

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Objectives: This course aims at understanding of sociology with its emergence as a discipline. Students will also be acquainted with the basic sociological concepts along with the distinctive approaches, scope and subject matter of sociology from this paper.

Unit 1: The Emergence of Sociology:

The Emergence and Growth of Sociology; Meaning and Definition of Sociology; Nature and Scope of Sociology; Relationship between Sociology and Other Social Sciences.

Unit 2: Basic Concepts

Society, Community, Association, Group, Culture, Institutions – Family, Marriage and Religion.

Unit 3: The Individual and Society

Relation between Individual and Society; Role and Status, Socialization and its Agencies; Social Control and its Agencies; Conformity and Deviance.

Unit 4: Social Stratification

Meaning, Definition and Characteristics; Forms of Social Stratification – Caste, Class and Estate; Theories of Stratification – Functional and Conflict.

Unit 5: Social Processes

Meaning and Definition of Social Processes; Types – Associative and Dis-associative Social Processes; Co-operation, Assimilation, Acculturation, Conflict and Competition.

Suggested Readings:

- Bottomore, TB 1972, *Sociology: A guide to problems and literature*, George Allen and Unwin Bombay.
- Gisbert 1989, *Fundamentals of Sociology*, Orient Longman, Bombay.
- Harlambos, M 1998, *Sociology: Themes and perspectives*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Inkeles, A 1987, *What is sociology?*, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi.
- Jayaram, N 1988, *Introductory Sociology*, Macmillan India, Madras.
- Johnson, HM 1995, *Sociology: A Systematic Introduction*, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.
- Schaefer, RT & Robert PL 1999, *Sociology*, Tata-McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- Sharma RN 1999, *Principles of Sociology*, Media Promoters publisher, Bombay.
- Turner, JH 1994, *Sociology: Concepts and Uses*, McGraw Hill, New York.

CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS

Objective:

Sociology originated as an intellectual response to the crisis confronting the mid-nineteenth century European society. This paper aims to familiarize the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline. It will help students for an understanding of some of the classical contributions in sociology and their continuing relevance to its contemporary concerns.

Unit 1: Auguste Comte

Law of Three Stages, Positivism, Hierarchy of Sciences

Unit 2: Emile Durkheim

Division of Labour, Social Fact, Suicide, Religion

Unit 3: Karl Marx

Historical Materialism, Class Struggle, Alienation

Unit 4: Max Weber

Social Action, Ideal Type, Authority, Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

Unit 5: Herbert Spencer

Social Darwinism, Organic Analogy, Types of Society.

Suggested Readings:

- Aron, R 1967. *Main Currents in Sociological Thought*. 2 Volumes. 1982 Reprint, Penguin Books
- Barnes, HE 1959. *Introduction to the History of Sociology*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- Coser L 2012. *Masters of Sociological Thought: Ideas in Historical and Social Context*. Rawat, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
- Delaney T 2008. *Contemporary Sociological Theory*, Pearson Education – Prentice Hall, New Delhi
- Fletcher, R 1994. *The Making of Sociology*, 2 Volumes, Rawat, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
- Haralambos, M 1998. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Hussain, M 1996. *A Prologue to Five Sociologists: Comte, Spencer, Durkheim, Marx, Weber*, BaniMandir Distributor, Dibrugarh, Assam.
- Ritzer, G 1996, *Sociological Theory*. Tata – McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- Zetlin, I 1998 (Indian edition). *Rethinking Sociology: A critique of Contemporary Theory*, Rawat, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

SOCIETY OF INDIA

Objectives: This paper aims to enable the students to gain better understanding of their own situation and region. It will also sensitize the students to the emerging social and problems of contemporary India.

Unit 1: Unity in Diversity

Types of Diversity: Cultural, Ethnic, Racial, Religious, Linguistic, Economic, Regional and Caste; Types of Unity: Cultural, Political, Geographical, Social, Religious; Unity in Diversity; The Concept of National Integration.

Unit 2: The Structure and Basic Institutions of Indian Society

Tribes; Dalits; Women – Measures for their upliftment; Caste – Features, Functions and Changing Dimensions: Caste and Class; Kinship; Family; Marriage and Religion.

Unit 3: Problems of Indian Society

Poverty, Casteism, Gender Discrimination, Religious and Ethnic Disharmony, Dowry, Domestic Violence, Youth unrest.

Unit 4: Convergence and Integration

Process of transformation in Indian society: Dominant Caste – M.N. Srinivas; Modernization of Indian tradition – Y. Singh; Socio-religious Movement: AryaSamaj and Brahma Samaj and its impact on Indian Society.

Unit 5: Development Concern

Regional Disparities, Development induced Displacement, Ecological Degradation, Environmental Pollution, Consumerism.

Suggested Concern:

- Ahuja, R 1992, *Social Problems in India*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
Beteille, A 1974, *Social Inequality*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
Betelille, A 1974, *Social Inequality*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
Bose, NK 1967, *Culture and Society in India*, Asia publishing House, Bombay.
Dube, SC 1958, *India's Changing village*, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London.
Dube, SC 1990, *Society in India*, National Book Trust, New Delhi.
Dube, SC 1995, *Indian Village*, Rutledge, London.
Ghurye, GS 1969, *Caste and Race in India*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
Hutton, JH 1964, *Caste in India*, Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
Kapadia, KM 1981, *Marriage and Family in India*, Oxford University Press, Kolkata.
Kar, PK 2002, *Indian Society*, Kalyani Publication, New Delhi.
Kothari, R(ed.) 1970, *Caste in Indian Politics*, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
Mandelbaum, DG 1970, *Society in India*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
Mibang, T & Behera, MC (eds.) 2004, *Tribal Villages in Arunachal Pradesh: Changing Human Interface*, Abhijeet Publications, New Delhi.
Prabhu, PH 1991, *Hindu Social Organization*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
Singh, Y 1973: *Modernizations of Indian Tradition*, Thomson Press, New Delhi.
Srinivas, MN 1963, *Social Change in Modern India*, Berkeley University of California Press, California.
Srinivas, MN 1964, *Caste in Modern India and Other Essays*, Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
Srinivas, MN 1980, *India: Social Structure*, Hindustan Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
Uberoi, P 1993, *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS

Objectives: This paper aims to provide the students an understanding of the nature of social phenomena, the issues involved in social research and the ways and means of understanding and studying social reality. The purpose of the course is to train students as good researchers and investigators. For this reason, understanding of social reality, especially the local context, is imperative. Therefore, examples and illustration may be drawn from local/regional contexts for effective teaching and meaningful learning.

Unit 1: Understanding Social Research

Social Research: Meaning, Scope and Significance; Major Steps in Social Research: Types of Research – Basic, Applied, Historical, Empirical, Descriptive, Exploratory, Experimental, Quantitative and Qualitative.

Unit 2: Hypothesis

Conceptualization and Formulation of Hypothesis, Importance of Hypothesis in Social Research, Source of Hypothesis

Unit 3: Scientific Study of Social Phenomena

The Scientific Method; Logic in Social Science; Objectivity and Subjectivity in Social Research; Positivism and Empiricism in Sociology; Validity and Reliability in Research

Unit 4: Techniques of Data Collection

Data: Primary and Secondary data; Techniques of Data Collection – Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview, Observation, Case Study, Content Analysis

Unit 5: Classification, Analysis and Presentation of data

Data Analysis and Statistics – Coding, Tablets, Graphics, Diagram; Measures of Central Tendency – Mean, Median, Mode and Standard Deviation

**Note: Internal Assessment will be done on the basis of Field Work (10 Marks) and Class Test (10 Marks).*

Recommended Readings:

- Ahuja R 2001, *Research Methods*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
Bajaj and Gupta 1972, *Elements of Statistics*, R.Chand and Co, New Delhi.
Bryman, A 1988, *Quality and Quantity in Social Research*, Unwin Hyman, London.
Dooley, D 2007, *Social Research Methods* (4th Edition), Prentice Hall India, New Delhi.
Goode, WJ&Hatt, PK 1990, *Methods in Social Research*, McGraw Hill Book. Co, New York.
Jayaram, N 1989, *Sociology: Methods and Theory*, Mac Millan, Madras.
Kar, PK&Padhi, SR, 2006, *Social Research: Methodology and Techniques*, Kalyani Publication, Ludhiana, Punjab.
Kothari, CR 1989, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*, Wiley Eastern, Bangalore.
Punch, K 1996, *Introduction to Social Research*, Sage, London.
Shipman, M 1988, *The Limitations of Social Research*, Sage, London.
Srinivas, MN & Shah, AM 1979, *Fieldworker and the Field*, Oxford, Delhi.
Young, PV 1988, *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.

SOCIOLOGY OF INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Unit 1: The Concept of Indigenous Knowledge

Meaning and definition of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge (ITK); ITK and its relation with Rural and Ethnic Communities; Distinctive Forms/Types of ITK, Exploration of indigenous skills and its source; Community based ITK, Significance of ITK for Sustainable Livelihood; Role of ITK for maintenance of Natural Resources.

Unit 2: Indigenous Knowledge and Agriculture

Indigenous Cropping Patterns. Storage of Seeds, Watershed Management, Integrated Farming, Traditional Practices for Soil Conservation, Traditional practices to protect the crops from insects. Ethno-medicine and its use, Agro-forestry, Seri Culture, Nursery, Horticulture. Floriculture, Kitchen Garden.

Unit 3: Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Livelihood

The Concept of Entrepreneurship, Meaning and Definition of Entrepreneurship, Exploration of Raw Materials and avenues of livelihood, Market Linkage and Value Addition of Product. Financial Assistance and Bank Linkages, Patent rights, Intellectual Right. Establishment of Co-operatives and Sarvodaya Centers.

Unit 4: Indigenous Knowledge and Non-farm Activities

Importance of Non-farm activities. Training and Learning on Handicrafts. Ethic Craft and Art. Cottage Industry, Gottery, Fishery, Dairy, Piciculture. Tailoring, Pottery.

Unit 5: Skilled Development and Learning

Learning of Skill Development through Traditional Means and Methods: Exploring the Source of Useful Traditional Skill Development; Exploration and Capacity building of Traditional Trainers – Farmers, Craft persons, Community Leader, Healers; Documenting the Traditional Folklore, Poetry, Ancient Oral Record for Skill Development.

Learning of Skill Development through Traditional Means Methods: Government initiated Programmes. NGOs, Extension Agencies, Workshops, Exposure Visits, Training and Documentations.

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Objectives: Rural communities being the established structures of social organization around which the individual in Indian society establishes his social relations, the undergraduate students are expected to have specific understanding of the rural community in sociological perspectives. Further, in the context of growing significance of development, various rural development programmes, local self-government and the visible changes in rural sector, the undergraduate students are expected to have a basic knowledge of rural community through this paper.

Unit 1: Rural Sociology

Rural sociology – Origin, Scope and Importance; Village Community and its Characteristics; Rural - Urban Difference; Rural - Urban Continuum, Significance of Village Studies

Unit 2: Rural Institutions

Rural Institutions – Family and its Functions, Joint Family; Religion, Caste and its Changing Functions, Dominant Caste; Rural economy, Jajmani System.

Unit 3: Rural Power Structure

Traditional Rural Power Structure. Panchayati Raj, 73rd Constitutional Amendment, Changing Leadership and Emergence of Elites

Unit 4: Rural Transformation

Social Transformation and Development in Rural India: Approaches to Rural Development – Modernization and Globalization. Land Reforms – Zamindar, Royotwari and Mahalwari Systems, Bhoodan Movement.

Unit 5: Five year Plans and Rural Development Programmes

Overview of Rural Development through Five Year Plans; Rural Development Programmes – Community Development Programme (CDP), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), Self Help Groups (SHGs).

Suggested Readings:

- Arona, RC 1986. *Integrated Rural Development*, S. Chand, New Delhi.
Beteille, A 1974. *Six Essays in Contemporary Sociology*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
Cauhan BR 2012. *Changing Village in India*, Rawat, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
Desai AR 1977. *Rural Sociology in India*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
Desai, AR 1979. *Rural India in Transition*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
Desai, AR 1981. *Sociological Background of Indian Nationalism*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
Dhanagre, DD 1988. *Peasant movements in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
Dube, SC 1967, *India's Changing Villages*, Allied, Bombay.
Gupta, SK 2002. *Tribal development*, Indus, New Delhi.
Kothari, R (ed.) 1970, *Caste in Indian Politics*, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
Kuppuuswamy, B 1982. *Social Change in India*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.

URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Objectives: The objective of this paper is to sensitize the students to understand urban dimensions of society, its social structure and social process and to appreciate and diagnose emerging urban issues in India.

Unit 1: Basic Concepts

Urban, Urbanization, Differences between Urban and Rural, Urbanism; Nature and Scope of Urban Sociology.

Unit 2: Theoretical Approaches

Chicago School – Park, Burgess, Mekenzie; Rural Urban Continuum – Robert Redfield

Unit 3: Urbanization in India

Growth of Cities in India – Ancient, Pre – Colonial and Post – Colonial; Factors of Urbanization, Rural-Urban Migration.

Unit 4: Urban Social Structure and its Changing Trends

Population Structure in Indian Cities; Urban Institutions; Emergence of New Classes; Changing Family Structure; Changing Occupational Structure; Mobility.

Unit 5: Urban Planning and Problem

Urban Planning – Factors affecting Planning; Urban Problems – Housing, Slum, Environmental Pollution, Poverty, Water Crisis, Drainage, Crime and Juvenile Delinquency

Suggested Readings:

- Abrahamson M 1976, *Urban Sociology*, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliff.
- Bharadwaj, RK 1974, *Urban Development in India*, National Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Rao MSA, Bhat, CS & Laxmi Narayan, K (eds.) 1991, *A Reader in Urban Sociology*, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
- Bose, A 1978, *Studies in India Urbanization 1901-1971*, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- Collingsworth, JB, 1972, *Problems of Urban Society*, Vol. 2, George and Unwin Ltd.
- De Souza, A 1979, *The Indian City Poverty, Ecology and Urban Development*, Manohar, New Delhi.
- Desai, AR & Pillai SD (eds.) 1970, *Slums and Urbanization*, Popular, Bombay.
- Edward, WS 2000, *Post Metropolis: Critical Studies of Cities and Regions*, Oxford Blackwell.
- Ellin, N 1996, *Post Modern Urbanism*, Oxford, UK.
- Gold, H 1982, *Sociology of Urban Life*, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliff.
- Pickwance CG (ed.) 1976, *Urban Sociology*, Critical Essays, Methuen.
- Quinn JA 1955, *Urban Sociology*, S Chand & Co, New Delhi
- Ramachandran, R 1991, *Urbanization and Urban Systems in India*, Oxford, New Delhi.
- Ronnan, P 2001, *Handbook of Urban Studies*, Sage, New Delhi.

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B.A. (Paper-VII) - Fifth Semester

Course – BSOC 507

80 Marks

SOCIAL CHANGE

Objectives: This paper highlights the various aspects relating to social change in India in terms of theoretical and empirical perspectives.

Unit 1: Social Change and its related Concepts

Meaning, Definition and Importance of the study of Social Change; Characteristics of Social Change; Development, Progress, Evolution and Revolution

Unit 2: Theories of Social Change

Evolutionary, Cyclical, Functional and Conflict.

Unit 3: Factors of Social Change

Technological, Demographic, Economic and Cultural.

Unit 4: Processes of Social Change

Sanskritization, Westernization, Secularization, Urbanization, Modernization and Globalization.

Unit 5: Obstacles of Social Change

Cultural, Social, Psychological and Political obstacles.

Suggested Readings:

- Desai, AR 1978: *Rural Sociology in Indian*. Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- Due, SC 1971, *Explanation and Management of Change*. Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- Joshi, PC 1975, *Land Reforms in India: Trends and Perspectives*. Allied Publishers, New Delhi.
- Kumar, A (ed.) 2000, *National Buildings in India*, Radiant, New Delhi.
- Moore, WE 1963, *Social change*, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- Singh, Y 1988, *Modernization of Indian Tradition*, Rawat, Jaipur.
- Srinivas, MN 1963, *Social change in Modern India*, University of California Press, California.
- Srinivas, MN 1966, *Social Change in Modern India*, Allied Publishers, Bombay.
- Sharma, KL 2007. *Indian social structure and change*, Rawat, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

TRIBAL SOCIETY IN INDIA

Objectives: This paper will help to understand the various aspects of Tribal society in relation to its structure and change. Students will also be oriented to the knowledge of some emerging issues in tribal society like socio-economic movements, gender disparity and approaches to tribal development

Unit 1: Introduction

Meaning and Definition of Tribe, Tribe as Indigenous people, Characteristics of tribe in Indian context, Tribe and Caste, Tribe – Peasant Continuum

Unit 2: Tribal Institutions

Kinship, Marriage and Family, Youth Dormitory, Village Council, Religion – Festivals, Rituals, Customs and Traditions.

Unit 3: Tribal Economy

Types and Characteristics of Tribal Economy, Shifting cultivation and changing trend of the economy, Occupational shift in tribal society in contemporary time.

Unit 4: Tribal Development and Constitutional Safeguards for Tribes

Tribal Development Programmes, Tribal Sub-plan, Scheduled areas, 5th and 6th Schedule, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Constitutional Safeguard and Welfare Measures for Health, Education and Employment

Unit 5: Problems in Tribal Society

Poverty, Unemployment, Illiteracy, Land alienation, Displacement and Rehabilitation, Gender issues

Suggested Readings:

Behera MC 2000, *Tribal Religion: Change and Continuity*, Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi.

Behera, MC & Chaudhuri, SK (eds.) 1998, *Indigenous Faiths and Practices in Arunachal Pradesh*. Himalayan Publisher, Itanagar.

Bose, KK 1967, *Culture and Society in India*, Asia Publishing House, Bombay.

Chaudhuri, B (ed.) 1982, *Tribal Development in India: Problems and Prospects*, Inter-India, New Delhi.

Desai, AR 1979, *Peasant Struggles in India*, Oxford University Press, Bombay.

Dube, SC (ed.) 1977, *Tribal Heritage of India*, Vikas, New Delhi.

Haimendorf, VF 1982, *Tribes in India: Struggle for Survival*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Hasnain, N 1983, *Tribal India*, Harnam Publication, New Delhi

Padhi SR & Padhy B 2008, *Trends and Issues in Tribal Studies*, Abhijeet, New Delhi.

Padhi SR & Padhy B 2010, *Tribal Development in India: Contemporary Issues and Perspectives*, Manglam, New Delhi.

Rao, MSA 1979, *Social Movements in India*, Sage, New Delhi.

Raza, M & Ahmad, A 1990, *An Atlas of Tribal India*, Concept, New Delhi.

Shamu, S 1994, *Tribal Identity and Modern World*, Sage, New Delhi.

Singh KS 1972, *Tribal Situation in India*, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla.

Singh KS 1982, *Tribal movements in India*, Manohar, New Delhi.

Singh, KS 1972, *Tribal Situation in India*, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla.

Vidarthi, LP & Rai, BK 1977, *Tribal Culture of India*, Concept Publishers, New Delhi.

SOCIOLOGY OF NORTH-EAST INDIA

Objectives: The purpose of the paper is to expose the students to the various issues related to Northeast region. It is expected that, the paper will provide the students the basic idea related to different socio-economic institutions of this region.

Unit 1: Northeast as a Reality and Construct

Significance of making a sociological study of North-East Region; Evolution of North-East Region in Pre-independence and Post-independence period; North-East Council (NEC) and Development of North-East Region (DONER)

Unit 2: Demographic features

Population Distribution in different states – Urban, Rural, Linguistic and Religious Communities; Caste and Tribe interaction. Causes and Effects of Population Growth

Unit 3: Educational Development

History of Educational Development, Literacy level across the States, Women Education, Constraints of Growth of Education

Unit 4: Economic Development

Agricultural Development in North-East India. Settled Agriculture, Shifting Cultivation. Industrial Development, Causes of slow growth of Industrialization and Urbanization; Prospect of Sustainable Livelihood

Unit 5: Development Issues in Arunachal Pradesh

Human Resource Development, Sustainable Development. Migration and Boarder issues, Dam and Displacement, Literacy, Health Problems

Suggested Readings:

- Baruah, S 1999, *India against Itself: Assam and the Politics of Nationality*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Baruah, S 2005, *Durable Disorder: Understanding the Politics of Northeast India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Begi, J 2007, *Education in Arunachal Pradesh since 1947*, Mittal, New Delhi.
- Bhattacharjee, JB (ed.) 1989, *Sequences of Development in North East India*, Omsons, New Delhi.
- Bordoli, BN 1986, *Alienation of Tribal Land and Indebtedness*, Tribal Research Institute, Assam.
- Bordoloi, BN (ed.) 1980, *Constraint of Tribal Development on North East India*, Tribal Research Institute, Guwahati.
- Chaube, S 1999, *Hills Politics in North – East India*, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
- Deb, BJ 1995, *Regional Development in North East India*, Reliance, New Delhi.
- Dubey, SM 1978, *North East India – Sociological Study*, Concept, New Delhi.
- Dutta Ray, B (ed.) 2000, *Population, Poverty and Environmental in North East India*, Concept, New Delhi.
- Dutta, BB 1987, *Land Relations in North East India*, People, New Delhi.
- Elwin, V 1949, *A Philosophy for NEFA*, Reprint-2009, Isha Books, New Delhi.
- Ganguly, JB. (ed.) 1995, *Urbanization and Development in North East India: Trends and Policy Implication*, Deep, New Delhi.
- Mibang, T & Lomdak, L (eds.) 2013, *Understanding North-East Region of India*, Himalayan Publisher, Itanagar.
- Samatna, RK (ed.) 1991, *Rural Development in North East India*, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Objectives: The main objective of this paper is to make the students understand the concept of development in sociological perspective and to appreciate development as an integrated process.

Unit 1: Introduction to Sociology Development

Meaning and Definition of Development; Nature and Scope of sociology of Development; Basic concepts – Under development, Development, Progress, Transformation

Unit 2: Changing Conceptions of Development

Economic growth; Human and Social Development; Sustainable development, Socio-Cultural Sustainability, Development with Justice and Equality.

Unit 3: Approaches to Development

Marxian, Liberal, Gandhian and Ecological

Unit 4: Theories of Development

Modernization (Lerner), Dependency (A.G.Frank, Wellestein, Hostlitz), Theory of Circular Causation (G.Myrdal)

Unit 5: Indian Experience of Development

Sociological Appraisal of Five Year Plans; Social consequences of Economic Reforms, Socio-Cultural consequences of Globalization

Suggested Readings:

- Apter, DE 1987, *Rethinking Development*, Sage, New Delhi.
- Behera, MC & Basar J (ed.) 2010, *Intervention and tribal Development: Challenge before Tribes in India in the Era of Globalization*, Serials, New Delhi.
- Borthakur, BN 2004, *Sociological Aspects of Economic Development*, Upasana Publication Academy, Dibrugarh, Assam.
- Desai AR 1971, *Essay on Modernization*, Vol. II, Thacker, Bombay.
- Desai AR 1984, *State and Society in India Paths of Development*, Popular, Bombay.
- Desouza, V 1990, *Development Planning and Structural Inequalities*, Sage, New Delhi.
- Frank, AG 1964, *Latin America – Underdevelopment or revolution*, Monthly Review Press.
- Joshi, PG 1975, *Land Reforms in India*, Essay House, Bombay.
- Mehra, SR 1999, *Dynamics of Development: A Sociological Perspective*, Gyan, New Delhi.
- Myrdal G 1968, *Asian Drama*, Penguin, London.
- Pais R (ed.) 2012, *Perspectives on Social Development*, Rawat, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
- Sharma R & Arora AK 2010, *Globalization and Development: Premises and Perspectives*, Rawat, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
- Singh, S 2010, *Sociology of Development*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
- Somshekar, K 2008, *Development Programmes and Social Change among Tribes*, Serial, New Delhi.

CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

Objectives: Aim of this paper is to familiarize students with the contemporary sociological thinkers who contributed their critical understanding and gave their new dimensions to look at sociological reality.

Unit 1: Structural Functionalism

Talcott Parsons – System Theory, Pattern Variable, AGIL Model, Functionalism; R. K. Merton – Middle Range Theory, Critique of Talcott Parson's Functionalism, Manifest and Latent function.

Unit 2: Conflict Theory

Ralf Dahrendorf – Authority and conflict; L.Coser – Functional Analysis of Conflict; R.Collins – Conflict and Social Change.

Unit 3: Neo-Marxism

L. Althusser – Critique of Marxism; Gramsci – Hegemony

Unit 4: Symbolic Interactionism, Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology

George Herbert Mead – Mind, Self and Society; Alfred Schutz – Phenomenology; Harold Gafinkel – Ethnomethodology.

Unit 5: Post-Modernism

Anthony Giddens – The theory of Structuration; M. Foucault – Post-Structuralism; Jean-Francois Lyotard – Post-Modernism

Suggested Readings:

Craib, I 1984. *Modern Social Theory: From Parsons to Habermas*. St. Martin's Press, New York.

Delaney T 2008. *Contemporary Sociological Theory*, Pearson Education – Prentice Hall, New Delhi

Doshi S L 2003. *Modernity, Postmodernity and Neo-sociological Theories*, Rawat, Jaipur.

Giddens, A 1976. *New Rules of Sociological Theory*, Hutchinson, London.

Habermas, J 1984. *The Theory of Communicative Action (Vol. I&II)*, Polity Press, Cambridge.

Merton, RK. 1949. *Social Theory and Social Structure*, Free Press, New York.

Mills, CW 1959, *Sociological Imagination*, Oxford University Press, New York.

Mouzelis N 2008, *Modern and Post-modern Social Theorizing*, Rawat, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Ritzer, G 2011, *Sociological Theory (5th edition)*, McGraw – Hill, New Delhi.

Turner JH 2011, *The Structure of Sociological Theory*, Rawat, Jaipur.

SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

Objectives: Aim of this paper is to provide the basic knowledge to students on the concept of health and its different aspects. It critically analyses various sociological dimensions of health in contemporary society. Further it focuses on different health policies and programmes initiated by Government for the elimination of health constraints from our society.

Unit 1: Introduction to Sociology of Health

Definition and various dimensions of Health, The Concept of Health according to World Health Organization (WHO), Relationship between society and Health, Nature and scope of Sociology of Health

Unit 2: Culture and Health

Traditional Healing Practices: Traditional Beliefs, cultural values, customary practices, Ethno-medicines; Change from traditional health practices to modern health practices.

Unit 3: Community Health

The meaning, definition and dimensions of Community Health; Community Health Programmes in rural and urban areas; Health Care systems, Role of NGOs to enhance Community Health Programmes

Unit 4: Health and Environment

The Relationship between Health and Environment; Environment Pollution and its impact on health; Air borne diseases, Water borne diseases, Soil borne diseases.

Unit 5: Health Policies and Programmes

Health Policies in India since independence, National Health Mission (NHM) – National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). Vertical Health Programmes – Family Planning and Immunization Programmes; Maternal and Child Health programmes to reduce Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in India, State AIDS Control Societies (SACS), Health Legislations in India.

Suggested Readings:

- Albrecht, GL & Fitzpatrick, R 1944, *Advances in Medical Sociology*, Jai Press, Mumbai.
- Cockerham, WC 1997, *Medical Sociology*, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
- Coe, RM 1970, *Sociology of Medicine*, McGraw Hill, New York.
- Conrad, P 2000, *Handbook of Medical Sociology*, Prentice Hall Corporation, New Jersey.
- Fox, RC 1988, *Essays in Medical Sociology: Journeys into the Field*, Transaction Publishers, New York.
- Gratton & Paul H 1998, *Modernity, Medicine and Health: Medical sociology towards 2000*, Routledge, London.
- Gustafsson, G 1984, *Inter-Sectorial Linkages and Health Development: Case Studies in India, Jamaica, Norway, Sri Lanka and Thailand*, (WHO offset series) Geneva: WHO.
- Paramakar, KE 2009, *Health, Illness and Healing*, Serials, New Delhi.
- Schwartz, H 1994, *Dominant issues in Medical Sociology*, McGraw Scrambler, New York.
- Venkataratnam, R 1979, *Medical Sociology in an Indian Setting*, Macmillan, Madras.
- Gangadharan K (ed.) 2011, *Health and Development: The Millennium Perspective*, Rawat, Jaipur, Rajasthan.