



S. S. Jain Subodh P.G. College, Jaipur
(Autonomous)

SYLLABUS

TWO YEAR POST GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN ARTS (M.A.)

Subject/Discipline: Master in Sociology

I & II SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2025-26

III & IV SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2026-27

As per NEP 2020

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**S. S. Jain Subodh P.G. College, Jaipur
(Autonomous)**

FACULTY OF ARTS

TWO YEAR POST GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN ARTS (M.A.)

Subject/Discipline: Master in Sociology

(Syllabus As per NEP – 2020 and Choice Based Credit System)

Medium of Instruction: English and Hindi

w.e.f. Academic Session 2025-26

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Curriculum Framework of Master in Sociology

1.	Eligibility	10+2+3 with 55% from any recognized University in the concerned discipline/ CGPA of 3.5 in the UGC Seven Point scale
2.	Title of the course	Sociology
3.	Level of the course	Post Graduate
4.	Credit of the course	108
5.	Delivery sub-type of the course	Lecture, Talk and Chalk Method and PPT
6.	Program Outcomes	After studying this course, he or she should be able to: The Master of Arts in Sociology offered by the Department aims at training students to critically analyse the social environment in which they live and become self aware and responsible citizens . At the end of the two year M.A. course in which students not only take classes in all the important sub-disciplines of the subject but also attend a rigorous tutorial programme, they will not only have a comprehensive knowledge of important concepts and issues in sociology and society at large but will have also developed skills such as critical thinking, and the ability to formulate cogent arguments which will give them an edge in any profession that they wish to pursue.
7.	Syllabus	Complete Syllabus (Attached)
8.	Scheme of Examination	Examination / Evaluation Method (Attached) Examination Question Paper Pattern for all semester Exams Attempt all questions i 10 Questions (very short answer questions) 10×1 = 10 Marks ii 3 Questions (1 question from each unit 20×3 = 60 Marks with internal choice) Total of End Sem. Exam - 70 Marks Internal Assessment- 30 Marks Maximum Marks 100 Marks Minimum Marks 40 Marks

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M.A. Sociology Under CBCS

Examination Scheme and Course Structure

Session 2025-26

First Semester

S. No.	Subject Code	Course Title	Course Category	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week	
					L	
1.	MASO101	Foundations of Sociology	DSC 1	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester
2.	MASO102	Methods Sociological Research	DSC 2	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester
3.	MASO103	Indian Society-I	DSC 3	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester

Elective Papers (Choose any one from the pool of courses)

4.	MASO104A	Rural sociology	DSC 4	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester
5.	MASO104B	Sociology of Tribal Society	DSC 4	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester
6	MASO104C	Sociology of Development	DSC 4	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester

Second Semester

S. No.	Subject Code	Course Title	Course Category	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week	
					L	
1.	MASO201	Development of Sociological Thought	DSC 1	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester
2.	MASO202	Sociological Theory-I	DSC 2	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester
3.	MASO203	Indian Society-II	DSC 3	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester

Elective Papers (Choose any one from the pool of courses)

4.	MASO204A	Criminology	DSC 4	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester
5.	MASO204B	Industrial Sociology	DSC 4	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester
6	MASO204C	Environment and Society	DSC 4	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester

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Third Semester

S. No.	Subject Code	Course Title	Course Category	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week	
					L	
1.	MASO301	Development of Sociological Thought II	DSC 1	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester
2.	MASO302	Development of Indian Sociological Thought I	DSC 2	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester
3.	MASO303	Family, Marriage and Kinship	DSC 3	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester
4.	MASO304	Political Sociology	DSC 4	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester

Elective Papers (Choose any one from the pool of courses)

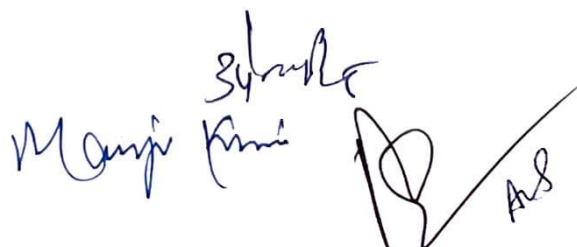
5.	MASO305A	Gender and Society	DSE	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester
6	MASO305B	Sociology of Social Movements	DSE	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester
7.	MASO305C	Sociology of Ageing	DSE	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester

Fourth Semester

S. No.	Subject Code	Course Title	Course Category	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week	
					L	
1.	MASO401	Sociology in India	DSC	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester
2.	MASO402	Sociological Theory II	DSC	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester
3.	MASO403	Development of Indian Sociological Thought II	DSC	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester
4.	MASO404	Sociology of Globalization	DSC	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester

Elective Papers (Choose any one from the pool of courses)

5.	MASO405A	Urban Sociology	DSE	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester
6	MASO405B	Sociology of Health and Sanitation	DSE	6	4	90 hrs/Class Per Semester
7.	MASO405C	Dissertation	DSE	6	-	90 hrs/Class Per Semester



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M.A. Sociology Programme

Session 2025-26

First Semester

S. No.	Subject Code	Course Title	ESE	Int.	Total	Duration ESE
1.	MASO101	Foundations of Sociology	70	30	100	3 hrs.
2.	MASO102	Methods Sociological Research	70	30	100	3 hrs.
3.	MASO103	Indian Society-I	70	30	100	3 hrs.

Elective Papers

4.	MASO104A	Rural sociology	70	30	100	3 hrs.
5	MASO104B	Sociology of Tribal Society	70	30	100	3 hrs.
6	MASO104C	Sociology of Development	70	30	100	3 hrs.

Second Semester

S. No.	Subject Code	Course Title	ESE	Int.	Total	Duration ESE
1.	MASO201	Development of Sociological Thought- I	70	30	100	3 hrs.
2.	MASO202	Sociological Theory-I	70	30	100	3 hrs.
3.	MASO203	Indian Society-II	70	30	100	3 hrs.

Elective Papers

4.	MASO204A	Criminology	70	30	100	3 hrs.
5.	MASO204B	Industrial Sociology	70	30	100	3 hrs.
6.	MASO204C	Environment and Society	70	30	100	3 hrs.

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Third Semester

S. No.	Subject Code	Course Title	ESE	Int.	Total	Duration ESE
1.	MASO301	Development of Sociological Thought II	70	30	100	3 hrs.
2.	MASO302	Development of Indian Sociological Thought I	70	30	100	3 hrs.
3.	MASO303	Family, Marriage and Kinship	70	30	100	3 hrs.
4.	MASO304	Political Sociology	70	30	100	3 hrs.

Elective Papers

5.	MASO305A	Gender and Society	70	30	100	3 hrs.
6.	MASO305B	Sociology of Social Movements	70	30	100	3 hrs.
7.	MASO305C	Sociology of Ageing	70	30	100	3 hrs.

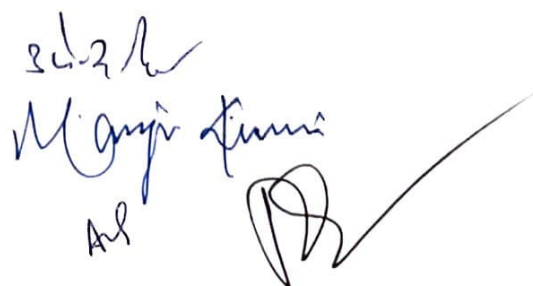
Fourth Semester

S. No.	Subject Code	Course Title	ESE	Int.	Total	Duration ESE
1.	MASO401	Sociology in India	70	30	100	3 hrs.
2.	MASO402	Sociological Theory II	70	30	100	3 hrs.
3.	MASO403	Development of Indian Sociological Thought II	70	30	100	3 hrs.
4.	MASO404	Sociology of Globalization	70	30	100	3 hrs.

Elective Papers

1	MASO405A	Urban Sociology	70	30	100	3 hrs.
2	MASO405B	Sociology of Health and Sanitation	70	30	100	3 hrs.
3	MASO405C	Dissertation	70	30	100	3 hrs.

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MASO101: Foundations of Sociology

Course Objectives

- Can get to know the convergence and divergence of Sociology with other social science disciplines in terms of the subject matter, nature and scope of the discipline and its approach.
- Develop knowledge about its historicity.
- Can get acquainted with the basic concepts used in the subject.
- Can generate ideas about the social processes and social institutions man encounters as a member of the society.

Course Outcomes

- Upon completing the course, the students will be well-versed in the sociological terminology.
- They would be able to apply the sociological concept in understanding social phenomenon.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Basics of Sociology:

Impact of French Revolution and Industrial Revolution on Sociology, Sociological Perspectives and Development of Sociology, Society, Community, Social Groups, Social Institutions, Social System, Social Mobility.

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

Concepts in Sociology:

Culture, Norms and Values, Status and Role, Social Structure, Social Stratification, Social Control, Social Change, Socialisation, Social Interaction, Social Deviance, Social Processes (Associative and Dissociative).

Unit III:

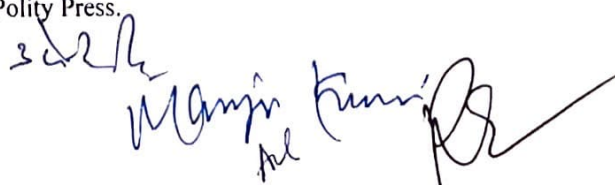
(30 hours)

Sociology & Everyday Life:

Sociology and Professions, Sociology and Action: Research, Sociology and Policy Research, Sociology-in-action, Sociology as multi-paradigmatic discipline.

Suggested Reading

1. Giddens Anthony (2000) Sociology Cambridge, Polity Press.
2. Abraham Francis M.,(2006), Contemporary Sociology, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
3. A bercroimbie Nicholas (2004) Sociology, Cambridge Polity Press.



4. Beteille Andre (2002) Sociology, New Delhi, Oxford University. Press.
5. Schaefer R.T., & Lainim R.P. Sociology (1992), New York, McGraw Hill
6. Bottomore, :La (1972); Sociology: Bombay: George Allen and Unwin (India).
7. Haralambos (2000) Sociology: Themes and Perspective. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
8. Swingwood Alan (1991), A Short History of Sociological 'Thought, London Macmillan.
9. दोषी एस एल - (2006) समाजशास्त्र: नयी दिशाएं, जयपुर, नेशनल पब्लिकेशन्स।
10. सिंघी /गचेस्वामी - (2007) समाजशास्त्र विवेचन - जयपुर, राजस्थान हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी।
11. एंथनी गिडेन्स - (2008) समाजशास्त्र: एक आलोचनात्मक परिचय दिल्ली ग्रन्थ शिल्पी, (इंडिया) प्रईवेट लिमिटेड।
12. Gisbert, P.(2010) Fundamentals of Sociology, New Delhi, Orient BlackSwan.

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MASO102: Methods of Sociological Research

Course Objectives

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

Course Outcomes

- To understand and apply various research methods, including qualitative, quantitative, and interpretive approaches.
- To develop research designs and effectively communicate research findings.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Scientific Philosophy of Social Research:

Logic of Inquiry in Social Science Research; Scientific method in social research; Objectivity, Value neutrality and Issues of Ethics in Social Research; Research Process; Design of Social Research, Inductive and Deductive Method, Hypothesis and Research Questions.

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

Techniques in Social Research:

Quantitative Techniques: Sampling Design, Questionnaire, Interview Schedule.

Qualitative Techniques: Participant Observation, Case Study Method, Content Analysis.

Unit III:

(30 hours)

Classification and Presentation of Data:

Tabulation, Coding, Graphs, Histograms, Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Mode, Median; Measures of Dispersion: Standard Deviation: Correlation, chi Square.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bajaj and Gupta. 1972. Elements of Statistics. New Delhi: R.Chand and Co.
2. Barnes, John A. 1979. Who Should Know What? Social Science, Privacy and Ethics. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
3. Beteille A.; and T.N.Madan, 1975, Encounter and Experience: Personal Accounts of Fieldwork, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
4. Bose, Pradip Kumar, 1995: Research Methodology. New Delhi: ICSSR.
5. Bryman, Alan. 1988. Quality and Quantity in Social Research, London: Unwin Hyman.
6. D.A.de Vaus. 1986. Surveys in Social Research. London: George Relen and Unwin.

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7. Fayeraband, Paul. 1975. Against Method: Outline of an Anarchistic Theory of Knowledge. London: Humanities Press.
8. Garrett, Henry. 1981. Statistics in Psychology and Education. David Mckay. Indian.
9. Goode & Hatt, (1952), Methods in Social Resarch, Mc Graw Hills, Tokus.
10. Hughes, John. 1987. The Philosphy of Social Research. London: Longman.
11. Jayaram, N. 1989, Sociology: Methods abd Theory, Madras: MacMillian
12. Kothari, C.R. 1989. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, Bangalore, Wiley Eastern.
13. Kuhn, T. S. 1970. The Structure of Scientific Revolutions. London: The University of Chicago Press.
14. Kumar, Ranjit (2011), Research Methodology, New Delhi, Sage.
15. Madge, John. 1970. The Origins of Scientific Sociology. London: Tavistock.
16. Mukherjee, P.N. (eds.) 2000. Methodology in Social Research: Dilemmas and Perspectives. New Delhi: Sage. (Introduction)
17. Popper K. 1999. The Logic of Scientific Discovery. London: Routledge.
18. Publication - Mrs. A.F. Sheikh For Vakils, Bombay, Tenth Reprint.
19. Sharma, Rajendra Kumar (2008) Sociological Methods and Techniques, New Delhi, Atlantic Publishers
20. Sjoberg, Gideon and Roger Nett. 1997. Methodology for Social Research, Jaipur: Rawat.
21. Srinivas, M.N. and A.M. Shah 1979. Field Worker and the Field. New Delhi: Oxford
22. Young, P.V. 1988. Scientific Social Surveys and Research. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.

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MASO103 : Indian Society-I

Course Objectives

- To know the characteristics of Indian Social System.
- To understand the relationship between class, caste, gender, religion and ethnicity in India.
- To analyse aspects of politics and society in contemporary India

Course Outcomes

- Understand and appreciate the cultural diversity and pluralism within the Indian social system.
- Foster mutual respect and understanding among various communities in Indian society.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Sociological Insights and Indian Society:

Varna, Jati, Family and Marriage, Ashrama, Purshartha, Sanskritization, Democratization, Religious Plurality and Indian Social Life, Peoples of India and Social Structure, Impact of West on Indian Society.

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

Sociological Construction of Modern Indian Society:

Sociological Narratives of India's Constitution, Cognitive Plurality, Cultural Diversity. Nation Building, Secularization, Democracy and Just Society, Domestic Violence and Inter-Personal Relations, Laws and Domestic Sphere.

Unit III:

(30 hours)

Dimensions of Social Change in India:

Modernization & Political Development, Political Society, ^{and} Civil Society Debate, Globalization & Economic Inequalities, Literature & Sociological Realities, Indian Social Life in Cinema & Theatre, Media, Market & Cultural Change.

Suggested Readings:

1. Ghurye, G.S (1952), Caste and Class in India, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
2. Kapadia, K.M. (1964), Marriage and Family in India, Calcutta, Oxford University Press.
3. Karve, Iravati, (1965), Kinship Organization in India, Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
4. Mandelbaum, D.G. (1970), Society in India, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
5. Sharma, K.L., (2007), Indian Social Structure and Change, Jaipur: Rawat Publication.

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6. Singh, Yogendra, (1986), Modernization of Indian Tradition, Jaipur, Rawat Publications.
7. Srinivas, M.N, (1962), Caste in Modern India and Other Essays, Bombay, Asia Publishing House
8. Srinivas, M.N(1966): Social Change in Modern India, Berkeley: Asia Publishing House.
9. Srinivas, M.N(1996), Indian Society Through Personal Writing & Delhi: Oxford University Press.
10. Srinivas, M.N(ed) (1996), Caste Its Twentieth Century Avatar, New Delhi, Viking.
11. Shah A.M. (1998) Family in India: The Critical Essays, New Delhi, Orient BlackSwan
12. Hunt Stephen (Ed) (2010), Religions of the East, Surrey, Ashgate Publishing.

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MASO104A : Rural Sociology

Course Objectives

- The course is intended to enumerate the diverse characteristics of Rural Society.
- The course will employ planned changes in rural society during the post-independence era
- The course will critically assess the various problems of rural society.
- The course will conceptualize the holistic understanding of rural society

Course Outcomes

- Critically assess the relationship between social institutions in rural society and understand agrarian structure and land reforms.
- Analyze peasant movements, their impact on agrarian society, and evaluate rural problems alongside development programs.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Rural Social System:

Peasant Society, Agrarian Society & Little Community, Country Town Interface, Rural-Urban Differences, Rurbanism; Agrarian Class Structure, Bonded & Migrant Labourers; Parochialization and Universalization, Sanskritization; Folklore, Oral Narratives, Little, Great and Multiple Traditions.

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

Rural Social Structure:

Family, Marriage & Kinship; Caste, Class and Gender, Jajmani System & Its Impact on Power Dynamics; Religious Belief, Patriarchy, Land Ownership; Leadership & Factionalism.

Unit III:

(30 hours)

Social change in Rural World:

Changes in Rural Economy, Depeasantization, Micro-Finance; Agrarian Unrest in Developing World; Globalization & Its Impact on Rural Life; Traditionality Modernity Dilemma in Village, Migration Process and its Impact; Decentralization of Power Relation & Rural Empowerment.

Suggested Readings:

1. Mackim Marriot (1995): Village India, Chicago, Chicago University Press.
2. Beteille Andre (1971), Caste, Class & Power, London, University of California Press.
3. Beteille, Andre (1983), Studies in Agrarian Social Structure, Delhi, Oxford University Press.

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4. Chauhan, B.R., (1974) "Rural Studies", A Trend Report in A Survey of Research in Sociology and Social Anthropology (Vol-I), Bombay Prakashan
5. Desai, AR (1978), Rural Sociology in India, Bombay, Popular Publication
6. Desai, AR(Ed) (1979), Peasant Struggles in India, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
7. Doshi, S.L. (2001), Rural Sociology, Jaipur, Rawat
8. Dube, S.C.(1955), Indian Village, London, Routledge Kegan Paul
9. Dube, S.C.(1959), India Changing Village, London, Routledge Kegan Paul
10. Guha, Ranjit (1992) Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India, Delhi, Oxford University Press
11. Joshi, P.C. (1976), Land Reforms in India, Bombay, Allied
12. Mukherjee, Ram Krishna, (1957), The Dynamics of A Rural Society, Berlin; Academic Verlag.
13. Red field, Roest (1956): Little Community, Peasant Society and Culture. Chicago, Chicago University Press.
14. Shah Ghanshyam etc (2005) Untouchability in Rural India, New Delhi, SAGE.
15. Singer, Milton: (1972). When a Great Tradition Modernizes, New York, Praeger Publishers.
16. Srinivas, M.N. (1960), Social Change in Modern india, Delhi, Orient & Longman.

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MASO104B: Sociology of Tribal Society

Course Objectives

- Introduce the concept, classification, and issues related to tribes in India.
- Explore the socio-economic structures and institutions of tribal societies.
- Examine the cultural world, social movements, and development policies concerning tribes.

Course Outcomes

- Understand key features and theoretical approaches to tribal societies.
- Analyze social, economic, and political aspects of tribal life and the effects of globalization.
- Evaluate cultural practices, gender issues, and development initiatives in tribal communities.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Conceptual Construction of Tribe:

The concept of tribe: meaning, characteristics & problems; Approaches to the Study of Tribal Society; Classification of Major Tribal Groups in India; Tribe-Caste-Class Nexus.

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

Socio-Economic Structure of Tribal Society:

Social Institutions: Family, Marriage & Kinship; Demographic Profile of Tribes in India; Economic and Political Structure (Primitive and Modern); Impact of Globalization on Economic and Political Structure.

Unit III:

(30 hours)

Socio-Cultural World of Tribal Society:

Religion, Rituals, Magic and Science; Gender Issue in Tribal Society; Major Social Movements Among Tribes, Tribal Development; Programmes & Policies.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bose, N.K. 1971, Tribal Life in India, New Delhi: National Book Trust
2. Doshi, S.L. & Vyas, N.N., 1997, Tribal Situation in Rajasthan, Udaipur, Himanshu Publication.
3. Doshi, S.L., 1990, Tribal Ethnicity, Class & Integration, Jaipur, Rawat Publication.
4. Dube, S.C. 1977, Tribal Heritage of India, New Delhi: Vikas.
5. Ghurye, G.S. 1963, The Scheduled Tribes, Bombay, Popular Publication.

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6. Haimendorf, Christoph, Von, 1932, Tribes of India, New Delhi. Oxford University Press.
7. Hasnin, M., 1983, Tribes in India, New Delhi, Harnam Publication.
8. 3. Sharma, K.L., 2001, Reconceptualizing Caste, Class and Tribe, Jaipur: Rawat Publications
9. Singh, K.S., (ed) 1972, Tribal Situation in India, Shimla, Indian Institution of Advanced Study.
10. Singh, K.S., 1982, Tribal Movement in India, New Delhi, Manohar.
11. Singh, K.S., 1998, People of India, Delhi, Oxford University Press.
12. Vidyarthi, L.F., 1974, Tribal Ethnography in India: Bombay, A Survey of Research in Sociology & Social Anthropology, Vol III, ICSSR, Popular Prakashan.
13. Das Gupta Prosenjit (2007) After Elwin: Encounters with Tribal Life, New Delhi, Orient BlackSwan
14. Uberoi Patricia & Others (2010) Anthropology in the East New Delhi, Orient BlackSwan.

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MASO104C: Sociology of Development

Course Objectives

- To introduce various theoretical perspectives that has shaped the concept of development.
- To familiarize the contemporary socio-economic framework of development in India.
- To understand the process of planning and social transformation.

Course Outcomes

- This paper will enable students to understand the politics of development and underdevelopment
- To understand how development can be quantified, theorized and explained globally.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Understanding Development:

Meaning and Dimensions of Development: Economic Growth, Human Development, Political Development, Social Development, Sustainable Development; Difference between Modernization, Development and Change, Development Indices.

Critical Perspectives on Development: Ecological, Liberal, Marxian.

Theories of Development and Underdevelopment: Modernization Theories, Centre-periphery, World-systems, Unequal Exchange, Development as Freedom.

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

Narrating Development:

Paths of Development: Capitalist, Socialist, Mixed Economy, Gandhian.

Gender and Development, Culture and Development, Politics and Development.

Issues of displacement, Development and Upsurge of Ethnicity.

Unit III:

(30 hours)

Evaluating Development:

Development, Planning and Social Transformation.

Planning: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation, Five-Year Plans, Social Consequences of Economic Reforms.

Processes of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization and Development.

Civil Society and Development, Development and Social Auditing.

Suggested readings:

1. Andrew, W. 1984. Introduction to the Sociology of Development. New Jersey: Humanities Press International.

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2. Bardhan, P. 1984. The Political Economy of Development in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Baviskar, A. 1995. In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflicts over Development in the Narmada Valley, Delhi: Oxford University Press (selected chapters).
4. Deshpande, S. 1997. 'From Development to Adjustment: Economic Ideologies, the Middle Class and 50 Years of Independence', in Review of Development and Change, 11(2): 294-318.
5. Dreze, J. and Sen, A. 1995. India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
6. Escobar, A. 1995. Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
7. Ferguson, J. 1994. The Anti-Politics Machine: "Development", Depoliticization and Bureaucratic Power in Lesotho. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
8. Gupta, A. 1998. Postcolonial Developments: Agriculture in the Making of Modern India. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
9. India: Social development report, 2010, The Land Question and the Marginalised, Council for social development
10. Kabeer, N. 1994. Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought. London: Verso.
11. Ludden, D. 1992. 'India's Development Regime' in N. Dirks (ed.): Colonialism and Culture, Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
12. McMichael, P. 1996. Development and Social Change: A Global Perspective. Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.
13. Pieterse, J.N. 2001. Development Theory: Deconstructions/ Reconstructions. New Delhi: Vistaar Publications.
14. Pieterse, J.N. 2010, Development theory, New Delhi, Sage.
15. Sen, A. 2000. Development as Freedom. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
16. Singh S.B. 2010, sociology of Development, Jaipur, Rawat.

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MASO 201: Development of Sociological Thought – I

Course Objectives

- Introduce key modern and contemporary sociological thinkers and their ideas.
- Explore advanced concepts in social theory, including power, knowledge, and structuration.
- Develop critical understanding of sociological methodology and reflexivity.

Course Outcomes

- Explain major contributions of Habermas, Foucault, Giddens, and Bourdieu.
- Analyze complex sociological concepts such as communicative action, habitus, and discourse.
- Critically engage with modern sociological texts and their relevance to contemporary society.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

The Path Finders:

Auguste Comte - From Social Physics to Sociology, Hierarchy of Sciences, Law of Human Progress.

Emile Durkheim - Social Facts, The Division of Labour and Forms of Solidarity. Religions and Society.

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

The Path Breakers:

class, dialectical and
Karl Marx - Class and Conflict, Historical Materialism, Surplus Value.

Max Weber - Social Action and its typology, Methodology of the Social Sciences, Bureaucracy and Authority.

Unit III:

(30 hours)

The Ideas Speak:

Karl Marx - Communist Manifesto.

Emile Durkheim-Suicide.

Max Weber - The Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism.

Suggested Readings:

1. Aron Raymond (1970) 'Main Currents in Sociological Thought (2 Vols), New York, Anchor Books:

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2. Coser Lewis A (1971) Masters of Sociological Thought, New York, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich
3. Durkheim Emile (1951) Suicide: A study in Sociology, New York, The Free Press.
4. Mc Lellaan David (Ed) (1983) Marx The First 100 Years, Oxford, Fontana Originals
5. Nisbet Robert A (1966) 'The Sociological Tradition', New York, Basic Books.
6. Turner J.H., Beghley, power C.H. (1995) The Emergence of Sociological Theory. Belmont, Wadsworth Publishing Company
7. Weber Max (1958) The Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism, New York, Charles Scribner's Sons.
8. Zeitlin Irving (1997), Ideology and the Development of Sociological Theory. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice Hall
9. एमिल दुर्खीम, 2008, आत्महत्या, दिल्ली, ग्रन्थशिल्पी
10. मैक्स वेबर, 2008 प्रोटेस्टैंट आचारशास्त्र और पूंजीवादी चेतना, दिल्ली, ग्रन्थशिल्पी
11. कार्ल मार्क्स, फ्रेडरिक एंगेल्स, 1986, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का घोषणा पत्र, मास्को
12. मुजतबा हसन (2010), समाजशास्त्रीय विचार, नयी दिल्ली, आरियण्ट ब्लैक स्वान

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MASO 202: Sociological Theory – I

Course Objectives

- Introduce the nature, types, and structure of sociological theory.
- Familiarize students with major theoretical traditions like Functionalism and Conflict Theory.
- Develop analytical skills to connect theory with social phenomena.

Course Outcomes

- Understand key concepts and typologies in sociological theory.
- Understand classical and contemporary functionalist and conflict theories.
- Critically analyze social issues through theoretical frameworks.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Understanding Sociological theory:

The meaning of Sociological theory, The building blocks of Sociological Theory, The Nature and Typologies of Sociological Theory, Interface between model, paradigm and theory.

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

The Theories of Functionalism:

Functionalism in anthropological tradition (A.R. Radcliff Brown, Bronislaw Malinowski), Functionalism, in sociological tradition (Robert Merton, Talcott Parsons). From Early Functionalism to Neo-functionalism: Indicators of changes. [Jeffery Alexander]

Unit III:

(30 hours)

The Theories of Conflict:

Conflict theory in formative phase of Sociology (Karl Marx, Max Weber) Neo-Weberian Conflict theory (Randal Collins) Neo-Marxian Conflict Theory (Erik Olin Wright), Conflict theory and Gender construction.

Suggested Readings:

1. Adams B.N., Sydre R.A. (2002) Sociological Theory, New Delhi, Vistaar.
2. Collins Randall (1985) Three sociological Traditions, New York, OUP
3. Lemert Charles (Ed) (2004) Social Theory: The Multicultural & Classic Reading, Jaipur, Rawat
4. Rex John (1973) Discovering Sociology, London, RKP
5. Timasheff N.S. (1967) Sociological Theory Its Nature & Growth, New York, Random House
6. Turner J.H. (1987) The Structure of Sociological Theory, Jaipur, Rawat
7. Zeitlin J.M. (1973) Rethinking Sociology, New York, Appleton Century Crofts
8. सिंधी एन.के. 1998 समाजशास्त्रीय सिद्धान्त, जयपुर, रावत

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MASO203: Indian Society – II

Course Objectives

- Explore key theoretical perspectives to understand Indian society.
- Examine the role of law and education in social transformation.
- Analyze major social problems and challenges in contemporary India.

Course Outcomes

- Understand and explain diverse theoretical approaches to Indian society.
- Understand the role of institutions like law and education in shaping social change.
- Critically assess contemporary social issues affecting various communities in India.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Theoretical Perspective to Understand Indian Society:

Philosophical - Theoretic Perspective: D.P. Mukherjee

Culturological Perspective: M.N. Srinivas

Dialectical - Historical Perspective: A.R. Desai

Civilizational Perspective: N.K. Bose

Subaltern Perspective: David Hardiman

Structure - Theoretic Perspective: G.S. Ghurye

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

Law, Education and Indian Society:

Law as an agent of social change, Judicial activism and Democratization of social relations, Human Rights and Law.

Unit III:

(30 hours)

Problems & Challenges Before Indian Society:

Atrocities on Schedules Castes. Schedules Tribes, women, children and other marginal categories, communalization and issues of minority rights, Poverty, Unemployment, corruption, Terrorism, security.

Suggested Readings:

1. Beteille Andre (Ed) (1983) Equality and Inequality, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
2. Chaudhuri Maitrayee (Ed) (2004) Feminism in India, New Delhi, Kali for Women
3. Das Veena (Ed) (1992) Mittors of Violence, New Delhi, Oxford University Press
4. Galanter Marc (1992) Law and Society in Modern India, New Delhi, Oxford University Press
5. Ghosh S.C. (2007) History of Education in India, Jaipur, Rawat

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6. Gupta Dipankar (Ed) (2004) Caste in Question, New Delhi, Sage
7. पूरन चन्द्र जोशी, 2000, स्वपन और यथार्थ: आजादी की आधी सदी, नई दिल्ली, राजकमल
8. Mani Braj Ranjan (2007) Debrahmanising History, New Delhi, Manohar
9. Nirmal C.J. (2002) Human Rights in India, New Delhi, Oxford University Press
10. Nussbaum Martha C (2007) The Clash Within, New Delhi, Permanent Black
11. Singh Yogendra (2000) Culture Change in India, Jaipur, Rawat
12. Vanik Achin (1997) Communalism Contested, New Delhi, Vistaar
13. Omvedt Gail (2011) Understanding Caste, New Delhi, Orient BlackSwan

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MASO204 A: Criminology

Course Objectives

- Introduce key concepts, types, and dimensions of crime and criminality.
- Understand theoretical approaches to criminal behavior.
- Examine societal and institutional responses to crime and criminal justice.

Course Outcomes

- Understand various forms of crime and socio-economic profiles of criminals.
- Analyze criminal behavior using classical, psychological, and sociological theories.
- Evaluate the criminal justice system, punishment, prison reforms, and the role of institutions in crime prevention.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Understanding Criminology:

Meaning, Nature, subject-matter of Criminology, the Conceptual Complexities of Crime, Types of Crime and Criminals, Women and Crime, White Collar Criminality, Organized Crime, Crime as Profession, Socio-Economic Profiles of Criminal in India, Crime and Delinquency,

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

Theorizing Criminal Behaviour:

Classical and Positive Theories (Cesare Beccaria, Jeremy Bentham, Lombroso, Garofalo)

Physiological, Psychiatric and Psychological Theories (E.A. Hooton, Charles Goring, William Healy, Sigmund Freud)

Sociological Theories (Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, R.K. Merton, Albert Cohen, Cloward Ohlin, Sutherland) Labeling theory

Unit III:

(30 hours)

Societal Response to Crime:

Punishment- Meaning, Types, Theories, Prison system, Crime and Technology, Prison Reforms in India, Probation and Parole, Role of Police in Crime Prevention, Criminals and Issues of Human Rights, Crime, Polity, Economy and Bureaucracy,

Suggested Readings:

1. Ahuja, Ram (2009) Criminology, Jaipur, Rawat
2. Barlow H.D. (1987) Introduction to Criminology, Boston, Little Brown
3. Gill S.S. (1998) The Pathology of Corruption, New Delhi, Harper Collins
4. Sutherland EH, Cressey DR (1968), Principles of Criminology, Bombay, Times of India Press.

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MASO204 B: Industrial Sociology

Course Objectives

- Introduce the concepts and scope of Industrial Sociology.
- Explore the social structure and dynamics within industrial settings.
- Understand the impact of industrialization and globalization on society.

Course Outcomes

- Understand key sociological perspectives on industrialization and labor.
- Analyze industrial structures, labor relations, and worker dynamics.
- Evaluate the effects of globalization, technology, and industrial change on society.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Understanding Industrial Sociology:

Meaning, Nature, Scope and Subject matter of Industrial Sociology, Industrialization, Industrialism and Industrial Society, Ideas of Karl Marx, Max Weber and Emile Durkheim on Complex division of labour and Industrial Capitalism,

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

The Social Structure of Industry:

Industry as formal organization, Industry and Bureaucracy, Class Structure in Industrial Setting, Working Conditions in Industry, Trade Union and its roles, Workers participation in Management, Incentives, Innovation, Bargaining and Motivations in Industry, Unrest among Workers and Management - Workers relations.

Unit III:

(30 hours)

Industry, Society and Globalization:

Models of Industrial Growth, Corporation of Industries and its Impact on Socio-Culture Life, Industrial Class Structures, Working Class Movement, Roles of International Organizations in Industrial Development, Technological Advancement and Industrial Unrest, Feminization of Labour, Industrial Development and Global Environment, Information Technology, Industrial Complexities and Globalization, From Industrial Society to Post-Industrial Society.

Suggested Readings:

1. Schneider E. V. (1957), Industrial Sociology, New York, McGraw Hill.
2. Seth N.R., Patel F.J. (), Industrial Sociology in India, Jaipur, Rawat Publications.
3. Gisbert P. (1972) Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Bombay, Tata McGraw Hill.
4. Hyman R. (1975), Industrial Relations: A Marxist introduction, London, MacMillan
5. Seth N.R., (1982), Social Framework of an Indian factory, Delhi, Hindustan Publishing Co.

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MASO 204C: Environments and Society

Course Objectives

- Introduce the field of Environmental Sociology and its theoretical foundations.
- Examine key environmental issues and their social dimensions.
- Understand environmental discourses, movements, and the role of society and technology.

Course Outcomes

- Understand classical and contemporary sociological approaches to the environment.
- Analyze major environmental problems and their social impacts.
- Evaluate environmental movements and debates on sustainability and development.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Understanding Environment and Society:

Environmental Sociology: Meaning, Nature and Scope.

Classical Theory and the Environment: Marx, Durkheim and Weber.

Contemporary Theoretical approaches and the environment: Ulrich Beck, Phillip Sutton, John Urry.

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

Environmental issues:

Pollution (Land, Water, Air), Deforestation, Desertification, Water depletion, Global Warming and Climate Change.

Issues related to development, displacement and rehabilitation.

Unit III:

(30 hours)

Environmental Discourse:

Environmentalism: Meaning and its evolution, North-South Debate. Sustainable Development.

Environmental Movements: Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Ganga Bachao Abhiyan, Forest Rights.

Environment, Technology and Society.

Suggested Readings:

1. Baviskar, Amita (1995), In the Valley of the River: Tribal Conflict over Development in the Narmada Valley, Oxford University Press: Delhi.
2. Bell, Michael Mayerfeld, (2004), An Invitation to Environmental Sociology, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

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3. Biswal, Tapan (ed) (2006), Human Rights, Gender and Environment, Viva Books: Delhi.
4. Gadgil, M. and R. Guha (1995), Ecology and Equity: Use and Abuse of Nature, Middlesex, UK: Penguin Books.
5. Goldblatt, D. (1996), Social Theory and Environment, Polity Press. U.K.
6. Guha, R. (1989), The Unquiet Woods: Ecological Change and Peasant Resistance in Himalayas, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
7. Guha, R. (2000), Environmentalism: A Global History, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
8. Guha, R. and J. Martinez, Alier (1997), Varieties of Environmentalism: Essays North and South, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
9. Hannigan, John (2005), Environmental Sociology, London and New York: Routledge.
10. Omvedt, G. (1984), 'Ecology and Social Movements', Economic and Political Weekly XIX (44): 1865-67.
11. Plumwood, Val (1992), Gender and Ecology: Feminism and Making of Nature, London: Routledge.
12. Schnaiberg, Allan (1980), 17:e Environment: From Surplus to Scarcity, Oxford University Press, New York.

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MASO 301: Development of Sociological Thought - II

Course Objectives

- Introduce key modern and contemporary sociological thinkers and their ideas.
- Explore advanced concepts in social theory, including power, knowledge, and structuration.
- Develop critical understanding of sociological methodology and reflexivity.

Course Outcomes

- Understand major contributions of Habermas, Foucault, Giddens, and Bourdieu.
- Analyze complex sociological concepts such as communicative action, habitus, and discourse.
- Critically engage with modern sociological texts and their relevance to contemporary society.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

The Path Finders:

Jurgen Habermas: Communicative Action, Legitimation Crises, Law and Democratic State.

Michel Foucault: Archaeology of knowledge, Knowledge & Power, Social Discourse.

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

The Path Breakers:

Anthony Giddens: Structuration, Late Modernity, Class Structure.

Pierre Bourdieu: Habitus and Field, Education, Reflexive Sociology.

Unit III:

(30 hours)

The Ideas Speak:

Pierre Bourdieu (1984): Homo Academicus

Anthony Giddens (1976): New Rules of Sociological Method

Jurgen Habermas (1976): Legitimation Crises

Suggested Readings:

1. एंथनी गिडिन्स, 2008, समाजशास्त्रीय पद्धतियों के नये नियम, दिल्ली ग्रन्थ शिल्पी
2. Bourdieu Pierre, (1988), 'Homo Academicus', Stanford, Stanford University Press
3. Davidson Arnold (Ed), (1997), Foucault and His interlocutors, Chicago University of Chicago Press

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4. Drefus, Hubert L and Lee Quinby (Eds), (1983), Michel Foucault: Beyond Structuralism and Hermeneutics, Chicago, University of Chicago Press
5. Giddens Anthony, (1976), New Rules of Sociological Method, London Hutchinson
6. Habermas Jurgen, (1976), Legitimation Crisis, London, Heinemano.
7. Held David and Thompson J.B. (1989), Social Theory of Moderu Societies Anthony Giddens and his Critics, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press
8. Outhwaite, Williaan (1994), Habermas A Critical Introduction, California Standford University Press
9. Ritzer George (Ed), (2003), The Blackwell Companion to Major Contemporary Social Theorists, Oxford Blackwell Publishing
10. Shuster Man, R (Ed) (1999), Bourdieu - A Critical Reader, Oxford, Blackwell

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MASO 302: Development of Indian Sociological Thought -I

Course Objectives

- Introduce foundational Indian sociologists and their contributions.
- Understand key themes like caste, class, nationalism, and social change in India.
- Explore seminal sociological studies on Indian society and culture.

Course Outcomes

- Understand the major theories and perspectives of Indian sociological thinkers.
- Analyze social structures and processes such as caste, class, and modernization in India.
- Critically evaluate classic sociological works on Indian society.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

The Path Finders:

G.S. Ghurye: Caste and Class in India, The Scheduled Tribes.

Radhakamal Mukherjee: Regional Sociology, The Social Structure of Values.

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

The Path Breakers:

A.R. Desai: Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Peasant Struggles in India; Yogendra Singh: Modernization of Indian Tradition, Social Stratification and Change in India.

Unit III:

(30 hours)

The Ideas Speak:

M.N. Srinivas: Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India.

S.C. Dube: India's Changing Village.

Beteille, Andre: Caste, Class and Power.

Suggested Readings:

1. Beteille, Andre, 1966, Caste, Class and Power, Delhi, Oxford university Press.
2. Desai, A.R. (1966), Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
3. Desai, A.R. (1979), Peasant Struggles in India, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Dube, S.C. (1958), India's Changing Village, London, Routledge & Kegan Paul.
5. Dube, S.C. (1990), Indian Society, New Delhi, National Book Trust.
6. Ghurye G.S., (1957) Caste & Class in India, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

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7. Ghurye G.S. (1963), Scheduled Tribe Bombay: Popular Publication.
8. Joshi, P.C. (2000), Remembering M.N. Srinivas' Sociological Bulletin, Vol.49. No.6
9. Kapadia, K.M. (Ed) (1954), Prof. Ghurye Felicitation Volume, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
10. Mukherjee, Radhakamal, (1926), Regional Sociology.
11. Mukherjee, Radhakamal, (1949), The Social Structure of Values.
12. Mukherjee, Radhakamal, (1989), "Radhakamal Mukherjee: A Note, Sociological Bulletin, Vol. 38 No.2, Sept. PP261-266
13. Nagla, B.K.. (2006), Indian Sociological Thought, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
14. Oommen, T.K. & P.N. Mukherjee (1986), Indian Sociology: Reflections and Introspection, Mumbai: Popular Prakashan
15. Pramarrick, S.K. (1994), Sociology of G.S. Ghurye, Jaipur, Rawat Publications.
16. Saxena, R.N. (1968), 'Obituary: Radhakamal Mukherjee: Sociological Bulletin, Vol. XVII, No.2, September.
17. Singh, Yogendra (1978), Social Stratification and Social Change in India, Delhi: Manohar
18. Singh, Yogendra (1936), Modernization of Indian Tradition, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
19. Singh, Yogendra (1986), Indian Sociology Current Sociology, Vol. 34, No. 2
20. Srinivas, M.N. (1952), Religion and Society Among the Coorgs of South India, Oxford', Oxford University Press.
21. Srinivas, M.N. (1966), Social Change in modern India, Bombay: Allied Publishers.
22. Upadhya, Carol (2002), "The Hindu Nationalist Sociology of G.S. Ghurye" Sociological Bulletin, Vol. 51, No. 1, 28-57 March.
23. Venugopal, (1980), "G.S. Ghurye's Ideology of Normative Hinduism: An Appraisal" Contributions to Indian Sociology, Vol. 20, No. 2, 305-14.
24. Venugopal, C.N. (1980), G.S. Ghurye and Radhakamal Mukherjee; A Comparative Sociological, Appraisal of their Sebeeted Contributions unpublished Ph.D Dissertation JNU, New Delhi.

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MASO 303: Family, Marriage and Kinship

Course Objectives

- Introduce the concepts and forms of family, marriage, and kinship.
- Examine social functions, changes, and challenges in family and marriage.
- Explore kinship systems and their social significance.

Course Outcomes

- Understand various types and theories related to family, marriage, and kinship.
- Analyze the impact of social change and globalization on family and marriage.
- Understand kinship terminology, structures, and cultural variations.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Understanding Family:

Meaning, Nature Forms and Types, Theories of Origin of Family, Developmental Cycles of the Family, Family in Agrarian, Industrial and Post- Industrial Societies, Functions and Dysfunctions of Family, Changing Dimensions in Family,

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

Understanding Marriage:

Meaning, Nature Forms and Types, Theory of origin of Marriage, Rules of Marriage, Changing Dimensions in Marriage, Domestic Violence and Marriage, Impact of Legislations on Marriage, Preference in Marriage, Structural Challenges before Marriage,

Unit III:

(30 hours)

Understanding Kinship:

Meaning, Nature and Types: Lineage, Clan, Phratry, Moiety, Kingroup, Kindred, Incest, Descent, Inheritance, Succession.

Plurality in Kinship System, Kinship Terminology: Decent, Patrilineal, Matrilineal, Double and Cognatic Decent Complimentary, Filiation, Decent Groups, Corporate Groups and Local Groups.

Kinship Categories, Kinship Usages, Approaches to the Study of Kinship System.

Suggested Readings:

1. Dube, Leela (1997) Women and Kinship: Comparative Perspective on Gender In South and South East Asia, New Delhi, Sage Publications.

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2. Fox Robia (1967) Kinship and Marriage: An Anthropological Perspective. Harmondsworth. Penguin.
3. Goody, Jack (ed) (1958). The Developmental Cycle in domestic Group Cambridge University Press.
4. Graburn, N.(ed) (1971) Readings in Kinship and Social Structure, New York: Harper and Row
5. Keesing R.M. (1975) Kin Groups and Social Structure, New York: Winston
6. Madan, T.N. (1965) Family and Kinship: A Study of the Pandits of Rural Kashmir Bombay: Asia Publishing House
7. Oberoi, Patricia. (1993) Family, Kinship and Marriage in India, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
8. Redcliffe Brown (1952) Structure and Function in Primitive Society, London: Cohen and West, Reprinted.
9. Shah, A.M.(1998) The Family in India: Critical Essays, New Delhi: Orient Longman.

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MASO 304: Political Sociology

Course Objectives

- Introduce key concepts and scope of political sociology.
- Explore classical and contemporary approaches to power and politics.
- Analyze political processes and challenges in modern society.

Course Outcomes

- Understand foundational political sociology concepts like power, authority, and political culture.
- Understand theories of elite power and political participation.
- Critically assess political challenges such as communalism, casteism, and governance crises.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Introduction to Political Sociology:

Nature and Scope of Political Sociology

Basic Concept: Power, Authority, Legitimacy, Political Culture, Political Socialization, Political Participation.

Interrelationship between Political System and Contemporary Society.

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

Approaches to Political Sociology:

Max Weber: Class, Status and Party

Vilfredo Pareto: Theory of Circulation of Elites

C Wright Mills: Power Elite.

Unit III:

(30 hours)

Unit III: Dimensions of Politics and Challenges to the Political System (30 hours)

Political Parties, Pressure and Interest Group

Crisis of Governance, Voting Behaviour

Communalism, Casteism, Regionalism, Ethnicity

Suggested Readings:

1. Ashraf, Ali and Sharma, L.N. (1983), Political Sociology, A New Grammar of Politics, University Press, Hyderabad: Orient Longman.
2. Biswas, Dipti Kumar (1989), Political Sociology. Firma KLM Private, Calcutta.

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3. Biswas, Dipti Kumar, (1989), Political Sociology, Firma KLM Private. Calcutta.
4. Bottommore, T., (1979), Political Sociology, Bombay: B.I. Publication.
5. Gerth H.H. & Mills CW, (1946), from Max Weber: Essay in Sociology, Oxford University Press.
6. Horowik, Irvin L. (1972), Fundamentals of Political Sociology, New York, Harper and Row.
7. Kothari, R. 1973 (ed.) Caste in Indian Politics, New Delhi: Orient Longman
8. Kothari, R. 1979, Politics in India, Orient Longman Ltd.
9. Kumar Anand, (2004), Political, Sociology in India: Contemporary Trends, Orient Longman.
10. Kumar Anand, (2014), Political Sociology in India, Voi. VIII, Delhi, Sage Publications.
11. Michels, Robert, 1949, Political Parties, Gleneko Free Press.
12. Mills, C. Wright (1956), The Power Elite, New York: Oxford University Press.
13. Pareto, Vilfredo (1963), Mind and Society: Treatise on General Sociology, New York.
14. Weber Max, (1947), The Theory of Social & Economic Organization, (translated by Henderson & Parsons), New York, Oxford University Press.

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MASO 305 A: Gender and Society

Course Objectives

- To introduce the basic concepts of gender and gender inequality.
- To analyze the gendered nature of major social institutions.
- This course focused on social construction of gender, feminist thought and basic concepts of gender in sociological perspective.

Course Outcomes

- This paper provides knowledge about gender discrimination, gender equality and rights of the individual. Understand the relevance of gender study in sociological perspective.
- To explore the Feminist approaches in the Indian context. It will sensitize the students about the Gender construction in Indian Institutions.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Defining Sex, Gender and sexuality:

Cultural acquisition of Gender as learned behavior;

Looking at Gender and sexuality historically;

Theorising Sex, Gender and Sexuality (performance, experience, intersectionality);

Context matters: power, knowledge and Institutions.

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

Gender and Sexuality as Identity:

The invention of Sexuality-based Identities;

Other Genders/ Sexualities;

Coming out and leaving the closet behind;

Transgender and transsexualism in India

Intersexuality;

Sexism, racism and violence

Unit III:

(30 hours)

Masculinities and sexuality:

Gender as a relationship between Men, women and other gender,

Masculinities and power;

Masculinities and feminism;

Heterosexuality, homosexuality and masculinity;

Homophobia and violence

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MASO 305B: Sociology of Social Movements

Course Objectives

- Introduce the concept, types, and characteristics of social movements.
- Explore major theories explaining the emergence and dynamics of social movements.
- Examine key social movements in India, both historical and contemporary.

Course Outcomes

- Understand different forms and sociological perspectives on social movements.
- Analyze social movements through various theoretical frameworks.
- Evaluate the role and impact of social movements in India's social and political landscape.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Conceptual Dimensions:

Meaning, Nature and Characteristics of Social Movement; Forms and Types of Social Movements: Social movement as Sociological Perspective, Economy, Polity and Social Movement.

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

Theorization of Social Movements and Social Change:

Theories of the Emergence of Social Movements: Marxist and Post-Marxist; Weberian and Post-Weberian; Structural-Functional; Psychoanalytical.

Role of Ideologies in Social Movement, Social Psychology of Social Movements Social Movement and Political Processes; Social Movements, Mass Media and Culture.

Unit III:

(30 hours)

Social Movements in India:

Old Social Movements: Peasant Movement: Labour and Trade Union Movement, Tribal Movement; Nationalist Movement.

New Social Movements in India: Subaltern Movement; Women's Movement;

Ecological and Environmental Movement, Ethnic Movements, Civil Society Movement; Movement for Change and Movements Against Change.

Suggested Readings

1. Banks, J. A. 1972: The Sociology of Social Movements (London: Macmillan)
2. Desai, A.R. Ed. 1979: Peasant Struggles in India (Bombay: Oxford University Press)

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3. Dhanagare, D.N., 1933: Pessant Movements in Indian 1920-1950 (Delhi: Oxford University Press)
4. Gore, M.S., 1993: The Social Context of an Ideology: Ambedkar's Political and Social Thoughts (New Delhi: Sage)
5. Oomen, T.K., 1990: Protest and Change: Studies in Social Movements (Delhi: Sage) Sociology 110
6. Oomen, T.K., 1972: (Charisma, Stability and Change: An Analysis of Bhoodan Grandan Movement. (New Delhi: Thomas Press)
7. Rao, M.S.A., 1979: Social Movements and Social Transformation (Delhi: Macmillan)
8. Rao, M.S.A., 1979: Social Movements in India (New Delhi: Manohar)
9. Selliot, Eleanor, 1995: From Untouchable to dalit Essays on the Ambedkar Movement (New Delhi: Manohar)
10. Shali, Ghanshya, 1977: Protest Movements in two Indian States. New Delhi: Ajanta.
11. Shah, Ghanshyam, 2001: Social Movements and the State, Delhi: Sage
12. Shah, Ghanshyam, 2004: Social Movements in India, Delhi: Sage
13. Shah, Nandita, 1992: The Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's movements in India (New Delhi: Kali for Women)
14. Shiva, Vandana, 1991: Ecology and the Politics of Survival (New Delhi: Sage)
15. Singh Rajendra., Social Movements: Old and New, Delhi, Sage
16. Singh, K.S., 1982: Tribal Movements in India (New Delhi: Manohar)

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MASO 305C: Sociology of Ageing

Course Objectives

- Introduce the concept, scope, and key theories of ageing.
- Examine social, economic, and psychological aspects of ageing.
- Explore care mechanisms and policies related to the elderly.

Course Outcomes

- Understand major ageing theories and their sociological implications.
- Analyze challenges faced by the elderly, including gender and intergenerational issues.
- Evaluate the role of family, society, and state in providing care and social security to aged populations.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Sociology of Ageing:

Concept, Nature, Scope.

Theories of Ageing: Exchange, Disengagement, Dependency, Age stratification Theory.

Aspects of Ageing - Demographic, Social, Economic and Psychological, Health.

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

Issues and Challenges of Ageing:

Social Relations and Ageing: Intergenerational Problems of Elderly.

Gender and Ageing: Problems of Elderly Women.

Role of family, Society and State as Care providers.

Unit III:

(30 hours)

Care giving Mechanism and Social Security:

Care giving agencies: Role of State & NGOs.

Emerging need of Institutional Care, Rights of the Aged.

Programmes & Policies for Welfare of the Aged in India.

Suggested Readings

1. Beck, U. (1992). Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity. London: Sage.
2. Biggs, J. and Powell, J.L. (1999). 'Surveillance and Elder Abuse: The Rationalities and Technologies of Community Care', Journal of Contemporary Health.
3. Cousins, M. & Hussain, A. (1984). 'Michel Foucault'. London: Macmillan.

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4. Cumming, E. and Henry, W. (1951). *Growing Old: The process of disengagement*. New York: Basic Books.
5. Davidson, A. (1986). 'Archaeology, Genealogy, Ethics' in Hoy, D (Ed.). *Foucault: a critical reader*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
6. Featherstone, M. and Hepworth, M. (1993). *Images in Ageing* in Bond, J. Coleman, P. and Peace, S. *Ageing in Society*. London: Sage
7. Giddens, A., (2009), *Sociology*, 6th edition Delhi, Polity Press.
8. Joshi, Uma., Pandya, Rameshwari & Maniar, Avni., (Ed.), (2012) *Ageing in 21 Century*, Vol, I & II, New Delhi, Authorspress.
9. Kumar, Vinod (1996) (Ed.) *Aging: Indian Perspective and Global Scenario*, New Delhi, All Indian Institute Medical Science.
10. 10.L. Thara Bhai., (2002). (Ed.), *Aging: Indian Perspective*. New Delhi, Dk print world.
11. Lamb Sarah, *Ageing and Indian Diaspora- Cosmopolitan families in India and abroad*, Orient Black swan, 2012
12. Modi, Ishwar., (2001) (Ed.), *Ageing and Human Development: Global perspective*, New Delhi, Rawat.
13. Phillipson, C. and Biggs, S. (1998). 'Modernity and Identity: themes and perspectives in the study of older adults, *Journal of Aging and Identity*.
14. Powell, J.L. and Biggs, S (2000). 'Managing Old Age: The Disciplinary Web of Power, Surveillance and Normalisation', *Journal of Aging and Identity*.
15. Rao Monica, (2009) (Ed.), *Needs and Care of the Elderly Global Perspectives*, TheIcfai University Press.
16. TyagiRenu, Paltasingh Tattwmasi(2014). (Ed.), *Emerging Issues in Gerontology*. Delhi, Bookwell.

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MASO 401: Sociology in India

Course Objectives

- Trace the origin and evolution of sociology in India, including colonial and post-independence phases.
- Introduce key sociological studies and scholars focused on Indian society.
- Discuss the future directions and challenges of sociology in India.

Course Outcomes

- Understand the development and debates within Indian sociology.
- Analyze major sociological research on Indian villages, tribes, urban centers, and gender.
- Evaluate institutional roles and emerging trends in Indian sociology.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Sociology and Indian Society:

Origin and Development of Sociology: Colonial Phase; Sociological Construction of India's Freedom Struggle; Development of Sociology in Independent India. Debate between Indian Sociology and Sociology in India;

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

Sociological Studies on Indian Society:

Village Studies: Andre Beteille; Urban Studies: MSA Rao; Tribal Studies: K.S. Singh;

Gender Studies: Neera Desai;

Status of Teaching and Research in Indian Sociology: Role and Functions of Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Indian Sociological Society (ISS) and Other Regional Associations.

Unit III:

(30 hours)

Directions of Sociology in India:

Indianization of Sociology; Challenges before Sociology in India; Future of Sociology in India; Sociology in Rajasthan.

Suggested Readings

1. Beteille, Andre: 1965. Caste, Class and Power, Changing Patterns of Stratification in a Tanjore Village, University of California Press, DeSouza, P.R. (ed.) 2000: Contemporary India: Transitions, New Delhi: Sage
2. Dhanagare, D.N. 1993: Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology, Jaipur: Rawat
3. Dube, S.C., 1973: Social Sciences in a Changing Society, Lucknow University Press

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4. Dumont, Louis, 1970: Homo Hierarchus: The Caste System and its Implications, New Delhi: Vikas
5. Karve, Irawati, 1961: Hindu Society: An Interpretation, Poona. Deccan College
6. Marriott, McKim, 1990: India Through Hindu Categories, Delhi: Sage
7. Singer, Milton and Bernard Cohn (eds.), 1968: Structure and Change in Indian Society
8. Singer, Milton, 1972: When A. Great Tradition Modernizes, Delhi: Vikas
9. Singh, Yogendra, 1986: Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging Concerns, Delhi: Vistaar
10. Singh, Yogendra; 2004: Ideology and Theory in Indian Sociology, Jaipur: Rawat
11. Singh, Yogendra: Indian Sociology, Delhi: Vistaar

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MASO 402: Sociological Theory II

Course Objectives

- Introduce key sociological theories on social interaction and solidarity.
- Explore theories related to modernity, post-modernity, and consumer society.
- Examine critical, feminist, and democratic sociological perspectives.

Course Outcomes

- Understand major theories such as ethnomethodology, dramaturgy, and structuration.
- Analyze sociological insights on modernity, risk, and late capitalism.
- Critically engage with theories of democracy, critical theory, and feminism.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Social Interaction, Social Solidarity and Sociological Theories:

Ethnomethodology (Harold Garfinkel); Dramaturgical Theory (Erving Goffman); Rational Choice theory (Michael Hochter); Structuration Theory (Anthony Giddens)

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

Modernity, Post-modernity and Sociological Theories:

The Theory of Consumer Society (Jean Baudrillard); Modernity and the Holocaust (Zygmunt Bauman); The Theory of Risk Society (Ulrich Beck); The Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism (Fredric Jameson)

Unit III:

(30 hours)

Democracy, Criticism, Feminism & Sociological Theories:

The Theory of Democracy (David Held); The Critical Theory (Jurgen Habermas). Critical theory and Modern Culture John Thompson); Psychoanalytic Feminism (Nancy Chodorow)

Suggested Readings

1. Ashe Fidelina and Others (1999) Contemporary Social and Political theory, Buckingham, Open University Press
2. Baudrillard (1998) the Consumer Society, Paris, Gallimard
3. Bauman Z (1997) Post modernity and its Discontent, London, Roudedge
4. Beck. U. (1992) Risk society: Towards a New Modernity London, SAGE
5. Chodorow, N. (1978) The Reproduction of Mothering; Berkley, University of California Press
6. Drew Paul and Wooten Anthony (1988) Erving Goffman: Exploring the Interaction Order, Cambridge, Polity Press
7. Elliott Anthony (Ed) (1999) Contemporary Social Theory, Oxford Blackwell

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8. Garfinkel H (1967) *Studies in Ethnomethodology*, Englewood Cliffs B.J, Prentice Hall
9. Giddens Anthony (1984) *the Constitution of Society*, Cambridge Polity Press
10. Habermas, J. (1990) *The Philosophical Discourse of Modernity* Cambridge, Polity
11. Hechter M (1987) *Principles of Group Solidarity*, Berkley, University of California Press.
12. Held David et.al (2005) *Debating Globalization*, Cambridge, Polity
13. Jameson, F. (1991) *Postmodernism or the cultural Logic of Late Capitalism*, Lonon, Verso
14. Kivisto Peter (2003) *Social Theory*, California, Roxbury
15. Thompson JB (1984) *Studies in the Theory of Ideology* Cambridge, Polity

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MASO 403: Development of Indian Sociological Thought - II

Course Objectives

- Explore contributions of key Indian sociologists to understanding Indian society.
- Examine major sociological concepts such as caste, culture, identity, and social structure.
- Analyze influential sociological works on Indian social movements and ideologies.

Course Outcomes

- Explain the ideas of D.P. Mukerji, M.N. Srinivas, Andre Beteille, and Amartya Sen.
- Analyze themes like Sanskritization, dominant caste, agrarian structures, and identity.
- Critically engage with classic sociological texts on Indian society and social change.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

The Path Finders:

D.P. Mukerji - Diversities, Modern Indian Culture

M.N. Srinivas - Dominant Caste, Sanskritization and Westernization

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

The Path Breakers:

Andre Beteille - Agrarian Social Structure, Society and Politics

Amartya Sen - Women and Men, Making Sense of Identity

Unit III:

(30 hours)

The Ideas Speak:

M.S. Gore - The Social Context of An Ideology

Louis Dumont - Homo Hierarchicus

D.N. Dhanagare - The Peasant Movements in India

Suggested Readings

1. Beteille Andre (1991) Society and Politics in India, New Delhi, Oxford University Press
2. Dhanagare D.N. (1983) The Peasant Movements in India, New Delhi, Oxford University Press
3. Dumont Louis (1988) Homo Hierarchicus, New Delhi, Oxford University Press
4. Gore M.S. (1993) The Social Context of a Ideology, New Delhi, SAGE
5. Madan T.N. (1994) Pathways, Bombay, Oxford University Press
6. Madan T.N. (2011) Sociological Traditions, New Delhi, SAGE

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7. Mukerji D.P. (1956) Diversities, New Delhi, People's Publishing House
8. Sen Amartya (2006) Identity and Violence, London, Allen Lane
9. Sen Amartya: (2005) The Argumentative Indian London, Allen Lane
10. Srinivas M.N: (1987) The Dominant Caste and Other Essays, New Delhi. Oxford University Press

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MASO 404 : Sociology of Globalization

Course Objectives

- Introduce key concepts and dimensions of globalization.
- Explore major sociological theories and perspectives on globalization.
- Analyze the impact of globalization on India and local cultures.

Course Outcomes

- Understand different aspects of globalization: economic, political, and cultural.
- Explain influential theories and views on globalization and global networks.
- Evaluate the consequences of globalization on societies, especially within the Indian context.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Concept & Characteristics of Globalization, Globalization & Localization; Modernization & Globalization, Economic, Political & Cultural Globalization, Views of Roland Robertson, Goran Theobon, Anthony Giddens & Anthony McGrew on Globalization.

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

McLuhan's views on Global Village, Views of Manuel Castells on Global Economy & Network Society, Agencies of Globalization: MNCs, TNCs, IMF, World Bank, Market Economy, Media & NGOs.

Unit III:

(30 hours)

India's Perspective on Globalization: Views of Arjun Appadurai & Yogendra Singh, Globalization and its impact on local, regional and national cultures, Consequences of Globalization.

Suggested Readings:

1. Appadurai, Arjun, 1997, Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization, New Delhi: OUP
2. Castells, Manuel, 1996, The Rise of Network Society, Oxford: Blackwell.
3. Doshi, S.L. 2003, Modernity, Post-Modernity and Neo Sociological Theory, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
4. Giddens, Anthony-1985, The Nation, State and Violence, Berkeley: University of California Press.
5. Giddens, Anthony 1990, The Consequences of Modernity, Stanford: Stanford University Press.
6. McGrew Anthony & P. Lewis (eds.) 1992, Global Politics: New York.
7. Robertson, Roland 1992, Globalization: Social Theory and Global Culture.

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8. Singh, Yogendra 2000, Culture Change in India: Identity and Globalization, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
9. Singh, Yogendra (ed.) 2014, Indian Sociology, Vol.3: Identity, Communication and Culture, OUP

(See Chapter 5 on Globalization and Culture by Kameshwar Choudhary)

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MASO 405A: Urban Sociology

Course Objectives

- Introduce the scope and key concepts of urban sociology and urbanization.
- Explore classical sociological perspectives on urban systems and processes.
- Analyze the growth, challenges, and culture of urban spaces in India.

Course Outcomes

- Understand urbanization processes and types of urban settlements.
- Explain classical sociological theories related to urban life and problems.
- Assess urban development, social dynamics, and issues specific to Indian cities.

Unit- I:

(30 hours)

Understanding Urban Sociology:

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Urban Sociology, Urban Space as Civilizational Principle, Characteristics of Urban Society, Types of Cities, Processes of Urbanization. Rural Urban Continuum, Rural Urban Migration, Models of Urban Growth.

Unit- II:

(30 hours)

Urban World in Classical Sociological Traditions:

Ideas of Marx, Durkheim, Weber & Tonnies on Urban Systems, Conceptual plurality in Urban Sociology: Urbanism, Rurbanism, Urbanity, Sub Urbanization, Over Crowdization, De-Urbanization, Politics and Urban Planning, Problems of Urban Life: Housing, Slums, Poverty, Urban Violence, Environmental Pollution,

Unit III:

(30 hours)

Urban World and Indian Society:

Growth of Urban Spaces in Ancient Medieval and Modern India, Types of Cities, Politics of Urban Growth, Urban Developmental Policy, Urban Culture, Sub Cultures in Urban Space, Crimes in Cities. Decentralization of power in Urban Spaces, Urban Systems in India and Globalization.

Suggested Readings:

1. J.A. Quinn, 1955; Urban Sociology, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi.
2. J.B. Colling word, 1972: Problems of Urban Society, vol. 2, George and Unwin Ltd.
3. P. Bourdieu, 2000, The Weight of the World: Social Suffering in Contemporary Society
Translated Priscilla Pankhurst Ferguson, Stanford: Stanford university Press

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4. Paddison Rönman, 2001 Handbook of Urban Studies, Sage, India
5. Peter Saunders, 1981: Social Theory and Urban
6. Question, Hutchinson
7. R.K.Bhardwaj, 1974: Urban Development in India, National Publishing House
8. T.B. Hansen 2001, Urban Violence in India: Identity, Mumbai and the Post Colonial City, Permanent Black, New Delhi.

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MASO 405B : Sociology of Health and Sanitation

Course Objectives

- Introduce the relationship between health, sanitation, and society.
- Explore sociological perspectives on health and sanitation practices.
- Examine health and sanitation challenges and related policies in India.

Course Outcomes

- Understand social aspects of health, illness, and sanitation.
- Analyze issues related to sanitation, social deprivation, and gender dignity.
- Evaluate health programs, policies, and current challenges in India's sanitation and health sectors.

(30 hours)

Unit- I:

Understanding Sociology of Health and Sanitation:

Meaning: Relationship between Health and Sanitation.

Social aspects of Health. Illness and Well being.

Theoretical Perspectives on Health and Sanitation.

(30 hours)

Unit- II:

Sanitation and Society:

Sociology of Sanitation: Origin and Scope, Culture, Hygiene and Sanitation

Scavenging Castes and Social Deprivation

Sanitation and Dignity of Women

(30 hours)

Unit III:

Health and Sanitation: Issues and Challenges:

Health Programmes and Social Legislations in health care in India, Disparities in health indices.

Health and Development: Current Challenges.

Problems of Health and sanitation in India, Sanitation Policies and Programmes, SWACHI BHARAT Abhiyan

Suggested Readings:

1. Akram, Mohammad. 2015. Sociology of Sanitation. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
2. Albrecht, Gary L. and Fitzpatrick, R. 1994. Quality of life in health care: Advances in medical sociology. Mumbai: Jai press.

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3. Basu S.C. 1991. Hand book of preventive and social medicine 2nd edition, Current Books International, Calcutta.
4. Chatterjee, Meera. 1988. Implementing Health Policy, New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
5. Cockerham, William C, 1997, Medical Sociology New Jersey: Prentice Hall
6. Coe, Rodney M. 1970. Sociology of Medicine, New York: McGraw Hill.
7. Dalal, Ajit, Kay Shubha, 2005. Ed. Social Dimensions of Health, Rawat.
8. Government of India. National Health Policy. 2002. New Delhi: Ministry of health and family Welfare.
9. Gupta, Giri Raj (ed.). 1981. The Social and Cultural Context of Medicine in India, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
10. Jha, Hetukar. 2015. Sanitation in India. Delhi: Gyan Books.
11. Madan, T.N. 1980. Doctors and Society, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
12. Nagla, B K. 2015. Sociology of Sanitation. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
13. Nagla, Madhu. 2013. Gender and Health, Jaipur Rawat Publications
14. Nagla, Madhu. 1988. Medical Sociology Jaipur: Printwell Publishers.
15. Oommen, T.K. 1978. Doctors and Nurses: A Study in Occupational Role Structure, Delhi: Macmillan.
16. Pais, Richard. 2015. Sociology of Sanitation. Delhi: Kaipaz Publications,
17. Park K. 2002. Textbook of Preventive and Social medicine; 20th edition, Banarasidas Bhanot publishers, Jabalapur.
18. Pathak. Bindeshwar. 2015. Sociology of Sanitation. Delhi: Kaipaz Publications.
19. Saxena Ashish. 2015. Sociology, of Sanitation. Delhi: Kaipaz Publications.
20. The World Bank (1996), Improving Women's Health in India, Washington D.C

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MASO 405 C: Dissertation

The dissertation based on field work/secondary sources can be carried out by the student under the supervision of faculty member. The students who have obtained 'B' grade in aggregate up to third semester will be allowed to obtain dissertation. The dissertation will comprise 100 pages. The prescribed colour for the cover page will be Sky blue. Three typed copies will be submitted by the students duly signed by the Head of the Department and Supervisor.

The evaluation of the dissertation will be made on the basis of (I) report from external evaluator and (II) Viva-Voce Examination.

3rd Nov

M. G. Singh

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