COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY

PANCHANAN NAGAR, VIVEKANANDA STREET, COOCH BEHAR – 736101

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4 Year Under Graduate Degree (Honours)
in
-------------SOCIOLOGY ------------

As per the guidelines of the NEP 2020 UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME, a new curriculum has been formulated for 4 Year Under Graduate Programme in Sociology for the affiliated colleges under the CoochBehar Panchanan Barma University.

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE TYPE	L-T-P	CREDIT	MARKS
3RD	SOCMAJ3	SOCIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE,FAMILY AND KINSHIP	MAJOR	5-1-0	6	75
3RD	SOCMAJ4	SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY:CLASSICAL AND MODERN	MAJOR	5-1-0	6	75
3RD	SOCMDC2	COUNSELLING	MDC	2-1-0	3	35
4TH	SOCMAJ5	SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT:WESTERN AND INDIAN	MAJOR	5-1-0	6	75
4TH	SOCMAJ6	INDIAN SOCIETY:ISSUES AND PROBLEMS	MAJOR	5-1-0	6	75
5TH	SOCMAJ7	URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY IN INDIA	MAJOR	5-1-0	6	75
5TH	SOCMAJ8	GLOBALIZATION AND SOCIETY	MAJOR	5-1-0	6	75
5TH	SOCMAJ9	POPULATION AND SOCIETY	MAJOR	5-1-0	6	75
6TH	SOCMAJ10	SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER ANDSEXUALITY	MAJOR	5-1-0	6	75
6TH	SOCMAJ11	SOCIOLOGY OF CRIME AND DEVIANCE	MAJOR	5-1-0	6	75
6TH	SOCMAJ12	SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION	MAJOR	5-1-0	6	75

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Programme Objective:

Sociology will help the students to enhance their knowledge on the general principles and pillars of life. The patterns of human and social behaviour and their effects on individual and society. To make them aware on various institutions that serves the community. To acquaint the students on everyday social issues, problems-society is confronting and its solutions.The various programmes and policies government has taken for the welfare of the society.

Programme Outcome:

Students will graduate with basket full of knowledge on various concepts, theories, issues related to society and will be quite aware about one's own society.

Course: -*MAJOR-3*

Paper Name: SOCIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE,FAMILY AND KINSHIP

Paper Code: SOC-MAJ3

Program Objectives:

Impart a comprehensive study of the concepts relevant for understanding kinship, marriage and family.Evolve a better understanding of family, marriage and kinship both in historical and evolutionary perspective. Look beyond the surface of issues to discover the "why" and "how" of kinship. Explores the new possibilities and critical insights offered by reproductive technologies in revisiting kinship

Course Learning Outcomes

Grasp the historical evolution of kinship theories from a biological deterministic approach to culture of relatedness Develop an analytical perspectives on concepts relevant for understanding kinship.The coexistence of multiple perspectives in the study of family, marriage and kinship Acknowledge the significance of the emergence of new reproductive technologies on recasting kinship

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Family: Origin, Evolution & Development of Family**:** Meaning, Characteristics and Significance of Family**:** Forms and Function & Changing dimension of Family: Family and Household. New reproductive behavior.

Marriage: Emergence, Meaning & Characteristics of Marriage: Forms, Function & Change of Marriage: Why marriage called a Social Institution. Marriage Dissolution & Alternative to marriage

Kinship : Key Terms: Decent, Consanguinity, affiliation, Incest taboo,**:** Affinity, Residence. Meaning, Terminology & Forms of Kinship**:** Importance, Usages &Change of Kinship**:** Kinship & Gender

References:

Radcliffe-Brown, A. R. and D. Forde (eds.), 1950, African Systems of Kinship and Marriage, London: Oxford University Press, Introduction, PP.1-39

Evans-Pritchard, E.E., 2004 (1940), 'The Nuer of Southern Sudan', in R. Parkin and L. Stone (eds.),

Kinship and Family: An Anthropological Reader, U.S.A.: Blackwell, Pp. 64-78

Fortes, M., 1970, Time and Social Structure and Other Essays, University of London: The Athlone Press, Chapter 3, Pp. 67-95

Leach, Edmund, 1962, 'On Certain Unconsidered Aspects of Double Descent Systems', Man, Vol. 62, Pp. 130-134

Lévi-Strauss, Claude, 1969, The Elementary Structures of Kinship, London: Eyre and Spottiswoode,Chapters 1 & 2, Pp. 3-25

Dumont, L., 1968, 'Marriage Alliance', in D. Shills (ed.), International Encyclopedia of the Social

Sciences, U.S.A.: Macmillan and Free Press, Pp. 19- 23

Schneider, D., 2004, 'What is Kinship All About?' in R. Parkin and L. Stone (eds.) Kinship and Family:

An Anthropological Reader, U.S.A.: Blackwell, Pp. 257-274

Das, V., 1994, 'Masks and Faces: An Essay on Punjabi Kinship', in Patricia Uberoi (ed.), Family,

Kinship and Marriage in India, Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp.198-222

Shah A.M., 1964, 'Basic Terms and Concepts in the study of family in India', The Indian Economy and Social History Review, vol. 1(3), pp 1-36

VatukSylvia, Household Form and Formation: Variability and Social Change among South Indian Muslims In Great, John N. & David J. Mearns (1989). Society from the Inside Out: Anthropological

Perspectives on the South Asian Household. New Delhi: Sage. (Pp. 107-137).

Freeman, J. D., 1958, 'The Family Systems of the Iban of Borneo', in J. Goody (ed.), The

Developmental Cycle in Domestic Groups, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, Pp. 15-52

COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY

PANCHANAN NAGAR, VIVEKANANDA STREET, COOCH BEHAR – 736101

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Course: *MAJOR 4*

Paper Name: SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY: CLASSICAL AND MODERN

Paper Code: SOCMAJ4

Programme Objective :

Classical sociological theory and Modern sociological theory, covering the progression of the field from its inception to modern times. This comprehensive study of sociological perspectives over time gives students a broad understanding of the development of theories of social structure from the micro individual level to the macro societal level.

Programme Outcome: It equips the students with the fundamental concepts of sociologyIt helps them understand the contribution of classical sociologists. It provides theoretical as well as methodological inputs to the learners.It enriches the sociological knowledge of the students.

Sociological Theory:Meaning, Elements, Forms, And Characteristics, Role of Theory in Research: Theory and Fact.

Evolutionary Theory:Meaning & Propositions: Morgan, Theory of Evolution:Spencer ,Theory of Evolution

Functionalism Meaning, Premises, &Proposition.Contribution of Malinowski, Radcliff Brown, Talcott Parsons, Robert King Merton.Critical Overview.

Conflict Theory Meaning& Major proposition.Contribution of Karl Marx, Ralph Dahrendorf& Louis Coser

Symbolic Interactionism Meaning& General Argument.C.H. Cooley concept of Looking glass self.G.H. Mead – Self & Society, Stage of development of Self, View of Society.Blumer- Contribution on Symbolic Interactionism.

Exchange Theory General Argument &Propositions.George C. Homans: Exchange Behaviorism.Peter M. Blau: Structural Exchange.Malinowski: KulaRing Exchange.

References:

Aron, Raymond – (1967) Main Currents in Sociology Thoughts (2 Vols.), Penguin Books.

Barnes, H.E. – (1959) Introduction to the History of Sociology.

Coser, L.A. – (1979) Masters of Sociology Thought.

Abraham & Morgan – Sociological Theory.

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Ritzer George –   (1996) Sociological Theory Zeitlin, Irving – Ideology and the development of Sociological Theory.

Alan Swingewood – A Short History of Sociology Thought. A.K.Mukhopadhyay (ed.) – The Bengal Intellectual Tradition.

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Course: *MAJOR 5*

Paper Name: Sociological thought: Western and Indian

Paper Code: SOCMAJ5

Program Objective

Sociology originated as an intellectual response to the crisis confronting the mid nineteenth century European society. Its development over two centuries has been influenced by a variety of socio - economic and political conditions. It is now established as a multi-paradigmatic academic discipline, with its body of theoretical knowledge enriched and its methodological techniques and procedures systemized. This paper is intended to familiarize the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline. It deals with the contributions of the forerunners of the discipline and with the contributions of the founders who gave systematic shape to the subject.

Program Outcome:

After going through these two papers, the student can Gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions in Sociology, and their contemporary relevance. Learn about the methodological shift in the discipline over the years. 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.

Auguste Comte: Law of the Three Stages **,**Hierarchy of Sciences &Positivism**,** Social static and social Dynamic**,** Theory of Social Evolution

Karl Marx:Historical and Dialectical Materialism ,Class struggle ,Alienation

Emile Durkheim: Division of Labour in Society,Theory of Suicide**,**Theory of Religion

Max Weber SocialAction **,**Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism **,**Ideal type**,**Authority

Pareto :Types of action,circulation of Elite,Residues and Derivations

Indian Thinker:

Contributions of Indian Sociologists:

Benoy Kumar Sarkar: Personality, Progress, Culture.

G.S.Ghurey: Caste and Tribe, Indian Social order.Dhurjati Prasad Mukherjee: Personality, Idea of Community

Rabindranath Tagore : reconstruction of rural society, Education and Nationalism.

RammohanRoy : social reforms

Vidyasagar : Women Education, Women Development

M.N. Srinivas: Dominant Caste, Social change, Modernization

Gandhi : Village, swaraj, Trusteeship

References:

A.K. Mukhopadhyay (ed.) - The Bengal intellectual tradition.

Aron, Raymond – (1967) Main Currents in Sociological Thoughts (2 Vols.) , Penguin Books

Barnes, H.E. – (1959) Introduction to the History of Sociology

Coser , L.A. –(1979) Masters of Sociological Thought . Oxford University Press

Abraham & Morgan – Sociological Thought . Oxford University & Press

Abraham .1982. Modern Sociological Theory , An Introduction . Oxford University.

Ritzer George and Douglas J.Goodman – (1996) Sociological Theory . Mc Graw Hill

Zeitlin , Irving – Ideology and the Development of Sociological Theory

Turner Jonathan H. 2003, The Structure of Sociological Theory , Thomson

Wadswork,ChennaiHenry Morgan, Human Society

Bottomore and P. Goode (ed) Reading of Marxist Sociology, Oxford : Clarendon.

Haralambos and R.M Heald, Sociology: Themes and perspective, Oxford University Press

Mead , Mind ,Self and Society , Chicago University Press

Parsons , The Structure of social Action , New York : Mac Graw-Hill

Bannerji, A., Historical Materialism and Political Analysis : K.P. Baghi

MakhonJha , An Introduction to Anthropological Thought , Vikas Publishing House

BehuraAnthropoligal Thought and Theories : Institute of Social Research and Applied Anthropology, Calcutta.

Spencer, H., Principles of Sociology

Duttagupta, S., MarxiaRastachinta(Bengali) PochimbangaRastroPustakParsad

Blumer, H., Symbolic Interactionism,- Perspective and Method. Prentice Hall,

Bose, N. K., The Structure of Hindu Society, Orient Longman, Kolkata

Course: *Major 6*

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Paper Name: Indian society:Issues and Problems

Paper Code: SOCMAJ6

Programme Objective:

Social problems and issues is one of the major papers offered in Sociology, Social Science and Humanities. Social problem is condition in Society which is judged to be undesirable and in need of reform or elimination. The social issues like poverty, unemployment, migration, crime, delinquency, drug abuse, child abuse, crime against women, crime against children, discrimination on the basis of Caste, class & religion , corruption, family and health problems, education, political, economic, cultural and environment issues and human rights violation all need to be seen in the socio economic repercussions.

Programme Outcome:

It will help to identify the basic concepts and theoretical approaches of social problems, as it describes the types, objectives and principles of the social problems. Furthermore, it also describes the causes that make social problems difficult to identify

Roots of Indian Social Problems: Concept, Nature, Characteristics of Social Problem & Importance Studing Social Problem.

Issues of Nation Building:Nationalism, Secularism, Communalism, Regionalism.

Structural Issues:Casteism, Poverty (Types, Causes and Eradication) Illiteracy, Women & Youth Problems, Juvenile Delinquency, Old age Problems, Corruption,

Social Movements& Resistance in India: Dalit Movement:WomenMovement:Youth movement

References

Bhasin, K., and R. Menon, 1998, Border and Boundaries: Women in India's

Partition, New Delhi: Kali for Women, Ch. 2 & 3.

Das, V., (2004), "Social Sciences and the Publics", in Veena Das (ed.),

Handbook of Indian Sociology, Delhi, OUP, pp. 19-40.

Dreze, J & Sen, A., (2013), The Uncertain Glory: Contradictions in India,

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Penguine, New Delhi

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Gupta, Dipankar, 2000, Mistaken Modernity: India Between Worlds, Harper
Collins Publishers.

Haq, E., (2007), Sociology of Population in India, Macmillan, New Delhi

Kumar, R., (1986), "The Varieties of Secular Experience" in Essays in the
Social History of Moden India, Calcutta: OUP, pp. 31-46.

Madan, T.N., (1997), Modern Myths, Locked Minds, Delhi:OUP, Ch.8.

Mazzarella, W., (2005), "Middle Classes", in Rachel Dwyer (ed.), South AsiaKeywords, Online Encyclopedia of the SOAS.

Menon, N.(ed.), (1999), Gender and Politics in India, Delhi:OUP, pp. 342-369.

Pouchepadass, J., 1980, "Peasant Classes in Twentieth Century Agrarian
Movements in India", in E. Hobsbawm (ed.), Peasants in History, Delhi: OUP.

Shah, G., (2001), Dalit Identity and Politics, New Delhi: Sage, Ch. 1&7.

Singh, Yogendra, 1993, Social Change in India: Crisis and Resilience, HarAnand.

Course: *MAJOR*

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Paper Name: URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETYIN INDIA

Paper Code: SOCMAJ7

Programme Objective

Urban Sociology will help to examines the social, historical, political, cultural, economic, and environmental forces that have shaped urban environments.Industrial Sociology develop the ability of students to think and express ideas related to the development of society in the era of industrialization and digitalization

Programme outcome

The course will provide the students with the knowledge on the distinctness of the urban dimensions in India. The course will enable students to develop an understanding of the fundamental social reality, social process and change in development perspective of urban communities. While, Industrial Sociology, will help students to understand the social consequences of Industrial activities. They will understand the badic features of Industrial Sociology like labour, relations, conflicts and many more. Better understanding of Present day Industrial society will develop amongst the students

URBAN SOCIETY

Introduction to Urban Sociology: Meaning, Nature &Subjectmatter.

Urban Social Structure Urbanization. Urbanism-as a way of life. Factors &Trends of Urbanization. Urban Community, Forms of Urban(City)

Urban Problems Slum (causes & nature), Urban crime, Urban Pollution, Urban : Basic need & service, Beggary, Unemployment, Prostitution.

Urban Development: Objectives, Policies &Programmes.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

Introduction to Industrial Society: Meaning, Nature & Subjectmatter of Industrial sociology.

Process of Industrialization Meaning,Forces, Industrialization in Pre & Post Independent era.Obstacles & Limitation of industrialization.

Industry & Society: Formal & informal Social organization. Impact of Industry on social institution in India. Individualistic nature in behavior.

Post industrial society.

Industrial Labour&Collectivity: Organized & Unorganized labour, Social background of Indian labour, Labour commitment &Absentism, Trade Union–aims & form.

Industrial Policy: Concept, objectives of Industrial policy. Industrial policy in pre &Post independent era.

Licence raj, Liberalization & Privatization.

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Reference :

Flanagan, W., 1993. Contemporary Urban Sociology Cambridge: University of Cambridge

Harvey, David 1985 The Urban Experience, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, Chapter 1. Money, Time, Space and the City. Pp. 1-35

Lewis, Wirth 1938 "Urbanism as a way of Life" in American Journal of Sociology, Vol 44, No.1, July, Pp1-24.

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Mann, P. H. 2003. An Approach to Urban Sociology, Taylor & Francis

Mumford, Lewis 1961. The City in History: its origins and transformations and its prospects. Mariner Books, Pp 3-29, 94-118

Parker, Simon. Urban Theory and Urban Experience: Encountering the City, London: Routledge. Chapter 2. Foundations of Urban Theory Pp. 8 – 26

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E. A. Ramaswamy& Uma Ramaswamy - (1981) Industry and Labour, OUP

Miller, D. C. & Form, W. H. - (1980) Industrial Sociology, Harper and cow

NandkarniLaxmi - (1998) Sociology of Industrial workers, Jaipur, Rawat

Schneider Eugene - (1979) Industrial Sociology, New Delhi, Tata Mac Graw Hills

Seth, N. R. (Ed.)- (1982) Industrial Sociology in India, Kolkata, Allied Publishers

Ramaswamy, E. A. (1988) Industry and Labour, New Delhi, OUP

Ramaswamy, E. A. - (1978) Industrial Revolution in India, New Delhi

Miller and form- (1964) industrial Sociology, Harper and Row, New York

Gilbert, S. J.-(1985) Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Tata Mac Graw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd., New Delhi

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Course: *MAJOR 8*

Paper Name: GLOBALIZATION AND SOCIETY

Paper Code: SOCMAJ8

Programme Objectives

Studying of Globalization will help tge students to understand the increasing interconnectedness among different populations and cultures. It will help to understand the Cross-cultural communication, which is a field of study that looks at how people from differing cultural backgrounds communicate, in similar and different ways among themselves, and how they endeavour to communicate across cultures.

Programme out

By studying Globalization , students will be able to access a wide range of knowledge sources, perspectives, and experiences from different parts of the society..

Globalization Meaning, characteristics of Globalization,: Emergence of Globalization:Liberalisation-Meaning &characteristics;Privatisation- Meaning & characteristics

Dimensions of Globalization:Economic:Technological;Political;Cultural

Consequences of Globalisation:Rising Inequality ,Environmental Degradation.Consumerism,Health and Security

Impact of Globalisation in Indian Context: CulturalImpactsImpact on Education**;**Impact on ReligionImpact on Women

Reference

Biswas, Anupama Globalization and Society, Wisdom Press (ISBN) (CBCS)

Bhagawati, Jagdis, In Defence of Globalization, Oxford Univ. Press, Delhi 2004.

Pathak, A., Modernity, Globalization and Identity: A Reflexive Quest, Delhi: Aakar Books, 2006

Singh, Y. Culture Change in India: Identity and Globalization. Jaipur: Rawat, 2006.

Sengupta, A., Reforms, Equity and the IMF: An Economist's World, Delhi: Har-Anand Publications PVT limited, 2001

Jha, Avinash, Background to Globalisation, Centre for education and documentation.

Mumbai, 2000

Arjun Appadurai, Modernity at large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization, Delhi, OUP, 1997.

Joseph E. Stiglitz,Globalization& its Discontents,W.W. Norton & Company, 2002

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PANCHANAN NAGAR, VIVEKANANDA STREET, COOCH BEHAR – 736101

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Course: *MAJOR 9*

Paper Name:POPULATION AND SOCIETY

Paper Code: SOCMAJ9

Program Objectives:

This course provides a critical understanding of the interface between population and society. It analyses the role of fertility, mortality and migration on the composition, size, and structure of population. The course addresses the issue of domestic and international population movements and their economic, political and social implications.

Programme Outcome

Students will understand the basics of demography, the core social demographic variables, and how these variables influence population growth, composition, and structure. They will also learn the use demographic tools in understanding public health issues Knowledge attitude and practices.

Introducing Population Studies: Definition, Nature and Scope ,Demography and Sociology, Concepts and Approaches: Malthusian perspective, Marxist perspective, Demographic Transition theory

 Population, Social Structure and Processes ; Population Size and Growth, Fertility, Culture and fertility and high Growth, Mortality, Determinants, Reproduction and Mortality ,High Growth and Reducing Mortality

Population and Migration Concept of Migration, Types of Migration, Causes and Consequences

Population Dynamics and development: Population as constraint and resources of development, Population Programs and policies in India.

Reference:

Agarwala, S.N. India's population problem.

Chandra, S. Population pattern and social change in India.

 Cox. P. Demography

Haq, Ehsanul. 2007. 'Sociology of Infant Mortality in India', Think India Quarterly,

July-September, 10(3): 14-57.

Heer, David. M. Society and Population.

 Patel, Tulsi. 2007. 'Female Foeticide: Family Planning and State Society

Intersection in India'. In T. Patel (ed.). Sex-selective Abortion in India: Gender,

Society and New Reproductive Technologies. New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp.

316-356.

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Premi, Mahendra K. 2006. 'Population Composition (Age and Sex)', Population of India: In the New Millennium. New Delhi: National Book Trust, pp.103-127.

Sinha and Zacharia. Elements of demography.

Srivastava. O. S. Demography and Population Studies.

Visaria, Pravin and Visaria, Leela. 2006. 'India's Population: Its Growth and Key Characteristics'. In Veena Das (ed.). Handbook of Indian Sociology, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 61-77.

Weeks. John. R. Population---- An introduction to concepts and issues.

Chopra, Radhika. 2011. Militant and Migrant: The Politics and Social History of Punjab. Routledge Publications, pp. 88-134.

Cox, Peter Richmond. 1950. Demography. University of California Press, pp.01-08.

Davis, Kingsley. 1951. 'Caste and Demography', Population of India and Pakistan, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, pp. 52-60.

Dudley, Kirk. 1996. 'Demographic Transition Theory', Population Studies, 50(3): 361-387.

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Furedi, Frank. 1997. Population and Development: A Critical Introduction. Oxford: Polity Press, Chapters 4&5, pp. 40-55. 4.2.1

Guilmoto, Christophe Z. 2011. 'Demography for Anthropologists: Populations, Castes, and Classes'. In Isabelle Clark-Decès (ed.). A Companion to the Anthropology of India, Blackwell Publishing Ltd.pp. 25-41.

Heer, David M. and Grigsby, Jill S. 1992. 'Fertility', Society and Population. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall, pp. 46-61.

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Course: *MAJOR 10*

Paper Name: SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER AND SEXUALITY

Paper Code: SOCMAJ10

Programme Objective

The course introduces gender as a critical sociological lens of enquiry in relation to various social fields. It also interrogates the categories of gender, sex, and sexuality.

Programme Outcome

Studing gender will help students to understandthe concepts such as sex and gender by Problematic common-sensical notions of gender. Raising key issues of power and subordination within the purview of gender and the need for and solutions resorted to as measures to initiate change through gender-based movements.Understanding issues relating to gender both atnational and global level. Places gender in juxtaposition with other forms of stratification and identity such as caste, class, family and work.

Basic Concepts: Sex, Gender and Sexuality, Masculinity and Femininity, Patriarchy, Transgender and Transsexual, Queer

Gender as a Social Construct: Cultural Construction of Gender and SexualitySocialization and Gender Socialization

Gendered Division of Labour, Housework and Parenting

Gender: Differences and Inequalities Caste, Class, Family, Education and work Power and Subordination

Gender and Violence: Domestic violence, Workplace and Harassment, Dowry death, Eve teasing ,Honorkilling,Street Harassment,Marital rape

Politics of Gender: Gender, Power and Resistance**,**Resistance and Movements**,**Gender, law and human rights

Reference:

Bhasin, Kamla, Understanding Gender, Kali for Women,2003

Prabhakar,Vani Gender and Society, Wisdom Press (ISBN) (CBCS), 2012

Choudhury, Maitry Feminism in India: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism, Kali for

Women, New Delhi,2004.

Walby, S.Theorizing Patriarchy, John Wiley and Sons,1990.

John, M. E. (ed.),Women's Studies: A Reader, New Delhi: Penguin India, 2008.

Pilcher, J and Whelehan, I, Fifty Key Concepts in Gender Studies. London: Sage, 2004.

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Strathern, Marilyn. 1987. "An Awkward Relationship: The Case of Feminism and Anthropology." Signs 12(2):276-292.

Course: *MAJOR 11*

Paper Name: SOCIOLOGY OF CRIME AND DEVIANCE

Paper Code: SOCMAJ11

Programme Objective

The sociology of crime and deviance attempts to understand the ways in which society's institutions, groups, and individuals define, perform, and punish attitudes, behaviors, or conditions that are outside of its norms or laws. Theoretically, the sociological understanding of crime and deviance has refuted theological and biological explanations of crime and deviance in favor of positivist and constructionist explanations. To study crime and deviance, researchers use both quantitative and qualitative techniques.

Programme Outcome

It help the students to understand the perpetuation of crime and deviant behaviour

Basic Concepts: Meaning, characteristics, forms of crime

Primary & Secondary group and crime: Crowd in family, Broken home, Illegal child, Orphanhood, Neighbourhood, Family disorganization

Theoretical Perspective of Crime Social Disorganization Theory, Differential Association Theory, AnomieTheory, Delinquent Sub culture Theory**,**Labelling Theory

Crime and Criminals :Changing profile of crime and Criminals

References:

Teeters,Negley and Harry Elnar Barnes, 1959. New Horizons in Criminology. New

Delhi,Prentice Hall of India.

Sutherland, Edwin. H. And Donald R.Cressey. 1968 Principles of Criminology. Bombay:

Times of India Press

Parsonage, Willam H. 1979,Perspectives on Criminology. Londonh: Sage Publications

Reid, Suetitus. 1976. Crime and Criminology. Lllinois :Deyden Press

Merton, R.K. 1972. Social Theory and Social Structure. New Delhi: Emerind Publishing Co.

Bedi, Kiran, 1998, It is Always Possible. New Delhi : Sterling Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Willams, Frank P. And Marilyn D. Meshere. 1998. Criminological Theory. New Jersey:

Prentice Hall

Willamson, Herald E. 1990. The Correction Profession. New Delhi Sage Publications

Ministry of Home Affairs. Report of the All India Committee on Jail Reforms. 1980-1983.

New Delhi: Government of India.

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Course: *MAJOR 12*

Paper Name: SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

Paper Code:SOCMAJ12

Programme Objective

The course lays primacy to the understanding of the importance of religion in society. Drawing heavily from classical writings on the subject it reinforces importance of the positions developed in these texts. Implicitly numerous interconnections can be attempted between various themes, manifestly the overarching concern of the paper is to follow up the linkage between social and religious issues through different registers mentioned in the outline.

Programme Outcome

Students can explain the sociological significance of various religions' formation and roles within different historical experiences and determine its impact on values, norms, and political systems.

Introduction to Sociology of Religion: Meaning, nature and scope of Sociology of Religion

Religious Organization:Sacred and profane, Sect, cult, myth, Ritual, denomination: Church

Sociological Interpretations of Religion:Durkheim,Weber,Karl Marx

Religions in India: Social-historical perspective, demographic profile, Socio-Cultural impacts.Hinduism,Islam,Christianity,Buddhism,Jainism

Some aspects of Religion in contemporary India:Communalism,Secularism,Corruption

References:

Roberts, K.A. Religion in Sociological Perspective. New York: Dorsey Press, 1984.

Turner, B.S. Religion and Social Theory (2nd edition). London: Sage, 1991

Johnstone. Ronald L.. religion in Society: A Sociology of Religion (eight Editions). PHI learning private limited. New Delhi 2011 Durkheim, E. 1915. The Elementary Forms of Religious Life. London: Allen & Unwin. Introduction;Book 1 (ch.1 & 4); Book 2 (chs. 1, 5, 6 & 7); conclusion.

Malinowski, B. 1948. Magic, Science & Religion & other Essays. U.S.A The Free Press. (pp. 9-92).

Baird, Robert D. (ed.). (1995), Religion in modern India. Delhi: Manohar. 7. Madan, T.N. (ed.) (1992), Religion in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.