

BACHELOR OF ARTS - SOCIOLOGY
Curriculum - Non-Semester Pattern

I Year	
Code	Course Title
BASO 1911	Introduction to Sociology
BASO 1912	Rural Sociology
BASO 1913	Crime and Society
BASO 1914	Indian Society
BASO 1915	Social Problems in India – I

2 Year	
BASO 1921	Urban Sociology
BASO 1922	Social Change and Development
BASO 1923	Health and Society
BASO 1924	Social Problems in India – II
BASO 1925	Pioneers of Indian Sociology

3 Year	
BASO 1931	Sociological Thinkers
BASO 1932	Population and Society
BASO 1933	Gender and Society
BASO1934	Basic Research Methods
BASO 1935	Mass Media and Society

B.A. SOCIOLOGY - SYLLABUS
PAPER I - INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Course Objective:

The course is meant to be a formal introduction to the discipline of sociology. It introduces the student to the basic concepts in sociology in order to show how sociology is premised on society as an object of study.

Course Outline:

- Unit I:** The Field of Sociology: What is sociology? A brief history of the development of sociology. The scope of sociology.
- Unit II** Relationship with other social Sciences Relationship with other social sciences – History; Psychology, Economics and Social Anthropology.
- Unit III** Basic Concepts: Group, Community, Association, Institution, Norms, Values, Folkways and Mores, Status and Role.
- Unit IV** Culture: Characteristics; Material Culture and non-material Culture; Cultural lag.
- Unit V** Human Society: Human Versus Animal Society. Types of society: The Earliest Societies: Hunters and gatherers; Pastoral and agrarian societies; non-industrial civilizations and traditional states; Industrial societies. The newly industrializing countries.
- Unit VI** Individual and society: Early Development of the infant. The life course. Socialization. Internalized objects. Stages of Socialization. Agents of Socialization. Gender socialization.

References:

1. Berger, Peter. 1963. *Invitation to Sociology: A Humanistic Perspective*. Chapter I Sociology as Individual Pastime. New York: Anchor Books Doubleday and co. Pp.1-24.
2. Bottomore. T.B. 1962. *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*. Barnes & Noble.
3. Inkeles, Alex. 1991. *What is Sociology-* Prentice Hall India Ltd. New Delhi. (Three paths to a definition)
4. Gisbert, Pascual. *Fundamentals of Sociology*. Oriental Longman.
5. Davis, Kingsley. 1981. *Human Society* [Indian Reprint] Surjeet Publications, Delhi.
6. **Giddens, Anthony**. 1997. *Sociology*. Third Edition, Polity Press New York
7. Bierstedt, Robert. 1970. *The Social Order*. Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd., Bombay.
8. Smelser, Neil. 1993. *Sociology*. Prentice Hall India Ltd. New Delhi.

PAPER - II RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to orient students with sociological approach to the study of rural society. It attempts to provide a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic and political structure of rural society in India. This course also offers a synoptic overview of rural governance and development in India.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Introduction: Concept of Rural Sociology; Origin, Development and Scope of Rural Sociology; significance of Rural Sociology in India.
- Unit II** Rural Community: Concept; Distinctive Features of Rural Community; Rural-Urban differences and Linkages.
- Unit III** Rural Economy: Concept and Features of a Rural Economy; Pre Colonial and Post Colonial Rural Economy in India; Changes in Jajmani system; Green Revolution; The Impact of the New Economic Policy on the Rural Economy in India.
- Unit IV** Rural Social Institutions: Features of Rural Family; Joint Family Institution; Rules and Forms of rural Marriage; Role of Dominant Caste in Rural India,
- Unit V** Rural Governance: Emergence of Panchayat Raj System in India; 73rd Constitution Amendment and Rural Governance; Structure and Functions of Rural Local Governance in India.
- Unit VI** Rural Development: Concept, Objectives and Importance of rural development; an overview of Contemporary Rural development (with special reference to SGSY and MGNREG schemes) in India.

References:

1. Desai, A.R. 2005, Rural Sociology in India, Bombay: Popular Prakashan Pvt.Ltd.
2. Doshi, S.L. & Jain, P.C. 2002, Rural Sociology, New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
3. Dube, S.C. 2003, India's Changing Villages, London: Routledge.
4. Srinivas, M.N. 1966, India's Villages, Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
5. Kartar Singh 1999, *Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management*, Delhi: Sage.
6. Andre Beteille, 1974, *Six Essays in Comparative Sociology*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

PAPER – III CRIME AND SOCIETY

Course Objective:

The course seeks to introduce the student to the nature, extent, causes, and control of criminal behavior in both the individual and in society. It course also includes the incidence, forms, causes and consequences of crime, as well as social and governmental regulations and reaction to crime.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Introduction: Concept of Crime: Meaning; Causes of Crime.
- Unit II** Sociological Explanation of Criminal Behaviour: Theory of Differential association; Theory of delinquent sub-culture; Anomie Theory; Labelling Theory.
- Unit III** White Collar Crime: Meaning and nature of white collar crime; Genesis of white collar crime; Scope of white collar crime; Preventive measures.
- Unit IV** Punishment and correctional methods: Punishment Theories: Retributive, Deterrent, Reformative; Correctional methods: Prison based, community based; Probation, Parole, Open Prison.
- Unit V** An introduction to IPC (Indian Pinal Code): An outline of Indian Pinal Code; Offences related to marriage; Offences related to Religion
- Unit VI** Judiciary: Criminal Procedure Code- Outline; Role of Police; Indian Judicial system.

References:

1. Ratanlal Dhivajlal, 1860. The Indian Pinal Code: Wadhwa and Co-Agra Act XLV
2. Russell, William, 1964. *Crime: Vol. I & II*, London: Stevens and sons.
3. Tapas K Banarjee, 1963. *Background to Indian Criminal Law*, Kolkata: Cambray.
4. John Lewis Gillim 1945. *Criminology and Penology*, New York: Greenwood Press
5. J.P. Sirohi : *Criminology and Criminal Administration*, Allahabad Law agency
6. Criminal Procedure Code 1978
7. Teeters Negley and Harvey Elnar Barnes, 1959. *New Horizons in Criminology*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
8. Sutherland Edwin H. and Donald R. Cressey, 1968. *Principles of Criminology*, London: Times of India Press.

PAPER – IV INDIAN SOCIETY

Course Objective:

This course intends to introduce students to the social structure of Indian society. It also aims to familiarize the basic social institutions and village and tribal life of India. This course gives them insights about the social change in India.

Course outline:

- Unit I** Unity and Diversity; Concepts of Unity and Diversity; Racial, religious, ethnic and linguistic composition of India.
- Unit II** Marriage; Endogamy, Exogamy, Monogamy, Polygamy. Marriage as a Sacrament; Marriage as Contract.
- Unit III** Family; Extended, Nuclear; Matrilineal, Patrilineal, Matriarchal and Patriarchal families; Joint Family, Characteristics, Functions and Disintegration; Changes in the Indian family
- Unit IV** Caste system in India: Conceptual analysis, Features of caste system, Origin of caste in India; Changes in caste system
- Unit V** Village in India: Evolution of village community in India; Village as a social unit, Changes in village communities
- Unit VI** Tribes in India: Concept of tribe, Features; Problems of the tribal people.

References:

1. Ambedkar, B.R. 1945. *Annihilation of caste* (3rd edition). Delhi: Gautam Book Centre.
2. Dube, S.C. 1990. *Indian Society*. New Delhi: National Book Trust,
3. Ghurye, G.S. 1932. *Caste and Race in India*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan Private Ltd.
4. Kapadia, K.M. "The Family in Transition" in Patel, Tulsi (ed). 2005. *The Family in India: Structure and Practice*. New Delhi: Sage Publications India Pvt Ltd, Pp:172-203.
5. Madan, G.R. 1990. *India's Developing Villages*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers,
6. Patel, Tulsi (ed). 2005. *The Family in India: Structure and Practice*. New Delhi: Sage.
7. Shah, A.M. 1998. *The Family in India: Critical Essays*. New Delhi: Orient Longman,
8. Sharma, K.L. 2008. *Indian Social Structure and Change*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication
9. Singh, Yogendra. 1986. *Modernization of Indian Tradition*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication,
10. Srinivas, M.N. 1982. *Indian Social Structure*. Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation (India).
11. Srinivas, M.N. *Social Change in Modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman Private Limited
12. Xaxa, Virginius. 2008. *State, Society and Tribes: Issues in Post-colonial India*. New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt Ltd.

PAPER – V SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA - I

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to introduce the student to the problems of contemporary society in India and enable them to understand these problems from a sociological perspective.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Social Problems, Theoretical approaches to Social Problems; Social Problems and Disorganization.
- Unit II** Population Explosion: Increase in Population, Causes, Effects, Population Policy.
- Unit III** Violence against Women: Nature, Types, Theoretical Explanation of Violent Behaviour, Controlling Violence against Women.
- Unit IV** Child Abuse and Child Labour: Child Population and working children; Types of child abuse; Causes of child abuse; Effects of abuse on Children; The problem of child labour.
- Unit V** Suicide: Meaning, Types, Causes; Durkheim's views on Suicide.
- Unit VI** Corruption: Meaning, Forms and causes, Anti-corruption movements in India.

Suggested References:

1. Ahuja Ram. 1999. *Social problems in India*, Rawat Publication: New Delhi.
2. Durkheim, Emile. 1951. *Suicide*, New York: Free Press
3. Elliot, Mabel A and E. F. Merrill. 1961. *Social Disorganization*, Harper and Brothers,
4. Gurr, Ted Robert 1970. *Why Men Rebel*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.
5. Madan G.R. 1976. *Indian Social problems*, Allied Publisher, New Delhi.
6. Mohanty, BB. 2005. We are Like the Living Dead: Farmer Suicides in Western India, *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, Vol. 32, No. 2.
7. Robert K. Merton and Robert Nisbet, (ed.). 1971. *Contemporary social problems*, Harcourt Brace, New York.

PAPER – VI URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Course Objective:

This course will pay special attention to the emergence and growth of Urban Sociology, the consequences of urbanization, social structure in Urban Society and challenges in urban governance.

Course Outline:

Unit I Introduction to Urban Sociology: Origin, Nature and scope, Importance of the study of Urban Sociology in India.

Unit II Basic concepts: The City, Urbanization, Urbanism, Urbanity, Suburb, Metropolitan, Corporation and Neighborhood

Unit III Process of Urbanization in India: Growth of Urban Population in India, Emergence of Cities, Causes and Consequences of Urbanization

Unit IV Urban Social Structure: Urban family, urban social stratification – Caste and Class, Occupational Divisions.

Unit V Urban Slums: Problems and challenges, urban development programmes.

Unit VI Urban Governance: Meaning and Principle of Urban Governance, Urban Governance in India, urban violence: Challenges to Urban Governance.

References:

1. Berge E.E. 1962. *Urban Sociology*, New York: Free Press.
2. Bose, Ashish 1973. *Studies in India's Urbanization*, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
3. D Souza Alfred, 1978. *The Indian city: Poverty Ecology and Urban Development*, New Delhi: Manohar.
4. David A.Karp, Gregory P.Stone, William C. Yoels, 1991. *Being Urban: A Sociology of Urban Life*, London: Praeger.
5. Mahala, O. M. 2011. *Urban governance in India: emerging challenges in liberalized era*, New Delhi: Authors press.
6. Rajendra K. Sharma, 1997. *Urban Sociology*, New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.
7. Rao M.S.A. 1974. *Urban Sociology in India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
8. Shrivastava, A.K. 1989. *Urbanization: Concept & Growth*, New Delhi: H.K. Publishers.
9. Simon Parker, 2004. *Urban Theory and the Urban Experience: Encountering the City*, London: Routledge.
10. Wilson R.A, and Schlutz David, 1978. *Urban Sociology*, London: Prentice Hall.

PAPER – VII SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Course Objective:

This course provides conceptual and theoretical understanding of social change and development. It addresses in particular the Indian experience of social change and development.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Basic concepts: Concept of social change and its forms; Concept and Features of Development.
- Unit II** Theories of Social Change: Linear (Spencer), Cyclical (Pareto), Fluctuation (Sorokin); Conflict Theory (Marx)
- Unit III** Factors of Social change: Technological, Cultural and Ideological
- Unit IV** Social Change in Contemporary India: Trends and Processes of Change – Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Modernisation and Secularisation
- Unit V** Socio Cultural Dimensions of Development: Culture and development, caste and economic development.
- Unit VI** Five Year Plans and Development in India: Objectives, Strategies, Achievements, and Shortfalls.

Suggested references:

1. Appadurai, Arjun. 1997. *Modernity At Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization*. New Delhi: OUP
2. Bernd, Hamns & Pandurang K. Mutagi. 1998. *Sustainable Development and Future of Cities, Intermediate Technology Publication, UNSECO*
3. Dereze, Jean and Amartya Sen. 1996. *India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity*. New Delhi: OUP.
4. Desai, A.R. 1985, *India's Path of Development: a Marxist Approach*. Bombay: Popular Parkashan. (Chapter 2).
5. Dube, S.C. 1988. *Modernization and Development: The Search for Alternative Paradigm*, Vistaar Publication, New Delhi.
6. Moore, Wilbert and Robert Cook. 1967. *Social Change*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall (India)
7. Sharma, K.L. 1986. *Development: Socio-Cultural Dimensions*. Jaipur: Rawat. (Chapter 1).
8. Srinivas, M.N. 1966. *Social Change in Modern India*. Berkley: University of Berkley.
9. S.C. Dube. 1998. *Modernization and Development*, New Delhi: Vistaar Publishers.

PAPER – VIII HEALTH AND SOCIETY

Course Objective:

This course provides general understanding of sociological aspects of health and health care. It also familiarize the students the health policy and planning in India.

Course Outline:

- UnitI** Concept of Health: Definition of Health, Dimensions of Health, Right to Health, Responsibility for Health, HealthCare.
- UnitII** Social Dimensions of Sickness Behavior: Informal Sickness Behavior, Formal Sickness Behavior; the Sick Role, Social Correlates of SicknessBehavior.
- UnitIII** The Hospital and Physician in Society: Hospital as a Social Institution, Doctor-Patient Interaction in HealthCare, Functions of a Physician.
- UnitIV** Concepts of Community and Public health: Community Health, Public Health, Public Health in India.
- UnitV** Health Policy and Planning in India: Health System in India, Health Planning in India.

References:

1. Bury, Michael. 1997. *Health and Illness in a Changing Society*, London: Routledge, Pp: 77-109.
2. Cockerham, William. C. 2007. *Medical Sociology*, 10th edition, New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall, Pp: 147-153, 188-203, 212-216,271-275.
3. Park. K, 2011. *Park's text book of Preventive and Social Medicine* (21th eds.), Jabalbur: BanarsidasBanot Publishers, Pp: 12-22, 43-46, 640-643,821-826.
4. Rao S.P. Ranga, 1993, *Administration of Primary Health Centers in India*, New Delhi: Mittal Publications, Pp:14-36.
5. Schneider, Mary Jane. 2006. *Introduction to Public Health*, Second Edition, Sudbury: Jones and Barttett Publishers, Pp:3-16.
6. Thomas, Richard. K. 2002. *Society and Health- Sociology for Health Professionals*, New York: Kluwer Academic Publishers, Pp: 213-246,125-154.

PAPER – IX SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA - II

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to introduce the student to the problems of contemporary society in India and enable them to understand these problems from a sociological perspective.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Poverty and Unemployment: Conceptual debate; Causes; Rural Poverty; Effective Measures in Poverty Alleviation; Unemployment in India, Types, Causes, Consequences, Remedies
- Unit II** Deviance among Children: Concept of Juvenile delinquency; children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection; Causes and Types of deviance among Juveniles ; Preventive measures; Juvenile justice system.
- Unit III** Alcoholism and Drug Addiction: The concept, Extent of Alcoholism, Causes, Treatment of Alcoholics; Drug addiction, Causes, Role of family and peer groups, Preventing drug abuse and combating drug addicts.
- Unit IV** Problems of Weaker Sections: Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, and Backward Castes
- Unit V** Female infanticide and Foeticide: Female infanticide – concept, causes, types, preventive measures; Female foeticide, Causes, Consequences, Possible solution.
- Unit VI** Communalism and Secularism: Concept of communalism, Communal violence in India; Understanding Secularism in India.

References:

1. Ahuja, Ram 2000, *Social Problems in India*, New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
2. Beteille, Andre 1992. *Backward Classes in Contemporary India*, New Delhi: OUP
3. Beteille, Andre 1974. *Social Inequality*, New Delhi: OUP
4. Bereman, G.D. 1979. *Caste and Other Inequalities: Essay in Inequality*, Meerut: Folklore Institute.
5. Dube, Leela, 1997. *Women and Kinship, Comparative Perspectives on Gender in South and Southeast Asia*, New Delhi: Sage Publication.
6. Desai, Neera & Usha Thakkar 2007. *Women in Indian Society*, Delhi: National Book Trust.
7. Gadgil, Madhav and Ramchandra Guha 1996. *Ecology and Equality: The use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India*, New Delhi: OUP.
8. Gill, S.S. 1998, *The Pathology of Corruption*, New Delhi: Harper Collin Publishers.
9. Lewis, Oscar 1966. *Culture of Poverty* "Scientific American" Vol-II and V No.IV
10. Madan, G. R 1976. *Indian Social Problems*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
11. Satya Murty, T.V. 1996. *Region, Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in Contemporary India*, New Delhi:

PAPER – X PIONEERS OF INDIAN SOCIOLOGY

Course Objective:

This course exposes the students to the contribution of sociologists who have built-up sociology in India.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Radhakamal Mukerjee: Social structure of values. Social Ecology.
- Unit II** D.P. Mukerjee: Cultural diversities, Modernization. A.R. Desai: State and society.
- Unit III** G.S. Ghurye: Caste, Rural Urban Community,
- Unit IV** Irawati Karve : Kinship Map of India.
- Unit V** M.N. Srinivas: Sanskritization, Secularization, and Dominant Caste, S.C. Dube: Indian Village, Tradition, Modernization and Development.
- Unit VI** Andre Beteille: Social Stratification, Peasant Society and Folk Culture, M.S.A. Rao: Social Movements in India,

References:

1. Dube, S.C. 2005. *Society in India*, New Delhi: National Book Trust.
2. Dube, S.C. 1995. *Indian Village*, London: Routledge.
3. Dube, S.C. 1958. *India's Changing Village*, London: Routledge.
4. Srinivas, M.N. 1980. *India: Social Structure*, New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing.
5. Srinivas, M. N. 1963, *Social Change in Modern India*, California, Berkeley: California University Press.
6. Singh, Yogendra. 1973, *Modernization of Indian Tradition*, Delhi: Thomson Press.
7. Karve Irawati. 1961. *Hindu Society: An interpretation*. Poone: Deccan College
8. Ghurye G.S. 1950. *Caste, Class and Occupation*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
9. Ghurye G.S. 1945. *Culture and Society*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
10. Majumdar, D.N. 1958. *Races and Culture of India*, Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
11. Mukerjee, D.P. 1958. *Diversities*, Delhi: Peoples Publishing House.
12. Ooman, T.K. and R.N. Mukerjee, 1986. *Indian Sociology: Reflections and Introspections*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
13. Andre Beteille, 1974. *Essays in Comparative Sociology*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
14. Nagla B.K. 2007. *Indian Sociological Thought*, New Delhi: Rawat

PAPER – XI SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS

Course Objective:

To understand the origin and development of Sociology as a subject. To learn the classical theories propounded by various thinkers. To learn how the various aspects of social life are analysed by early sociological thinkers.

Course Outline:

Unit I Emergence of Sociology

Unit II August Comte: The Law of Human Progress, Positivism, Hierarchy of Science and Social Static and Dynamic.

Unit III Herbert Spencer: Theory of Evolution, Organic Analogy, Militant and Industrial Societies.

Unit IV Emile Durkheim: Social Facts, Division of Labour, Suicide.

Unit V Max Weber: Theory of Social Action, Concept of Ideal Type, Protestant ethic and Spirit of Capitalism.

Unit VI Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism, Alienation, Class Struggle.

References:

1. Coser, Lewis A. *"Masters of Sociological Thought"*, New York, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1971.
2. Aron, Raymond *"Main Currents in Sociological Thought"* Vol. 1 & 2, Hammondsworth, Middlesex, Penguin Books, 1965.
3. Abraham, Francis, and Morgan, John Henry, *Sociological Thought from Comte to Sorokin*, Madras: Macmillan India, 1985.
4. Ritzer, Lewis, A. *Master of Sociological Thought: Ideas in Historical and Social Context*. 2nd ed. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1996.

PAPER – XII POPULATION AND SOCIETY

Course Objective:

The course introduces the student to understand Population as a social phenomenon. It acquaints the students to the demographic features and trends of Indian Society vis-à-vis World Population. It also reviews population control measures and their implementation.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Introduction to Population Studies: Nature, scope and importance of population studies, sources of demographic data. Interface between Population and society.
- Unit II** Theories of Population: Malthus, Optimum Population Theory, Demographic Transition Theory.
- Unit III** World Population: An Overview of world population;
- Unit IV** Population profile of India: Trend of population growth and distribution.
- Unit V** Population dynamics: Fertility, Mortality and migration; Causes and consequences of population growth in India.
- Unit VI** Population policy: Population policy in India, Evaluation of Population Policy.

References:

1. Bose, Ashish 1991. *Demographic diversity of India*. Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation.
2. Chandrashekhar, S. (ed.). 1974. *Infant Mortality, Population Growth & Family Planning in India*. London : George Allen & Unwin Ltd.
3. Finkle, Jason, L & C Alison McIntosh (ed) 1994. *The New Policies of Population*. New York : The Population Council.
4. Hatcher Robert at 1997. *The Essentials of Contraceptive Technology*, Baltimore: John Hopkins School of Public Health.
5. Premi, M.K. et al 1983. *An Introduction to Social Demography*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
6. Sinha, V.C. and Zacharia, E. 2009. *Elements of Demography*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
7. Asha Bhende & Tara Kanitkar. 2003. *Principles of Population Studies*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.

PAPER – XIII GENDER AND SOCIETY

Course Objective:

The course introduces the student to basic concepts in feminism. It explores the varied forms of violence against women and examines the differing ways in which inequality between sexes has been explained. It also introduces the student to the concerns of the women's movement in India.

Course Outline:

Unit I Basic concepts: Sex and Gender; Femininity and masculinity; Patriarchy; Cultural Images of Women; Negative Stereotypes of Women.

Unit II Feminism: Meaning and emergence of feminism; Types of feminism; Post-feminism and anti-feminism.

Unit III Violence against women/Women against violence: Rape; Dowry and domestic violence; Prostitution; Sex determination tests; Missing girls: Sex pre-selection; Eve teasing and Sexual harassment at work.

Unit IV Women Development and the State: Women and work, women in informal sector; income generation and micro credit schemes.

Unit V Women's Studies: Emergence of Women's Studies in India.

Unit VI Women's Movement in India: Women and National freedom movement, Women's movement in post-independent India.

References:

1. Bhasin, Kamla & Nighat Said Khan. 1986. *Some Questions on Feminism and its relevance in South Asia*. Raj Press. New Delhi.
2. Bhasin, Kamla. 2000. *Understanding Gender*. Kali for Women. New Delhi.
3. Bhasin, Kamla. 2004. *Exploring Masculinity*. Kali for Women. New Delhi.
4. Bhasin, Kamla. 2004. *What is Patriarchy?*
5. Chacko, Shubha. 2001. *Changing the Stream: Backgrounder on the Women's Movement in India*. CED. Bangalore.
6. Freedman, Jane. 2002. *Feminism*. Viva Books. New Delhi.
7. John, E Mary. 2004. 'Gender and Development in India, 1970-90's: some reflections on the constitutive role of context' (ed.) Chaudhuri, Maitrayee. *Feminism in India*, New Delhi: Kali for women.
8. Kabir, Naila. 1995. 'Empowerment from below: Learning from the grassroots'. Pg 223-265. (Ed) Kabir, Naila. *Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*. New Delhi: Kali for women.
9. Sexual Harassment at the workplace – A Guide. Sakshi, New Delhi.
10. Saheli 1981-2006. 2006. New Delhi: Saheli Publication.

PAPER – XIV BASIC RESEARCH METHODS

Course Objective:

On completion of this course students will be able to understand the general principles and methods involved in doing social research.

Course Outline:

Unit I Basics of research: Meaning of social research, Principles of scientific method, Steps in social research.

Unit II Research design: Meaning, Types of research design – Exploratory, Descriptive, Experimental.

Unit III Hypothesis: Meaning, Types, Characteristics of usable hypothesis, Formulation of hypotheses.

Unit IV Sampling: Meaning and Types – Probability and non-probability sampling

Unit V Tools for data collection: Observation, Questionnaire, Interview, Case study, Content Analysis.

Unit VI Basic statistical techniques: Frequency distribution, Graphs, Measures of central tendency –Mean, Median, Mode.

References:

1. Schutt, R. K. 2006. *Investigating the Social World: The process and Practice of Research*, Sixth Edition. Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.
2. Neuman, W.L. 2009. *Understanding Research*. Boston, MA: Pearson.
3. Goode, William J and P. K .Hatt 1952. *Methods in Social Research*, New Delhi: McG raw - Hill.
4. Young, P.V.1966. *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*, New Deli: Prentice Hall
5. Galtung, J.1967. *Theory and Methods of Social Research*, London: Allen &Unwin.

PAPER – XV MASS MEDIA AND SOCIETY

Course Objective:

The course intends to provide an understanding of different types of media and forms of communication. It seeks to provide a basic understanding of the relationship between media and society. Finally, to analyze the changes in media, society and culture.

Course Outline:

Unit I Social Interaction and Everyday Life: The study of everyday life; Types of communication Verbal and Non-verbal communication; interpersonal, intrapersonal, group, mass communication. Communication and modern technology.

Unit II Mass media: Nature, characteristics and functions of mass media. Folk and traditional media, printing and publications, electronic media, radio, Television, cyberspace, virtual communication, internet, blogging.

Unit III Sociological perspective of mass media: Functionalist, Feminist, Interactionist.

Unit IV Media and popular culture: Cultural studies as an interface between humanities and social sciences; popular culture, high culture, low culture.

Unit V Media and Globalization: Impact of media in developing societies; democracy and issues of media regulation.

Unit VI Media and Globalization: Time, place and space.

References:

1. Giddens, Anthony. 1997. *Sociology*. Third Edition, New York: Polity Press.
2. Nick Stevenson, 1995. *Understanding media cultures: social theory and mass communication*, London: Sage.
3. Williams, Raymond, 1983. *Keywords: a vocabulary of culture and society*, New York: OUP
4. Schaefer 2011. *Sociology*, New York: Tata McGraw-Hill.
5. TerhiRantanen. 2005. *The media and globalization*, New Delhi: Sage.