

**Department of Sociology
Jamia Millia Islamia
New Delhi-110025**

B.A. (Subsidiary) Sociology, Academic Session 2019-2022

Syllabus

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BASIC CONCEPTS IN SOCIOLOGY

B.A. (Programme and Subsidiary)

Semester-1

Credit-4

Course Objectives

This course is designed basically to provide an opportunity for students from other disciplines to know Sociology as a social science. Sociology as an art of living explores areas of human experience that are beyond the crude sense of science. Sociology provides knowledge that can be applied in social situations to achieve welfare and wellbeing of humans. Sociology as a science provides an opportunity to sensitize the students to a wide range of sensitive issues of various disadvantage groups in society.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

In a recent internal review process, the faculty of the Department of Sociology agreed on the following statement of its mission, goals, and learning outcomes:

- ❖ The Course will provide students with a solid grounding in the fundamentals of the sociology discipline
- ❖ To understand the basic concepts in sociology and their fundamental theoretical interrelations
- ❖ Students will be able to define the relevance of the concepts like, culture, social structure, institutions, race/ethnicity, gender and class.

Unit-1- Introduction to Sociology:

- Development of Sociology
- Nature and scope of Sociology
- Pioneers: IbnKhalidun, Herbert Spencer, August Comte

Unit 2- Social structure and society:

- Individual and Society, status and role
- Group, community and association
- Institutions

Unit 3- Culture and social processes:

- Material and non-material culture
- Ethnocentrism and cultural relativism
- Cooperation, conflict and transformation

Readings:

1. Bauman, Zygmunt and May Tim (2001), Thinking Sociologically Wiley-Blackwell
2. Berger, P.L., & Berger, B., 1991, Sociology: A Biographical Approach, Penguin Books
3. Beteille, Andre (2009), Sociology: Essays in Approach and Method, Delhi: Oxford University Press
4. Bottomore, T.B. (1972): Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature, Bombay: George Allen and Unwin, India
5. C.N. Shankar Rao (2013): Sociology Principles of Sociology with an introduction to Social thought, S. Chand & Co. Ltd., New Delhi
6. Davis, Kingsley, 1961, Human Society, London & New York: MacMillan & Co.
7. Fulcher & Scott (2003): Sociology, New York: Oxford University Press. Giddens, Anthony (2005): Sociology, Polity Press
8. Giddens, Anthony, 2013, Sociology, Cambridge Polity Press
9. Haralambos, M. (1998): Sociology: Themes and Perspective, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
10. Inkeles, Alex (1987): What is Sociology? New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India
11. Johnson, Harry M. (1995): Sociology: A Systematic Introduction, New Delhi: Allied Publishers
12. Kar, Primal B. 1985, Sociology: The Discipline and its Dimensions. Kolkata: Central Educational Enterprises

Suggested Readings

1. MacIver and Page (1974): Society: An Introductory Analysis, New Delhi: Macmillan & co.
2. Mills, C. Wright, (2000), The Sociological Imagination, New York: Oxford University Press.
3. P. Gisbert (2010): Fundamental of Sociology, New Delhi: Orient Black Swan
4. Peter Worsley Edited, (1987): Introducing Sociology, 3rd edition, Penguin Books
5. Ritzer, George (2015), Introduction to Sociology 3rd edition, University of Maryland, USA

Readings in Urdu:

- Abidi, Azra: Samajyatka Tarruf (Introduction to Sociology) 2017, Noor Publications, Daryaganj, New Delhi
- Abidi, Azra: Hindustan mein Samaji Tabdiliaur Samaji Masael (Social Change and Social Problems in India) 2015, IBS, Book Store Pvt. Limited, New Delhi

Readings in Hindi:

1. Husain, Mujtaba: Samajshastriya Vichar (Sociological Thought), 2010, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi
2. Mukerji, Ravindra Nath: Samkaleen Uchchatar Samajshastriya Sidhant (Contemporary Advanced Sociological Theories) 2011, Vivek Prakashan, New Delhi
3. Yadav, R. Ganesh (edited): Samajshastriya Prichay (Introduction to Sociology) 2014, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi

Society in India
B.A. Programme/Subsidiary Sociology
Semester- II

Credit: 4

Course Objectives:

The key aspect of Indian society is the diversity and the con-existing multiple realities. The course lays the foundation of understanding Indian reality through a sociological lens. It introduces key concepts and institutions of Indian society and encourages students to understand Indian reality through sociological perspective.

Learning Outcomes:

After Studying the course students will be able to:

- Discuss important concepts and perspectives of Indian society.
- Explain the Indian reality through the lens of sociology
- Discuss the significance of social institutions and practices
- Analyze resistance and movement against deprivation and exclusion which is ingrained in Indian society.

Unit- I: Introduction to Indian Society

- Approaches: Structural-Functional and Marxist
- Unity and Diversity
- Village and City

Unit- II: Institutions and Practices

- Family and Marriage
- Economy
- Polity

Unit- III: Social structure Processes

- Caste and Class
- Ethnicity and Gender
- Resistance and Movement

Essential Readings

1. Beteille, Andre. (2002). Sociology: Essays on Approach and Method, OUP, New Delhi.
2. Dahiwal, S.M, (ed.) (2005) Understanding Indian Society: The Non-Brahmanic Perspective (Ch. 1, 2, 3, 5 & 11).
3. Dhanagare, D.N., (1999) Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology, Rawat Publications.
4. Gore, M. (1996). Unity in Diversity. Social Scientist, 24(1/3), 30-43.
5. Jodhka. S.S. (ed.) (2013). Village Society Orient Black Swan, New Delhi(Ch. 1, 3 & 15).

6. Kapadia, K.M. (1966). *Marriage and family in India*, Oxford University Press: India.
7. Mason Olcott. (1944). The Caste System of India. *American Sociological Review*, 9(6), 648-657.
8. Mencher, Joan (1974), "The Caste System Upside down, or the not-so-mysterious east" *Current Anthropology*, 15(4), 469-493.
9. Merry, S. (1995). Resistance and the Cultural Power of Law. *Law & Society Review*, 29(1), 11-26.
10. Oliver C. Cox. (1944). Class and Caste: A Definition and a Distinction. *The Journal of Negro Education*, 13(2), 139-149.
11. Parekh, B. (1995). Cultural Pluralism and the Limits of Diversity. *Alternatives: Global, Local, Political*, 20(4), 431-457.
12. Rege, Sharmila (ed.) (2003), *Sociology of Gender: The Challenge of Feminist Sociological Knowledge*, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
13. Shah, A.M. (2010). *The Structure of Indian Society: Then and Now*, Routledge, New Delhi.
14. Shah, G. et al. (2010), *Untouchability in Rural India*, Sage, New Delhi.
15. Srinivas M.N. (1995) *Social Change in Modern India*, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
16. Srinivas, M.N. (1952). *Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India*, Clarendon: Oxford.

Suggested Readings

1. Desai. A.R, (2005) *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Popular Prakashan (Selected Ch.)
2. Dumont. Louis (1970) *Homo Hierarchicus*, London, Paladin.
3. Rao, N. (1996). Ideology, Power and Resistance in a South Indian Village. *Sociological Bulletin*, 45(2), 205-232.
4. Sharma, K. (1984). Caste and Class in India: some Conceptual Problems. *Sociological Bulletin*, 33(1/2), 1-28.
5. Srinivas. M.N. (1980) *India: Social Structure*, HPC, Delhi.
6. Srinivas M. N. (ed.) (1996) *Caste: Its Twentieth Century Avatar*, Viking, New Delhi.

Sociological Theory
B. A. (Programme/ Subsidiary) Sociology,
Semester III

Total Credits: 4

Course Objectives:

Sociological theories try to understand the social world and its history. Sociological theory introduces some of the ‘classical’ theoretical traditions and how they have shaped and currently permeates the discipline of sociology. Unit I focuses on the pioneering responses to the Age of Enlightenment and the Revolutions and introduces Durkheim and Marx’s Historical Materialism. Unit II focuses on the important theories of Weber, Parsons and critical theory. Unit III deals with some of the contemporary theories - symbolic interactionism, Giddens’ structuration theory – and ends with an overview of postmodernism.

Learning Outcomes:

- To learn about some of the important classical theories in Sociology.
- To understand the important contemporary sociological theories.

Unit I: Development of Sociology: The Context

- Enlightenment and the Revolutions
- Positivism and Evolutionism
- Historical Materialism

Unit II: Grand Theories:

- Social Action and Rationality
- Structural Functionalism & its Critique
- Critical Theory: The Basics

Unit III: Contemporary Debates:

- Symbolic Interactionism: An Introduction
- Structuration Theory
- Postmodernism: An overview

Essential Readings:

1. Bottomore, T. (eds.), 2000, *A Dictionary of Marxist Thought*, Blackwell.
2. Bottomore, T.B., 2007, *The Frankfurt School and its Critics*, London & New York, Routledge (Indian Reprint).
3. Giddens, Anthony, 1971, *Capitalism and Modern Social Theory*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
4. Nisbet, R.A., 1964, *The Sociological Traditions*, London, Heinemann (pp. 3-20 & 21-44).
5. Ritzer, George and Goodman, D. J., 2003, *Sociological Theory*, McGraw Hill, New York.
6. Ritzer, George (ed.), 2007, *Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Sociology*, New York, Blackwell Publishing (Selected entries).

Suggested Readings:

1. Calhoun, Craig et. al. (eds.), 2002, *Contemporary Sociological Theory*, Blackwell.
2. Turner, Jonathan, 2001, *The Structure of Sociological Theory*, Jaipur, Rawat Publications.

Introduction to Social Research
B.A. Programme/ Subsidiary
Semester-IV

Credit: 04

Course Objectives:

The course is oriented towards an early preparation of the undergraduate students to take retreat from their every day understanding of knowledge of their society and immerse them in understanding scientific knowledge and to critically observe for themselves the process of social science knowledge production. The main objectives are:

1. To learn the ethics of conducting research.
2. To create awareness of what is regarded as acceptable knowledge in the discipline.
3. To train students to employ methodological tools in finding relevant questions and doing collection and analysis of data.

Learning Out Comes: After completing the course the students should be able to :

1. Formulate research questions.
2. Practice observation and conduct interviews.
3. Carry out small research project.
4. To present their researched views in the form of a research report.

UNIT-I: The Nature and Process of Social Research:

- Ethics and objectivity
- Sociology and common sense
- Exploratory, Descriptive and Explanatory Research

UNIT-II: Methods of Data Collection in Qualitative and Quantitative Research:

- Observation: Participant and non-Participant
- Intensive Interviews and Case Study.
- Questionnaire and Interview Schedule

UNIT-III: Analysis of Data and Report writing

- Classification and content analysis
- Tabulation and graphic representation of data
- Report writing

Essential Readings:

1. Alasuutari, Pertti (1998) *An Invitation to Social Research* Publication Ltd. London, New Delhi.
2. Bauman, Zygmunt and May, Tim (2001) *Thinking Sociologically* Willey Blackwell.
3. Bryman, Alan 2009 *Social Research Methods*, Oxford University press, New York.

4. Gilbert, Nigel ed (1997) *Researching Social Life*, Sage Publication Ltd, London, New Delhi
5. Kundu, Abhijit (2009) *The Social Science: Methodology and Perspectives*, Pearson Delhi.
6. May, Tim and Williams, Maleolm (1998) *Knowing the Social World* Open Unversity Press, Buckingham Philadelfia

Suggested Reading

1. Berger Peter, L. (1963) *An Invitation to Sociology*, Anchor Books, Doubleday Publishing group, New York.
2. Plumer, Ken (2016) *Sociology the Basics*, Routledge London UK.
3. Seltiiz Clair at all (1993) *Research Methods in Social Relations*, Holt, Rinehart and Winstion, New York, Shikago & Toronty

INTRODUCTION TO GENDER STUDIES

B. A (Programme and Subsidiary)

Semester-V

Credit-4

Course Objectives

Gender Studies is a significant area of academic inquiry today. Gender Studies emerged as an area of study worldwide in response to the need for knowledge dissemination and research based on gender concerns and issues in various conventional disciplines. In India a growing critical awareness about women's place in society has led to a sharp interest in researching and delving deeper into the specific experiences and subjectivities of women. Critical and theoretical academic discourses regarding the subjectivities are reflected in literary and cultural studies, philosophy, social sciences, arts, media, ecology, sciences and other areas. As an area of academic inquiry Gender Studies, thus, focuses on multidisciplinary approaches of addressing historical and contemporary gender based issues and aims to equip students in conceptualizing and developing analytical skills required to understand gender issues through theory, critical analysis, praxis and research.

The proposed discipline will address concerns related to the above issues along with those related to masculinities, queer studies and critically examines how gender shapes our identities, our social interactions and our world.

Learning Outcomes

After completion of Gender Studies course the students will be able:

- ❖ To articulate how gender studies is a distinct field connected to other interdisciplinary fields of study.
- ❖ To evaluate, compare, and critique gender and feminist theories and methodologies.
- ❖ To identify the interactions and intersections of identities (e.g., gender, race, ethnicity, class, sexuality, and so on)
- ❖ To identify and employ legitimate sources of information covering social inequalities and injustices.
- ❖ To read current social inequities effectively and suggest solutions based on feminist methodologies.

Unit 1. Gender Studies: Nature and Scope

1-Sex and Gender

2-Patriarchy and Discrimination

3-Gendered Socialization

Unit-11.Women’s Movement: Identity, Politics and Action

1-West

2-India

3-Foundations of Feminist Perspectives

Unit-111.Exclusion and Empowerment

1-Gender, Education and Work

2-Constitutional Provisions

3-Gender Transformative Policies

Essential Readings:

1. Abbott, Pamela, Claire Wallace and Melissa Tyler. 2005. An Introduction to Sociology: Feminist Perspectives. London: Routledge
2. Abidi, Azra, (edited), Feminism in India (Hindustan mein Tanisayat in Urdu Language), National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, 2019.
3. Bhasin, Kamala. 1993. What is Patriarchy? New Delhi: Kali for Women
4. Bhasin, Kamla, 2003. Understanding Gender, Kali for Women
5. Basu Amrita,(ed.), The Challenge of Local Feminisms: Women’s Movement in Global Perspective. New Delhi: Kali for Women, 1999.(chapt 4,5)
6. Chakarvati Uma., Gendering Caste Through a Feminist Lens, Kolkatta,Stree, 2006.
7. De Beauvoir’s., The Second Sex, Translated and edited by H.M Parshley,England,Penguin Books. 1975.
8. Judith, Grant, Fundamental Feminism: Contesting the core concept of feminist theory, New York, Routledge, 1999. (Intro, Chap.2,3,4,5)
9. Kabeer, Naila, Reversed realities: gender hierarchies in development thought. London New York:[Verso Books](#).1994
10. Khullar, Mala (edited), Writing the Women's Movement: A Reader, Zuban publisher, New Delhi, 2005
11. Laura Kramer., The Sociology of Gender A Brief Introduction, Rawat Publications Jaipur, 2004, (Chap.4-6).

12. Linda L, Lindsey., Gender Roles, A sociological perspectives, New Jersey, prentice hall , 1994, (Chap. 1, 8,)
13. Maitrayee, Chaudhuri,Feminist in India, Tulika Print Communication Services, New Delhi,2004. (Chap. 1,4,5)
14. Oakley, Ann., Sex , Gender and Society, New York; Harper and Row,1972.(Introd, 3rd
15. Richard Peet and Elaine Hartwick,Theories of Development,NewDelhiRawat publications,2010,chapt 7
16. Ranjani.k.Murthy.,Building Women's Capacities Interventions in Gender Transformation, Sage publications, 2007.
17. Thapar and Suruchi., Women in the Indian National Movement: Unseen Faces and Unheard Voices, 1932-1942,New Delhi: Sage,2005.(selected chapters)
18. Tinker, Irene, Visioning an Equitable World: Reflections On women, Democracy, Education, and Economic Development. Portland, Oregon: Ink water Press, 2016
19. V. Geetha., Theorizing Feminism, Mandirasen Calcutta, 2006.

Contemporary Social Issues

B.A. Programme/Subsidiary,

Semester VI

Credit: 4

Course Objective:

This paper aims to deliberate on the contemporary issues and challenge the students to raise questions and seek solutions through sociological perspectives. This paper will prepare students to apply theory (praxis) and methods (techniques) of social sciences to a range of social issues and challenges. It is also intended to train students with sociological imagination.

I. Discrimination (Social Structure)

- Social Exclusion: *Class and Ethnicity*
- Homogeneity: *Language and Lifestyle*
- Stigma: *Caste, Gender and Sexuality*

II. Relative Deprivation (State and Policy)

- Distributive Justice: *Access to Resources and Basic Amenities*
- Poverty and Unemployment
- Migration

III. Social Security (Everyday Life)

- Global Warming
- Public Health (Sanitation and Hygiene)
- Risks and Fears

Unit 1. Prescribed Readings

1. Featherstone, Mike, 1990, Lifestyle and Consumer Culture, Sociology Journal Vol. 24. No.1 (Feb 1990). Pp.5-22, Sage Publications.
2. Appadurai, Arjun, 2006, The Fear of Small Numbers: An essay on the Geography of Anger, Duke University Press Publications.
3. Sathyamala, 2018, Meat-Eating in India: whose food, whose politics and whose rights? Sage Journals

4. Nandy, Ashis, 2002, Ethnic Cuisine: The Significant 'Others', India International Quarterly, Vol. 29, No. ¾.
5. Beck, Ulrich, 1992, Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity, Sage publications.
6. Thorat, S.K and Neuman S. Katherine, (eds), 2012, Blocked by Caste: Economic Discrimination in Modern India, Oxford Univ. Press.
7. Wilcox, M, Melissa, 2012, Sexuality, Gender and Religious Attendance, FIELDWORK IN RELIGION, VOL 7, NO 2 (2012)
8. Mio, M and Dasgupta Abhijit, (eds), 2017, Rethinking Social Exclusion in India: Caste Communities and State, Routledge Publications.
9. Oommen, T.K. 2002. *Pluralism, Equality and Identity*. Oxford: New Delhi. Pp. 42-64.
10. Dahiwale, S.M.2005. (eds.).*Understanding Indian Society: The Non Brahmanic Perspective*. Rawat: Delhi. Chapters 2 and 3.
11. Mary. E John et al. (eds.). 2006. *Contested Transformations: Changing economies and Identities in Contemporary India*. Tulika: New Delhi. Pp. 165-182, 215-236.
12. Gandhi, Nandita and Nandita Shah.1992. *The Issues at Stake: Theory Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India*. Kali for Women: New Delhi. Pp.15-32.
13. Horowitz.D.L.2002.*The Deadly Ethnic Riot*. Oxford: Delhi. Chapters 2and 8.
14. Jhodka, Surinder.2002. "Meanings of Dalit Identity" in *Economic and Political Weekly*. 32(19): 1255-56.
15. Madan, T.N. 1991(2008). "Secularism in its Place" in T.N. Madan (ed.). *Religion in India*. Oxford: New Delhi. Pp.394-409.
16. Chandoke, Neera, 2002.*Beyond Secularism: The Rights of Religious Minorities*. Oxford: New Delhi. Selected Chapters.

Suggested Readings:

1. Louis, Prakash. 2000. "Caste and hatred: Violence on Dalits" in *Social Action*. 50(3): 287-302.
2. Juergensmeyer, Mark. 1991(2008). "The Logic of Religious Violence" in T.N. Madan (ed.). *Religion in India*. Oxford: New Delhi. Pp.382-393. Second edition, paperback.
3. Jaffrelot, Christophe (Feb., 2000) 'The Rise of the Other Backward Classes in the Hindi Belt', *The Journal of Asian Studies*, Vol. 59, No. 1, pp. 86-108.
4. Basu, Kaushik.1994. (2000). "Agrarian Economic Relations: Theory and Experience" in Kaushik Basu. *Agrarian Questions*. Oxford: New Delhi. Pp.1-17.

5. Ahmed, Imtiaz (ed.) 2000. *Pluralism and Equality-Values in Indian Society and Politics*, Sage: New Delhi. Chapters 5, 8,9,13.
6. Saberwal, Satish. 1991. "Elements of Communalism" in T.N. Madan (ed.). *Religion in India*. Oxford: New Delhi. Pp.339-350.
7. Kochhar, Rajesh. 2009. 'Globalization, Mandalization and the Indian Middle Class' in M. K. Sanyal and A. Ghosh (eds.). *Culture, Society and Development in India: Essays for Amiya Kumar Bagchi*. Orient BlackSwan: New Delhi. Pp. 23-32.