Kalyani University

The Post-Graduate CBCS Course in **Sociology**-2021

Semester Based (I--IV)

Outline of Semester wise Course, Credit and Mark Distribution:

	Courses	**Credit**	**Marks**
Sem-III			
CC-10 (KUSOC301):	Social Research Methods & Techniques -2	4	50
CC-11 (KUSOC302):	Perspectives on Population Development	4	50
CC-12 (KUSOC303):	Gender and Sexuality	4	50
CC-13 (KUSOC304):	Sociology of Social Movements	4	50
CC-14 (KUSOC305):	Culture & Symbolic Transformation	4	50
	Total=	**20**	**250**

Sem-IV

Course	Credit	Marks
CC-15 (KUSOC401) Sociology of Environment	4	50
CC-16 (KUSOC402) Science, Technology & Society	4	50
DSE-1 (KUSOC403) Optional Paper	4	50
DSE-2 (KUSOC404) Optional Paper	4	50
CC-17 (KUSOC405) Field Work, Dissertation & Presentation	6	75

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Total= 22   275

Grand Total= 80   1000

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General Description of the Abbreviations Used:

CC= Core Course; DSE= Discipline Specific Elective; GE= Generic Elective (meant for 2nd Sem students of other subjects);

DSE-1 & DSE-2= Optional Papers; CC-17= Practical Paper/ Field based activities.

Students may choose any one of the offered courses from DSE-1 & DSE-2

DSE-1: Sociology of Health & Illness-I; Sociology of Crime & Corrections-I; Society & Industrial Relations-I; Rural Sociology; Sociology of Aging-I

DSE-2: Sociology of Health & Illness-II; Sociology of Crime & Corrections-II; Society & Industrial Relations-II; Urban Sociology; Sociology of Aging-II

<u>**Semester-III**</u>

CC-10 (KUSOC301): Social Research Methods & Techniques -2

1. Social Research, Action Research, Applied Research
2. Techniques and methods of qualitative research: Participant observation/ethnography, interview guide, Case study method, Content analysis, Oral history
3. Methodological dilemmas and issues in qualitative research: (a) Encounters and experiences in field work.

4. Mixed Method: Nature and Types

5. Use of secondary sources; Triangulation

6. Ethical aspects of Social Research

Essential Readings:

- Alasuutari, Pertti; Leonard Bickman and Julia Brannen (Ed). 2009. *The Sage Handbook of Social Research Methods*. Sage Publications: Los Angeles.

- Babbie, E. 2004. *The Practice of Social Research*.Thomson and Wadsworth.

- Baker, T.L. 1990. *Doing Social Research*.McGraw-Hill.

- Bryman, A. 2002. *Social Research Methods*. Oxford University Press: New York.

- Seale, Clive. 2004. *Social Research Methods: A Reader*. Routledge: London.

- Somekh, Bridget and Cathy Lewin (Ed). 2005. *Research Methods in the Social Sciences*. Sage Publications: London.

CC-11 (KUSOC302):   Population & Development

Course Outline:
1. Population situation: Past and future trends in developing countries like India. Demographic Transition Theory.
2. Sources of demographic data and Investigations; Importance of Population Composition
3. Demographic variables: Determinants; Trends & measures of Morbidity, Mortality, Fertility & Migration. Reproductive Health: Concept and rationale of RH approach.
4. Theories of Population-analytical perspective (Foucauldian Critique on Population)
5. Population growth and Economic development in India: Socio-cultural components of population change.
6. Population policies and initiatives in India: Family Planning Programmes after independence.

Essential Readings/References
1. Agrawala, B. R, India's Population Problems, Tata Mc-Graw Hill Publishing Company.
2. Bhende. A., (1996): Principal of Population Studies Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
3. Bhende, A & T. Karithar. 2000. Principles of Population Studies, Himalaya Publication House, Mumbai
4. Bose, Ashish, Patterns of Population Change
5. -------, (1991) Demographic Diversity of India. Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation
6. Ghosh, Biswajit. 2011. 'Population Change and its Consequences: India's concern in the 21st century', Man & Development, 33: 1, March, 2011: 1-18.
7. Bogue, D., (1969): Principles of Demography, John Wiley and Sons, New York.
8. Castles, Stephen. et. al. (eds.). 1998. The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World. London: Macmillan.

9. Chaplin, Susan. E (2011), The Politics of Sanitation in India: Cities, Services and the State, Orient Blackswan Pvt Ltd.

10. Davis, Kingsley. 1951. The Population of India and Pakistan, Princeton, Princeton University Press,

11. Davis, K. and J. Blake. 1956. Social Structure and Fertility: An Analytical Framework. Economic Development and Cultural Change, 4 : 211 — 35.

12. Dyson, Tim (ed), 1989. India's Historical Demography: Studies in Famine. Disease and Society, London, Curzon,.

13. Dyson, Tim et. al. (eds). 2004. Twenty-first Century India: Population, Economy, Human Development, and the Environment. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

14. Filippo, Osella and Katy, Gardner (ed). 2004. Migration, Modernity and Social Transformation in South Asia, Sage.

15. Glass D.V. & Eversley, D.E., Population in History: Essays in Historical Demography, London, Edward Arnold,1965

16. Haq, Ehsanul 2007 Sociology of Population in India, New Delhi :Macmillan.

17. Hassan, M. I. 2005. Population Geography, Jaipur :Rawat.

18. Hollingsworth, T.H. Historical Demography: The Sources of History, Studies in the Uses of Historical Evidence, London, 1969.

19. Jacob S. Siegel and David a. Swanson (2004): The Methodes and Material of Demography, Second Edition, Chapter 1,2,3,7,9,10, Elsevier Science, USA.

20. John Weeks (2005): Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues, Wordsworth Learning, Singapore 9th edition.

21. Kuppuswamy, B. 1975 Population and Society in India, Bombay: Popular.

22. Majumder, P.K. 2013 India's Demography: Changeing Demographic Scenario in India, New Delhi :Rawat.

23. Mandelbaum, David, G. 1974. Human Fertility in India: Social Components and Policy Perspectives. Berkeley: University of California Press.

24. Premi, M. K. et al.1983. An Introduction to Social Demography. New Delhi: Vikas.

25. Premi, M. K. 2011. India's Changing Population Profile, New Delhi: National Book Agency.

26. Sandu, Jasmeet. 1996. Sociology of Fertility, Jaipur :Rawat.

27. Srinivas M N and E .R .Ramaswamy.1977.Culture and Human Fertility. Delhi :OUP.

28. Sharma.A.K.2012.Population and Society. New Delhi :Concept.

29. Sinha, V.C & E. Zacharia. 2009. Elements of Demography, Allied Publishers, Mumbai.

30. Srivastava, O.S (1994). Demography and Population Studies. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House
31. Srinivasan.K. and Michael Ulassoff (Ed.) Population Development Nexus in India: Challenge for the New Mellenium, New Delhi: Tata Mc Graw Hills.
32. Unites Nations, Worlds Population Ageing, 1950-2050
33. www.censusindia.gov.in World Population Prospects 2006. Vol-I and Vol-II, United Nation
34. Registrar General, India (1997): Civil Registration System in India, Office of the registrar General, India, New Delhi.
35. United Nations, (1998): Handbook on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems, Management, Operation and Maintenance, New York.
36. Warren S. Thompson, Population Problems.
37. Weeks, John. (2005): Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues, 9th Edition, Wordsworth Publishing Company, Belmont, California.

CC-12 (KUSOC303): Gender and Sexuality

1. Gender & Sexuality: Socio-biology, Social Construction of Gender Roles

2. Theories of Gender Relations: Liberal, Radical, Socialist, Multi-Cultural and Post-Modernist. Features of Black Feminism.

3. Sexual politics in domestic sphere; Gender, Economy & Work.

4. The idea of post-feminism.

5. Women and Empowerment: Perspectives of Women Empowerment, Strategic approaches to Women Empowerment.

Reading List:

- Agarwal, B (ed). 1998. *Structures of Patriarchy: State, Community and Household in Modernising Asia*, New Delhi.

- Agarwal, B. Humphries, J and Robeyns, I. 2006. *Capabilities, Freedom and Equality – Amartya Sen's Work from a Gender Perspective*, Oxford University Press.

- Basu, Amrita. 1995. *The Challenge of Local Feminism: Women's Movement in a GlobalPerspective*, New Delhi, Kali for Women.

- Carr, Marilyn and Chen, Martha and Jhabwala, Renana. 1996. *Speaking out: Women's Economic Empowerment in South Asia*. New Delhi, Vistaar.

- Devi, K. Uma (Ed.) 2005. *Violence Against Women: Human Rights Perspective*, Eastern Book Corporation.
- Elias Olukorede & A. Bhowmick (ed.) 2020 *Ingredients of Sociology: Themes & Paradigms*, Serial Publications, New Delhi.
- Gandhi, Navdita & Nandita Shah. 1991. *The Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India*, New Delhi, kali for Women.
- Haralambos & Holborn. 2014 *Sociology: Themes & Perspectives*, Harper& Collins.
- Kumari, R. Letha. 2006. *Women in Politics: Participation and Governance*, Eastern Book Corporation.
- Mala Khullar (ed.). 2005. *Writing the Women's Movements: A Reader*. Zubaan.
- Manisha Priyam, K. Menon and M. Banerjee. 2009. *Human Rights, Gender and the Environment*, Pearson.
- Mary Holmes. 2009. *Gender and Everyday Life.* Routledge.
- Mazumdar, Vina (ed). 1979. *Symbiosis of Power: Studies on the Political Status of Women in India*, New Delhi, Allied Publishers.
- McDowell, Linda & Pringle, Rosemary. 1992. *Defining Gender: Social Institutions and Gender Divisions,* Cambridge, Polity Press.
- Menon, Nivedita (ed). 1999. *Gender and Politics in India,* OUP.
- Millet, Kate. 1971. *Sexual Politics*, London, Hart-Davis.
- Nivedita Menon (ed). 2007. *Sexualities.* Kali for Women.
- Sen Ilina. 1990. *A Space within the Struggle: Women's Participation in People's Movement*, New Delhi, Kali for Women.
- Sen, Amartya &Drèze, Jean. 1995. *India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity* (Chapter 7: Gender Inequality and Women's Agency), OUP.
- Sharma N. Sharma and Singh, Seema. 1993. *Women and Work- Changing Scenario in India*, New Delhi, B.R. Publishing.
- Stewart, Mary White. 2002. *Ordinary Violence: Everyday Assaults Against Women*, Bergin and Garvey.

Kalpagam, U (2011), Gender and Development in India: Current Issues, Rawat Publications.

CC-13(KUSOC304): Sociology of Social Movements

Objectives

The objective is to sensitize students to the variety and dynamics of social movements and their role in social transformation. The course will hopefully enable the students to look at social movements in a sociological perspective.

Course Outline

1. Social movements: Definition and Types; Approaches to the study of Social Movements
2. Theories of social movements: Marxist, Weberian, Structural-functional perspectives
3. Traditional social movements in India: peasant movement; labour and trade union movement; tribal movement.
4. New social movements in India: Dalit movement; Women's movement; Ecological and Environmental movement.
5. Social movement and the role of civil society

Essential readings:

Banks, J.A. 1972 : The Sociology of Social Movements (London : Macmillan)

Bagguley, P. (1992). Social change, the middle class and the emergence of "new social movements": A critical analysis. The Sociological Review 40.1: 26-48 3.

Buechler, S. (1995). New Social Movement Theories, The Sociological Quarterly, Vol. 36 no. 3, pp. 441-464

Desai, A.R. (ed.) (1986) Agrarian Struggle in India after Independence. Delhi: Oxford University Press

Desai, A.R. Ed. 1979: Peasant Struggles in India (Bombay : Oxford University Press)

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

Gore, M.S., 1993: The Social Context of an Ideology : Ambedkar's Political and Social Thoughts (New Delhi : Sage)

Oomen, T.K., 1990 : Protest and Change : Studies in Social Movements (Delhi ; Sage

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

Rao, M.S.A., 1979 : Social Movements and Social Transformation (Delhi : Macmillan)

Singh, K.S., 1982 : Tribal Movements in India (New Delhi : Manohar)

Singh, R. (2006). Social Movements: Old and New. New Delhi: Sage

Singha, R. K. (2004). Peasant Movements in Post Colonial India. New Delhi: Sage.

Selliot, Eleanor, 1995: From Untouchable to Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement (New Delhi: Manohar)

References

Gouldner, A.W., 1950 ed. : Studies in Leadership (New York : Harper and Brothers)

Oommen, T.K., 1972: (Charisma, Stability and Change: An Analysis of Bhoodan Grandan Movement. (New Delhi: Thomas Press)

Omvedt, G. (1993). Reinventing Revolution: New Social Movements and the Social Tradition in India. London: Sharpe.

Oommen, T.K (ed.). (2009). Social Movements: Issues in Identity. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Shah, Ghanshya, 1977: Protest Movements in two Indian States. New Delhi: Ajanta.

Shah, Ghanshyam, 1990: Social Movements in India; a review of the literature (Delhi: Sage)

Shah, Nandita, 1992: The Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary women's movements in India (New Delhi: Kali for Women)

Sharma, S. (1985). Social Movements and Social Change. New Delhi: Vikas Publication.

Shiva, Vandana, 1991: Ecology and the Politics of Survival (New Delhi: Sage)

Wallerstein, I. (1990). Antisystemic Movements: History and Dilemmas in Transforming the Revolution: Social Movements and the World System, Samir Amin, Giovanni Arrighi, Andre Gunder Frank and Immanuel Wallerstein. New York: Monthly Review Press.

Pedagogy: Audio-visual methods should be used. Illustrations should be drawn from the state/region. Newspaper reports and features as well as television features should be used by way of illustration.

CC-14 (KUSOC305): Culture and Symbolic Transformation

1. Conceptualizing Culture : Signs and Symbols; Rituals, Beliefs and Practices

2. Evolution of the Concept of Culture: Anthropological approach, Approach of Critical theory, Approach of Cultural Studies (Birmingham School)

3. Culture change: Processes and theories

4. Culture and Politics: Cultural Identity and Mobilization

5. Folk Culture, Popular Culture, Consumer Culture

6. Culture and Environment: Nature-culture debate

References:

Wagoner, B.(ed.) 2010. Symbol Transformation: The Mind in Movement through the Culture, Routledge
Geertz, C. 1973. Interpreting Cultures, New York: Basic Books
Knight, C. 2010. The Origin of Symbolic Culture in U. Frey, C. Stormer and K. P. Willfuhr (eds), Homo Novus-A Human Human Without Illusions. Berlin/Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag, pp. 193-211.
Durkheim, E. 1965. The Elementary Forms of Religious Life, New York: Free Press
 Burke, K. 1966. Language as Symbolic Action: Essays on Life, Literature and Method, Los Angeles: University of California Press
Werner, H. & Kaplan, B. 1963. Symbol Formation Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.
Couldry, N. 2000. Inside Culture. Sage
Turner, G. 1990. British Cultural Studies. Routledge
Williams, R. 1960. Culture and Society. Anchor Books.

Semester-IV

CC-15 (KUSOC401) Sociology of Environment

Objectives:

The course plan aims to provide knowledge and scholarship of sociological basis of environment and society interface. It seeks to impart social skills in environmental concerns in order to understand the human suffering. As a prelude to it, the course focuses on 'environment in Sociological Theory', both classical and contemporary. The course also aims at providing knowledge of the debate on environment and development with a focus on environmental justice, policy and action. The study of inter connections between environment and society has gained in enormous significance in recent times on account of the debilitating effects on the environment and society. In view of this, it is understandable that the focus of environmental studies has moved

from Sociology of environment to environmental Sociology. The course is designed to focus on the environmental issues in the perspective of environmental Sociology.

Course Outline:

1. Environmental Sociology: The rise, decline, and resurgence of environmental sociology; Concept of Social ecology and Urban Ecology.

2. Classical Sociological tradition- Karl Marx, Emile Durkhiem and Max Weber on environmental concerns.

3. Theoretical perspectives: Contributions of Zavestoskis, Dunlap and Catton, Ramachandra Guha, and Radha Kamal Mukerjee.

4. Environmental Issues: Social consequences of Pollution, Depletion of natural resources, Ecological degradation

5. Development, displacement, Relocation and environmental problems.

6. Climate change and international policies

Essential readings:

Gadgil, Madhav and Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature in Ramchandra Guha 1996 contemporary India. New Delhi: OUP

Giddens, Anthony. 1996 "Global Problems and Ecological Crisis" in Introduction to Sociology. 2nd Edition. New York: W.W. Norton and Co.

Michael Redclift, 1984. Development and the Environmental Crisis, Meheun Co. Ltd. New York.

Munshi, Indra. 2000 "'Environment' in Sociological Theory" Sociological Bulletin. Vol.49, No.2.

O L Riordan, T. 1981 Environmentalism.

Schnaiberg, Allan. 1980 The Environment, Oxford University Press. N.Y.

Sharma, S.L. 1994 "Perspective on Sustainable Development In South Asia" in Samad (Ed.) Perspectives On Sustainable Development in Asia. Kuala Lumpur: ADIPA The state of India's Environment.1985, The second citizens report, Center for Science and Environment.

Buttle, Frederick H. 1987. Annual review of Sociology, 13, pp 465-488;

Catton Williams, Jr. and Dunlap, Riley. E. 1980, American Sociologist, 13. pp. 41-49; American Behavioural Scientist, 1980, 24(1). pp 15-47; Annual review of sociology, 1979 (5) pp. 243-273; American Sociologist, 1994, 25(1). pp 5-30.

Frendenberg, Willams R and Gramling Robert, 1989. Sociological enquiry, 59(4) pp. 439-53.

Grambing Robert & Frendenberg. W. Sociological spectrum, 1996 (16) pp. 347-370;

Krogmann, Naomi T. Darlington, Joanne Derouen, 1996, American Sociologist,1996 27(3) pp. 39-55.

References:

Arnold, David and Guha, Ramachandra. 1955 Nature, Culture, Imperialism, Oxford University Press,

Hannigan, Environmental Sociology

South Commission, 1989. The need to re-orient development strategies and development the environment, Oxford University Press, Delhi.

UNDP. Sustainable Development. New York: OUP World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987. Our common future Brutland report, New Delhi: Oxford university press.

Pedagogy The pedagogy of this course may be outlined as to sensitize the students in order to re-orient sociology towards a more holistic perspective that would conceptualise social process within the context of the biosphere to determine the usefulness of ecological concepts and to acknowledge the role of social psychological process of the self in microlevel descision making about the behaviour that affect the environment. Case-experience may be formulated by students with their presentation in a monthly seminar.

CC-16 (KUSOC402) Science, Technology & Society

Objectives: Globalization and liberalization have brought in new dimensions of the development of Indian Science and Technology for the development of our economy vis-à-vis developed economies. Any effort at development depends on our competitive ability in the international market to sell our products and services. Marketability is dependent on the ability of our scientists to develop new products and processes and in the up-gradation of our technological tools in industry and other service areas. To enable the student to understand the relationship between science and Society To introduce the student to the conceptual and theoretical issues in the study of sociology of science To understand the issues relating to science, technology and society in India both in the Historical and Globalization contexts.

Course Outline:

1. Study of Science: Its importance; Relationship between society and science; Science as a social system; Relationship between science and technology

2. History of modern science in India: Colonial and post-independence science.

3. Technology and changing family relations; Technology and changing health systems

4. Globalization, Liberalization and their impact on Indian science and technology

5. WTO and issues related to Intellectual Property Rights

6. Science policy in India: E-governance and the idea of surveillance society

Essential readings:

Appleyard, R. ed. 1989. The impact of international migration on developing countries Paris:OECD,

Barber, Bernard 1952. Science and the social order New York: Free Press.

Gaillard, J 1991.Scientists in the third world Lexington: Kentucky University Press.

Gaillard, J., V.V.Krishna and R.Waast, eds. 1997. Scientific communities in the developing world New Delhi: Sage.

Kamala Cahubey ed. 1974 Science policy and national development New Delhi:Macmillan.

Krishna, V.V. 1993.S.S.Bhatnagar on science, technology, and development, 1938-54 New Delhi: Wiley Eastern.

Kornhauser, William. 1962 Scientists in industry, Berkley: University of California Press, Price,

Derek J.deSolla, 1963 Little science, big science New York: Columbia University Press.

Rahman, A. 1972. Trimurti: Science, technology and society – A collection of essays New Delhi: Peoples Publishing House.

Storer, Norman W. 1966. The social system of science New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston. UNCTAD/CSIR Case study in reverse transfer of technology: A survey of problems and policy in India Doc.TD/B/C/. 6/AC.4/6 and Corr.1, Geneva.

References

 Crane, Diana. 1965."Scientists at major and minor universities: A study of productivity and recognition," American sociological review, 30 (5), Pp. 699-714.

Coler, Myron A. ed. 1963. Essays on the creativity in the sciences New York: New York University Press.

Debroy, Bibek. 1996. Beyond the uruguay round: The Indian perspective on GATT New Delhi: Sage.

Gilpin, Robert, and Christopher Wright eds. 1964. Scientists and national policy making New York: Columbia University Press.

Kumar, Nagesh and N.S.Siddharthan. 1997. Technology, market structure and internationalization: Issues and policies for developing countries London: Routlege and The United Nations University.

MacLeod, Roy and Deepak Kumar. 1995. Technology and the raj: Western technology and technical transfers to India, 1700-1947 New Delhi: Sage.

Merton, Robert K. 1938. "Science, technology and society in seventeenth-century England", Osiris (Bruges, Belgium), 14, Pp.360-632.

Merton, Robert K. 1963. "The ambivalence of scientists" Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, 112, Pp.77-97.

Storer, Norman W. 1964. "Basic versus applied research: The conflict between means and ends in science", Indian sociological bulletin, 2 (1), Pp.34-42.

Pedagogy: Assignments to summarize ideas from essential readings and from references to be given. References given above are important and indicative and not exhaustive. The teacher may add new references. Organizing discussion groups on different units or issues on units and involve the whole class to discuss. Current information from Economics dailies may be taken up for discussion. Review sessions of articles published in Reports and Journals published by the CSIR, DSIR, DST, ICAR, Director General of Foreign Trade and select left wing journals. Occasional seminars may be organized inviting guest speakers to introduce subjects of importance and to familiarise new concepts.

DSE-1 (KUSOC403) Optional Paper (Presented below)

DSE-2 (KUSOC404) Optional Paper (Presented below)

CC-17 (KUSOC405) Field Work, Dissertation & Presentation

DSE-1 (KUSOC403) Sociology of Crime & Corrections-I (Optional Paper)

Course Outline:

1. Criminology: Nature and scope

2. Sources of Criminological data, Methods of analysis,

3. Conceptual Approaches to Crime, Deviance and Delinquency, White Collar Crime, Organized Crime, Cyber Crime, Victimless Crime.

4. Theories of Crime & Deviance: Bio-Physical theories; Structural and Sub-cultural Theories; Labeling Theory, Theory of differential association

5. Factors affecting Crimes: Personal, Social, and economic factors, Influence of Peer Group, Neighborhood, Influence of Mass Media.

6. Capital Punishment: Crime and Human Rights.

DSE-2 (KUSOC404) Sociology of Crime & Corrections-II (Optional Paper)

Course Outline:

1. Forms of Correction: Police & Prison-Their Role in Curbing Crime.

2. Alternatives to Imprisonment: Probation & Parole; Open Prison.

3. Evolution of Penological thought

4. Theories of punishment: Concept and Significance of correctional homes

5. Treatment of Juveniles- The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children Act, 2000)

Essential Readings:

1. Lily, J.R. Cullen, F.T. Ball, R.A. 1989. Crimonological Theory. London: Sage

2. Akers, R.L., 1999: Criminological Theories, London: Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers.

 3. Maguire, M, Morgan, R & Reiner, R(eds) 1997: The Oxford Handbook of Criminology, New York: Oxford University Press.

4. McLaughlin, E.& Muncie, J(eds).2001. The Sage Dictionary of Criminology London: Sage

5. Muncie, J. McLaqughlin, E &langen,M.(eds) 1996 : Criminological Perspectives: A Reader. London: Sage with open University.

6. Ahuja,R.1996. Sociological Criminology. New Delhi: New Age International Pvt. Ltd.

7. Ahija,R. 2000. Criminology. New Delhi: New Age International Pvt. Ltd. 8. Cote,S.(ed.) 2002. Criminological Theories. London: Sage.

DSE-1 (KUSOC403) Sociology of Health & Illness-I (Optional Paper)

Objectives:

In spite of 50 years of independence and several developmental efforts our health status as measured by quality of life is not up to international levels. Though mortality rates have come down significantly our morbidity rates are high and regional imbalances are marked. People still suffer from preventable communicable and infectious diseases. Nutritional disorders are quite high. While primary care is lacking in many parts of India high-tech and high cost medical care is fostered. With globalization and liberalization the problems of health are; likely to aggravate and should come into the picture to bring out into the open the social science dimension of health for rectifying the present anomalies in the health sector. To introduce the student the concepts of health and to impress upon him that health is primarily a social science subject than of medical science. To make him understand that health is one of the basic rights of every citizen to bring home the inter-relationship between society and health To understand the problems of health in India in its four dimensions To understand the relationship between political economy and health at the national and international levels.

Course Outline

1. Definition of health: Dimensions of health; Sociological approach to health.

2. Health and its relationship to other social institutions

3. Evolution of social medicine in India

4. Social Epidemiology – vital and public health concepts and statistics; Natural history of disease- man and his environment

5. Social components in therapy, rehabilitation and its problem

6. Culture and disease: Attitudes, beliefs and values associated with diseases.

DSE-2 (KUSOC404) Sociology of Health & Illness-II (Optional Paper)

1. Concept of sick role and patient role

2. Hospitals: Types and Functions of hospitals; Co-ordination and supervision in hospitals. Inter personal relationship in hospital settings. Hospital as a community organization

3. Community health: Concept of community health; factors affecting community health, Role of mass media in health awareness

4. Role of state in maintaining health: Health as a fundamental right.

5. Rehabilitation: Concept and principles of rehabilitation. Rehabilitation agencies
6. Health policy in India

Essential readings:

Albrecht, Gary L. and Fitzpatrick, R. 1994. Quality of life in healthcare: Advances in medical sociology. Mumbai: Jai Press.

Coe. Rodney M. 1970. Sociology of medicine. New York: McGraw Hill. Cockerham, William C. 1997. Medical sociology. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Cockerham, William C. 1997. Readings in medical sociology. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Conrad, Peter et al. 2000. Handbook of medical sociology, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Dasgupta, R. 1993. Nutritional planning in India. Hyderabad: NIN. Fox, Renee C. 1988. Essays in medical sociology: Journeys into the field. New York: Transaction Publishers.

Nayar, K.R. 1998. Ecology and health: A system approach. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation. Venkataratnam, R. 1979.

Medical sociology in an Indian setting, Madras: Macmillan.

References: Albrecht,Gary L. 1944. Advances in medical sociology Mumbai: Jai Press. Gunatillake, G. 1984. Intersectoral linkages and health development: Case studies in India (Kerala State), Jamaica, Norway, Sri Lanka, and Thailand (WHO Offset series) Geneva: WHO. Rao, Mohan. 1999. Disinvesting in health: The World Bank's prescription for health New Delhi: Sage.

Schwatz, Howard. 1994. Dominant issues in medical sociology. New York: McGraw Hill. Scrambler, Graham and Paul Higgs. 1998. Modernity, medicine and health: Medical sociology towards 2000. London: Routledge.

Pedagogy

Assignments to study and analyze Census reports on mortality and morbidity. Analyzing DGHS Reports on Incidence and prevalence rates of diseases. Discussion on WHO reports on infectious and communicable diseases and other statistical information. Visits to hospitals, sanatoria and writing critical reports on them. Writing reports on functioning of specific Primary Health Centres assigning one center for one student. Discussion sessions on rural health on the basis of theiron observations. Organizing small group seminars by inviting experts in public health and encouraging discussions. Participate in NGO activities in the neighborhood where NGO activity on health is intensive.

DSE-1 (KUSOC-403) Society & Industrial Relations-I (Optional Paper)

1. Evolution of Indian Labour: New Sites of Labour (IT and Service Sector)

2. Organized and Unorganized Labour; Child Labour; Blue Collar, White Collar worker; Issues of Social security

3. Historical perspective: Origin, development of Working class movements

4. Industrial Relations: Definition and objectives

5. Theories of Industrial Relations

6. Contemporary Labour Laws and Reforms

Readings:

1. Furåker, B. 2005. Sociological Perspectives on Labor Markets
2. Paul Close. 2014. Child Labour in Global Society. Emerald Publishing
3. Poole, M. 1984, Theories of Trade Unionism.
4. PrachiJaiswal - 2000Child labour: a sociological study
5. Prideaux ,Simon - 2005. Not So New Labour: A Sociological Critique of New Labour's Policy and Practice
6. Ramaswamy, E. A. 1988, Industry and Labour.
7. Ramaswamy, E.A. 1997, Labour, Management & Society.
8. Shah, Baviskar&Ors. 1996, Social Structure & Change (Vol.3).
9. Sharma ,R. N. Industrial sociology and labour problems; Surjeet Publications, 2002

DSE-2 (KUSOC-404) Society & Industrial Relations-II (Optional Paper)

1. Industrialisation, industrialism and post industrial society.

2. Industrial Organisations: Formal and Informal

3. Machine Tending, Assembly Line, Fordism and Post-Fordism

4. Industrial Conflict: Industrial Disputes and its Resolution; Forms of Industrial Conflict

5. Collective Bargaining- Forms, functions & approaches

6. Issue of Participation: Simpler Forms; Codetermination; Self Management and Cooperation; Recent Trends in Industrial Relations

Essential Readings:

Kerr, C. et. al. 1973. Industrialism and Industrial Man, Harmondsworth: Penguin.

2. Kumar, K. 1973. Prophecy and Progress, London: Allen Lane.

3. Macarthy, E. A. J. 1973. (ed.), Trade Unions, Harmondsworth: Penguin.

4. Poole, M. 1982. Theories of Trade Unionism: A Sociology for Industrial Relations, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

5. Hyman, R. and Robert, P. (eds.). 1985. The New Working Class: White Collar Workers and their Organizations, London: MacMillan.

6. Hyman, R. 1975. Industrial Relations: A Marxist Introduction, London: MacMillan.

7. Gorz, A. 1982. Farewell to the Working Class, Boston: South End Press.

8. Forester, T. 1985. The Information Technology Revolution, Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

9. Knight, D. et. al. 1985. Job Redesign, Hants: Gower.

10. Clarke, T. and L. Clements (eds.). 1977. Trade Unions Under Capitalism, London: Fontana.

11. Costes, K. and T. Topham. 1979. The New Unionism, Harmondsworth: Penguin.

12. Hunnis. G. et. al. 1973. Workers' Control: A Reader on Labour and Social Change, New York, Vintage. 13. Gyllenhammer, P.G. 1977. People at Work, Mass: Addison Wesley.

14. Braverman, H. 1979. Labour and Monopoly Capital. The Degradation of Work in the Twentieth Century, Trivandrum: Social Scientist Press.

15. Sheth, N. R. 1982. Social Framework of an Indian Factory, Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Co.

16. Ramaswamy, E. A. 1984. Power and Justice: The State in Industrial Relations, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

1.Ramaswamy, E.A. & U. Ramaswamy. Industry and Labour. New Delhi: Oxford University P, 1988. 2.Gisbert, P. Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology. Bombay: Tata McGraw Hill, 1985. 3.Grint, K. The Sociology of Work. London: John Wiley, 2005. 4.Kapila, U. (Ed.).Indian Economy since Independence. Delhi: Academic Foundation, (Chapters 3 &9), 1993. 5. Kerr, C. et al. Industrialism and Industrial Man. London: Pelican, 1973. 6.Kumar, K. Prophecy and Progress. London: Allen Lane, 1973. 7.Laxmana, C. et al. Workers, Participation and Industrial Democracy. New Delhi: Ajanta Publications, 1990. 8.Moore, W. Impact of Industry. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1965. 9.Poole, M. Theories of Trade Unionism: A Sociology for Industrial Relations. London: Routlegde and Kegan Paul, 1982. 10. Sury, M.M. Indian Economy in the 21st Century: Prospects and Challenges. New Delhi: New Century Publications, 2004. 11. Watson, T. J. Sociology, Work, and Industry. London: Routledge, 2008. 12. NEICSSR. Problems of Tea Industry in Northeast East India. Calcutta: Research India Publications, 1981. 13.Guha Banerjee, Swapna. 'Space Relations of Capital and Significance of New Economic Enclaves: SEZs in India', Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 43, No. 47 (Nov. 22 - 28, 2008), pp. 51-59. 14.Hensman, Rohini Labour and Globalization: Union Responses in India Global Labour Journal Vol 1. Issue 1.

DSE-1(KUSOC-403) Sociology of Aging-I (Optional Paper)

Objectives

The worldwide trends indicate that the proportion of aged people in the populations of different societies is ever increasing. This has far reaching socio-economic and even political implications for the societies across the world. Social Scientists are looking at this issue as a matter of serious concern. It has therefore become essential to study the problems created by increasing aging population, as well as, the problems of aged people in the society. To study the profile of changes in the age composition of different societies and to study various implications of the increasing aging population. To study and to know the traditional ways of accommodating the aged population in the main streams of family and community life and to see how far they would be useful in modern society. To study various strategies, programmes and measures adopted in a

modern society to bring about psychological, sociological and economic rehabilitation of elderly people. To make the members of incoming generations aware of stresses and strains created by economic dislocation and physical disabilities for elderly people and to generate in them positive and respectful attitudes towards them.

Course Outline

1. Aging: Scope and significance of Sociology of Aging

2. Trends of increasing aging population in different societies; Social, economic and political implications of aging

3. Aging: Theoretical perspectives

4. Problems of elderly people - Economic, Psychological and Physical (organized and unorganised sector); Future challenges

5. Measures taken to minimize the problem of aging

DSE-2(KUSOC-404) Sociology of Aging-II (Optional Paper)

Policies of the government with regard to aged salaried people from government and non-government sector; farming sectors and unorganized daily wage earners sectors

Support systems needed for elderly at community level, at family level and at the state level Family and the aged in urban and rural settings

Strategies of accommodating aged people in society : (superannuation benefits/ pensions/medical reimbursement etc.); other financial assistances and concessions; provision for leisure time activities;

opportunities for participation in working of voluntary organisations; provisions for suitable public utilities and other services;

Medical facilities – hospitalization etc. and other social security measures

Essential readings:

Vinod Kumar (1996) (ed.); Aging Indian Perspective and Global Scenario, New Delhi: All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

Proceedings of the United Nations Round Table on the "Ageing of Asian Populations", Bangkok - 1994 Alfred de Soza;

Walter Fernandes (1982) (eds.); Ageing in South Asia : Theoretical Issues and Policy Implications : New Delhi : Indian Social Institute.

Indira Jai Prakash (1991) (ed.); Quality Aging : Collected papers Varanasi:Association of Gerontology.

P. K. Dhillon (1992) Psycho-Social Aspects of Ageing in India, New Delhi : Concept Publishing Company.

Added Years of Life in Asia (1996) : Current Situation and future Challenges, New York : United Nations.

P. C. Bhatla (2000) (ed.); Lecture-Series in Geriatrics, New Delhi : National Institute of Primary Health.

R. Singh ; G. S. Singhal (1996) (eds.); Perspectives in Ageing Research New Delhi: Today and Tomorrow Printers and Publishers

Proceedings of Indo-German Workshop on Education and Research in Gerontology, Max Muller Bhavan, New Delhi

S. K. Biswas (1987) (ed.); Ageing in Contemporary India Calcutta : Indian Anthropological Society (Occasional Papers)

E. Palmore (1993) (ed.); Developments and Research on Aging, Westport : Greenwood Press.

S. K. Choudhary (1992) (ed.); Problems of the Aged and of Old Age Homes Bombay: Akshar Prathi Roop Limited.

Reference:

Kumar S. Vijaya (1991); Family Life and Socio-Economic Problems of the Aged, New Delhi : Ashish Publishing House.

Muthayya B. C.; Annesuddin M. (1992); Rural Aged : Existing Conditions, Problems and Possible Interventions – A Study in Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad – National Institute of Rural Development.

Rao K. S. (1994) ; Ageing, New Delhi : National Book Trust of India. Sati P. N. (1987); Needs and the Problems of the Aged; Udaipur : Himanshu Publishers.

Sen K.; Ageing (1994) : Debates on Demographic Transition and Social Policy; London: Zed Books.

Soodan K. S. (1975); Ageing in India; Calcutta : T. K. Mukherjee Minerva Association (Pvt.) Ltd.

Pedagogy The course is designed to be taught through the lecture method. However, group discussions and seminar presentations also should be organised to supplement the classroom teaching. Visits to rehabilitation centres, old persons homes etc. would also be useful.

DSE-1 (KUSOC403) Rural Sociology (Optional Paper)

Objectives

The agrarian structure and development in India are the two principal sources of approach to study the rural society in India. This course plan emerges as a basis for developing a sociological skill on peasant and social structure 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. To acquaint students with the prevailing two approaches to the study of rural society: Rural community and peasantry.

Course Outline:

1. Rural Sociology: Nature and Scope of Rural Sociology

2. Characteristics of peasant and agrarian society: Family, Caste, Religions, Economy.

3. Debates on mode of production and agrarian relations – tenancy, landowner and labour

4. Major problems of Rural Society- Rural poverty, rural-urban migration, unemployment & under employment

5. Planned change for rural society: Panchayati Raj and local self govt.; community development programmes and rural development strategies.

6. Major agrarian movements in India: Pre-independence and post-independence

Essential readings:

Berch, Berberogue, Ed. 1992: Class, State and Development in India 1, 2, 3 and 4 Chapters. Sage, New Delhi

Desai A R 1977 Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.

Mencher J.P., 1983 : Social Anthropology of Peasantry Part III, OUP

P. Radhakrishnan, 1989 : Peasant Struggles : Land reforms and Social Change in Malabar 1836 – 1982. Sage Publications : New Delhi

Thorner, Daniel and Thorner Alice 1962 Land and Labour in India , Asia Publications, Bombay.

Andre Betille 1974 Six Essays in ComparitiveSociology,OUP, New Delhi. (Relevant chapters)

Dhanagare D N 1988 : Peasant Movements in India, OUP, New Delhi.

Ashish Nandy 1999. Ambiguous Journey to the City, New Delhi: OUP

Reference: Research and review articles as appearing in standard national and international journals and the current published monographs and books on thematic lines may be relied upon.

Pedagogy: The classroom teaching should be reinforced with the field visit and the presentation of case experiences in a monthly seminar. The teachers should make full use of the available friend report on rural sociology in India as published by the ICSSR in its Survey Research in Sociology and Anthropology.

DSE-2 (KUSOC) Urban Sociology (Optional Paper)

Objectives

Urban society differentiating itself from rural society is yet another dimension of part society.The issues require to be dealt with sociological skills to analyse and to diagnose the urban question in India. The planning of solutions of urban question and also urban developement need to be looked into from the point of view of sociological principles limited to the part- society i.e urban society in India With the basic background of urban sociology - a determined sub- decipline of traditional Sociology - the student has to be sensitised on urban dimensions of society, its social structure and social process in India.

Course Outline:

1. Urban sociology: Nature and Scope of Urban Sociology; Emergence of Urban Sociology in India
2. Origin and Growth of Cities; Urbanism, Urbanity, Urbanization; Slums and Ethnic Enclaves; Middle Class and Gated Communities, Concept of Smart City
3. Classical sociological traditions: Views of Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and Tonnies.
4. George Simmel: Metropolis and mental Life

5. Louis Wirth—Urbanism as a Way of Life and Redfield---Rural-Urban continum as cultural form.
6. Factors of urbanisation, Sociological dimensions of urbanisation, Urban Planning

Reading Lists

- Baviskar and Allwood. 1995. *Finding the Middle Path: The Political Economy of Cooperation in Rural India*, Sage.

- Baviskar,Shah and Ramaswamy, E. A. 1997.*Social Structure and Change* (Vol.4), Sage.

- Chitambar, J. B. 1985. *Introduction to Rural Sociology*, Wiley Eastern Limited.

- Desai,A.R. 1987. *Rural sociology in India*, Popular Prakashan.

- Doshi,S.L. & Jain,P.C. 2002.*Rural Sociology*, Rawat.

- Flanagan, W.G. 2011. *Urban Sociology: Image and Structure*. Rawat Pub.

- Hust, Evelin. 2004. *Women's Political Representation and Empowerment in India*. Manohar.

- Hutter,Mark. 2012. *Experiencing Cities* (2nd Edition). Allyn& Bacon.

- Gupta,Dipankar. 'Whither the Indian Village', *Economic and Political Weekly*. February 19: 751-758.

- Jayapalan,N. 2002.*Urban Sociology*.Atlantic Publishers.

- Jodhka,Surinder S. (ed.). 2018. *A Handbook of Rural India*. Orient Blackswan.

- Jodhka,Surinder S. and Simpson,Edward. 2019. *India's Villages in the 21ˢᵗ Century: Revisits and Revisions*. OUP.

- Macionis,John and Parrillo,Vincent. 2012. *Cities and Urban Life*(6th Edition)*.* Pearson.

- Morris,R.N. 2013. *Urban Sociology*. Rutledge.

- Oommen,T.K. 1984. *Social Structure and Politics,* Hindustan Pub.Corporation.

- Patel, Sujata. 2019. *India's Contemporary Urban Conundrum*. Routledge, Taylor & Francis.

- Patel, Sujata & Deb ,Kushal (eds.). 2009. *Urban Studies in India,* OUP.

- Rao, MSA, C.Bhat, and L.N.Kadekar eds. *A Reader in Urban Sociology*, Orient Longman, 1991.

- Ramachandran, R. 1989. *Urbanization and Urban Systems in India.*OUP.

- Sarthe, Jaydeb and Rupendra Kumar Chattopadhyay.2019.*Indian Village Throughout the Ages*, Kolkata. Book Syndicate.

- Srinivas,M.N. 2001.*Village, Caste, Gender and Method*, OUP.

- Sivaramakrishnan, Kundu,Amitava and Singh,B. N. 2008.*Handbook of Urbanization in India* (2nd edition).OUP.

- Taylor, P.J and Derudder, B. 2013. *Cities in Globalization: Practice, Policies and Theories*. Rawat Pub.