

HONOURS COURSE AT A GLANCE

SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE (14 PAPERS)

Number	Semester	Title of the Course	Credit	
			Theory	Prac./Tuto.
DSC.H.SOC.1	1st	Introduction to Sociology-I	5	1
DSC.H.SOC.2		Sociology of India-I	5	1
DSC.H.SOC.3	2nd	Introduction to Sociology-II	5	1
DSC.H.SOC.4		Sociology of India-II	5	1
DSC.H.SOC.5	3rd	Political Sociology	5	1
DSC.H.SOC.6		Sociology of Religion	5	1
DSC.H.SOC.7		Sociology of Gender	5	1
DSC.H.SOC.8	4th	Economic Sociology	5	1
DSC.H.SOC.9		Sociology of Kinship	5	1
DSC.H.SOC.10		Social Stratification	5	1
DSC.H.SOC.11	5th	Sociological Thinkers-I	5	1
DSC.H.SOC.12		Sociological Research Methods-I	5	1
DSC.H.SOC.13	6th	Sociological Thinkers-II	5	1
DSC.H.SOC.14		Sociological Research Methods-II	5	1

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (4 PAPERS)

Number	Semester	Title of the Course	Credit	
			Theory	Prac./Tuto.
DSE.H.SOC.1	5th	Urban Sociology	5	1
DSE.H.SOC.2		Rural Sociology	5	1
DSE.H.SOC.3	6th	Sociology of Health and Medicines	5	1
DSE.H.SOC.4		Environmental Sociology	5	1

GENERIC ELECTIVE (4 PAPERS)

Number	Semester	Title of the Course	Credit	
			Theory	Prac./Tuto.
GE.H.SOC.1	1 st	Indian Society	5	1
GE.H.SOC.2	2 nd	Sociology of Social Movement	5	1
GE.H.SOC.3	3 rd	Population and Society	5	1
GE.H.SOC.4	4th	Sociology of Education	5	1

SKILL ENHANCEMENT

3 rd Semester	Project Report (02 Credits)
4 th Semester	As prescribed by DHE

SEMESTER-I

Honours Theory - 1

Subject Code: DSC-H-SOC-1

Marks – 100 (5 Credits)

Subject Title-Introduction to Sociology-I

Objectives: After studying this paper, the student,

- 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 emergence and scope.
- Can get acquainted with the basic concepts used in the subject.
- Can generate ideas about the social processes and social institutions, individual's encounters as members of the society.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to clarify and broaden the student's notion about the subject, the basic concepts used and some universal societal processes. This will provide a wholesome picture about what the subject is all about. At the end of the course, the student will be acquainted with the basic concepts used and gain knowledge about the discipline.

Unit-1: Discipline and Perspective

- 1.1 Meaning, Definition and Subject Matter
- 1.2 Importance of Sociology
- 1.3 Emergence of Sociology
- 1.4 Nature and Scope of Sociology

Unit-2: Sociology and other Social Sciences

- 2.1 Sociology and Social Anthropology
- 2.2 Sociology and Psychology
- 2.3 Sociology and History
- 2.4 Sociology and Economics

Unit-3: Basic Concepts

- 3.1 Society and Community
- 3.2 Associations and Institutions
- 3.3 Social Groups and Culture
- 3.4 Role and Status

Unit-4: Social Structure

- 4.1 Meaning of Social Structure
- 4.2 Element of Social Structure
- 4.3 Function of Social Structure
- 4.4 Micro and Macro Social Structure

References

- 1 Abraham. M. Francis.2014. Contemporary Sociology: An Introduction to Concepts and Theories (2nd Edition).Oxford University Press.
- 2 Bottomore. T.B. 1972. *Sociology: A guide to Problems and Literature*. Bombay: George Allen and Unwin (India).
- 3 Giddens. Anthory: 2001, Sociology, 4th edition polity press, Cambridge.
- 4 Haralambos and Holborn.2008. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives* (8th Edition). Segment Publisher
- 5 Haralambos. M. 1998. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi. Oxford University Press
- 6 Horton, Paul B, Chester L. Hunt, 2004, *Sociology*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
- 7 Inkles Alex. 1965. *What is Sociology?* New Delhi: Prentice – Hall of India.
- 8 Jayaram. N. 2000. Introductory Sociology, Macmillan Publishers India Ltd
- 9 Jena, PK.2017. Introduction to Sociology (Odia), Kalyani Publisher
- 10 Jena, Sanjay Ketan.2003. Sociology, Elegant Publications, Old Town, Bhubaneswar
- 11 Johnson. Harry M. 1995. *Sociology: A systematic Introduction*. New Delhi: Alied Publishers.
- 12 Kuppuswamy. B, 1993. Social Change in India. Delhi: Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- 13 Rao, C.N Shankar.2008. Sociology: Principles of Sociology with an Introduction to Social Thoughts. New Delhi, S. Chand.
- 14 Vidya Bhusan and Sachdeva, D.R: An Introduction to Sociology Kitab Mahal, Allahabad.

Honours Theory-2

Subject Code: DSC-H-SOC-2

Marks – 100 (5 Credits)

Subject Title: Sociology of India-1

Objectives: After studying this paper on Indian society, the student can

- Get an impression about the basic composition of Indian society, its historical moorings, basic philosophical foundations of the society and the institutions.
- Learn about the changing institutions, the processes, the agents and the interventions that bring about change in the Indian society.

Learning Outcomes: This paper focuses on the structure of the Indian society and the changing aspects with the processes operating change agents and initiatives. It is expected to bring familiarity in a student about Indian society. It will present a comprehensive, integrated and empirically –based profile of Indian society. It is hoped that the structure and processes operative in the society, the change agents in Indian society presented in this course will also enable the students to gain a better understanding of Indian society.

Unit-1: Composition of Indian Society:

- 1.1 Religious composition
- 1.2 Linguistic Composition
- 1.3 Caste composition
- 1.4 Unity in diversity

Unit-2: Historical Moorings and Bases of Hindu Social Organization

- 2.1 Varna
- 2.2 Ashrama
- 2.3 Purusartha
- 2.4 Doctrine of Karma

Unit-3: Marriage and Family in India

- 3.1 Hindu Marriage as Sacrament, Forms of Hindu Marriage.
- 3.2 The Hindu Joint Family
- 3.3 Marriage and family among the Muslims.
- 3.4 Changes in Marriage and Family in India

Unit-4: The Caste System in India

- 4.1 Meaning, Definitions and Origin of Caste
- 4.2 Features and Functions of Caste
- 4.3 Perspectives on Caste: M.N Srinivas, L. Dumont
- 4.4 Changes in Caste System

References

- 1 Beteille, Andre.2012. Caste, Class and Power, Oxford University Press.
- 2 Bose, N.K. 1975. *Structure of Hindu Society*. New Delhi
- 3 Desai, A. R.1978. Rural Sociology in India, Bombay Popular Prakashan.
- 4 Gupta, Dipankar.2000. Interrogating Caste: Understanding Hierarchy and Difference in Indian Society. Penguin.
- 5 Jena, PK and Lenka, RK.2018. Marriage, Family and Kinship (Odia), Kalyani Publisher
- 6 Kar, P.K. 2018. Indian Society, Kalyani Publisher
- 7 Karve, Iravati. 1961: *Hindu Society: An Interpretation*. Poona: Deccan College: Lannoy
- 8 Kothari, Ranjit.2010. Caste in Indian Politics (2nd Edition), Orient Black Swan
- 9 Sharma, KL.2006. Social Stratification and Mobility, Rawat Publication.
- 10 Sharma, KL.2008. Indian Social Structure and Change, Rawat Publication.
- 11 Srinivas, M.N. 1963.*Social Change in Modern India* (California Berkeley: University of California Press)
- 12 Srinivas, M.N. 1969. “*The caste system in India*” An Andre Beteille (Ed) Social Inequality: Penguin Press.
- 13 Srinivas, M.N. 1980. India: *Social Structure*. New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation
- 14 Swain, K C.2017. Indian Society (Odia), Kalyani Publisher
- 15 Venugopal, C.N.1998. Religion and Indian Society: A Sociological Perceptive, Gyan P

SEMESTER-II

Honours Theory-03Marks – 100 (5 credits)

Subject Code: DSC-H-SOC-3

Subject Title- Introduction to Sociology-II

Objectives: After studying these two papers, the student can

- Develop knowledge about the subject matter, nature and scope of the key topics and its approach.
- Develop knowledge about individual and society.
- Can get acquainted with the basic concepts used in the subject.
- Can generate ideas about the social processes and social institutions.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to clarify and broaden the student's notion about the subject, the basic concepts used and some universal societal processes. This will provide a wholesome picture about what the subject is all about.

Unit-1: Individual and society:

- 1.1 Meaning of Society
- 1.2 Nature and Characteristics of Society
- 1.3 Relationship between Individual and Society
- 1.4 Types of Society –Agrarian & Industrial

Unit-2: Socialization

- 2.1 Meaning, Definitions
- 2.2 Stages and Types of Socialization Process.
- 2.3 Agencies of Socialization
- 2.4 Theories of Socialization- G H Mead, C.H Cooley

Unit-3: Social Control

- 3.1 Meaning and Definitions
- 3.2 Needs of Social Control
- 3.3 Types of Social Control: Formal and Informal
- 3.4 Agencies of Social Control

Unit-4: Social Process

- 4.1 Meaning and Definition
- 4.2 Associative Social Process- Cooperation, Accommodation, Assimilation
- 4.3 Dissociative Social Process- Competition and Conflict
- 4.4 Cooperation, Conflict and Competition: Interrelations

References

- 1 Bottomore. T.B. 1972. *Sociology: A guide to Problems and Literature*. Bombay: George Allen and Unwin (India).
- 2 Haralambos and Holborn.2008. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives* (8th Edition). Segment Publisher
- 3 Harlambos. M. 1998. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi. Oxford University Press
- 4 Inkle Alex. 1967. *What is Sociology?* New Delhi: Prentice – Hall of India.
- 5 Horton, Paul B, Chester L. Hunt, 2004, *Sociology*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
- 6 Jayaram. 1988. *What is Sociology?* Madras: Macmillan. India.
- 7 Johnson. Harry M. 1995. *Sociology: A systematic Introduction*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
- 8 Rao, C.N Shankar.2008. *Sociology: Principles of Sociology with an Introduction to Social Thoughts*. New Delhi, S. Chand.

Honours Theory-4

Subject Code: DSC-H-SOC-4

Marks – 100 (5 Credits)

Subject Title: Sociology of India-II

Objectives: After studying this paper on Indian society, the student can,

- Get an impression about the basic composition of Indian society, social thoughts and basic philosophical foundations of the society and the institutions.
- Learn about the movements, the social changes, issues and challenges to Indian society.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to bring familiarity in a student about Indian society. It will present various approaches to Indian society. It also enables students to learn various social movement and changes in India. It will also enable students to gain a better understanding of the issues and challenges to nation building in Indian context.

Unit-1: Indological Approach to Indian Society

- 1.1 Indology: Meaning and Definition
- 1.2 G S Ghurye
- 1.3 Louis Dumont
- 1.4 Approach of Study and Criticism

Unit: 2: Resistance and Mobilization of Indian Society

- 2.1 Dalit Movement
- 2.2 Women's Movement
- 2.3 Peasant Movement
- 2.4 Ethnic Movement

Unit: 3: Social Change in Modern India

- 3.1 Sanskritisation
- 3.2 Westernisation
- 3.3 Modernisation
- 3.4 Secularization

Unit: 4: Issues and Challenges to Nation Building

- 4.1 Communalism
- 4.2 Secularism
- 4.3 Pluralism
- 4.4 Terrorism

References

- 1 B, Ramswamy.2013. Women's Movement in India. Isha Books.
- 2 Bose, N.K. 1975. *Structure of Hindu Society*. New Delhi
- 3 Chaudhury, S.N.2016. Social Movements in Tribal India, Rawat Publications
- 4 Karve, Iravati. 1961: *Hindu Society: An Interpretation*. Poona: Deccan College: Lannoy Press
- 5 Ray, Raka.1999. Fields of Protest: Women's Movement in India, University of Minnesota Press
- 6 Sah, Ghanashyam.2004.Social Movements in India. Sage Publication.
- 7 Srinivas, M.N. 1963.*Social Change in Modern India* (California Berkeley: University of California Press)
- 8 Srinivas, M.N. 1969. "*The caste system in India*" An Andre Beteille (Ed.) Social Inequality: Penguin Press.
- 9 Srinivas, M.N. 1980. India: *Social Structure*. New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation

SEMESTER-III

Honours Theory-05

Subject Code: DSC-H-SOC-5

Marks-100 (5 Credits)

Subject Title: Political Sociology

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Comprehend the existing forms of states and their relative merits and demerits.
- Differentiate between power, authority and influence which guide and govern the political processes.
- Get to know about the political processes, participation and the political system.

Learning Outcomes: At the end of this course, the students can generate an insight about the political institutions, political system and political socialization. They can also learn the close nexus between society and polity and how dynamism in one brings dynamism in the other.

Unit-1: Political Sociology

- 1.1 Meaning and Definition
- 1.2 Nature and Scope of Political Sociology
- 1.3 Growth and Emergence of Political Sociology
- 1.4 Importance of Political Sociology

Unit-2: Basic Concepts

- 2.1 Power- Meaning, definition and features of power.
- 2.2 Authority-Meaning, features and types of authority
- 2.3 Elites- Meaning, definitions and features of elites
- 2.4 Elite Theories- V. Pareto and C. Wright Mills

Unit-3: Political System

- 3.1 Meaning and Definition
- 3.2 Segmentary System
- 3.3 Totalitarian System
- 3.4 Democratic System

Unit-4: Political Socialization

- 4.1 Meaning and Features of Political Socialization
- 4.2 Stages of Political Socialization
- 4.3 Functions of Political Socialization
- 4.4 Agents of Political Socialization

References

- 1 Baral, Jaya Krishna. 2001. Political Sociology: Concepts, Approaches and Theories: Vidyapuri Publication. Cuttack.
- 2 Bottomore, T.B. 1993, *Elites and Society*, 2nd Edition, Routledge, pp 15-34
- 3 Dasgupta.2011. Political Sociology, Pearson India.
- 4 Mohapatra, AK.1980.Political Sociology, KP Bagchi & Co. , Kolkata
- 5 Palekar, S.L. 2010. *Political Sociology*: Mangalam Publications. J.P. Nagar, Kartar Nagar, Delhi
- 6 Pathi Srinibas, Mishra Madhusmita. 1994. *Political Sociology: Ideas and Issues*. Kalyani Publishers. New Delhi
- 7 Patra , Sudhansu Shekhar. 2014. *Political Sociology* : K.C.J Tower, College Square, Cuttack
- 8 Rath, et.al. Political Sociology, Kalyani Publisher

Honours Theory-06

Subject Code-DSE-H-SOC-06

Marks-100 (5 credits)

Subject Title: Sociology of Religion

Course Objective

After going through this paper, the student can,

- Gain an understanding of religion with its scope, function and dysfunctions.
- Get to know about sociological perspectives on religion.
- Gain an insight in religious pluralism that exists in Indian society.

Learning Outcomes:

The very aim of this paper is to generate an insight among the students about the religious pluralism, various sociological perspectives, strength and limitation of religion and various issues and challenges confronted by the individuals.

Unit-1: Understanding Religion

- 1.1 Meaning, Definitions and Scope
- 1.2 Functions and Dysfunctions of Religion
- 1.3 Religion and Magic
- 1.4 Religion and Science

Unit-2: Sociological Perspectives of Religion

- 2.1 Development of Sociology of Religion
- 2.2 Pre-modern Societies
- 2.3 Industrial Societies
- 2.4 Religious Revivalism

Unit-3: Religious Pluralism

- 3.1 Hinduism- Growth, Development and Doctrine
- 3.2 Islam- Growth, Development and Doctrine
- 3.3 Christianity -- Growth, Development and Doctrine
- 4.4 Sikhism-Growth, Development and Doctrine

Unit-4: Religion: Issues and Challenges

- 4.1 Fundamentalism
- 4.2 Communalism
- 4.3 Secularism
- 4.4 Religious Tolerance and Indian Constitution

References

- 1 Ahmad Intiaz.1978. *Caste and Social Stratification Among Muslims in India*, (ed.), Manohar, Delhi,
- 2 Asad, T.1993. *Geneologies of Religion. Discipline and Reasons of Power in Christianity and Islam*. John Hopkins Press: Baltimore. pp 27-54.
- 3 Ashis Nandy.1991. 'The Politics of Secularism and the Recovery of Religious Tolerance,' in Veena Das (ed), *Mirrors of Violence* (New Delhi, OUP)
- 4 Beteille, A. 2002. *Sociology: Essays on Approach and Metho*.OUP: New Delhi, pp 134-150
- 5 Durkheim, E.2001. *The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life*. Carol Cosmos (trans). Oxford: Oxford University Press. pp 25-56; 87-100
- 6 Engineer Asghar Ali and Moin Shakir (Ed) 1985 *Communalism in India*. New Delhi. Ajanta Publications
- 7 Karve, Irawati. 1961, *Hindu Society – An Interpretation*, Poona, Deccan College.
- 8 Kupuswami, B. 1977, *Dharm And Society*, Delhi, The Macmillan
- 9 McLeod, W.H. (1999), *Sikhs and Sikhism* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- 10 Prabhu, P.H. 1963, *Hindu Social Organization*, Bombay, Popular.
- 11 Rajeev Bhargava. 1998. "What is Secularism for?", in Rajeev Bhargava (ed.) , *Secularism and its Critics* (Delhi: Oxford University Press),
- 12 Sahay K.N. 1985. "Pilgrimage among Indian Christians: Certain Observation" in Jha Makhan (ed) 1985.pp-139-144
- 13 Singh Khushwant (1999) *A History of the Sikhs* (Volume 1 & 2), New Delhi: Oxford University press.
- 14 Venugopal, C.N. 1998. *Religion and Indian Society: A Sociological Perceptive*, Gyan Publishing House.

Honours Theory--07

Subject Code-DSC-H-SOC-07

Marks-100 (5 credits)

Subject Title-Sociology of Gender

Objectives: After studying this paper, the student can

- Conceptualize what is "Gender" and what is "Sex" and draw a line of distinction between the two.
- Note the difference in gender roles, responsibilities.
- Trace out the evolution and institutionalization of the institution of "Patriarchy".
- Get to know the theories of Feminism that brought women's issues and demands to the forefront.
- Assess the initiatives undertaken for gender development with the paradigm shift from time to time.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to generate ideas and sensitivity about gender in a student which he/she can put into practice in daily life. This will lead to change the prevalent biases and gender practices and create a gender neutral social world where both men and women can enjoy their basic rights and cherish to achieve their dreams.

Unit-1: Social Construction of Gender

- 1.1 Gender as a Social Construct
- 1.2 Gender Vs. Sex
- 1.3 Gender Stereotyping and Socialization
- 1.4 Gender Role and Identity

Unit-2: Feminism

- 2.1 Meaning and Definitions
- 2.2 Origin and Growth of Feminism
- 2.3 Feminism and Patriarchy
- 2.4 Theories of Feminism-Liberal, Radical, Socialist, Marxist

Unit-3: Gender and Development

- 3.1 Meaning and Scope
- 3.2 Approaches to Development-WID, WAD and GAD.
- 3.3 Gender Mainstreaming
- 3.4 Women Empowerment: Meaning and Dimensions.

Unit-4: Status of Women in India

- 4.1 Status of Women in Ancient Period
- 4.2 Medieval Period
- 4.3 Women in Pre- independence India
- 4.4 Women in Contemporary Indian Society

References

- 1 Bhasin, Kamla. 2003. *Understanding Gender*, Kali for Women. New Delhi.
- 2 Choudhuri, Maitrayee 2004. *Feminism in India*. Issue in Contemporary India Feminism Kali for Women. New Delhi.
- 3 Kabeer Naila. 1994. *Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought: Gender Hierarchies in Development*.
- 4 Mohapatra Tanuja.2016. *Gender and Society*, Kalyani Publishers
- 5 Rath, S K.2017.*Gender and Society (Odia)*, Gender and Society, Kalyani Publishers
- 6 Ray, Kaka.2011.*Handbook of Gender*, Oxford
- 7 Rosaldo, M.Z., and L. Lamphere (Ed) *Women, Culture and Society*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- 8 Srivastav Gouri. 2005. *Women Education in India*. Concept Publishing House.

SEMESTER-IV

Honours Theory- 8

Subject Code-DSC-H-8

Marks-100(5 credits)

Subject Title- Economic Sociology

Subject Title- Economic Sociology

Course Objective:

The course provides an understanding of the social and cultural bases of economic activity. It highlights the significance of sociological analysis for the study of economic processes in local and global contexts.

Learning Outcomes:

The very aim of this paper is to generate an insight in the student about the socio cultural bases of economy, various sociological perspectives, Jajmani system, systems of production and various contemporary economic issues.

Unit- 1: Economic Sociology

- 1.1 Meaning and Definitions
- 1.2 Characteristics of Economic Sociology
- 1.3 Subject matter of Economic Sociology
- 1.2 Relation between Economy and Society

Unit-2 Jajmani System

- 2.1 Meaning
- 2.2 Features of Jajmani system
- 2.3 Functions and Roles
- 2.4 Recent Changes in Jajmani system

Unit-3: System of Production

- 3.1 Hunting and Gathering
- 3.2 Agrarian
- 3.3 Capitalism
- 3.4 Socialism

Unit-4: Contemporary Issues in Economic Sociology

- 4.1 Economic Reforms
- 4.2 Liberalization
- 4.3 Globalization
- 4.4 Privatization

References

- 1 Beidelman, T.1958. A comparative analysis of Jajmani System, J.J Augustin.
- 2 Granovetter, Mark, Richard Swedberg(Ed.).2011. The Sociology of Economic Life, West View Press Inc.
- 3 Swedberg, R.2004. Principle of Economic Sociology, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
- 4 Swedberg, R, “Major Tradition of Economic Sociology”, in Annual Sociological Review, Vol.17, 1
- 5 Wisner.W.H.1936. The Hindu Jajmani System, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers.

Honours Theory-09

Subject Code-DSC-H-9

Marks-100 (5 credits)

Subject Title-Sociology of Kinship

Objectives: After studying this paper, the student can,

- Get to know different approaches to the study of Kinship.
- Understand basic terms and concepts attached with Sociology of Kinship in the Indian context.
- Get an insight on kinship organization with regional variations.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to instill knowledge about Kinship structure, their governing principles including rules of residence, regional variations in organization of kinship. They can also be conceptually clear on the basic terms used for Sociology of kinship.

Unit-1: Kinship System

- 1.1 Meaning and Structure
- 1.2 Types of Kinship bonds
- 1.3 Degree ,Usages and Terminologies of Kinship
- 1.4 Main Approaches to Study of Kinship in India: Ideological and Anthropological Approach

Unit-2: Basic Terms and Concept

- 2.1 Lineage and Clan
- 2.2 Phratry and Moiety
- 2.3 Incest
- 2.4 Taboo

Unit-3: Kinship Organization

- 3.1 Meaning and Definition and Regional variation
- 3.2 Kinship System in North India
- 3.3 Kinship System in South India
- 3.4 Genealogical Method

Unit-4: Rules of Residence

- 4.1 Patri-local and Matri-local
- 4.2 Matri-Patri local
- 4.3 Neolocal
- 4.4 Avuncu-local and Bio-local

References

- 1 Dubey, L.1974. : *Sociology of Kinship: An analytical Survey of Literature*. Bombay: P. Prakashan
- 2 Dumont, L. 1983. *Affinity as Value: Marriage Alliance in South India with Comparative*.
- 3 Fox, Robin. 1969. *Kinship and Marriage*. Hammonds Worth: Penguin Books.
- 4 Jena, PK and RK Lenka.2018. *Marriage, Family and Kinship in India (Odia)*, Kalyani Publisher
- 5 Parkin, Robert. 1997. *Kinship: An Introduction to Basic concepts*. U.K.: Blackwell Publication
- 6 Prabhu, P.N 1963. *Hindu Social Organization*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan
- 7 Uberoi, Patricia (ed.) 1997. *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*. New Delhi: OUP

Honours Theory- 10

Subject Code-DSC-H-10

Marks-100 (5 credits)

Subject Title – Social Stratification

Course Objective:

This course introduces students to Sociological Study of Social Inequalities. It acquaints students with principal theoretical perspectives on and diverse forms of Social inequality in articulation with each other.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to instill knowledge about social stratification, various theoretical perspectives to understand social stratification and the stratification on the basis of caste, class, ethnicity and gender.

Unit -1 Introducing Social Stratification

- 1.1 Meaning and Definitions
- 1.2 Characteristic of Social Stratification
- 1.3 Forms of Social Stratification
- 1.4 Function and Dysfunctions of Stratification

Unit-2 Theories of Social Stratification

- 2.1 Davis and Moore
- 2.2 Talcott Parsons
- 2.3 Karl Marx
- 2.4 Max Weber

Unit-3: Caste and Class System in India

- 3.1 Meaning, Definitions and Features of Caste system
- 3.2 Functions and Dysfunctions of Caste
- 3.3 Meaning and Features of Class System
- 3.4 Functions and Dysfunctions of Class System

Unit-4: Ethnicity and Gender

- 4.1 Concept of Ethnicity
- 4.2 Ethnicity and Inequality
- 4.3 Patriarchy and Gender
- 4.4 Gender and Stratification

References

- 1 Bose, N.K. 1975. *Structure of Hindu Society*. New Delhi
- 2 Gupta, D. 1997. *Social Stratification*, Oxford University Press
- 3 Haralambos and Holborn.2008.*Sociology: Themes and Perspectives* (8th Edition).
Segment Publisher
- 4 Karve, Iravati. 1961: *Hindu Society: An Interpretation*. Poona: Deccan College: Lannoy
- 5 Singh, Yogendra. 1973: *Modernisation of Indian Tradition*. Delhi: Thomas Press
- 6 Srinivas, M.N. 1963.*Social Change in Modern India* (California Berkeley: University of California Press)
- 7 Srinivas, M.N. 1969. “*The caste system in India*” An Andre Beteille (Ed.) *Social Inequality*: Penguin Press.
- 8 Srinivas, M.N. 1980. *India: Social Structure*. New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation

SEMESTER – V

Honours Theory- 11

Subject Code-DSC-H-11

Marks-100 (5 credits)

Subject Title – Sociological Thinkers-1

Objectives: After going through this paper, the students can

- Gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions to the discipline of Sociology.
- Learn about various theoretical perspectives through the ideas illustrated by eminent sociological thinkers.
- Familiarize the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to clarify and broaden the student's knowledge about the theoretical and methodological contributions of the classical contributors to the subject and the contemporary relevance of these theories. The intellectual deliberations of the thinkers can broaden the knowledge of the students on sociological theories.

Unit -1: Auguste Comte

- 1.1 Law of Three Stages
- 1.2 Hierarchy of Science
- 1.3 Social Statics and Social Dynamics
- 1.4 Positivism

Unit-2: Herbert Spencer

- 2.1 Organic Analogy
- 2.2 Theory of Social Evolution
- 2.3 Social Darwinism
- 2.4 Neo-evolutionary Critiques.

Unit-3: Talcott Parsons

- 3.1 Theory of Social Action
- 3.2 Pattern Variables
- 3.3 Social System
- 3.4 Sexual Division of Labour

Unit-4: Karl Marx

- 4.1 Dialectical Materialism
- 4.2 Class Struggle
- 4.3 Theory of Alienation
- 4.4 Sociology of Capitalism

References

- 1 Coser, Lewis A. 1979. Master of Sociological Thought. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich
- 2 Flecher, Ronald. 1994 The making of Sociology (2 volumes) Rawat, Jaipur
- 3 Francis Abraham, M. 1982. Modern Sociological Theory. Oxford University Press. Delhi
- 4 Mohapatra, T. 2017. Sociological Thought, Kalyani Publisher
- 5 Rath, SK. 2017. Sociological Thought (Odia), Kalyani Publisher
- 6 Ritzer. G , 2016 Modern Sociological Theory, Rawat Publication, Jaipur
- 7 Sing, Yogendra 1986. Indian Sociology: Social conditioning and emerging Trends, New Delhi Vistar
- 8 Zeitlin. Irving. 1998 (Indian Edition). Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of Contemporary Theory. Jaipur: Rawat Publications

Honours Theory- 12

Subject Code-DSC-H-12

Marks-100 (5 credit)

Subject Title: Sociological Research Methods -I

Objectives: By going through this paper, the students can

- Get an understanding of the meaning and Scope of Social Research.
- Have a grip over the basic steps involved in social research and the types of research methods with their applicability
- Develop an insight into the use of sampling method for objectivity and scientific study.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is designed and incorporated to acquaint the students with the appropriate ways of studying social phenomena. This provides them with a research insight that will enable them to capture the most relevant data in an objective manner. The demand of this paper will be high as the students well versed with this paper will be required in academics, field research, and policy research undertaken both by Government and Non- Government Organizations.

Unit-1: The Logics of Social Research

- 1.1 Meaning and Scope of Social Research
- 1.2 Major Steps in Social Research
- 1.3 Utility of Social Research
- 1.4 Qualities of a Good Researcher

Unit –2: Social Survey and Case Study Method

- 2.1 Meaning, definitions and Characteristics of Social Survey
- 2.2 Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode
- 2.3 Meaning, definitions and Characteristics of Case Study
- 2.4 Merits and Demerits of Social Survey and Case Study Method

Unit-3: Sampling

- 3.1 Meaning and Usefulness of Sampling
- 3.2 Types of Sampling- Probability and Non-probability
- 3.3 Procedure of Selecting Sample
- 3.4 Problem of a Representative Sample

Unit -4: Hypothesis

- 4.1 Meaning and Characteristics of Hypothesis
- 4.2 Types of Hypothesis
- 4.3 Sources of Hypothesis
- 4.4 Role of Hypothesis in Social Research

References

- 1 Bajaj and Gupta. 1972. Elements of Statistics. New Delhi: R. Chand and Co. New Delhi
- 2 Beiteille, A. 2002. Sociology: Essays on Approach and Method New Delhi. OUP
- 3 Bhandarkar, Willson.2014. Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, Himalaya Publication
- 4 Goode, W.J. and Hatt, P.K. (1952). Methods in Social Research. McGraw Hill Book Company. Inc. Tokyo
- 5 Kothari, C.R. 2001. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques. Bangalore. Wiley Eastern
- 6 Ritzer, George. 1996. Sociological Theory. New Delhi. Tata .Mc Graw Hill
- 7 Singh, Yogesh Kumar 2006, Fundamental of Research Methodology and Statistics New Age International
- 8 Swain, A.K.P.C. 2009. A Text Book of Research Methodology. Kalyani Publisher. Hyderabad

SEMESTER –VI

Honours Theory- 13

Subject Code-DSC-H-13

Marks-100 (5 credits)

Subject Title – Sociological Thinkers - II

Objectives:

The course introduces the students to the classics in the making of the discipline of sociology through selected texts by the major thinkers.

Learning Outcomes: The very aim of this paper is to generate an insight among the student about the major Sociologists and their approach to the study of society.

Unit – 1: Max Weber

- 1.1 Theory of Religion
- 1.2 Ideal Type
- 1.3 Social action
- 1.4 Bureaucracy

Unit -2: Emile Durkheim

- 2.1 Social Fact
- 2.2 Division of Labour
- 2.3 Theory of Suicide
- 2.4 Rules of Sociological Method

Unit-3: Robert K Merton

- 3.1 Reference Group
- 3.2 Social Conformity and Anomie
- 3.3 Middle Range Theory
- 3.4 Functional Paradigm

Unit -4: Vilfredo Pareto

- 4.1 Logical and Non-Logical Action
- 4.2 Residues and Derivations
- 4.3 Circulation of Elites
- 4.4 Logico-experimental Method

References

- 1 Coser, Lewis A. 1979. Master of Sociological Thought. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich
- 2 Durkheim, E. 1958. The Rules of Sociological Method. New York: The Free Press
- 3 Flecher, Ronald. 1994 The making of Sociology (2 volumes) Jaipur, Rawat Publications
- 4 Francis. Abraham, M. 1982. Modern Sociological Theory. Oxford University Press. Delhi
- 5 Singh, Yogendra 1986. Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging Trends, New Delhi Vistar
- 6 Zeitlin. Irving. 1998 (Indian Edition). Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of Contemporary Theory. Jaipur: Rawat Publications

Honours Theory- 14

Subject Code-DSC-H-SOC-14

Marks-100 (5 credits)

Subject Title – Sociological Research Method - II

Course Objective: By going through this paper, the students can

- Gain knowledge on objectivity in social research.
- Gain insight on scientific method and its applicability.
- Get to know various research designs used for sociological/social science research.
- Gain knowledge on various tools and techniques of data collection and analysis of data to be used for report writing.

Learning Outcomes: The very aim of this paper is to generate an insight among the students about the various important concepts of research and its usages. Having this knowledge on social research method students can have better employment opportunities in academic and development sectors.

Unit – 1: Objectivity in Social Research

- 1.1 Nature of scientific Method
- 1.2 Applicability of Scientific Method to the study of Social Phenomena
- 1.3 Objectivity Vs. Subjectivity
- 1.4 Limits of Objectivity in Social Sciences

Unit-2: Research Design

- 2.1 Exploratory
- 2.2 Diagnostic
- 2.3 Descriptive
- 2.4 Experimental

Unit -3: Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

- 3.1 Observation
- 3.2 Interview Schedule
- 3.3 Questionnaire
- 3.4 Content Analysis

Unit-4: Processing and Analysis of Data

- 4.1 Editing, Coding
- 4.2 Classification and Tabulation
- 4.3 Problems in Processing
- 4.4 Data Analysis

References

- 1 Bajaj and Gupta. 1972. Elements of Statistics. R. Chand and Co. New Delhi
- 2 Beiteille, A. 2002. Sociology: Essays on Approach and Method, New Delhi. OUP
- 3 Goode, W.J. and Hatt, P.K. (1952). Methods in Social Research. McGraw Hill Book Company. Inc. Tokyo
- 4 Gupta, S.P. 2007. Elementary Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand and Sons.
- 5 Kar, PK and S. Padhy. Social Research Methodology and Techniques, Kalyani Publisher
- 6 Kothari, C.R. 2001. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques. Bangalore. Wiley Eastern
- 7 Ritzer, George. 1996. Sociological Theory. New Delhi. Tata .McGraw Hill Publications
- 8 Swain, A.K.P.C. 2009. A Text Book of Research Methodology. Kalyani Publisher. Hyderabad

GENERIC ELECTIVES

SEMESTER-I- GENERIC ELECTIVE (GE)

Honours Theory -01

Subject Code: GE-H-SOC-01

Marks – 100 (5 Credits)

Subject Title: Indian Society

Objectives: After studying this paper on Indian society, the student can

- Get an impression about the basic composition of Indian society, its historical moorings, basic philosophical foundations of the society and the institutions.
- Learn about the changing institutions, the processes, the agents and the interventions that bring about change in the Indian society.

Learning Outcomes: This paper focuses on the structure of the Indian society and the changing aspects with the processes operating change agents and initiatives. It is expected to bring familiarity in a student about Indian society. It will present a comprehensive, integrated and empirically –based profile of Indian society. It is hoped that the structure and processes operative in the society, the change agents in Indian society presented in this course will also enable the students to gain a better understanding of Indian society.

Unit-1: Composition of Indian Society:

- 1.1 Religious composition
- 1.2 Linguistic Composition
- 1.3 Caste composition
- 1.4 Unity in diversity

Unit-2: Historical Moorings and Bases of Hindu Social Organization

- 2.1 Varna
- 2.2 Ashrama
- 2.3 Purusartha
- 2.4 Doctrine of Karma

Unit-3: Marriage and Family in India

- 3.1 Hindu Marriage as Sacrament, Forms of Hindu Marriage.
- 3.2 The Hindu Joint Family
- 3.3 Marriage and family among the Muslims.
- 3.4 Changes in Marriage and Family in India

Unit-4: The Caste System in India

- 4.1 Meaning, Definitions and Origin of Caste
- 4.2 Features and Functions of Caste
- 4.3 Perspectives on Caste: M.N Srinivas, L. Dumont
- 4.4 Changes in Caste System

References

- 1 B, Ramswamy. 2013. Women’s Movement in India. Isha Books.
- 2 Beteille, Andre. 2012. Caste, Class and Power, Oxford University Press.
- 3 Bose, N.K. 1975. *Structure of Hindu Society*. New Delhi
- 4 Chaudhury, S.N.2016. Social Movements in Tribal India, Rawat Publications
- 5 Desai, A. R.1978. Rural Sociology in India, Bombay Popular Prakashan.
- 6 Gupta, Dipankar.2000. Interrogating Caste: Understanding Hierarchy and Difference in Indian Society. Penguin.
- 7 Hardtmann, Eva-maria.2009. Dalit Movement in India, Oxford University Press
- 8 Karve, Iravati. 1961: *Hindu Society: An Interpretation*. Poona: Deccan College: Lannoy

- 9 Kothari, Ranjit.2010. Caste in Indian Politics (2nd Edition), Orient Black Swan
- 10 Ray, Raka.1999. Fields of Protest: Women’s Movement in India, University of Minnesota Press
- 11 Sah, Ghanashyam.2004.Social Movements in India. Sage Publication.
- 12 Sharma, KL.2006. Social Stratification and Mobility, Rawat Publication.
- 13 Sharma, KL.2008. Indian Social Structure and Change, Rawat Publication.
- 14 Srinivas, M.N. 1963.*Social Change in Modern India* (California Berkeley: University of California Press)
- 15 Srinivas, M.N. 1969. “*The caste system in India*” An Andre Beteille (Ed) Social Inequality: Penguin Press.
- 16 Srinivas, M.N. 1980. *India: Social Structure*. New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation
- 17 Venugopal, C.N.1998. Religion and Indian Society: A Sociological Perceptive, Gyan Publishing House.

SEMESTER-II- GENERIC ELECTIVE- 02

Subject Code: GE-H-SOC-2

Marks – 100 (5 Credits)

Sociology of Social Movement

Objectives:

- To introduce to the students with the concept of social movements and their dynamics.
- To introduce the students to the role of social movements in social transformation.
- To help them understand the various approaches to the study of social movements.
- To introduce the student on the prominent social movements in India that has gained adequate attention.

Learning Outcomes: The very aim of this paper is to disseminate knowledge about the concept of social movements. The course also tries to provide a fundamental knowledge to the students about the nature and types of movements with a thrust on the movements witnessed by Indian society. Broadly after the completion of the course the students can be well familiar with different social issues and transformation through social movements.

Unit-1: Social Movement

- 1.1 Meaning, definitions
- 1.2 Nature and Characteristics of Social Movement
- 1.3 Causes of Social Movement
- 1.4 Types of Social Movement- Revolutionary, Reforms, Revival

Unit-2: Peasant Movements in India

- 2.1 Champaran Satyagraha
- 2.2 The Bardoli Movement in Gujarat
- 2.3 The Peasant Revolt in Telengana
- 2.4 The Tebhaga Movement in Bengal

Unit-3: Tribal Movement in India

- 3.1 Santhal Insurrection
- 3.2 Munda Rebellion
- 3.3 Bodo Movement
- 3.4 Jharkhand Movement

Unit-4: Women's Movement in India

- 4.1 The Social Reform Movement and Women
- 4.2 Women in the Indian National Movement
- 4.3 Chipko Movement
- 4.4 Contemporary Women's Movement

References

- 1 B, Ramswamy.2013. Women's Movement in India. Isha Books.
- 2 Basu, Aparna, "*Role of Women in the Freedom Movement*", ed, 1976. Indian Women from Purdah to Modernity, Vikas, New Delhi.
- 3 Chaudhury, S.N.2016. Social Movements in Tribal India, Rawat Publications
- 4 Fowerakar, Joe, 1995.*Theorising Social Movements*, Pluto Press, London.
- 5 Kaur, Manmohan. 1968. "*Role of Women in the Freedom Movement, 1857-1947*". Sterling, New Delhi.
- 6 Rao, M.S.A., (ed.) 1979. *Social Movements and Social Transformation*. Manohar, New Delhi.
- 7 Rao, M.S.A., (ed.) 1979. *Social Movements in India*. Vol. I and II, Manohar, New Delhi.
- 8 Ray, Raka.1999. Fields of Protest: Women's Movement in India, University of Minnesota Press
- 9 Shah, Ghanashyam.2004.Social Movements in India. Sage Publication.

SEMESTER-III-GENERIC ELECTIVE- 03

GE.H.SOC-3

Marks-100 (5 credits)

Population and Society

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Understand the various facets of population studies and the theories that depict population change.
- Develop specific idea on Indian population structure and determinants of population growth.
- Gain an understanding on the causes and consequences of population growth.
- Gain an insight on population composition in specific groups in India.

Learning Outcomes: The very aim of this paper is to acquaint the students with a perennial problem of the Indian society that is population growth. Various theoretical perspectives with the applicability in the contemporary scenario can enable the students to know more about the importance of the subject matter.

Unit: 1 Population Studies

- 1.1 Meaning and Definition of Population Studies
- 1.2 Scope of Population Studies
- 1.3 Importance of Population Studies
- 1.4 Causes and effects of Population Growth

Unit: 2 Population Theories

- 2.1 Malthusian
- 2.2 Optimum Theory of Population
- 2.4 The Theory of Demographic Transition
- 2.4 Applicability of Population Theories in Contemporary Scenario

Unit: 3 Determinants of Population Growth

- 3.1 Concepts and Measures of Fertility
- 3.2 Factors Affecting Fertility
- 3.3 Concepts and Measures of Mortality
- 3.4 Factors Affecting Mortality

Unit: 4 Population Compositions in India

- 4.1 Sex Composition
- 4.2 Age Compositions
- 4.3 Literacy Composition
- 4.4 Rural & Urban Composition

References

- 1 Agarwal, S.N. 1989. Population Studies with Special Reference to India. New Delhi. Lok Surjeet Publication.
- 2 Banarjee, D, 1998. Health and Family Planning Service in India. New Delhi: Lok Prakashan
- 3 Bose, Ashish 1991. Demographic Diversity in India, Delhi. B.R Publishing Corporation.
- 4 Jena, P.K. Population Studies (Odia), Kalyani Publisher
- 5 Jhingan M.L et al. 2005 Demography, Vrinda Publication Ltd. Delhi
- 6 Prasad Mandal, B. 2004. Elements of Social Demography, K.K Publications.
- 7 Sharma, Kumar Rajendra. 2004. Demography and Population Problems, Atlantic.
- 8 Swain. A.K.P.C. 2014. Population Studies (Eng.), Kalyani Publisher
- 9 Weinstein, Jay, Vijayan K. Pillai. 2017. Demography: The Science of Population (2nd Edition), Rawat Publications.

SEMESTER-IV: GENERIC ELECTIVE- 04

CODE-GE-H-SOC-04

Marks-100 (5 credits)

Subject Title -Sociology of Education

Course Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Get to know the meaning and theoretical perspectives on sociology of education
- Get familiar with the relationship between education and society.
- Get insights on role of education in Nation building.
- Get an understanding on inequality in education that persists at various levels.
- Gain knowledge on constitutional provisions and various education policies

Learning Outcomes: The students are expected to learn various perspectives on education through the contributions of both Indian and western thinkers. Knowledge on education policies and constitution provisions can prepare the students for the development of their own higher education. Students can develop academic interest by knowing the contribution of education in nation building as well as the educational inequalities which persist in the society.

Unit-1: Sociology of Education

- 1.1 Meaning & Concept of Sociology of Education
- 1.2 Interrelationship between Education and Society
- 1.3 Views of Indian Thinkers on Education –Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishna, Sri Aurobindo
- 1.4 Views of Western Thinkers on Education–John Dewey, Ivan Illich

Unit-2: Education and State

- 2.1 Role of Democracy in Education
- 2.2 Role of Education in Nation Building
- 2.3 Privatization and Education
- 2.4 Inequality in Education

Unit-3: Education, Social Process and Institution

- 3.1 Education and Socialization
- 3.2 Education and Social Change
- 3.3 Education and Social Mobility
- 3.4 Education and Affirmative Action

Unit-4: Policies on Education

- 4.1 Constitutional Provisions- Directive Principles of State Policy
- 4.2 Educational Policies in India
- 4.3 Significance of the Education Policy
- 4.4 Right to Education in Contemporary India

References

- 1 Aggarwal, J.C 1992. Yearbook of Indian Education 1992. New Delhi
- 2 Dwivedi, Ramnath.2016.Education and Society, Kalyani Publisher, New Delhi
- 3 Jayram, N. 2015.Sociology of Education in India. Rawat. Jaipur
- 4 Kilpatrick, M.O. 1963. Philosophy of Education. McMillan Company
- 5 Kumar, Krishna. 1989. Social Character from Learning. New Delhi. Sage Publication
- 6 Morish, I. Morish, I. 1972.The Sociology of Education. An Introduction. London. Unwin Publication
- 7 Kumar, Krishna. 2004. What is Worth Teaching? New Delhi. Orient Longman
- 8 Ministry of Human Resources Development (2009), “The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009” New Delhi, MHRD.
- 9 Nambisan, Geetha and A. Srinivas Rao.2013. Sociology of Education in India, Oxford University Press

Skill Enhancement

SEMESTER-III-Skill Enhancement

SEC – H- SOC-1- Project Report

Marks-50

Course Objective:

This paper is a practical paper where the topics of research are allotted by the respective teachers and it intends to give research orientation to the students. The students shall collect data from 20 respondents with the help of interview schedule and submit a typed project report of fifteen pages. The teacher's council shall evaluate of the paper. This paper does not require paper setting and external evaluation.

Outline:

1. Review of Literature
2. Statement of Research Problem
3. Objectives
4. Hypotheses
5. Methodology
6. Sampling
7. Data Collection
8. Data Analysis
9. Findings
10. Conclusion

SEMESTER-IV-Skill Enhancement

SEC-H-SOC-2 (Course Prescribed by DPI, Odisha) Marks-50

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE

SEMESTER-V-DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE

Honours Theory - 01

Subject Code-DSE-H-SOC -01

Marks-100 (5 credits)

Subject Title – Urban Sociology

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Understand the origin and development of Urban Sociology
- Develop knowledge about urbanization and urban social problems.
- Gain insight into urban development plans, programmes and efforts by the Government.

Learning Outcomes: The very aim of this paper is to acquaint the students with Urban Sociology, urbanization, and urban growth. Gaining an idea about urban social problems can help them developing mechanisms to overcome some of these issues and challenges.

Unit-1: Introduction to Urban Sociology

- 1.1 Origin and Development of Urban Sociology
- 1.2 Subject Matter and Scope
- 1.3 Approaches to Study of Urban Sociology
- 1.4 Urban Sociology and Other Social Sciences

Unit-2: Urban Centre, Urbanization and Urban Growth

- 2.1 Concept of Urbanization and Urban Growth
- 2.2 Urbanization: Historical Perspective
- 2.3 Cities and Metropolis
- 2.4 Rural-Urban Continuums

Unit-3: Urban Social Problems

- 3.1 Crime and Juvenile Delinquency
- 3.2 Slums
- 3.3 Beggary
- 3.4 Impact of Urbanization on Environment

Unit –4: Urban Development Programmes in India

- 4.1 Smart City Mission (SCM)
- 4.2 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)
- 4.3 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
- 4.4 National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

References

1. Flanagan, W., 1993. Contemporary Urban Sociology Cmbridge: University of Cmbridge
2. Jayapalan, N 2002. Urban Sociology, Atlantic Publishers
3. Lin, Jan and Mele Christopher (edt) 2012. The Urban Sociology Reader. Routledge.
4. Patel Sujata and Deb, Kushal (edt.) Urban Studies.
5. Ramachandran, R 1997. Urbanization and Urban Systems in India, Oxford University Press
6. Rao, M.S.A. 1992. Urban Sociology in India. Orient Longman
7. Rath, Navaneeta. Urban Sociology (Eng.), Kalyani Publisher
8. Rath, S.K. Urban Sociology (Odia), Kalyani Publisher
9. Wilson, Robert, A Schultz, David, A, 1978. Urban Sociology, Prentice Hall

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE

Honours Theory - 02

Subject Code-DSE-H-SOC -02

Marks-100 (5 credits)

Subject Title – Rural Sociology

Objectives: After studying this paper, the student can

- Get an impression about the emergence of the sub discipline Rural Sociology and the forces contributing for its origin.
- Learn about the nature of this branch of knowledge, its subject matter and relevance.
- Generate an idea about the uniqueness of the rural society and the institutions operating therein and their dynamics.
- Derive ideas about rural social problems of the country.

Learning Outcomes: By going through this paper, the students can have a grip on the grass roots of Indian society. This will enable the students to understand the society in a better manner, to note the heterogeneities in culture, institutions and their functions, changes, the contrasts found between the rural urban societies and the problems confronted by the people of rural India. Knowledge on Rural development programmes can help the students being aware of the Government initiatives.

Unit- 1: Introduction to Rural Sociology

- 1.1 Meaning, Definition and Origin of Rural Sociology
- 1.2 Nature and Scope of Rural Sociology
- 1.3 Evolution and Growth of Village Community
- 1.4 Panchayati Raj Institutions

Unit- 2: Rural Social Structure

- 2.1 Meaning and Definition of Rural Social Structure
- 2.2 Rural-Urban Migrations
- 2.3 Agrarian Structure
- 2.4 Rural Economy

Unit- 3: Rural Social Problems

- 3.1 Poverty
- 3.2 Unemployment
- 3.3 Landlessness and Indebtedness
- 3.4 Health care and Sanitation

Unit- 4: Rural Development Programmes

- 4.1 Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
- 4.2 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
- 4.3 National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
- 4.4 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

References:

- 1 Desai A.R. 1997. Rural Sociology in India- Bombay Popular Prakasan.
- 2 Dhanagare D.N. 1998. Peasant movements in India, New Delhi, Oxford.
- 3 Doshi S.L. and P.C. Jain 2002. Rural Sociology, Jaipur, Rawat Publications
- 4 Dube, S.C. 1998. India's Changing Village: Human Factor in Community Development Himalayan Publishing House, Bombay.
- 5 Gupta D.N. 2001 Rural Development System: Policy Issues, Institutional Development, Management of Rural Development (in the Context of 73rd Constitution Amendment Act), Books India International
- 6 Jain, Gopal Lal, 1985. Rural Development. Mangaldeep Publication, Jaipur.
- 7 Joshi R, P and S. Narawam, 1985. Panchayat Raj in India: Emerging Trends across the States Rawat, Jaipur.
- 8 Maheshwari, S.R. 1985. Rural Development in India, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
- 9 Rath and Chaudhury. 2017. Rural Sociology (Odia), Kalyani Publisher
- 10 Singh, Katar, 1995. Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management; Stage, New Delhi.
- 11 Vivek, R. and Bhattacharya, 1985. The New Strategies of Development in Village India, Metropolitan, New Delhi.

SEMESTER-VI

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE

Honours Theory - 03

Subject Code-DSE-H-Soc -03

Marks-100 (5 credits)

Subject Title – Sociology of Health and Medicine

Objectives: After studying this paper, the student can

- Gain knowledge on the sociology of health and medicine.
- Can get an insight on socio-cultural dimensions in the construction of illness and medical knowledge.
- Can gain understanding on health sector reforms of Government of India.
- Gain knowledge on medical pluralism for treatment of disease.

Learning Outcome: Students are expected to know the concept of health from different perspectives. They can also learn about the contemporary trend of Sociology of Health in India. By knowing various health policies and programs in India student can expand the information base and disseminate the same to others.

Unit – 1: Introduction to the Sociology of Health and Medicine:

- 1.1 Origin and Development
- 1.2 Conceptualizing Health
- 1.3 Social and Cultural Dimensions of Illness and Medicine
- 1.4 Contemporary Trends of Sociology of Health in India

Unit-2: Health Sector Reforms of the Government of India:

- 2.1 Protective
- 2.2 Promotive
- 2.3 Reproductive
- 2.4 Health Policies of the Government

Unit-3: Health Programs in India

- 3.1 Pradhan Mantri Swasthya SurakshaYojana (PMSSY)
- 3.2 Janani SurakshaYojana (JSY)
- 3.3 National Health Mission
- 3.4 National AIDS Control Programme

Unit-4: Medical Pluralism for Treatment

- 4.1 Meaning and Definition
- 4.2 Traditional Knowledge
- 4.3 Role of Ayurvedic and Allopathic for Treatment
- 4.4 Role of Mass Media in Health Promotion

References

- 1 Cockerham, William C. 1978 Medical Sociology Englewood, Cliffs, Prentice Hall.
- 2 Dak, T.M. 1991 Sociology of Health in India, Kaveri Printers, New Delhi.
- 3 Graham, Scombler, 1987 Sociology Theory and Medical Sociology, Tavistock Publications, London.
- 4 Kishore. J.2009. National Health Programs of India. New Delhi: Century Publication
- 5 Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi. National Population Policy
- 6 Turner, Bryan, S. 1995 Medical Power and Social Knowledge. London. Sage

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE

Honours Theory - 04

Subject Code-DSE-H-Soc -04

Marks-100 (5 credits)

Subject Title- Environmental Sociology

Environment and society are in constant interaction with each other. It is the environment which sustains life in society and it is the society that is responsible for the preservation and the degradation of the environment. In the recent years environmental challenges have posed a threat to the lives on the planet. Keeping this in view, the present paper tries to create awareness among the students about the major environmental issues and the efforts geared to tackle them.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Derive knowledge about the close interaction between society and environment.
- Gain substantial idea about the environmental issues and their repercussions on humanity.
- Accumulate ideas about the ideological currents, issues that drive environment movements.
- Get aware about various environmental issues which affect the human society.

Learning Outcomes: The very aim of this paper is to disseminate knowledge about the significance of environment for society, to change the practices that can protect and preserve the environment and to make the students participate in the mission to preserve, protect and promote the cause of environment.

Unit – 1: Origin of Environmental Sociology

- 1.1 Meaning and Definition
- 1.2 Emergence and Development
- 1.3 Significance of Environmental Sociology
- 1.4 Environment and Society

Unit-2: Environmental Issues

- 2.1 Sustainable Development
- 2.2 Environmental Degradation
- 2.3 Industrialization and Development
- 2.4 Urbanization and Development

Unit-3: Environmental Movement

- 3.1 Chipko Movement
- 3.2 Narmada Bachao Andolan
- 3.3 The Silent Valley Movement
- 3.4 POSCO Movement

Unit-4: Contemporary Environmental Problems

- 4.1 Problem of Water
- 4.2 Deforestation
- 4.3 Urban Wastes
- 4.4 Global Warming

References

- 1 Albrow, Martin and Elizabeth King (ed.), 1990. Globalization, Knowledge and Society, Sage Publication. London
- 2 Baviskar, Amita. 1995. In the Valley of the River: Tribal conflict over Development in the Narmada Valley. Delhi: OUP
- 3 Chauhan, I.S, 1998, Environmental Degradation, Delhi. Rawat Publications
- 4 Gadgil, Madhab and Ram Chandra.Guha.1996, Ecology and Equity: The use and buse of Nature in Contemporary India
- 5 Ghai, Dharam (ed.) 1994. Development and Environment: Sustaining People and Nature. UNRISD: Blackwell Publication
- 6 Giddens, Anthony. 1996. Global Problems and Ecological Crisis (2nd Ed). New York: W.W Norton and Company
- 7 Shiva,Vandana 2015. Earth Democracy: Justice, Sustainability and Peace, North Atlantic Books, Berkeley, California

NOTE FOR PAPER SETTING

Internal Assessment Test: 20 Marks

External End Semester University Exam: (80 Marks)