

Annexure I

Detailed Course wise Syllabus of BA Sociology (Major)

1st SEMESTER - INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY (GSO S1 01)

UNIT 1: ORIGIN, NATURE AND SCOPE OF SOCIOLOGY:

Meaning; Origin; Nature and Scope.

UNIT 2: SOCIOLOGY AND OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES:

Anthropology, History, Economics, Political Science

UNIT 3: BASIC CONCEPTS IN SOCIOLOGY:

Society; Community; Institution; Association

UNIT 4: BASIC CONCEPTS IN SOCIOLOGY-II :

Status and Role; Role Set; Role Conflict; Status Set; Social Norms; Social Sanctions; Folkways; Customs; Mores; Values; Norms and Values

UNIT 5: CULTURE:

Meaning, Types and Characteristics; Culture and Civilization; Popular Culture; Mass Culture

UNIT 6: SOCIAL GROUPS:

Meaning; Types- Primary; Secondary; In group; Out group; Reference Group; Quasi Group

UNIT 7: FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP:

Meaning; Types; Characteristics and Functions

UNIT 8: SOCIAL STRUCTURE, SOCIAL SYSTEM, SOCIAL ORGANIZATION:

Meaning and Concept

UNIT 9: SOCIALIZATION:

Meaning; Socialization as a Process; Forms of Socialization: Primary and Secondary; Stages of Socialization; Agencies of Socialization.

UNIT 10: SOCIAL STRATIFICATION: CONCEPTUAL DISCUSSION:

Meaning and Concept; Characteristics; Social Stratification and Social Inequality; Hierarchy and Difference.

UNIT 11: BASIS OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION:

Race; Caste; Class; Estate; Gender

UNIT 12: SOCIAL CHANGE:

Meaning; Nature; Social Change and Progress; Types; Factors of Social Change; Modernity and Development.

UNIT 13: SOCIAL CONTROL:

Meaning; Social Control and Social Order; Direct and Indirect Social Control; Social Deviance; Agencies of Social Control.

UNIT 14: SOCIAL MOBILITY:

Meaning and characteristics; Open and Closed Mobility: Meaning; Characteristics; and Differences

2nd SEMESTER-SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES (GSO S2 02)**UNIT 1: EMERGENCE OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY:**

Intellectual forces- Enlightenment; Positivism; Growth of two different trends in Sociological Thought

UNIT 2: SOCIAL FORCES BEHIND EMERGENCE OF SOCIOLOGY:

Industrial and French Revolution

UNIT 3: AUGUSTE COMTE:

Introduction; Social Statics and Dynamics; Positivism; Law of Three Stage

UNIT 4: HERBERT SPENCER:

Introduction; Influence of Biology on Spencer's Sociology; Influence from Physical Sciences; Evolutionary Theory

UNIT 5: EMILE DURKHEIM:

Introduction; Social Facts; Division of Labour; Religion

UNIT 6: EMILE DURKHEIM:

Suicide; Education

UNIT 7: KARL MARX: DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM:

Introduction; Association with Hegel; Marx and Engels;
Dialectical Materialism

UNIT 8: KARL MARX: THEORY OF SURPLUS VALUE:

Theory of Surplus Value; Class and Class Conflict

UNIT 9: KARL MARX: THEORY OF ALIENATION:

Alienation (Meaning; Nature; Causes and Consequences)

UNIT 10: GEORG SIMMEL:

A Conceptual Overview: His Ideas on Money, Fashion, Formal Sociology, Metropolis
and Mental Life

UNIT 11: MAX WEBER:

SOCIAL ACTION

UNIT 12: MAX WEBER: IDEAL TYPES, AUTHORITY, BUREAUCRACY:

Social Action, Authority, and Rationality

UNIT 13: MAX WEBER: RELIGION AND CAPITALISM:

Theory of Religion: Religion and Capitalism

UNIT 14: VILFREDO PARETO:

Logical and Non-Logical Actions; Residues and Derivatives; Circulation of Elite

INDIAN SOCIETY(GSO S3 03)**UNIT 1: GEOPHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN SOCIETY:**

Racial, Linguistic, Religious Overview.

UNIT 2: TYPES OF INDIAN SOCIETY:

Tribal; Rural; Urban.

UNIT 3: MARRIAGES AND FAMILY IN INDIA:

Family and marriage, Concepts, Types, Criteria of family formation. Some important dimensions of family: Household, Patriarchy, Gender division of labour.

UNIT 4: KINSHIP SYSTEM:

Meaning; Types; Rules and Taboos; Kinship structure and pattern in the different geographical zones across India.

UNIT 5: CASTE IN INDIA:

Caste: Meaning and Characteristics; Caste and Varna; Sub- Caste; Caste and Class – Jajmani system; Dominant Caste; Caste through the Ages; Administrative Interpretation of Caste: Scheduled Castes; Abolition of Untouchability; Gandhi and Ambedkar on Scheduled Castes; Problems of Scheduled Castes; Different measures; Policies and Programmes for the Socio-economic wellbeing of the SCs.

UNIT 6: CHANGING NATURE OF CASTE:

Casteism; Relationship between Caste and Politics; Caste and Voting behaviour; Political Elite, Political Parties and Caste Mobilisation

UNIT 7: TRIBES IN INDIA:

Definitions; Caste and Tribe; Regional Distribution of Tribe; Provisions of the STs.

UNIT 8: WOMEN IN INDIAN SOCIETY:

Women in Ancient India: Vedic and Post – Vedic Periods; Buddhist period; Medieval Period; Reform Movements and Struggle for Independence; Gender Relation in different times Women Empowerment.

UNIT 9: ECONOMY OF INDIAN SOCIETY:

Traditional Economy; Changes in the Traditional Economy; Economy in the Post Independence Period; New Economic Policies: Liberalization; Globalization and Privatization;

UNIT 10: POLITICS IN INDIA:

Political System and Structure in Traditional and Modern Indian Society; Political Elite; Political Parties; Decentralisation of power; Emergence of Electoral System; Changes in Traditional Political System.

UNIT 11: RURAL LIFE IN INDIA:

Indian Villages; Traditional Characteristics of Indian villages; Agrarian Class Structure; Land Reforms and changes

UNIT 12: RURAL LEADERSHIP:

Meaning, Types, Determinants, Characteristics, Role and significance of the study of rural leadership.

UNIT 13: PROCESS OF SOCIAL CHANGE:

Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization, Industrialization, Globalization,

UNIT 14: SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA:

Corruption; Black Money; Smuggling

UNIT 15: SOCIAL ISSUES:

Regionalism; Communism; Ethnicity; Multiculturalism

SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS (GSO S3 04)**UNIT 1: MEANING OF RESEARCH:**

Meaning of Research, Research in Social Sciences; Objectives of Research; Components of Research, Research and Theory

UNIT 2: SCIENTIFIC METHOD IN SOCIAL RESEARCH:

Kuhn-Popper Debate, Scientific Method in Social Research; Objectivity and Subjectivity; Research Ethics

UNIT 3: QUALITATIVE RESEARCH AND QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH:

Meaning; Types of Qualitative and Quantitative Research; Advantages and Disadvantages, Difference between Qualitative and Quantitative Research

UNIT 4: RESEARCH DESIGN:

Meaning of Research Design, Need and Importance of Research Design, Features of a good research design.

UNIT 5: SAMPLING:

Meaning; Types; Advantages and Disadvantages; Use of Sampling Technique

UNIT 6: TYPES OF DATA:

Primary; Secondary: Meaning and Definitions; Methods of Primary data collection, Advantages and Disadvantages of Primary data, Sources of Secondary data, Advantages and Disadvantages of Secondary data, Difference between Primary and Secondary data

UNIT 7: INTERVIEW:

Meaning; Objectives, Types: Structured; Unstructured and Semi structured interview; Interview guide

UNIT 8: QUESTIONNAIRE AND SCHEDULE:

Preparation of a good questionnaire; Features of a good questionnaire; Merits of Questionnaire; Demerits of Questionnaire; Difference between Questionnaire and Schedule.

UNIT 9: OBSERVATION:

Participant Observation: Meaning; Advantages and Disadvantages

Non-Participant Observation: Meaning; Advantages and Disadvantages

Difference between Participant and Non Participant Observation

UNIT 10: ETHNOGRAPHY:

Meaning; Ethnographic Study, Ethnographic Study as a method, Importance of Ethnographic Study; Purpose of Ethnographic Study, Advantages and Limitations of Ethnographic Study

UNIT 11: CASE STUDY:

Meaning; Objectives and Characteristics of Case Study, Steps in Case Study, Sources of data collection for case study, Significance and Importance; advantages and disadvantages of case study

UNIT 12: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION:

Meaning; Characteristics, steps of/conducting focus group discussion; Significance; advantages and disadvantages of focus group discussion

UNIT 13: CLASSIFICATION OF DATA:

Objectives of Classification, Types, Continuous and Discrete Variables, Frequency Distribution.

UNIT 14: GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF DATA:

Meaning; Application; Bar Graphs, Histogram; Pie-Diagram; Ogive

UNIT 15: REPORT WRITING:

Report writing: Meaning, Steps, Contents, Technicalities involved and Quality of Research Report.

4th SEMESTER: SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL WELFARE**(GSO S4 05)****UNIT 1: SOCIAL PROBLEM :**

Meaning and Nature; Characteristics; Causes; Types and Approaches.

UNIT 2: CRIME :

Meaning and Concept of Crime, Meaning and concept of delinquency, Nature and Incidence, Characteristics and Type

UNIT3: POPULATION EXPLOSION AND ILLITERACY:

Meaning; Trends and Patterns of Population Explosion, Causes of Overpopulation, Effects of Overpopulation in India, India's population policy, Meaning of Illiteracy, types of illiteracy, Causes of illiteracy, consequences of illiteracy, Illiteracy in Assam

UNIT 4: POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT:

Meaning; Absolute and Relative Poverty; Causes of poverty; Measures to control poverty, Types of unemployment; causes of unemployment; Consequences of Unemployment; measures to control the problem of unemployment; relation between poverty and unemployment

UNIT 5: SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES:

Concept; Magnitude; Implications; Caring for Infected; Role of Voluntary Organisations; Protective Programmes

UNIT 6: YOUTH UNREST:

Meaning, types of youth unrest, youth agitation, causes of youth unrest

UNIT 7: SOCIAL PROBLEMS RELATING TO WOMEN:

Prostitution, dowry, Violence against woman

UNIT8: SUPERSTITIONS:

Meaning, causes of superstition, effect of superstition, superstition and law

UNIT 9: TERRORISM AND VIOLENCE:

Concept; Origin and Development; Objectives; Causes and Consequences

UNIT 10: ABUSE AGAINST CHILDREN:

Child Labour; the Victims of Child Abuse; Causes of Child Abuse; Effects of Abuse on Children

UNIT 11: PROBLEMS OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES:

Socio-economic problems of the SCs, STs and OBCs; Policies and Measures to solve the problems; Caste Atrocities.

UNIT 12: SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL WELFARE:

Meaning; Importance; Nature and Scope;

UNIT 13: AGENCIES OF SOCIAL WELFARE:

Role of NGOs in social welfare, Role of government in social welfare

UNIT 14: SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES:

Welfare of women and children, Health and Family Welfare, Welfare of the SCs and STs, Recent Social Welfare initiatives

UNIT 15: SOCIAL SECURITY:

Meaning; Origin and Development; Scope; Importance; Social Security measures in India

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY (GS0 S4 06)

UNIT 1: FUNCTIONALIST PERSPECTIVE IN SOCIOLOGY:

Emergence; Functionalism and Organismic Analogy; Spencer, Durkheim and Functionalism

UNIT 2: CONTRIBUTION OF A.R. RADCLIFFE BROWN TO FUNCTIONALISM:

Concept of Social Structure and Function

UNIT 3: CONTRIBUTION OF MALINOWSKI:

Concepts of Magic; Science; Religion and Exchange

UNIT 4: CONTRIBUTION OF R.K. MERTON:

Manifest and Latent Function; Middle Range Theories

UNIT 5: CONFLICT THEORY OF LEWIS COSER:

Propositions of Conflict Process; Causes of Conflict; Duration of Conflict; Functions of Conflict; Criticisms

UNIT 6: CONFLICT THEORY OF DAHRENDORF:

Concept of Authority; Group, Conflict and Change

UNIT 7: CRITICAL THEORY:

Theodore Adorno, Max Horkheimer, George Lukacs and Jurgen Habermus

UNIT 7: NEO MARXISM:

Gramsci: Hegemony; Althusser: ISA; RSA

UNIT 8: INFLUENCE OF WILLIAM JAMES AND JOHN DEWEY ON INTERACTIONIST PERSPECTIVE WILLIAM JAMES:

Concept of Self; Pragmatism and Thinking

UNIT 10: G.H. MEAD: SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM:

Mind; Self and Society

UNIT 11: C.H. COOLEY:

Self and Social Process; Looking Glass Self Theory

UNIT 12: HERBERT BLUMER:

Interaction and Role-Taking; Interaction, Humans and Society.

UNIT 13: PHENOMENOLOGY:

Alfred Schutz

UNIT 14: IRVING GOFFMAN:

Dramaturgy

UNIT 15: ANTHONY GIDDENS:

Structuration

5th SEMESTER- SOCIOLOGY OF NORTHEAST INDIA GSO S5 07**Unit 1: THE CONCEPT OF NORTHEAST INDIA:**

Ancient, colonial and post colonial

Unit 2: LOCATION AND ECOLOGY OF NORTHEAST INDIA AND ASSAM IN PARTICULAR:

N.E: Location; Boundaries; Ecology of N.E India; Flora; Fauna and Rare Species; Ecological Hotspots

Unit 3: PROCESS OF STATE FORMATION IN ASSAM:

Ahom Kingdom; Chieftainship; Annexation of British; Administrative Boundaries;

Unit 4: STATE FORMATION DURING POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD:

Creation of Different States, Autonomous Councils

Unit 5: DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF NORTHEAST INDIA:

Racial; Linguistic; Caste; Religious; Tribal groups of Assam

Unit 6: SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AMONG THE MAJOR TRIBAL GROUPS OF THE NORTH EASTERN STATES:

Marriage; Family; Kinship; Religion; Economy and Polity

Unit 7: IMMIGRATION TO NORTHEAST INDIA AND ASSAM IN PARTICULAR:

Immigrant groups; Occupation; Consequences of Immigration; Insider Vs Outsider feuds.

Unit 8: ETHNIC IDENTITY IN NORTHEAST INDIA:

Ethnicity: Meaning and Characteristics; Intercommunity relations and its changing nature; Ethnic Conflict.

Unit 9: AUTONOMY MOVEMENTS IN ASSAM:

Autonomy: Meaning and Concept; Demand for Sixth Schedule; Demand for separate homeland; Causes and Its implications in Intercommunity relations

Unit 10: INSURGENCY IN NORTHEAST INDIA:

Origin and Development of insurgency in the region; Major insurgent groups

Unit 11: LAND AND RELATION IN NORTHEAST INDIA:

Land holding patterns, agrarian structure

Unit 12: ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN NORTH EAST INDIA:

Unemployment, Infrastructure, Industrialization

Unit 13: DEVELOPMENT IN NORTHEAST INDIA:

North Eastern Council (NEC), The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER), Look East Policy

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY(GSO S5 S8)

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY:

Meaning; Definitions; Nature and Scope; Significance; Development of Political Sociology

UNIT 2: BASIC CONCEPTS- I:

Power; Authority; State and Elite

UNIT 3: BASIC CONCEPTS -II:

Political System; Political Economy; Bureaucracy; Civil Society

UNIT 4: POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION:

Meaning; Types, Agencies, Functions

UNIT 5: POLITICAL CULTURE:

Introduction, Definitions, Nature, Dimensions of Political Culture, Role and Utility of Political Culture

UNIT 6: STATE:

State: Meaning and Characteristics; Difference between State and Association; State and Government; State and Society

UNIT 7: POLITICAL PARTIES:

Definition; Main features of a political party, Main Functions, Classification of Political Parties: Single and Multi Party system; Political party system in a Democratic Society, Party system in India

UNIT 8: PRESSURE GROUPS:

Definition, Characteristics, Difference between Pressure Group and Interest Group, Difference between Pressure Group and Political party, Pressure Groups in India

UNIT 9: THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO POWER:

Marxist theory; Weberian theory

UNIT 10: MARXIST AND WEBERIAN TRADITION IN POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY:

Marxian Understanding of State; Weberian Understanding of Authority and Bureaucracy

UNIT 11: MAJOR POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES -I:

Nationalism; Liberalism; Fascism

UNIT 12: MAJOR POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES -II:

Radicalism; Socialism; Multiculturalism

UNIT 13: GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY IN INDIA:

Decentralisation; Panchayati Raj System; Political Participation at the grassroot level; protest movements; Decentralisation of Power and Social Change

UNIT 14: REGIONALISM; COMMUNALISM; NATIONALISM AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION:

Meaning; Characteristics; Causes; Implications; National Integration and Challenges

UNIT 15: STATE AND SOCIETY IN NORTHEAST INDIA:

Society and Polity in Northeast India; Colonialism and emergence of Political Elites; Issues of Governance;

POPULATION AND SOCIETY(GSO S5 09)**UNIT 1: POPULATION STUDIES:**

Definition, nature, scope of Population Studies, Sources of population data, Social dimensions of population education.

UNIT 2: FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS:

Fertility, Mortality and Migration

UNIT 3: BASIC QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES IN DEMOGRAPHY:

Nature of Demographic Data: Fertility Rate; Mortality Rate

UNIT 4: SOURCES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA:

Census; Registration Data; National Sample Survey; Recent Initiatives like Aadhaar, NRC; International Sources

UNIT 5: THEORIES OF POPULATION –I:

Malthusian Theory of Population; Neo Malthusian Theory of Population

UNIT 6: THEORIES OF POPULATION –II:

Optimum Theory of Population; Theory of Demographic Transition

UNIT 7: DEMOGRAPHY AND URBANIZATION:

Meaning; Methods of Measuring Size of Urbanization; Factors responsible for Urbanisation; Problems of Urbanisation

UNIT 8: URBANIZATION IN INDIA:

Trends of Urbanization since independence; Problem of Urbanisation and Measures

UNIT 9: POPULATION DYNAMICS IN INDIA:

Fertility; Mortality and Migration in India

UNIT 10: POPULATION GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN INDIA:

Growth of Population since 1901; Nature and Characteristics of Indian Population; Demographic Dividend of Indian Population.

UNIT 11: QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF INDIAN POPULATION-I (EDUCATION):

Achievement of Indian Population in Literacy, completion of Secondary, Senior Secondary and Higher Education Inter-state, Inter-community and gender perspectives.

UNIT 12: QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF INDIAN POPULATION –II (HEALTH):

Life Expectancy, Birth rate and Death rates. Inter-state, Inter-community and gender perspectives.

UNIT 13: DETERMINANTS OF POPULATION GROWTH:

Vital rates, Population Pyramid, Life table

UNIT 14: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Population as a constraint on and a resource for development, Relationship between population and poverty, Relationship between population growth and Environment, Concept of Population Education and its importance

UNIT 15: POPULATION POLICY IN INDIA:

Population policy and Role of state, Population policy in India, Pre independence, Post-independence – shifts in perspective, Family planning – 1961, Family welfare 1977, National Population Policy 2000 and development there after

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT- (GS0 S5 010)

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT:

Meaning and Significance of Development; Definitions; Difference between Development and Growth

UNIT 2: BASIC CONCEPTS:

Human Development; Social Development; Economic Development

UNIT 3: ECOLOGICAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

Meaning; Origin and Development of the Concept; Importance and Significance

UNIT 4: PATHS OF DEVELOPMENT:

Capitalist, Socialist and Mixed

UNIT 5: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT:

WID; WAD; GAD

UNIT 6: PERSPECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT-I :

Liberal and Marxist

UNIT 7: PERSPECCTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT -II:

Weberian and Ecological

UNIT 8: MODERNIZATION THEORY OF DEVELOPMENT:

The historical context of modernization theories in post WW-II period; Key thinkers of Modernization theory: Rostow and others

UNIT 9: DEPENDENCY THEORY OF DEVELOPMENT:

Emergence of Dependency Theory; Features of Dependency Theory; Theory of A.G.Frank

UNIT 10: WORLD SYSTEM THEORY OF DEVELOPMENT:

Wallerstein's Theory of World System; Core-Periphery Model;

UNIT 11: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA:

Five Year Plans and Development, India's experience since Independence- Sociological Appraisal of Five Year Plans: Objectives of Five Year Plans, Strategies, Failures and Achievements

UNIT 12: GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA:

Concept and Definition, it's economic, social and cultural dimension and its impact.

UNIT 13: NEO-LIBERALISM:

Meaning of neo-liberalism; Structure, function and scope of World Trade Organisation; General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; General Agreement on Trade in Service.

UNIT 14: POVERTY:

Poverty and underdevelopment, Poverty in India: Extent, Estimations,, Rural Development and poverty, Poverty reduction Programmes-education, health, social exclusion and inclusive policies

UNIT 15: OTHER ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT:

Population Explosion-Migration and Urbanization, Gender Issues, Socio-Economic disparities, Development Induced Displacement.

6th SEMESTER-RURAL AND URBAN SOCIOLOGY (GSO S6 011)**UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO RURAL SOCIOLOGY:**

Origin, Nature, Subject Matter, and Importance.

UNIT 2: RURAL SOCIAL STRUCTURE:

Caste and Class in Rural Set up; Family structure.

UNIT 3: CHANGING TRENDS IN RURAL SOCIAL STRUCTURE:

Migration; Urbanization and its impact; changes in the family system; caste-class continuum;

UNIT 4: RURAL ECONOMY:

Land Tenure System, Land Reforms, Green Revolution & its Impact; Bonded & Migrant Labourers

UNIT 5: CHANGES IN THE RURAL ECONOMY:

Industrialization and its impact; Urbanization and its impact; Growth of Tertiary or Service sector; Migration

UNIT 6: RURAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE:

Traditional Caste and Village Panchayats; Panchayati Raj before and after 73rd Caste Amendment, Panchayati Raj and Empowerment of Women.

UNIT 7: DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS:

Special Schemes for development of women, Child development programmes.

UNIT 8: RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

Community Development; IRDP; Minimum needs programme.

UNIT 9: TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT:

Development in Tribal Areas, Special Programmes for Tribal Areas; Constraints in Tribal Development

UNIT 10: GLOBALIZATION AND INDIAN PEASANTRY:

Agrarian Unrest and Peasant Movements in India.

UNIT 12: DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN SOCIOLOGY:

Origin & Scope of Urban Sociology; Rural Urban Differences; Urban Sociology in India

UNIT 13: URBANISM & URBANIZATION:

Concept of Urban; Urban Locality; Urbanism; Urbanism as a way of life; Urbanization; Definition; Process; Impact of Urbanization on family, religion and caste; Sub-urbanization; over-urbanization.

UNIT 14: URBAN PROBLEMS I:

Issues of Urbanization in India: Juvenile Delinquency, Beggary, Alcoholism & Drug Addiction, Spousal Violence.

UNIT 15: ISSUES OF URBAN SOCIETY:

Issues of Urbanization in India: Housing & Slums; Pollution; Water supply; Urban Development policies.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS (GSO S6 012)**UNIT 1: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS:**

Meaning; Typology; Characteristics; Social Movement and Social Change

UNIT 2: THEORIES OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT:

Relative deprivation Theory, Structural, Functional Theory, Resource Mobilization Theory

UNIT 3: REVOLUTIONARY APPROACH TO SOCIAL MOVEMENT:

Overview, main advocates, perspectives and issues

UNIT 4: RADICAL APPROACH TO SOCIAL MOVEMENT:

Overview, main advocates, perspectives and issues

UNIT 5: LIBERAL APPROACH TO SOCIAL MOVEMENT:

Overview, main advocates, perspectives and issues

UNIT 6: NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENTS:

Overview, Diversity of Issues, Leadership, Achievements

UNIT 7: RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT:

Emergence, Overview of the Religious Movements in India, Causes and Implications

UNIT 8: REFORM MOVEMENT:

Emergence, Leaders of Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Impact of Reform Movements in Society

UNIT 9: TRIBAL MOVEMENT:

Overview of Tribal Movements in India, Prominent Tribal Movements: Emergence, Causes and Issues, Leadership, Implications

UNIT 10: DALIT MOVEMENT:

Overview of the Dalit Movement in India: Emergence, Causes, Leadership, Implications

UNIT 11: WOMEN'S MOVEMENT:

Emergence, Issues, Legislations, Current trends

UNIT 12: HUMAN RIGHTS:

Emergence, Issues, Achievements, Current Trends

UNIT 13: ENVIRONMENT MOVEMENT:

Emergence of Environmental Movements in India; Prominent Environmental Movements in India, Issues behind the Movements

UNIT 14: STUDENTS MOVEMENT:

Emergence, Indian Independence -an impetus to student movement, Issues, Leadership, Achievements, Current Trends

UNIT 15: IDENTITY MOVEMENT IN NORTH EAST INDIA:

Emergence, Issues, and Implications

SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER (GSO S6 013)

UNIT- 1: GENDER AS A SOCIAL CONSTRUCT:

Sex, Gender, Sexuality, Masculinity and Femininity

UNIT-2: BASIC CONCEPTS:

Gender discriminations, gender gap, gender justice, gender socialization, women empowerment, women's oppression, exploitation and subordination, Matriarchy and Patriarchy; gender lens, sex disaggregated data

UNIT-3: GENDER DIFFERENCES AND INEQUALITIES:

Class, Caste, Race, Family, Work, and Property Rights

UNIT-4: LIBERAL FEMINISM AND RADICAL FEMINISM:

Meaning of liberal feminism, main advocates, debates and criticisms; meaning of radical feminism, main advocates, issues and criticisms

UNIT 5: MARXIST FEMINISM:

Production, reproduction, Class, Alienation, Marriage and family

UNIT-6: SOCIALIST FEMINISM:

Class and gender, Division of Labour, Unified and Dual System, Exploitative Institutions of women in India-Family, Caste, Class, Culture, Religion and Social System.

UNIT 7: WOMEN AND EDUCATION :

Curriculum content, Dropouts, negative capability in education-values in Education-Vocational education recent trends in women's education-Committees and Commissions on education, Adult literacy and Non-formal education for women's development.

UNIT-8: WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS:

Pre-independent, Post Independent and Current women movements, National committees and Commissions for Women-Government Organization for Women and Child Development, Role of individual activists, NGO's in securing women's rights, National and International funding Agencies

UNIT9 : WOMEN AND HEALTH:

Health status of women in India-Mortality and Morbidity factors influencing health-Nutrition and health-HIV and IODS control program national Health and Population Policies and programmes

UNIT- 10: MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH:

Reproductive and child health approaches , Issues of old age, Women and environment-Sustainable development and impact on Women

UNIT 11: WOMEN AND VIOLENCE:

Violence as a means of controlling and subjugating women's body; Expressions of violence: Rape, Domestic violence, Dowry death, Life stages of women – from childhood to widowhood; Responses from state civil and society Domestic Violence Bill

UNIT- 12: GENDER AND LANGUAGE:

Sensitive Language, Gender significance of gender sensitive language, gender biased language vs. Gender neutral language. gender sensitization, gender equality and equity

UNIT 13: DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT:

Gender as a development issue, Gender and poverty, Feminization of poverty, Self-help Groups

UNIT-14: GENDER, LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS:

Law: Constitutional Guarantees, Constitutional Amendment for the women, Personal Laws, law as a tool of emancipation of women. Women Rights as Human Rights, Gender and Human Rights

UNIT-15: CHANGING STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA:

Status of Women in Contemporary India: Educational, Economic, Legislative; Status of Women and Changing Form of Family Structure

MEDIA AND SOCIETY (GSO S6 014)

UNIT-1: INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNICATION:

Concept of communication in social sciences, Communication: Types and it's needs

UNIT- 2: INTRODUCTION TO MASS COMMUNICATION:

Concept of Mass Communication, Evaluation, Types and Function of Mass communication

UNIT- 3: VERBAL COMMUNICATION:

Multiple meanings: Polysemy, Types of Verbal communication

UNIT- 4: NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION:

Concept of Non-verbal communication, The functions and elements of Non-verbal communication

UNIT- 5: LISTENING:

Concept and importance of listening, Process of active listening

UNIT- 6: THEORIES OF MASS COMMUNICATION:

Normative group of theories, Sociological group of theories

UNIT- 7: MASS COMMUNICATION AND SOCIETY:

Effects of media on marriage and family, The mass media and Indian family

UNIT- 8: COMMUNICATION APPROACH:

Communication effects approach, Mass media and modernization approach

UNIT- 9: CRITIQUE OF COMMUNICATION APPROACH:

Critical appraisal of communication campaign in strategic social change, New rules for communication in development

UNIT- 10: COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES FOR EMPOWERMENT:

Ethics and development, Participatory strategy in Social Change

UNIT- 11: CULTURE AND COMMUNICATION:

Cross-culture communication and inter-cultural communication, Structure-Based cultural characteristics

UNIT- 12: PUBLIC RELATIONS AND SOCIETY:

Concept of Public relations, Growth and development of public relations

UNIT- 13: ADVERTISING:

Functions of advertising agencies, Advertising in India

UNIT- 14: MASS MEDIA AND DEVELOPMENT:

The cultural context of development, Traditional media and development
