

IV SEMESTER:

H.C. 4.1: MODERN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES - 11

Objectives:

- To understand the development of sociological theories in post modern perspective
- It also studies the theorists who contributed for the development of post modern sociological theories.
- Indent to study conflict theory, Symbolic Interactionism and Ethnomethodology

Unit-I: Conflict Theory

1. Development of Conflict Theory
2. Coser on Function of Social Conflict
3. Dhrendord and Marx: Class Conflict
4. Alwin W. Gouldner : Radical Sociology

Unit-II: Symbolic Interactionism

1. The Origin and Development of the Interactionistic Approach
2. The Framework of Symbolic Interactionism
3. G.H. Mead, C.H. Cooley and Herbert Blumer

Unit-III: Phenomenology and Ethno-methodology

1. Phenomenology: Edmund Husserl, Alfred Schutz and Karl Mannheim
2. Ethno-methodology: Harold Garfinkle

Unit-IV: Recent Trends in Sociological Theories

1. Post-Modernism

Suggested Readings:

1. Coser, Lewis the Functions of Social Conflict, The Free Press, New York, 1956.
2. Martindale, Don the Nature and Types of Sociological Theory, Routledge&Kegan Paul, 1960.
3. Berger Peter &Thoms Lukeman the Social Construction of Reality, the Penguin Books, 1967.
4. Turner.J. the Structure of Sociological Theory, Rawat, Jaipur, 1987.
5. Sorokin, P. Contemporary Sociological Theories, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi. 1978.
6. Wells, A Contemporary Sociological Theories, Good year Publishers, California, 1991.
7. Martindale, D Types of Sociological Theory Hughtion Mifflin. Boston. 1960
8. Timasheff. N. & Theodorson, Sociological Theory, Random House, New York. 1982.
9. Fletcher, Ronald, the Making of Sociology, Vol. I & II, Rawat, Jaipur, 1998.
10. Coser, Lewis. Masters of Sociological Thought, Harcourt Brace, 2nd Edition
New

1971.

New Delhi,

H.C. 4.2: Sociology of Profession

Objectives:

- To have a panoramic view of different professions and their work culture
- To highlight about various professional issues
- Indent to study social history of professions and social change

Unit-I: Introduction

- 1 . Definition and Scope of Sociology of Professions
2. Theories of Professions
3. Contributions of Indian Sociologists

Unit-II: Concepts and Reality

- 1 . Professions, Semi Professions, Definitions and Attributes
2. Distinction between Occupations and Professions
3. Professionalization and Professionalism

Unit-III: Social History of Professions

- 1 . From Guilds to Learned Professions
2. The Emergence of Middle Class
3. Recent Trends in Professions

Unit- IV: Issues in Professions

- 1 . Professional Organization: Structure and Functions
2. Professional Ethics and Commitment
3. Professional Client Relationship

Unit-V: Studies on Professions and Semi-Professions

- 1 . Doctors, Lawyers, Teachers, Nurses, Social Workers

Unit-VI: Professions and Social Change

Suggested Readings:

- 1 . Bhoite, U.B (1987): "Sociology of Indian Intellectuals", Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
2. Chitnis, Suma and Philip G. Altbach (eds) (1979); "the Indian Academic Professions", Macmillian, New Delhi.
3. Culler, John B (1978); "The Structure of Professionalism", Petrotelli-Books Inc., New York.
4. Dingwall, Robert and Philip Lewis (Eds) (1983); "The Sociology of the Professions: Lawyers, Doctors and others:' Macmillon Press, Ltd., London.
5. Ellist, Philip (1972); "The Sociology of Professions", Macmillion, London.
6. Gandhi, J S (1987) Sociology of Legal Professions, Law and Legal Systems, Cian, Delhi.
7. Lal, Shoekumar Et. Al (ed) (1988); "Reading in the Sociology of Professions", Gian,

8. Larson, M.S. (1977); "the Rise of Professionalism", The University of California Press, Berkely.
9. Misra, B B (1961); "the Indian Middle Classes", Oxford University Press, London.
10. Montagna, Paul. D (1997); "Occupations and Society", John Willey and Sons, Canada.

H.C. 4.3 PROJECT WORK

Objectives:

- To enable the students to equip the knowledge about the field experience and also a practical knowledge of the society.
- Indent to study field-based practicum dealing with some sociologically relevant topic
- > To know the student has to carry out a field-based research work under the guidance of a faculty member.

PROJECT WORK

The Research Project is expected to be in on area of Sociological Importance with suitable field data and analysis with Social Theoretical Insights. The report of this study is expected to be submitted in duplicate to the department in typed and bound volume. The project work report carries maximum 80 marks.

VIVA-VOCE

The student is expected to attend Viva-Voce to make a presentation on project work that was carried out by the student to a viva-voce committee. The via-voce committee consists of the all internal examiners and one external member. The Head of the Department is the Chairman of the viva-voce committee. The viva-voce is for Maximum of 20 marks.

S.C 4.1 RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA

Objectives:

- To give an overview about the rural society.
- To emphasize about government programmes and policies.
- To examine rural social problems and globalization on Indian villages

Unit-I: Characteristics of Indian Villages

- 1 . Origin and Growth of Village Communities in India
2. Basic Characteristics of Indian Villages
3. Settlement Patterns and Types of Villages

Unit-II: Village Social Structure

1. Rural Social Institutions: Family, Kinship and Religion
2. Caste System- Caste Dynamics
3. Jajmani System

Unit-III: Rural Problems

1. Poverty and Indebtedness
2. Health and Sanitation
3. Untouchability
4. Bonded Labour

Unit-IV: Change in Indian Village Communities

1. Land Tenur and Land Reforms
2. Panchayat Raj-Local Self Government
3. Green Revolution and White Revolution
4. Approaches and Strategies for Rural Development: Community Development Programme (CDP), Sarvodaya etc.
5. Rural Co-operatives

Unit-V: Globalization and Indian Village

1. Nature, Consequences of Globalization on Indian Villages.

Suggested Readings:

1. Desai, A.R. — Rural Sociology in India, Bombay, Popular, 1978.
2. Desai, A.R. - Rural Indian in Transition, Bombay, Popular, 1978.
3. Dube, S.C. — India's Changing Villages, Routledge, London, 1955.
4. Joshi, P.G. — Land Reforms in India, Jaipur, Rawat.
5. Beteille, Andre-Agrarian Social Structure, Oxford, Delhi, 1984.
6. Mandelbaum, David- Society in India, Bombay, Popular, 1984.
7. Sharma. K.L. Changing Rural Stratification System.
8. Singh Yogendra — The Changing Patterns of Socio-economic Relations in the Countryside.
9. Srinivas. M.N. - India's Villages, MPP, Bombay, 1985.
10. Srinivas. M.N. — Caste in Modern Indian & Other Essays, Oxford, Delhi.

S.C 4.2 - SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Objectives:

- > To acquaint the students the concepts of modernization and development
- To bring an awareness about Indian Social Structure and development
- To Examine theories of development and modernization theories

Unit I: Introduction

1. Meaning, Scope and Importance of Sociology of Development

2. Sociology of Economic Life
3. Sociological Dimensions of Development
4. Cultural Dimension and Trends of Development

Unit II: Concepts of Development

1. Human Development
2. Ecological Development
3. Sustainable Development

Unit III: Theories of Development and Underdevelopment

1. Structural — Functional Theory
2. Dependency Theory
3. Development of Under Development

Unit IV: Modernization Theories

1. Economic (Gunnar Myrdal)
2. Sociological (Neil J. Smelser, Daniel Lerner, Talcott Parsons)
3. Social-Psychological (David C. McClelland, Everett E. Hagen)

Unit V: Social Structure and Development with Reference to India

1. Education and Development
2. Gender and Development
3. Development Disparities

Suggested Readings

1. Alavi, Hamza and Teodor Shanin eds. Introduction to the Sociology of Developing Societies, London: Macmillan.
2. Coleman, J. (1968) "Modernization: Political Aspect", in D. L. Sills (ed.) The International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences Vols. 9 & 10 (L-M), London: MacMillan
3. Harrison, D. (1989). The Sociology of Modernization and Development, New Delhi: Sage.
4. Pandey, Rajendra (1985). Sociology of Development, New Delhi: Mittal.
5. Smelser, Neil J. (1988). The Sociology of Economic Life, New Delhi: Prentice Hall
6. Webster, Andrew (1984). Introduction to the Sociology of Development, London: Macmillan.
7. Zimmerman, Carle C. and Richard E. Duwods eds. (1976). Sociology of Underdevelopment, Jaipur: Rawat Publications .

S.C 4.3: SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALIZED GROUPS

- To sensitize students to significance of the Sociological Study of marginalized groups Such as Dalits, Tribal, Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Communities and Women.
- It focused on groups and communities which have suffered extreme poverty, deprivation and discrimination over a long period of time.
- Indent to study of National commissions related to marginalized groups

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Meaning and Process of Marginalization.
2. Scope and Importance of the Study.
3. Distribution of Marginalization Groups
4. Distribution of Marginalization Groups

Unit-II: Marginalization and its Socio Economic Indices

1. Poverty, Relative Isolation, Deprivation, Exploitation, Discrimination
2. Educational Backwardness; Inequality; a Critical View of the Caste System.
3. Untouchability: Historical and Social Roots.
4. Human Right Violation and Social Exclusion.

Unit-III: Socio-economic Conditions of Marginalized Groups in India

1. Scheduled Castes
2. Scheduled Tribes
3. Nomadic, Semi Nomadic and De-Notified Tribes.
4. Women

Unit-IV: Perspectives on Marginalization

1. Role of Ideology in Marginalization; the View of Jyothi Ba, Phule and Periyar
2. Role of Ideology in Marginalization; the Views of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Ram Manohar Lohiya
3. Recent Thought on Social Inclusion

Unit-V: National Commissions Related to Marginalized Groups

1. National Commission for Scheduled Caste
2. National Commissions for Scheduled Tribes
3. National Commissions for NT, ST and DNTs
4. National Commissions for Women

Unit-VI: Marginalization and Affirmative Action

1. Constitutional Provisions
2. State Policies and Programmes
3. Identity Formation
4. Role of NGO's

Suggested Readings:

- 1 . Ambedkar, the untouchables: who were they and why they became untouchables.
2. Beteille, Andre, 1992, Backward Classes in Contemporary India, Oxford University Press, Delhi,
3. Beteille, Andre, 1981, Backward Classes and New social order, Oxford University Press Delhi.
4. Charsley, S.R. and GK. Karanth, 1998, (ed) Challenging untouchability, Sage, Delhi.
5. Chaudhri.S.N. 1 988, Changing Status of depressed castes in contemporary India, Daya publishing House, Delhi.
6. Ghurey.G.S. the Scheduled tribes.
7. Gore, M.S. 1993, The Social and Political Thoughts of B.R.Ambedkar, sage publication, Delhi.
8. Herald Issacs: India's Ex-untouchables.
9. Jogadand.P.G. 2000. New Economic Policy and Dalits, Jaipur, Rawat Publication.

S.C. 4.4 SOCIAL POLICY AND PLANNING

Objectives:

- To Gain knowledge of policy analyses and the policy formulation process.
- To acquire skills in critical analysis of social policies and plans. ➤ It also aims to Develop an understanding of social policy in the perspective of national goals as stated in the constitution,

Unit — I. Introduction

- 1 . Social Engineering: Concept & Practices
2. Socio-economic and Political Conditions of India
3. Social Exclusion and In-equality: Caste, Class, Tribe and Gender

Unit — II: NGO and Management

- 1 . Formation and Setting up of NGO
2. Types of NGO and Networking
3. Budgeting and Accounting
4. Long Frame Analysis and Documentation

Unit — III. Policy Framework of India

- 1 . Social Policies and Reforms: Implications, Challenges and Concerns, Governance and Public Administration
2. Human Rights

Unit — IV: Social Development Planning

- 1 . Rural and Urban Plans in India
2. Bottom-up Planning Process
3. Project Planning using, Logical Framework Analysis (LFA)

Unit — V: Sectoral Approach in Development

1. Livelihood Promotion
2. Micro-Finance
3. Reproductive and Child and other Health Programmes
4. Education

Suggested Readings:

1. Bagchi, A. K., 1982, Political Economy of Underdevelopment, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. Bandyopadhyay, D, 1997, "People's Participation in Planning: Kerala Experiment", Economic and Political Weekly, Sept. 24, 2450-54.
3. Bhanti, R., 1993, Social Policy and Development in Rajasthan, Udaipur: Himanshu Publications.
4. Chakraborty, S., 1987, Development Planning — Indian Experience, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
5. Dandekar, V. M., 1994, "Role of Economic Planning in India in the 1990s & Beyond", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.29, No.24, 1457-1464.
6. Desai. V., 1988, Rural Development (Vol.I), Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House.
7. Dimitto, D. M., 1991, Social Welfare: Politics and Public Policy, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

H.C. 4.3 PROJECT WORK

Objectives:

- To enable the students to equip the knowledge about the field experience and also a practical knowledge of the society.
- Indent to study field-based practicum dealing with some sociologically relevant topic
- To know the student has to carry out a field-based research work under the guidance of a faculty member.

PROJECT WORK

The Research Project is expected to be in on area of Sociological Importance with suitable field data and analysis with Social Theoretical Insights. The report of this study is expected to be submitted in duplicate to the department in typed and bound volume. The project work report carries maximum 80 marks.

VIVA-VOCE

The student is expected to attend Viva-Voce to make a presentation on project work that was carried out by the student to a viva-voce committee. The via-voce

committee consists of the all internal examiners and one external member. The Head of the Department is the Chairman of the viva-voce committee. The viva-voce is for
Maximum of 20 marks.