism Vs. Empiricism

#### 2. KARLMARX

Historical Materialism : Mode of Production – Basic Structure and Superstructure – Economic Determinism – Transformation of human society through different stages. Archaic, Slavery, Feudalism, Capitalism, Socialism and Communism. Theory of Class Struggle and Capitalism Theory of Alienation.

### Second Term

#### 3. Emile Durkheim

Contribution to the Methodology of Sociology, sociology as a science – concept of Social Fact Methodological Rules.

Division of Labour : Mechanical and Organic Solidarity – Causes and functions of increasing division of labour – Pathological forms of division of labour Theory of Suicide Types of Suicides and his distinctive sociological interpretation of Suicide.

Theory of Religion : Durkheim's definition of 'Religion' – Analysis of Totemism as the most elementary religion and its sociological interpretation- Religious Rituals, their types and social functions

#### 4. Max Weber

Contribution to the Methodology of Social Sciences :

Distinctive nature of Social Realities – Sociology as an interpretative science – Concepts of 'Verstehen' and 'Ideal Types'

Theory of Social Action – Concept and type, Concept of Bureaucracy Concept , Characteristics, bureaucracy and rationality.

Views on Capitalism : Analysis of Modern Capitalism – Protestant Ethic and Emergence of Capitalism; Role of ideas and values in social change

#### 5. Limitations of Classical Theory : Race ( Du Bois), Gender ( Gilman) and colonialism

### **ESSENTIAL READINGS :**

1. Abraham M. F. and Morgan J. H., 1996, Sociological Thought, MacMillan India, Madras.
2. Aron, Raymond (1965-67) : Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol. I and II, Penguin.
3. Coser, Lewis A. (1977) : Masters of sociological Thought, Harcourt Base, New York.
4. Fletcher, Ronald (1971) : The Making of Sociology, Vol. I and II, Michael Joseph Ltd. London.
5. Giddens, Anthony (1971) : Capitalism and Modern Social Theory – An analysis of the writings of Marx, Durkheim and Weber, Cambridge University Press.
6. Hughes, John A., Martin, Peter J. and Sharrock, W.W. (1995) : Understanding Classical Sociology Marx, Durkheim and Weber, Sage, London.
7. Morrison, Ken (1995) : Marx, Durkheim and Weber Formations of Modern Sociological Thought, Sage, New Delhi.
8. Nisbet (1966) : The Sociological Tradition, Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., London.
9. Parsons, Talcott (1937-1949) : The Structure of Social Action, Vol. I and II, McGraw Hill, New York.
10. Ritzer George, Frontiers of Social Theory : The New Synthesis, (1990) Columbia University Press.
11. Turner, J.H. (1974), The Structure of Sociological Theory, Homewood Pub.
12. Yakhov, O. Spirin A. (1971) : The Basic Principles of Dialectical and Historical Materialism, Progress Publishers, Moscow.
13. Zeitlin, Irving M. (1969) : Ideology and the Development of Sociological Theory, Prentice – Hall, New Delhi.
14. Kennith, Allan (2005) Exploration of Classical Sociological Theory Seeing the Sociological World, Pinforge Press London.
15. Dorothy Smith (1996) The Conceptual Practices of Power, University of Toronto Press.

## **PAPER – 2 : PERSPECTIVES ON INDIAN SOCIETY**

### **Objectives : -**

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

### **First Term**

#### **1) Conceptualizing Indian Society**

- a) The scale and magnitude of cultural diversity – religious rituals and beliefs institution – linguistic diversity – cultural patterns.
- b) Linkages and networks binding regions, groups and communities.
- c) Continuity between past and present institutions, cultural and behavioral patterns.
- d) Social hierarchy – caste, class and tribe.
- e) Village as the nucleus of Indian Society.

#### **2) Theoretical perspectives**

- a) Ideological / Textual view of society – G.S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont
- b) Structural – functionalism – M.N. Shrinivas, S.C. Dube
- c) Synthesis of Textual and Field views – Irawati Karve; A.M. Shah

### **Second Term**

#### **3) The colonial Context of Study**

- a) Representation of Indian society as fragmentary and static in colonial ethnography.
- b) The census, district gazetteers as instrument of colonial policy.
- c) The Colonial legacy in Sociology and Social anthropology in the post independence period.
- d) Academic neo-colonialism – Americanization of Sociology.

#### **4) Theoretical perspectives**

- a) Civilization view (N. K. Bose, Surajit Sinha)
- b) Marxism (D. P. Mukharjee, A. R. Desai, R.K. Mukharjee)
- c) Subaltern Perspective (Ranjit Guha, B. R. Ambedkar, David Hardiman)

#### **5) Current Debates**

- a) Indigenization and Contextualization
- b) Use of native categories in the analysis of Indian society
- c) Text and context
- d) Sociology for Indian

## **ESSENTIAL READINGS :**

1. Ahmad Imtiaz, 1972, For a sociology of India, 'Contributions to Indian Sociology' n. s. 6 : 172- 8
2. Beteille A., 1997, Newness in sociological enquiry. 'Sociological Bulletin' 46(1)
3. Beteille A., 1996, Sociology and common sense. 'Economic and Political Weekly' 31 (35-37) September : 2361-65.
4. Beteille A., 1993, Sociology and anthropology : their relationship in one person's career. 'Contributions of India Sociology' n. s. 27(2)
5. DeSouza P.R. (Ed.),2000 Contemporary India, Transitions (New Delhi : Sage)
6. Dhanagre D.N. 1985, Sociology and social anthropology in South Asia : India, in Sociology and social anthropology in Asia and the Pacific (New Delhi : UNESCO and Wiley Eastern Limited)
7. Dhanagre D.N.,1993, Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology (Jaipur, Rawat)
8. Dube S.C. (1976) (Ed) Social Sciences and Social Realities : role of social sciences in contemporary India. Simla : Indian Institute of Advanced Study.
9. Dube S.C., 1973 : Social Science in a Changing Society (Lucknow University Press)
10. Dube S.C. 1967 : The Indian Village (London Rutledge, 1995)
11. Dumont L. 1970 homo Hierachies : The Castre System and its implications (New Delhi : Vikas)
12. Dumont L. and D Pocock, 1957, The Sociology of India (Prospectus) Contribution to Indian Sociology (Old Series)
13. Giri Anant,1992, Creating a community if discourse in sociology in India. Economic and Political Weekly 28(29-30) : 1538-39.
14. Guha Ramchandra,1989 Sociology in India, Some elective affinities. Contribution to Indian Sociology (For a sociology of India), n.s.23(2)
15. Gupta Dipankar,1995, Practising Sociology, Seminar 436, December : 43-47.
16. Guha R, 1999 Savarging the civilized : Verrier Elwin,his tribes and India, Delhi. Oxford University Press
17. Hegde Sasheej,1989, Onsociology in/of Indai: towards a discursive deviation. Social Scientist 175-6: 93-108.

## **PAPER – 3: SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION**

### **Objectives :**

Religion is a ubiquitous phenomenon and its relation to society, culture and polity raises important sociological issues. This paper introduces the students to the subfield of sociology of religion. After analysing the basic concepts and key interpretations of religion, it focuses on the interface between religion and society in India and the contestation over religion in contemporary times. It concludes with an analysis of social change in relation to religion.

### **First Term**

- 1. The Scope, Subject matter and development of Sociology of religion**
- 2. Conceptual clarifications**
  - a) Belief systems magic and religion.
  - b) Elements of religious experience – functions of religion and magic
- 3. Institutionalization of religion**
  - a) Religious organization and role of Charisma – routinization of charisma and religious leadership and priesthood.
  - b) Development of church, sects, cults, denominations – characteristic features and functions of these formations.
  - c) Culture and religion-impact of cultural values, ideologies and change in religious life.
  - d) Organized and unorganized religions.
- 4. Western Classical interpretations of religion**
  - a) Historical, anthropological and sociological approaches.
  - b) The functionalist approach of Emile Durkheim
  - c) Max Weber's phenomenological approach to religious thought.
- 5. Indian Social Thinkers**

Indian social thinkers on religion in India – Dr. Radhakrishnan, Swami Vivekananda, Swami Aurobindo, Mahatma Gandhi, Vinoba Bhave.

### **Second Term**

- 6. Religions of India**
  - a) Hinduism-ideology, values and practice-Varnashrama, Dharma-Caste and social stratification- development of sects, cults and traditions within Hinduism.
  - b) Buddhism and Jainism-major values, doctrines and ideology. Monastic religion and organization.
  - c) Islam-Origin, growth and spread of Islam in India. Doctrine, teachings, priesthood and organization. Sects and variations within Islam Sufis, Sunnis and Shias. Impact of Islam on Indian Culture and Policy
  - d) Christianity-major doctrines, ideology and organization of Church-Catholics and Protestants, Spread of Christianity in India – Sects and denominations.
- 7. Aspects of religion in India: Sacred knowledge, Sacred space.**
- 8. Religion and social change in India before and after independence.**
- 9. Secularism and religion. Politics and religion-casteism and religion in India**



10. Religious conflict in Modern Society – nature and processes. Globalization and its impact – Fundamentalism, revivalism, terrorism communalism. New Western and Indian religious movements – Science and religion in society today.

Essential Readings :

1. Madan T.N.(Ed ) 1992 (enlarged edition), Religion in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
2. Muzumdar H.T. 1986. India's religious heritage. New Delhi : Allied
3. Roberts, Keith A. 1984 Religion in sociological perspective. New York : Dorsey Press.
4. Shakir, Moin(ed),1989 Religion, state and politics in India. Delhi : Ajanta Publications.
5. J.Turner, Bryan S. 1991, (2<sup>nd</sup> edition). Religion and social theory. London : Sage
6. J.Baird, Robert D.(Ed) 1995 Ed. 3 Religions in modern India. Delhi Manohar.

## PAPER – 4: THE RURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA

### Objectives:

- \* To Provide sociological understanding of rural social structure, change and development in India.
- \* To impart sociological skills to reconstruct rural institution and rural development programmes to plan, monitor and evaluate rural development programmes.

### **First Term**

1. Rural society in India as agrarian and peasant social structure.
2. Basic characteristics of peasant and agrarian society
3. Family, caste, religions, habitat and settlement
4. Debates on mode of production and agrarian relations : tenancy, lands and labour
5. Agrarian legislation and rural social structure.

### **Second Term**

6. Rural poverty, emigration, landless labour.
7. Planned change for rural society, Panchayatraj, local self-Government community development programmes, rural development strategies.
8. Major Agrarian movements in India – a critical analysis; globalization and its impact on agriculture.
9. Water and Agriculture, existing irrigation practices
10. Globalization and its impact on agriculture.

### Essential Readings :

1. Beteille Andre 1974 Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, OUP, New Delhi.
2. Desai A.R. 1969, Rural India in Transition, Popular Prakshan , Bombay  
Desai A.R. 1977, Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan , Bombay.
3. Desai A.R. 1986, Agrarian Struggle after independence, India OUP, New Delhi  
Dhanagare D.N. 1988, Peasant Movements in India, OUP, New Delhi
4. Doshi S.L. and Jain P.C. 1999, Rural Sociology Rawat, Jaipur
5. Mencher J.P., 1983 : Social Anthropology of Peasantry Part III, OUP
6. Nandy Ashish 1999, Ambiguous Journey to the City, New Delhi OUP
7. Oomen T.K. ,1984, Social transformation in Rural India, Vikas, New Delhi  
Radhakrishnan P. 1989 : Peasant Struggles , Land reforms and Social Change in Malabar 1836 – 1982. Sage Publications : New Delhi
8. Sharma K.L. 1997, Rural Society in India, Rawat, Jaipur
9. Sharma K.L. 2001, Caste Class and Tribe, Rawat, Jaipur
10. S&n, Sunil, 1979. Agrarian relations in India. 1793 to 1947, peoples publication house New Delhi.
11. Singh, Raghavendra Pratap, 1987, Sociology of Rural Development in India, Discovery, New Delhi
12. Sen Bhojwani, 1962, Evolution of Agrarian Relations in India, Peoples publishing house, New Delhi
13. Tiwary Jai Kant, 1994, Rural Transformation in India, Reliance, New Delhi. Thorner, Daniel and Thorner Alice, 1962, Land and Labour in India, Asia Publication, Bombay.

## **PAPER – 5: THE SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA**

### **Objectives :**

- \* To sensitize the students to the variety and dynamics of social movements and their role in social transformation
- \* To acquaint the students with social movements in India,
- \* To understand the theoretically the nature and origin of social movement and collective violence.
- \* To assess the impact of movements on society and to understand the intervention of state on movement.

### **First Term**

1. Conceptual problems in the study of social movements
  - a) Social movement : Nature , Definition
  - b) Problems relating to the emergence of movements
  - c) Problems concerning the formulation of ideologies and establishing identities
  - d) Problems of collective mobilization,organization,leadership,internal dynamics and routinization
  - e) Problems concerning the nature and the consequences for and changes in the wider society and culture.
2. Theories of the emergence of the social movements
  - a) Marxist and Post Marxist
  - b) Weberian and Post Weberian
  - c) Structural-functional
3.
  - a) Dissent, protest and agitation
  - b) Components of social movements
  - c) Ideology,programmes and leadership
  - d) Relation between masses and leadership
  - e) Role and types of leadership
4. The Social base of social Movements
  - a) Class, Caste, Ethnicity and Gender
  - b) The bearing of political institutions on social movements
  - c) Role of media

### **Second Term**

5. **Social Movements and Social Change**
  - a) Social change through social movements
  - b) Reform, revival,revolution,schisms, splits
  - c) Rise, transformation and decline of movement
  - d) Counter movements : Desire to conserve the prevalent social structure
- 6.. Traditional social movements in India
  - a) Peasant movements
  - b) Labour movements
  - c) Tribal movements
  - d) Nationalist movements
  - e) Religious movements
7. New social movements in India
  - a) Dalit movements
  - b) Women's movement
  - c) Ethnic movement

- d) Ecological and Environmental movements
  - e) Backward class and minority movements
  - f) Students movement
  - g) Anti-reservation movement
  - h) Civil and democratic rights movements – consumer movement
8. (A) Non- Institutional movemnts
- i) Non Party policies and pressure groups
  - ii) Non- Governmental Organisations and individual initiatives
  - iii) Use of non-violence and satyagraha
- (B) i) Making of public- public demands
- ii) Repressive measures against movements
  - iii) Use of special acts, Legislative reforms
  - iv) Public Interest Litigation

Essential Readings :

1. Desai A.R.Ed. 1979, Peasant Struggles in India (Bombay : Oxford University Press)
2. Gore M.S. 1989, Non Brahmin Movemnt of Maharashtra, Segment Book Distributions, New Delhi
3. Dhanagre D.N., 1983 Peasant Movemtns in India 1920-1950 (Delhi : Oxford University Press)
4. Dhanagre D.N. 1983, Themes and Perspectives in Indian Society, Rawat, New Delhi
5. Gore M.S., 1993 : The Social Context of an ideology : Ambedkar's Political and social Thoughts (New Delhi, Sage)
6. Omvdt Gail, 1976, Cultural revolt in a colonial society, the non-Brahmin movement in Western India, 1873-1930, Scientific, Socialist Education Trust, Bombay
7. Omvdt Gail, 1994, Dalists and the Demographic Revolution, Sage Publication, New Delhi
8. Oomen, TK,1990, Protest and Change : Studies in Social Movemnts (Delhi Sage)
9. Rao, M.S.A. 1979, Social Movemnts in India (New Delhi, Manohar)
10. Rao, M.S.A. 1979, Social Movemnts and Social transformation(Delhi, Macmillan)
11. Singh K.S., 1982 Tribal Movemntss in India (New Delhi : Manohar)
12. Elliot, Eleanor, 1995, : From Untouchable to Dalit : Essays on the Ambedkar Movement (New Delhi : Manohar)

# M.A. Part II

## PAPER 6 : METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

Objectives :

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

### First Term

#### 1. Philosophical Roots of social Research

- a) Issues in the theory of epistemology forms and types of knowledge, validation of knowledge
- b) Philosophy of Social science : Enlightenment reason and science Cartesian Philosophy
- c) Structure of scientific revolution (Kuhn)
- d) Positivism and its critique: Contributions of Comte, Durkheim and Popper to Positivism, Critique of positivism, Feyerabend and Giddens
- e) Hermeneutics : inductive analysis, experiments in ethno-methodology because of and in order to motive in phenomenological sociology
- f) Methodological Perspectives in Sociological Theory

#### 2. Nature of Social Reality and Approaches to it

- a) Positivism, Phenomenology, Ethnomethodology and Symbolic Interactionism
- b) Interpretative understanding
- c) Logic of Inquiry in Social science research
- d) Inductive and deductive
- e) Theory building
- f) Scientific method in social research
- g) Objectivity / value neutrality
- h) Hypothesis

#### 3. Quantitative methods and survey research

- a) Assumptions of quantification and measurement
- b) Survey techniques
- c) Operationalisation and research design
- d) Sampling design
- e) Questionnaire construction, interview schedule
- f) Measurement and Scaling
- g) Reliability and Validity
- h) Limitations of survey

### Second Term

#### 4. Statistics in social research

- a) Measures of central tendency : Mean, Median, mode
- b) Measures of Dispersion : Standard / Quartile Deviation
- c) Correlation Analysis : Tests of Significance and Covariance
- d) Regression Analysis

#### 5. Qualitative Research Techniques :

- a) Techniques and methods of qualitative research
- b) Participant observation / ethnography , Interview guide
- c) case study method
- d) content analysis
- e) Oral history, genealogy
- f) Methodological dilemmas and issues in qualitative research

- g) Encounters and experiences in field work
- h) Qualitative data format and processing
- i) Validity and reliability in qualitative research
- 6. Methods and use of macro-statistics and secondary sources
  - a) Triangulation – Mixing qualitative and quantitative methodologies
  - b) Social Research, Action Research, Participatory Research
  - c) Application of Computers in Social research (e.g.SPSS)
  - d) Ethical Issues in Social Research

Essential Readings:

1. Barnes John A. 1979, Who should know what? Social Science, privacy and Ethics, Harmonds worth : Penguin
2. Bleicher M. 1988, The Hermeneutic Imagination, London, Routedledge and Kegan Paul (Introduction only)
3. Bose, Pradip Kumar, 1995 research Methodology, New Delhi : ICSSR
4. Bryman, Alan,1988 Quality and Quantity in Social Research, London Unwwin Hyman.
5. D.A.de Vaus,1986. Surveys in Social Research, London :george Relen and Unwin
6. Hughes, John,1987 : The Philosophy of Social Research, London.
7. Irvin, J.I. Miles and J.Evans(ed) 1979, Demystifying Social Statistics London : Pluto Press

## **PAPER 7 : SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT**

### **Objectives :**

- \* To Provide conceptual and theoretical understanding of social change and development as it has emerged in sociological literature
- \* To offer an insight into the ways in which social structure impinges on development and development on social structure.
- \* To address in particular the Indian experience of social change and development
- \* To prepare the students for professional careers in the field of development, Planning, including governmental, non-governmental and international agencies engaged in development

### **First Term**

1. Meaning and forms of social change : evolution, progress, transformation, change in structure and change of structure.
2. Theories and Factors of social change; linear, cyclical and curvilinear, demographic, economic, religious, biotech, info-tech and media.
3. Social change in Contemporary India : trends of change, process of change sanskritization, westernization, modernization, secularization
4. Changing conceptions of development : economic growth, human development, social development, sustainable development, the question of socio-cultural sustainability, multiple sustainabilities
5. Critical Perspectives on Development : ecological, liberal, Marxian.

### **Second Term**

6. Theories of development and underdevelopment, Modernization theories, centre periphery, world systems, unequal exchange
7. Paths and agencies of development : Capitalist, Socialist, mixed economy, gandhian, state Market, non-governmental organizations
8. Social structure and development structure as a facilitator / inhibitor of development and socio-economic disparities, gender and development
9. Culture and Development : cultural as an aid/impediment to development, development and displacement of tradition, development and upsurge of ethnicity
10. Indian Experience of Development : Sociological appraisal of Five-Year plans, social consequences of economic reforms, socio-cultural repercussions of globalization, social implications of info-tech revolution. Formulating social policies and programmes : policy and project planning, implementation monitoring and evaluation of methodologies.

### **ESSENTIAL READINGS :**

1. Abraham, A. F., 1990, Modern Sociological Theory : An Introduction, New Delhi, OUP.
2. Agarwal, B, 1994, A Field of One's Own : Gender and Land Rights I South Asia, Cambridge University Press.
3. Appadurai, A, 1997, Modernity AT large : Cultural Dimensions of Globalization, Delhi, OUP.
4. DrezEti : ~and Sen A, 1996, India : Economic Development and Social opportunity, New Delhi, OUP.
5. Desai, A. R., 1985, India Path of Development : A Marxist Approach, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
6. GidCrerrs A. 1996, Global problems and ecological crisis, in Introduction to sOC, iolo, 9Y, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed, New York : Norton and Co.

7. Harrison, D., 1~89, The Sociology of Modernization and Development, New Delhi : Sage.
8. Haq, M, 1991, Reflections of Modernization and Development, New Delhi.
9. Moor, Wand Cook, R., 1967, Social Change, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.
10. Sharma, S. L., 1980, Criteria of Social development, Journal and social action, Jan/Mar.
11. Sharma, S. L., 1986, Development : Socio-cultural dimensions, Jaipur, Rawat.
12. Shrinivasa M. N., 1972, Social Change in Modern India, Orient Longman.



## **PAPER – 8 : EDUCATION AND SOCIETY**

### **Objectives :-**

This course plan is designed to contextualize the study of education within the discipline of sociology. It begins with a discussion of the major theoretical perspectives and the contributions of sociologists which have left their mark in the study of education and society. It assumes a basic knowledge of sociological concepts and theories.

It is divided into two parts. The first part acquaints the student with major concepts, theoretical approaches and development of sociology of education. It also focuses on some important aspects which are salient in any discussions of the interface between education and society. The second part shifts to the Indian situation. Beginning with a historical perspectives, it moves to the contemporary situation. It carries forward the discussion of the some dimensions/themes from the first part and embeds them in the Indian context.

### **First Term**

#### **1. Sociology of Education : Theoretical Perspective**

- \* Functionalism
- \* Conflict /Radical Perspectives/Cultural Reproduction
- \* Micro-Interpretative approaches : phenomenology /symbolic interactionism
- \* Feminism
- \* Modernism and post-modernism

#### **2. Socialization, family and social class State**

Ideology and educational policy. Education and social stratification, Social change and social mobility School as a system : Schooling as process

- \* Language as medium of instruction
- \* Curriculum and identity
- \* Assessment and evaluation
- \* Teacher as change agent

Multi-culturalism, ethnicity and education. Equality of educational opportunity : equity, excellence and efficiency

Gendering inequalities : education, employment, leadership and management.

#### **3. Education and Information Technology**

### **Second Term**

#### **4. Educational Alternatives and Protest : M.K. Gandhi, Paulo Freire, Ivan LLLICH**

#### **5. Education and society in India**

- \* Socio-historical context ; education in pre-colonial and colonial India.
- \* Education, diversities and disparities, religion, tribe, caste, gender, rural-urban residence.
- \* Equity and equality : positive discrimination and reservations
- \* Gendering inequalities : education of girls and women

#### **6. The State and Education :**

- \* Basic education and social development
- \* Higher Education : skill development, globalization and social mobility.

Essential Readings:

1. Acker, S.1994, Gendered Education : Sociological reflections on Women, Buckingham : Open University Press
2. Banks. Olive.1971 Sociology of Education (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed) London, Batsford.
3. Banks, James A. And Lynch, James (eds) 1986, Multicultural Education in Western Societies London : Holt Saunders
4. Blackledge, D, and Hunt B.1985 Sociological Interpretations of Education. London : Crom Helm
5. Brint, Steven.1998 School and societies. Thousand Oaks, calf : Pine Forge Press A Division of Sage.
6. Chanana, Karuna. 1979. Towards a Study of Education and Social Change. In Economic and Political Weekly, 27,14,(4) : 157 – 64.
7. Chitnis, Suma & P.G. altbach, 1993. Higher Educaion Reform in India, Experience and Perspectives, New Delhi : Sage
8. Craft, Maurice(ed),1970 Family, Class and Educaiton : A Reader, London Longman Dreze, Jean and Amartya Sen. 1995 India Economic Development and Social Opportunity. Oxford : Oxford University Press
9. Gandhi M.K. 1962 Problems of Educaiton, Ahemedabad, Navjeevan Prakashan . Gore M.S. t.al.(ed) 1975, Papers on the Sociology of Educaiton in India, New Delhi <NCERT
10. Halsey A.H. ,Hugh Lander, Philips Brown and Amy S.Wells,1997 Educaiotn, culture, economy and society, Oxford University Press.
11. Illich Ivan 1973 Deschooling Society London, Penguin
12. Jejeebhoy, Shireen, 1995 Women's Education,aAutonomy and Reproductive Behaviour. Oxford Clarendon Press
13. Meighan Rolan And Iram Sirj-Blatchford, 1997. A Sociology of Educating . London : Cassell. Third Edition
14. Ramnathan G. from Dewey to Gandhian Economy. Aisa Publishing House.  
Robinson P., 1987 Perspectives in the Sociology of Education : an introduction : London : Routledge and Kegan Paul.

## **PAPER 9 : THE URBAN SOCIETY IN INDIA**

### **Objectives:**

- \* To sensitize the students regarding the urban dimensions of society. Its social structure and social process in India
- \* To analyze and to diagnose the urban situation in India
- \* To create an awareness of various theoretical perceptions in the field of urban studies
- \* To look into planning of solutions of urban problems and urban development
- \* To evaluate urbanization as a social process

### **First Term**

1. Classical sociological traditions regarding urban society
  - \* Emile Durkheim – The city, the division of labour and the moral basis of community
  - \* Karl Marx – The town, the country and the capitalist mode of production
  - \* Max Weber – The city and the growth of rationality
  - \* Ferdinand Tonnies – The dichotomy model
2. Urban Community and spatial dimensions : The ecological approach of Park, Burgess and McKenzie
3. The Urban Society as a cultural form
  - a) George Simmel – The metropolis and mental life
  - b) Louis Wirth – Urbanism as a way of life
  - c) Robert Redfield, Rural-Urban continuum
4. The structure of pre-industrial cities
  - 1) Gideon Sjoberg on the various dimensions of social structure : Demographic, Ecological, Social, Economic, religious and political
  - 2) Brief sketches of traditional cities, e.g. Roman, Muslim and Indian cities

### **Second Term**

5. **Process of Urbanisation in India**
  - a) Emerging trends in urbanization
  - b) Factors of Urbanization
  - c) Sociological dimensions of urbanization
  - d) Social Consequences of urbanization
6. **Classification of Urban centres**
  - a) Cities and towns
  - b) Industrial cities
  - c) Its growth and special feature
  - d) Inter-relation between industrial and social development
7. **Sociological implications of urbanization in India**
  - a) Changing Occupational structure and its impact on social stratification, class, caste, gender, family
  - b) Trends of migration in India
  - c) Problems of housing, slums, environmental problem, urban poverty, crime and delinquency

## **8. Urban Planning and Problems of urban management in India**

- a) Factors affecting planning
- b) Regional planning
- c) Role of Government and NGOs
- d) Urban legislation

### Essential Readings :

1. Quinn J.A. 1955, Urban Sociology, S Chand & Co., New Delhi
2. Pickwance C. G. (ed) 1976, Urban Sociology, Critical Essays, Methuen
3. Saund ers peter 1981, social Theory and Urban Question, Hutchionson
4. Bose Ashish 1978, Studies in India Urbanization 1901-1-971, Tat Graw Hill
5. Abrahbirnson M. 1976, Urban Sociology. Englewood Prentice Hall
6. RaMah, Paddison 2001, : Handbook of Urban Studies. Sage : India
7. Bharadwaj R.K. 1974, Urban Development in India. National Publishing House.
8. Gold Harry. 1982, Sociology of Urban life. Prentice Hall, Englewood Clif
9. Desai A.R. and Pillai S.D. (ed) 1970 slums and Urbanisation, Popular Prakshan, Mumbai
10. Ramcahandran R. 1991 Urbanization and Urban Systems in India, OUP, Delhi
11. Ed'ward Soja 2000 Post Metropolis, Critical Studies of Cities and Regions. Oxford  
BlaGky, iell.

## **PAPER 10 : CRIMINOLOGY**

### **Objectives :**

With the fast tempo of change on contemporary society, the scene is also changing fast. The eruption of violent crimes., organized crimes, white-collar crimes, crimes against women and children and above all cyber crimes is compelling enough to warrant the study of crime, its control and prevention. Significant advances have taken place recently in the study of crime and its control, generating important theoretical formulations and policy perspectives. Hence the relevance of the course on criminology

The course is designed to acquaint to students :

with : recent advances in criminology

Changing profile of crime and criminals, particularly in India

Prison reforms in India

Correctional measures and programmes in prisons, alternatives to improvement

victimology and its implications for crime control and prevention

To prepare the students for professional roles of correctional agents in agencies of criminal justice administration, particularly in prisons and correctional institutions.

### **FirstTerm**

1. Conceptual Approaches to Crime : legal, behavioral and sociological deviance, crime and delinquency, types of crime – economic, violent, white-collar
2. Perspectives on crime causation, classical, positivist, psychological, sociological, Marxian, geographical, recent theoretical advances – the criminal personality, labeling theory
3. Changing Profile of crime and criminals : Organised crimes, crimes against women and children, cyber crimes, corruption, changing socio-economic profile of criminals in contemporary India.
4. Theories of Punishment retributive, deterrent, reformatory, utility and cost of punishment.
5. Correction and its forms : meaning and significance of correction, forms of correction – prison-based, community-based

### **Second Term**

6. Correctional Programmes in Prisons : history of prison reforms in India, national policy on prisons, scientific classification of prisoners, modernization of prison industry and involvement of private sector, correctional programmes – educational, vocational, psychiatric, meditation, recreation etc. New Delhi – Model of correction
7. Problems of correctional Administration : antiquated jail manual and prison act, overcrowding, custodial mindset, lack of inter-agency coordination among police prosecution, judiciary and prison, human rights and prison management, limitations and prospects of Correction
- 8., Alternatives to Imprisonment probation, parole, open prisons, after-care and rehabilitation
9. Victimological Perspective : victim's responsibility in crime, compensation to victims.

Essential Readings :

1. Bedi Kiran, 1998, It is always possible, New Delhi, Sterling Publications Pvt.Ltd., Gill S.S., 1998. The Pathology of Corruption,. New Delhi : Harper Collins Publishers
2. Goel Rakesh M. and Manohar S.Powar. 1994, Computer Crime : Concept, control and Prevention, Bombay : Sysman Computers Pvt.Ltd.
3. Lilly, J.Robert, Francis T. Wallen and Richard Ball A. 1995 Criminological Theory, Context and Consequences, New Delhi : Sage Publications
4. Makkar S.P. Singh and Paul C. Friday 1993 Global perspectives in Criminology Jalandhar : ABC Publications.
5. Ministry of Home Affairs. 1998 Crime in India. New Delhi : Government of India
6. Reid, Suetitus 1976 Crime and Criminology. Llinayse : Deydan Press
7. Shankardas, Rani Dhavan 2000. Punishment and the fPrison : India and International Perspective. New Delhi : Sage Publications
8. Sutherland, Edwin H. and Donald R.Cressey. 1968. Principles of Criminology Bombay : The Times of India Press
9. Walkete,Sandra. 1998. Understading Criminology. Philadelphia : Open University Press
10. Williams Frank P. and Marilym D.Meshare. 1998. Criminological Theory. New Jersey : Prentice Hall
11. WiHiamsan, Harald E. 1990. The Correction Profession. New Delhi Sage Publications
12. Drapkin, Ismail and Viano. Emilio.1975. Victimology : A new Focus. London. Lesington Press
13. Bequai, August 1978. Computer Crime. Toronto : Lesington Books
14. Buckland, John 1992. Combating Computer Crime : Prevention, Detection and Investigation. New Delhi: McGraw Hill
15. Kachole D.D.,2001 : Gunha-Samajshatra, (Marathi). Kailash Publication.

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