

National Education Policy-2020
Common Minimum Syllabus for Uttarakhand
State Universities and Colleges

Master's in Arts

Syllabus of PG Programme in Sociology

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY



SOBAN SINGH JEENA UNIVERSITY

ALMORA

2025

STUDY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

S.N.	NAME	DESIGNATION	DEPARTMENT
1.	PROF. J. P. PACHAURI	FORMER VC, HIMALAYN UNIVERSITY DEHRADUN	SOCIOLOGY
2.	PROF. A. K. SRIVASTAVA	RETIRED PROFESSOR, UNIVERSITY OF LUCKNOW	SOCIOLOGY
3.	PROF. INDU PATHAK	RETIRED PROFESSOR, KUMAON UNIVERSITY NAINITAL	SOCIOLOGY
4.	MR. NARESH SINGH GWAL	CONVENOR AND HEAD	SOCIOLOGY

YEAR	SEM.	COURSE CODE	PAPER TITLE	CREDITS
MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)				
First Year	I	DSC	Sociological Thinkers	4
		DSE	Techniques of Social Research and Statistics	4
		DSE	Rural Sociology	4
		DSE	Urban Sociology	4
		Dissertation	Dissertation-1 Dissertation on any Rural and Urban social problem of Uttarakhand (Problem Identification, Literature Review and Tool Development) <i>Progressive Mode</i>	6
	II	DSC	Indian Sociological Thinkers	4
		DSE	Industrial Sociology	4
		DSE	Rural Change and Reconstruction	4
		DSE	Urban Problems and Planning	4
		Dissertation	Dissertation-1 Dissertation on any Rural and Urban social problem of Uttarakhand (Data Collection, Analysis and Report Writing)	6

YEAR	SEM.	COURSE CODE	PAPER TITLE	CREDITS
MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)				
Second Year	III	DSC	Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology	4
		DSE	Sociology of Development	4
		DSE	Tribal Society in India	4
		DSE	Criminology	4
		Dissertation	Dissertation-2 Dissertation on Any Aspect related to development in Uttarakhand (Problem Identification, Literature Review and Tool Development)	6
	IV	DSC	Modern Sociological Perspectives	4
		DSE	Sociology of Development in Indian Context	4
		DSE	Gender and Society	4
		DSE	Social Demography	4
		Dissertation	Dissertation-2 Dissertation on Any Aspect related to development in Uttarakhand (Data Collection, Analysis and Report Writing)	6

MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)		
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC COURSE (DSC)- Sociological Thinkers		
Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: I	Semester: I
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Graduation	
Course Code: DSC	Course Title: Sociological Thinkers	
Credits: 04		
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	No. of Hours- 60
Course objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To familiarize the students with theoretical foundations of these sociological thinkers and their contemporary relevance. • To introduce the substantive theoretical and methodological issues of Classical-Modern thinkers which have shaped the sociological thinking. 		
Course Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will be able to explain the core concepts and theoretical frameworks of classical-modern sociological thinkers. 2. The students will have knowledge about the theoretical and methodological contributions of V. Pareto, T. Parsons, R. K. Merton and P. Sorokin and the contemporary relevance of these theorists. 		
UNIT	TOPICS	No. of Hours
I	Pareto: Logical and Non-logical action, Residues and derivatives, Theory of circulation of elites.	16
II	Talcott Parsons: Social system, Pattern variables.	13
III	Robert K. Merton: Latent and Manifest functions, Conformity and Deviance, Reference groups.	16
IV	Sorokin: Theory of social change, Social mobility, Theory of cultural dynamics.	15

Suggested Readings:

- Abraham, F. M., & Morgan, J. H. (1989). *Sociological Thought*. Wyndham Hall Press.
- Abraham, F. M. (1985). *Sociological Thoughts*. Macmillan Publishers India.
- Barnes, H. B. (1945). *An Introduction To The History Of Sociology*. University Of Chicago Press.
- Bottomore, T. B. (1961). *Karl Marx: Selected Writings In Sociology And Social Philosophy*. Penguin Books.
- Coser, L. A. (1971). *Masters Of Sociological Thoughts: Ideas In Historical And Social Context*. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
- Durkheim, E. (1982). *The Division Of Labour In Society*. Routledge And Kegan Paul.
- Durkheim, E. (1982). *The Rules Of Sociological Methods*. The Free Press.
- Fletcher, R. (1973). *The Making Of Sociology: A Study Of Sociological Theory* (Vols. 1 & 2). Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd.
- Kenneth, A. (2011). *The Social Lens: An Invitation To Social And Sociological Theory*. Sage Publications.
- Marx, K., & Engels, F. (1848). *The Communist Manifesto*. Merlin Press.
- Marx, K. (1859). *A Contribution To The Critique Of Political Economy*. International Publisher.
- Merton, R. K. (1968). *Social Theory And Social Structure*. Free Press.
- Aron, R. (1965). *Main Currents In Sociological Thoughts* (Vols. I & II). Taylor & Francis.
- Ritzer, G. (1996). *Sociological Theory*. Tata McGraw-Hill.
- Waters, M. (2000). *Modern Sociological Theory*. Sage Publications.

Suggested Online Link:

MOOC platforms such as “SWAYAM” in India and Abroad.

Suggested equivalent online courses:

MOOC platforms such as SWAYAM offered by IGNOU and other centrally and state-operated universities in India and abroad.

MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (DSE)- Techniques of Social Research and Statistics

Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: I	Semester: I
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Graduation	
Course Code: DSE	Course Title: Techniques of Social Research and Statistics	
Credits: 04		
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	No. of Hours- 60
Course objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To differentiate between sociological knowledge and commonsense knowledge and the rise of critical thinking. 2. To understand different approaches for understanding social reality. 3. To learn different tools and techniques of social research. 		
Course Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The skills related to different types of research designs and techniques of data collection in social sciences will improve. 2. Students will be able to understand the role of Data Distribution, Tabulation, Analysis and Interpretation. 3. The students will develop a basic understanding of elementary statistics in social research. 		
UNIT	TOPICS	No. of Hours
I	Research Design: Exploratory, Descriptive, Diagnostic and Experimental.	13
II	Types and Sources of Data, Techniques of Data Collection: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Schedule and Content Analysis, Classification, Tabulation and Interpretation of Data.	16
III	Presentation of Data: Diagrammatic Presentation- Simple and Multiple Bar Diagrams. Graphic Presentation of Data-Histogram and Frequency Polygon.	16
IV	Meaning and Significance of Statistical Measures in Social Research; Different Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode and Standard Deviation.	15

Suggested Readings:

- Ackoff, R. L. (1961). *The Design of Social Research*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Bailey, K. D. (1982). *Methods of Social Research*. New York: The Free Press.
- Barnes, J. A. (1977). *Ethics of Inquiry in Social Research*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Creswell, J. W. (2003). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative & Mixed Methods Approaches*. London: Sage Publications.
- Sjoberg, G., & Nett, R. (1992). *Methodology for Social Research*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Goode, W. J., & Hatt, P. K. (1952). *Methods in Social Research*. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Kothari, C. R. (1990). *Research Methodology*. New Delhi: New Age International Publishers.
- Lynch, M. (2013). *Using Statistics in Social Research*. Springer.
- Mishra, R. P. (1988). *Research Methodology*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing House.
- Bose, P. K. (1995). *Research Methodology*. New Delhi: ICSSR.
- Sarantakos, S. (1998). *Social Research*. London: Macmillan Press.
- Young, P. V. (1960). *Scientific Social Survey and Research*. New York: Prentice Hall.

Suggested Online Link:

MOOC platforms such as “SWAYAM” in India and Abroad.

Suggested equivalent online courses:

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MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)		
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (DSE)- Rural Sociology		
Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: I	Semester: I
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Graduation	
Course Code: DSE	Course Title: Rural Sociology	
Credits: 04		
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	No. of Hours- 60
Course objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand the basic concepts of rural sociology, including the definition, scope and importance. 2. To analyze the characteristics of rural and urban communities and how they differ. 3. To examine the social structure and institutions that exist in rural areas, with a focus on India. 		
Course Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will be able to define rural sociology and explain its significance. 2. Students will be able to compare and contrast rural and urban communities. 3. Students will be able to describe the key features of rural social structure and institutions in India, including caste systems, land ownership and leadership structures. 		
UNIT	TOPICS	No. of Hours
I	Rural Sociology: Definition, Scope and Importance, Rural-Urban differences, Rural- Urban Continuum.	13
II	Basic Concepts: The Little Community, Peasant Society and Folk Culture, Little Tradition and Great Tradition, Universalization and Parochialization.	16
III	Rural Social Structure and Institutions: Rural Social Structure in India: Caste and Caste Panchayat, Dominant caste and Rural Factions, Jajmani System, Rural Power Structure and Leadership.	16
IV	Land and Agrarian System: Land revenue system in Pre-independence (Raiyatwari, Mahalwari and Jameedari); Land reforms in India.	15

Suggested Readings:

- Balley, F. G. (1957). *Caste and the Economic Frontier*. Manchester University Press.
- Chitamber, J. B. (1990). *Introductory Rural Sociology*. New Age International.
- Desai, A. R. (1961). *Rural India Transition*. Bombay: Popular Book Depot.
- Desai, A. R. (1969). *Rural Sociology in India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Doshi, S. C. (1999). *Rural Sociology India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Dube, S. C. (1958). *India's Changing Villages*. New Delhi: Routledge.
- Dube, S. C. (1955). *Indian Villages*. Ithaca, New York: Cornell Press.
- Mehta, S. (1980). *A Study of Rural Sociology India*. Hyderabad: S. Chand.
- Mukherjee, R. K. (1957). *Dynamics of Rural Sociology*. Berlin: Academic Verlag Publications.

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MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)		
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (DSE)- Urban Sociology		
Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: I	Semester: I
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Graduation	
Course Code: DSE	Course Title: Urban Sociology	
Credits: 04		
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	No. of Hours- 60
Course objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand the basic concepts of Urban sociology. 2. To identify the different types of urban settlements and their characteristics. 3. To examine the theories of urban land use, such as the Concentric Zone Theory and the Sector Theory. 		
Course Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By analyzing the characteristics of various urban forms using sociological theories, students will be able to explain the processes of urban change and development. 2. Students will be able to define key terms in urban sociology and distinguish between different types of urban settlements. 3. Students will develop the ability to apply sociological theories to analyze the characteristics of various urban forms. 		
UNIT	TOPICS	No. of Hours
I	Urban Sociology: Meaning, Nature and Scope. Basic Concepts in Urban Sociology: Urban, Urbanity, City & Town, Metropolis and Megalopolis, Urban agglomeration, Mega Cities, Satellite Cities, Rurban, Rural-Urban Fringe and Conurbations.	16
II	Urban Areas: Origin of Cities, Stages of City Development (Lewis Mumford) and Classification of Cities (R.D. Mackenzie, Harris, Riemer and Mumford).	15
III	Theories of Urban Land use: Concentric Zone Theory, Sector Theory, Multiple Nuclei Theory, Star Theory.	15
IV	Sociology of Cities: Urbanization, Urbanism and Industrialization (Meaning, Causes and Consequences)	14

Suggested Readings:

- Bose, A. (1979). *Studies in India's urbanization*. New Delhi: McGraw-Hill Inc. (Note: The dates "1901–1971" appear to be lifespan years and are not needed in APA reference style.)
- Burgess, W. W., & Bogue, D. J. (Eds.). (1964). *Contributions to urban sociology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Chandran, R. R. (1991). *Urbanization and urban system in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- D'Souza, A. (1978). *The Indian city: Poverty, ecology and urban development*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
- Gandhi, R. S. (1981). Urban sociology in India. *International Journal of Contemporary Sociology*, 18(4), [Page range if available].
- Gold, H. (1982). *The sociology of urban life*. New York: Prentice-Hall.
- Gore, M. S. (1968). *Urbanization and family change*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Rao, M. S. A. (Ed.). (1974). *Urban sociology in India*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
- Saberwal, S. (Ed.). (1978). *Process and institution in urban India: Sociological studies*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- Saunders, P. (1981). *Social theory and the urban question*. New York: Routledge. (Note: Publisher name corrected from "Rutledge Library Editions" to "Routledge")
- Wilson, R. A. (1978). *Urban sociology*. New York: Prentice-Hall.

Suggested Online Link:

MOOC platforms such as "SWAYAM" in India and Abroad.

Suggested equivalent online courses:

MOOC platforms such as SWAYAM offered by IGNOU and other centrally and state-operated universities in India and abroad.

MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)

Dissertation-1 Dissertation on any Rural/Urban Social problem of Uttarakhand (Problem Identification, Literature Review and Tool Development) *Progressive Mode*

Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: I	Semester: I
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Graduation	
Course Code: Dissertation	Course Title: Dissertation-1 (Dissertation on any Rural/Urban Social problem of Uttarakhand (Problem Identification, Literature Review and Tool Development) <i>Progressive Mode</i>	
Credits: 06	Core: Compulsory	
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	
Course objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify and analyze a social problem affecting rural or urban areas of Uttarakhand. 2. To analyze and synthesize the findings from previous research to provide a theoretical framework for the dissertation. 3. To develop appropriate research tools such as questionnaires, surveys, or interview guides to collect data on the chosen social problem. 		
Course Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification and analysis of the root causes and contributing factors associated with the chosen social problem. 2. Ability to critically evaluate existing research and apply theoretical frameworks to real-world social issues. 3. Understanding of the importance of validity and reliability in research tool development. 		
CREDITS	TOPICS	
2	Selection of the Problem and Literature Review	
2	Problem Identification and Tool Development	
2	Tutorials	

Suggested Readings-

- Ahuja, R. (2008). *Research methodology*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Creswell, J. W. (2003). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches*. London: Sage Publications.
- Dewan, M. L., & Bahadur, J. (Eds.). (2005). *Uttaranchal: Vision and action programme*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
- Goode, W. J., & Hatt, P. K. (1952). *Methods in social research*. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR). *Trend reports*. New Delhi: Ministry of Education.
- Kothari, C. R. (1990). *Research methodology*. New Delhi: New Age Publishing House.
- Kumar, R. (1999). *Research methodology: A step-by-step guide for beginners*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Lynch, M. (2013). *Using statistics in social research*. New York City: Springer.
- Mehta, G. S. (1996). *Uttarakhand: Prospects of development*. New Delhi: Indu Publishing Company.
- Mehta, G. S. (1999). *Development of Uttarakhand: Issues and perspectives*. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.
- Mishra, R. P. (1988). *Research methodology: A handbook*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
- Planning Commission, Government of India. (2014). *Uttarakhand development report*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation.
- Sati, V. P., & Kumar, K. (2004). *Uttaranchal: Dilemma of plentiness and scarcities*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.
- Sjoberg, G., & Nett, R. (1992). *Methodology for social research*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Planning Commission, Government of India. (2009). *Uttarakhand development report*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation.
- Young, P. V. (1960). *Scientific social survey and research*. New York: Prentice Hall.

MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)		
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC COURSE (DSC)- Indian Sociological Thinkers		
Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: I	Semester: II
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Semester I	
Course Code: DSC	Course Title: Indian Sociological Thinkers	
Credits: 04	Core: Compulsory	
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	No. of Hours- 60
Course objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve sociological understanding of the Indian society. 2. Acquaint students with the continuities and contradictions in Indian society. 3. Help students understand the history of ideas related to the analysis of Indian society. 		
Course Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will gain an understanding about the Indian sociological perspective. 2. They will be able to identify and analyze the continuities and contradictions within Indian society. 3. Students will be equipped to examine the history of ideas related to the analysis of Indian Society. 		
UNIT	TOPICS	No. of Hours
I	M. N. Srinivas: Sanskritization, Westernization and Secularization, Concept of Dominant Caste.	15
II	A.R. Desai: Understanding Indian society from Marxian approach, Indian Nationalism, Path of development.	15
III	Andre Beteille: Social stratification in India, Studies in Agrarian Social Structure, Society and Politics in India.	15
IV	B. R. Ambedkar: Religion, Caste, Untouchability, Constitutional Democracy.	15

Suggested Readings:

- Ambedkar, B. R. (1936). *Annihilation of caste*. Delhi: Navayana Publishing.
- Beteille, A. (2009). Sociology and ideology. *Sociological Bulletin*, 58(2), 147–166.
- Beteille, A. (1965). *Caste, class and power*. Bombay: Oxford University Press.
- Desai, A. R. (1960). *Recent trends in Indian nationalism*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Desai, A. R. (1976). *Social background of Indian nationalism*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Desai, A. R. (1984). *India's path of development: A Marxist approach*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Desai, A. R. (1969). *Rural sociology in India*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Desai, A. R. (Ed.). (1979). *Peasant struggles in India*. Oxford University Press.
- Doshi, S. L. (2003). *Modernity, postmodernity and neo-sociological theories*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Dube, S. C. (1955). *Indian village*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Dube, S. C. (1958). *India's changing villages*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Dumont, L. (1966). *Homo hierarchicus: The caste system and its implications*. New Delhi: Vikash Publication.
- Ghurye, G. S. (1961). *Caste, class and occupation*. Bombay: Popular Book Depot.
- Keer, D. (1961). *Ambedkar – Life and mission*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Lokhande, G. S. (1977). *B. R. Ambedkar: A study in social democracy*. New Delhi: Intellectual Publishing House.
- Madan, T. N. (2011). *Sociological traditions: Methods and perspectives in the sociology of India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Mukherjee, D. P. (1993). *Modern Indian culture: A sociological study*. Allahabad: Indian Publisher.
- Nagla, B. K. (2008). *Indian sociological thought*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- Nagla, B. K. (2013). *Indian sociological thought* (2nd ed.). Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Nagla, B. K. (2022). *Sociology and sociologists in India: Perspectives from the North-West*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- Savur, M., & Munshi, I. (Eds.). (1995). *Contradictions in Indian society: Essays in honour of Prof. A. R. Desai*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Srinivas, M. N. (1962). *Caste in modern India and other essays*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Srinivas, M. N. (1966). *Social change in modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
- Srinivas, M. N. (1952). *Religion and society among the Coorgs of South India*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Suggested Online Link:

MOOC platforms such as “SWAYAM” in India and Abroad.

Suggested equivalent online courses:

MOOC platforms such as SWAYAM offered by IGNOU and other centrally and state-operated universities in India and abroad.

MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)		
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (DSE)- Industrial Sociology		
Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: I	Semester: II
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Semester I	
Course Code: DSE	Course Title: Industrial Sociology	
Credits: 04		
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	No. of Hours- 60
Course objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To grasp core concepts of industrial sociology; its history, key definitions and significance in industrial relations. 2. To analyze industrial organization structure, formal and informal aspects and efficiency pre-requisites. 3. To explore industrial dynamics such as management, worker participation, labor welfare and trade unions. 		
Course Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will be able to analyze the theoretical foundations of Industrial Sociology and their relevance to modern industrial settings. 2. They can critically evaluate the organizational structure, management practices and worker participation in the context of different industries. 		
UNIT	TOPICS	No. of Hours
I	Industrial Sociology: Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope, Development of Industrial Sociology.	14
II	Industrial Organization: Formal and Informal Organization. Structure and Features of Industrial Organization, Prerequisites of Industrial Organization.	16
III	Industrial Management and Worker's Participation: The Management Structure-Line and Staff Organization, White collar Workers, Blue Collar Workers and Specialist.	16
IV	Labour Welfare: Concept and Measures Trade Union: Growth, functions and role in industrial organization.	14

Suggested Readings:

- Giri, V. V. (1959). *Labour problems in Indian industry*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Gisbert, P. (1972). *Fundamentals of industrial sociology*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.
- Karnik, V. B. (1974). *Indian labour: Problems and prospects*. Calcutta: Minerva Associates Pvt. Ltd.
- Mamoria, C. B., & Mamoria, S. (2019). *Dynamics of industrial relations*. New Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House.
- Mathur, A. S., & Mathur, J. S. (2020). *Trade union movement in India*. Allahabad: Chaitanya Publishing House.
- Miller, D., & Form, W. (1980). *Industrial sociology: Work in organizational life*. New York: Joanna Cotler Books.
- Prashad, J. (2012). *Industrial sociology*. New Delhi: Vayu Education of India.
- Singh, N. (2012). *Industrial sociology*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- Subramanya, G. (2015). *Principles of industrial sociology*. Bangalore: Sapna Book House.
- Vaid, K. N. (1970). *Labour welfare in India*. New Delhi: S. R. C. Publishing House.
- Yadav, R. G. (2010). *Industrial sociology*. Lucknow: New Royal Book Company.

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MOOC platforms such as “SWAYAM” in India and Abroad.

Suggested equivalent online courses:

MOOC platforms such as SWAYAM offered by IGNOU and other centrally and state-operated universities in India and abroad.

MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)		
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (DSE)- Rural Change and Reconstruction		
Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: I	Semester: II
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Semester I	
Course Code: DSE	Course Title: Rural Change and Reconstruction	
Credits: 04		
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	No. of Hours- 60
Course objectives:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know about rural movements and programs for the improvement to rural life. • To know about the major problems of rural society. 		
Course Outcomes:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To make the students understand the important changes taking place in the rural society. 2. Students will be able to evaluate the efforts made by the government to solve the problems of the villagers. 		
UNIT	TOPICS	No. of Hours
I	Social Change in Rural India- Concept, Factors and Barriers.	13
II	Rural Social Movements: Peasant Unrest and Peasant Movements in India, The Santhal Rebellion, Champaran Satyagraha, Moplah Rebellion in Malabar, Naxalite Movement in West Bengal, Tebhaga Movement in Bengal, Telangana Movement.	16
III	Planned Change in Rural India: Panchayati Raj System, Community Development Programme.	14
IV	Program of Rural Reconstruction: Sarvodaya, Bhudan, Co-operative Movement in Rural India, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Area (PURA).	17

Suggested Readings:

- Balley, F. G. (1957). *Caste and the Economic Frontier*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.
- Chitamber, J. B. (1990). *Introductory Rural Sociology*. New Delhi: New Age International.
- Desai, A. R. (1961). *Rural India in Transition*. Bombay: Popular Book Depot.
- Desai, A. R. (1969). *Rural Sociology in India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Doshi, S. L. (1999). *Rural Sociology in India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Dube, S. C. (1955). *Indian Villages*. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press.
- Dube, S. C. (1958). *India's Changing Villages*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- Mehta, S. (1980). *A Study of Rural Sociology in India*. Hyderabad: S. Chand.
- Mukherjee, R. K. (1957). *Dynamics of Rural Sociology*. Berlin: Academic Verlag Publishers.

Suggested Online Link:

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Suggested equivalent online courses:

MOOC platforms such as SWAYAM offered by IGNOU and other centrally and state-operated universities in India and abroad.

MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)		
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (DSE)- Urban Problems and Planning		
Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: I	Semester: II
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Semester I	
Course Code: DSE	Course Title: Urban Problems and Planning	
Credits: 04		
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	No. of Hours- 60
<p>Course objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To help students understand the dynamics of social institutions, secondary institutions, the informal sector, and the issues present in urban environments. To introduce students to the scope and approaches of Urban Sociology. To foster critical thinking and develop a policy-oriented perspective on the development of urban areas. 		
<p>Course Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students will critically examine key theoretical perspectives to understand the historical and contemporary dynamics of urban social life. Students will assess the impacts and trends of urbanization on Indian society, including the development of urban sociology. Students will gain awareness of major urban problems (e.g., slums, crime) and analyze related policies for addressing them. Students will develop critical thinking and research skills to explore public policy, urban transformation and contemporary issues (e.g., migration, public health) within a multicultural context. 		
UNIT	TOPICS	No. of Hours
I	Urban Problems: Crime, Juvenile Delinquency, AIDS, Slums, Urban Poverty	15
II	Emerging Urban Problems: Pollution and Cyber Crime, Drug Addiction.	13
III	Migration: Type, Causes and Consequences. Theories of Migration (Ravenstein's Law, Lee's Theory, Stouffer's Law, Zelinsky's Law).	16
IV	Urban Planning: Meaning, Urban Ecology (Patrick Geddes), Master Plan, Zoning, Urban Planning in India, Smart Cities: Meaning and Characteristics.	16

Suggested Readings:

- Bhardwaj, R. K. (1974). *Urban development in India*. New Delhi: National Publishing House.
- Bose, A. (1901–1971, 1979). *Studies in India's urbanization*. McGraw-Hill Inc.
- Burgess, W. W., & Bogue, D. J. (Eds.). (1964). *Contributions to urban sociology*. University of Chicago Press.
- D'Souza, A. (1978). *The Indian city: Poverty, ecology, and urban development*. Manohar Publications.
- Desai, A. K., & Pillai, S. D. (1970). *Slums and Urbanization*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Gandhi, R. S. (1981). Urban sociology in India. *International Journal of Contemporary Sociology*, 18(3 & 4), 1981.
- Gore, M. S. (1968). *Urbanization and family change*. Popular Prakashan.
- Mukerjee, R. K. (1961). *Social profile of a metropolis*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Oommen, T. K. (1967). The rural-urban continuum re-examined in the Indian context. *Sociologia Ruralis*, 7(1).
- Quinn, J. A. (1967). *Urban sociology* (Ch. 14). Delhi: Eurasia.
- Ram Chandran, R. (1991). *Urbanization and urban system in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Ramchandra, R. (1992). *Urbanization and urban system in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Rao, M. S. (Ed.). (1974). *Urban sociology in India*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan Private Limited.
- Singh, S. (1954–1994). *Migration in the third world: Views and reviews*. New Delhi: Radha Publications.
- Wilson, R. A., & Schulz, D. A. (1978). *Urban sociology*. New York: Prentice-Hall.

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MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)		
Dissertation-1 Dissertation on any Rural/Urban Social problem of Uttarakhand (Data Collection, Analysis and Report Writing)		
Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: I	Semester: II
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Semester I	
Course Code: Dissertation	Course Title: Dissertation-1 Dissertation on any Rural/Urban Social problem of Uttarakhand (Data Collection, Analysis and Report Writing)	
Credits: 06		
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	
Course objectives:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To collect primary data from relevant sources within the chosen region of Uttarakhand. 2. To analyze the collected data using appropriate sociological research methods and statistical tools. 3. To critically analyze the research findings and draw conclusions regarding the selected social problem. 		
Course Outcomes:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced research skills, including the ability to develop research tools and collect primary data. • Proficiency in data analysis using sociological research methods and statistical techniques. • Deeper understanding of a specific rural or urban social problem prevalent in Uttarakhand. • Ability to evaluate and critique existing literature and research on the chosen social problem. 		
CREDITS	TOPICS	
2	Data Collection, Classification and Tabulation of Data	
2	Data Analysis and Report Writing	
2	Tutorials	

Suggested Readings:

- Ahuja, R. (2008). *Research Methodology*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Creswell, J. W. (2003). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, & Mixed Methods Approaches*. London: Sage Publications.
- Goode, W. J., & Hatt, P. K. (1952). *Methods in Social Research*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Kothari, C. R. (1990). *Research Methodology*. New Delhi: New Age Publishing House.
- Kumar, R. (1999). *Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Lynch, M. (2013). *Using Statistics in Social Research*. New York City: Springer.
- Mishra, R. P. (1988). *Research Methodology: A Handbook*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
- Sjoberg, G., & Nett, R. (1992). *Methodology for Social Research*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Young, P. V. (1960). *Scientific Social Survey and Research*. New York: Prentice-Hall.

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MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)		
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC COURSE (DSC)- Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology		
Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: II	Semester: III
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Semester II	
Course Code: DSC	Course Title: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology	
Credits: 04	Core: Compulsory	
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	No. of Hours- 60
<p>Course objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To explore core concepts of sociological theories (functionalism, conflict theory, social exchange) and their historical development in relation to research methods. 2. To understand major sociological perspectives (functionalism, conflict theory, social exchange) through key theorists (Malinowski, Marx, Homans) to understand their contributions to the field. 3. To develop the ability to evaluate the strengths, limitations and applicability of these theories to real-world social phenomena. 		
<p>Course Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will gain a deep understanding of major frameworks (functionalism, conflict theory, social exchange theory) and articulate their core concepts and sociological implications. 2. Students will develop critical thinking skills to evaluate and apply sociological theories to analyze real-world social phenomena and enhance their reasoning and research abilities. 		
UNIT	TOPICS	No. of Hours
I	Sociological Theory: Meaning, Nature and Types, Interrelationship between Theory and Research, Model Building.	15
II	Functionalism, Structural-Functionalism and Neo-Functionalism: Malinowski, Radcliff Brown, Robert K. Merton, Talcott Parsons, Alexendar J.	16
III	Conflict Theory: Karl Marx, R. Dahrondorf, L. Coser, Randall Collins	15
IV	Social Exchange Theory: George Homans and Peter Blau	14

Suggested Readings:

- Collins, R. (1975). *Conflict Sociology: Towards an Explanatory Science*. New York: Academic Press.
- Coser, L. (1956). *The Functions of Social Conflict*. New York: Free Press.
- Coser, L., & Rosenberg, B. (Eds.). (1971). *Sociological Theory*. New York: Macmillan.
- Craib, I. (2014). *Modern Social Theory: From Parsons to Habermas*. London: Routledge.
- Dahrendorf, R. (1959). *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Abraham, F. M. (1982). *Modern Sociological Theory*. Bombay: Oxford University Press.
- Jeffrey, A. (1972). *Neo-functionalism and After*. London: Blackwell Publishers Ltd.
- Martindale, D. (1960). *The Nature and Types of Sociological Theory*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- Merton, R. K. (1957). *Social Theory and Social Structure*. Glencoe: Free Press.
- Rex, J. (1998). *Key Problems of Sociological Theory*. London: Routledge.
- Ritzer, G. (2007). *Modern Sociological Theory*. New Delhi: McGraw-Hill Education.
- Turner, J. H. (2005). *The Structure of Sociological Theory*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

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MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)		
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (DSE)- Sociology of Development		
Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: II	Semester: III
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Semester II	
Course Code: DSE	Course Title: Sociology of Development	
Credits: 04		
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	No. of Hours- 60
Course objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To analyze social development, investigate how social structures, such as class or gender, influence development outcomes in any country. 2. To compare the effectiveness of contrasting development approaches (e.g., socialist vs. capitalist) in achieving specific goals (e.g., poverty reduction, education) within a selected developing nation. 3. To critically examine the characteristics used to define "developed" and "developing" societies. 		
Course Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will become acquainted with perspectives such as Socialist, Marxist and Gandhian. 2. They will gain a comparative and critical understanding of development. 		
UNIT	TOPICS	No. of Hours
I	Conceptual Perspectives on Development: Economic Growth, Human Development, Social Development, Sustainable Development.	16
II	Social Structure and Development: Social Structure as a Facilitator/Inhibitor.	14
III	Path of Development: Socialist, Marxist, Gandhian; Theories of Development and Underdevelopment, Modernization, Dependency, and World Systems.	16
IV	Notions and Problems of Developed and Developing Societies.	14

Suggested Readings:

- Bell, Daniel (1974). *The Coming of Post-Industrial Society*. New York: Basic Books.
- Desai, A. R. (1984). *India's Path of Development: A Marxist Approach*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Harrison, David (1988). *Sociology of Development*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.
- Harrison, David (1988). *The Sociology of Modernization and Development*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.
- Mannheim, K. (1951). *Freedom, Power and Democratic Planning*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.
- Myrdal, G. (1968). *Asian Drama*. New York: Pantheon Books.
- Smelser, N. (1963). *Sociology of Economic Life and Change*. New York: Routledge.
- Sharma, S. L. (1986). *Development: Socio-Cultural Dimensions*. New Delhi: South Asia Books.
- Shenoy, S. R. (1973). *Central Planning in India*. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern.
- Smelser, N. J. (1959). *Social Change in the Industrial Revolution*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Vidyarthi, L. P. & Jha, M. (1986). *Ecology, Economy and Religion of the Himalayas*. New Delhi: Orient Publications.
- World Bank (1963). *World Development Report*. International Bank for Reconstruction & Development.

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MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)		
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (DSE)- Tribal Society in India		
Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: II	Semester: III
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Semester II	
Course Code: DSE	Course Title: Tribal Society in India	
Credits: 04		
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	No. of Hours- 60
Course objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a fair stock of knowledge to the students on the tribes and tribal life. To enable the students to understand the problems faced by the tribes. To give impression and knowledge on the tribal development plans, policies and programs. 		
Course Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students will be able to explore the characteristics, structures, organizations and social institutions of Indian tribal communities. They will analyze the social, cultural, economic and geographical classifications used to categorize Indian tribes. Students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic profile of the tribal communities in Uttarakhand. They will develop awareness of tribal cultural heritage and contemporary challenges and analyze safeguards provided for them through the Constitution, legislation and programs. 		
UNIT	TOPICS	No. of Hours
I	Tribe: Definition, Characteristics, Geographical, Racial, Cultural and Economic Classification of tribes.	14
II	Tribal Culture and Various Forms of Tribal Social Institutions I: Marriage, Family, Clan and Kinship	15
III	Tribal Culture and Various Forms of Tribal Social Institutions II: Youth Dormitory, Status and Role of Women in Tribal Society.	15
IV	Socio-Economic Profile and Development of Tribes of Uttarakhand with special reference to Bhotiyas, Rajis, Tharus, Buxas and Khasas. Tribal Development Programmes in national perspective and appraisal of different Development Programmes.	16

Suggested Readings:

- Bisht, B.S. (1993). *Raji: A Tribe of Indo-Nepal Border of Uttarakhand*. Delhi: Vivek Prakashan.
- Bisht, B.S. (1994). *Tribes of India, Nepal, Tibet Border Land*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
- Bisht, B.S. (2001). *Ethnography of a Tribe*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
- Bisht, B.S. (2006). *Tribe of Uttaranchal: A Study of Education, Health, Hygiene and Nutrition*. New Delhi: Kalpaz Publication.
- Chaudhary, Buddhadev (1990). *Tribal Development in India*. Allahabad: Indian Publication.
- Hasnain, Nadeem (2017). *Tribal India*. New Delhi: New Royal Book Company.
- Jha, Makhan (1994). *Social Anthropology*. New Delhi: Vikas Publication House.
- Joshi, Vidyut & Chandrakant Upadhyaya (Eds.) (2017). *Tribal Situation in India: Issues and Development*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- Majumdar, D.N. & Madan, T.N. (1956). *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*. Bombay: Asia Publication House.
- Mathur, K.S. (1974). *Tribe, Caste and Peasants*. Lucknow: Ethnographic Society.
- Mohanty, P.K. (2003). *Development of Primitive Tribal Groups in India*. New Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
- Munshi, Indra (2012). *The Adivasi Question*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan Private Limited.
- Pati, R.N. & Jagatdeb, L. (1991). *Tribal Demography in India*. New Delhi: APH Publication.
- Sah, G. (1990). *Social Movements in India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Singh, K.S. (1985). *Tribal Society*. Delhi: Manohar Publications.
- Singh, K.S. (1986). *Tribal Situation in India*. Delhi: Moti Lal Banarsidass.
- Verma, M.M. (2009). *Tribal Development in India*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers.
- Vidyarthi, L.P. & Sahay, B.N. (1980). *Applied Anthropology and Development in India*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.

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MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)		
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (DSE)- Criminology		
Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: II	Semester: III
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Semester II	
Course Code: DSE	Course Title: Criminology	
Credits: 04		
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	No. of Hours- 60
Course objectives: 1. To acquaint the learners with the history and development of criminology. 2. To grasp the subject matter of crime, its causes and consequences. 3. To comprehend the relationship of criminology with other social sciences. 4. To know about legislation on crime and their implementation in India. 5. To understand the importance of studying criminal behavior, penology and victimology.		
Course Outcomes: 1. Understand crime and criminal behavior from a sociological perspective. 2. Explore career paths in probation, parole, and welfare services. 3. Build interest and knowledge in criminology for academic growth.		
UNIT	TOPICS	No. of Hours
I	Crime and Criminal: Meaning, Concept and Factors of Crime Criminology: Meaning, Concept, Nature and Scope.	15
II	Theories of Criminal Behavior: Cesare Beccaria, Bentham, Gabriel Tarde, Lombroso, Sigmund Freud, Sutherland.	15
III	Types of Crime: Organized Crime, White Collar crime, Crime Against Women, Child Abuse	15
IV	Punishment and Reformative Measures: Objectives, Forms, Theories, Capital Punishment and Parole.	15

Suggested Readings:

- Ahuja, R. (2001). *Criminology*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- Ahuja, R. (2014). *Social Problems*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- Barnes, H. E., & Teeters, N. K. (1943). *New Horizons in Criminology*. New York: Prentice Hall Inc.
- Bedi, K. (2000). *It Is Always Possible*. Pune: Mehta Publishing House.
- Pace, D. F. (1991). *Concept of Vice, Narcotics and Organized Crime*. New Delhi: Pearson Books.
- Dhankerdas, R. D. (2000). *Punishment and the Prison: India and International Perspective*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Elliott, M., & Merrill, F. (1950). *Social Disorganization*. New York: Harper & Brothers.
- Goswami, B. K. (1983). *Criminology and Penology*. Allahabad: Law Agency.
- Madan, G. R. (2009). *Indian Social Problems*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- Sutherland, E. H., & Cressey, D. R. (1934). *Principles of Criminology*. New York: General Hall, a Division of Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, Inc.

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MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)		
Dissertation -2 (Dissertation on Any Aspect related to development in Uttarakhand (Identification, Literature Review and Preparation of The Tool)) <i>Progressive Mode</i>		
Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: II	Semester: III
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Semester II	
Course Code: Dissertation	Course Title: Dissertation -2 (Dissertation on Any Aspect related to development in Uttarakhand (Identification, Literature Review and Preparation of The Tool)) <i>Progressive Mode</i>	
Credits: 06		
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	
Course objectives:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and analyze key development challenges in Uttarakhand. To review existing literature on socio-economic, environmental, and policy-related development issues in Uttarakhand. To design a research tool for collecting primary data on development issues in the state. 		
Course Outcomes:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop skills in conducting a comprehensive literature review on development issues. Gain practical experience in designing a research tool for collecting primary data. Enhance analytical skills through the identification and analysis of development challenges. 		
CREDITS	TOPICS	
2	Selection of Problem and Literature Review	
2	Problem Identification and Tool Development	
2	Tutorials	
Suggested Readings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ahuja, Ram (2008). <i>Research Methodology</i>. Jaipur: Rawat Publications. Creswell, John W. (2003). <i>Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative & Mixed Methods Approaches</i>. London: Sage Publications. Goode, W.J., & Hatt, P.K. (1952). <i>Methods in Social Research</i>. New York: McGraw-Hill. Kothari, C.R. (1990). <i>Research Methodology</i>. New Delhi: New Age Publishing House. Kumar, Ranjeet (1999). <i>Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners</i>. New Delhi: Sage Publications. Lynch, M. (2013). <i>Using Statistics in Social Research</i>. New York City: Springer. Mishra, R.P. (1988). <i>Research Methodology: A Handbook</i>. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company. Sjoberg, G., & Nett, R. (1992). <i>Methodology for Social Research</i>. Jaipur: Rawat Publications. Young, P.V. (1960). <i>Scientific Social Survey and Research</i>. New York: Prentice Hall. 		

MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)		
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC COURSE (DSC)- Modern Sociological Perspectives		
Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: II	Semester: IV
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Semester III	
Course Code: DSC	Course Title: Modern Sociological Perspectives	
Credits: 04	Core: Compulsory	
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	No. of Hours- 60
Course objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the context and concerns of advanced social theories. • To discuss the role of Structuralism, Neo Marxism, Phenomenology, Ethno-methodology & Symbolic Interactionism and assess the role of context in the rise of social theory. 		
Course Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students can grasp the sociological and social theories for a comprehensive and critical understanding of social structure and social institution in the Contemporary society. 2. This course probes the development of perspectives in Sociology in continuity with the Classical theories. 		
UNIT	TOPICS	No. of Hours
I	Critical Theory (Horkheimer and Adorno), Neo-Marxism (J. Habermas, Althusser).	15
II	Symbolic Interactionism (G.H. Mead, Herbert Blumer, Erving Goffman).	15
III	Phenomenology (Edmund Husserl, Alfred Schutz), Ethnomethodology (H. Garfinkel)	15
IV	Post- Structuralism (M. Foucault and J. Derrida), Structuration (Anthony Giddens).	15

Suggested Readings:

- Bhabra, G., & Holmwood, J. (2021). *Colonialism and Modern Social Theory*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Collins, R. (1975). *Conflict Sociology: Towards an Explanatory Science*. New York: Academic Press.
- Coser, L. (1956). *The Functions of Social Conflict*. New York: Free Press.
- Coser, L., & Rosenberg, B. (Eds.). (1971). *Sociological Theory*. New York: Macmillan.
- Craib, I. (2014). *Modern Social Theory: From Parsons to Habermas*. New York: Routledge.
- Dahrendorf, R. (1959). *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Abraham, F. M. (1982). *Modern Sociological Theory*. Bombay: Oxford University Press.
- Jeffrey, A. (1972). *Neo-Functionalism and After*. London: Blackwell Publishers Ltd.
- Martindale, D. (1960). *The Nature and Types of Sociological Theory*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- Merton, R. K. (1957). *Social Theory and Social Structure*. Glencoe: Free Press.
- Rex, J. (1998). *Key Problems of Sociological Theory*. London: Routledge.
- Ritzer, G. (2007). *Modern Sociological Theory*. New Delhi: McGraw-Hill Education.
- Turner, J. H. (2005). *The Structure of Sociological Theory*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Wallace, R., & Wolf, A. (1980). *Contemporary Sociological Theory: Expanding the Classical Tradition*. New York: Prentice Hall.

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MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)		
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (DSE)- Sociology of Development in Indian Context		
Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: II	Semester: IV
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Semester III	
Course Code: DSE	Course Title: Sociology of Development in Indian Context	
Credits: 04		
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	No. of Hours- 60
Course objectives: 1. To understand the development process, its consequences, and the barriers hindering India's progress. 2. To explore development in the context of regional growth, with a special focus on Uttarakhand.		
Course Outcomes: 1. Students will be able to evaluate the role of intellectuals, bureaucrats and power politics in development. 2. Students can study the problems and possibilities of development in the Uttarakhand region and do further research work in this area.		
UNIT	TOPICS	No. of Hours
I	Development and its Consequences, Institutional and Cultural barriers to Development.	15
II	Role of Communication in development, Social implication of InfoTech Revolution.	15
III	Role of Intellectuals, Bureaucrats and Power Politics in Development.	15
IV	Role of Agencies in Development: NITI Aayog, RBI, NABARD, World Bank, IMF and UNDP.	15

Suggested Readings:

- Bell, D. (1974). *The Coming of Post-Industrial Society*. Basic Books.
- Desai, A. R. (1984). *India's Path of Development: A Marxist Approach*. Popular Prakashan.
- Harrison, D. (1988). *The Sociology of Modernization and Development*. Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.
- Harrison, D. (1988). *Sociology of Development*. Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.
- Mannheim, K. (1951). *Freedom, Power and Democratic Planning*. Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.
- Myrdal, G. (1968). *Asian Drama*. Pantheon Books.
- Sharma, S. L. (1986). *Development: Socio-Cultural Dimensions*. South Asia Books.
- Shenoy, S. R. (1973). *Central Planning in India*. Wiley Eastern.
- Smelser, N. (1959). *Social Change in the Industrial Revolution*. University of Chicago Press.
- Smelser, N. (2013). *Sociology of Economic Life and Change*. Quid Pro Books.
- Vidyarthi, L. P., & Jha, M. (1986). *Ecology, Economy and Religion of Himalayas*. Orient Publication.
- World Bank. (1963). *World Development Report*. International Bank for Reconstruction & Development.

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MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)		
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (DSE)- Gender and Society		
Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: II	Semester: IV
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Semester III	
Course Code: DSE	Course Title: Gender and Society	
Credits: 04		
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	No. of Hours- 60
Course objectives:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To trace the evolution of Gender as a category of social analysis and the major debates that have emerged related to it. 2. It is hoped that exposure to the course will sensitize and familiarize the students about gender perspectives and gender-related problems in society. 		
Course Outcomes:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will define and evaluate gender as a social construct. 2. Students will become aware of women's and LGBTQ+ people's experiences in cultural context, including understanding the role of gender and sexuality in the social sphere. 		
UNIT	TOPICS	No. of Hours
I	Social Construction of Gender: Socio-Cultural Perspective of Gender, Gender vs Biology, Theories of Feminism.	13
II	Health Status of Women in India: Socio-Cultural factors influencing women's health, Health care services in India. Educational Status of Women in India: Gender Gap in Education.	16
III	Women and Economy: Women's Participation in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors, Gender Gap in Economic Participation, Gender Responsive Budgeting.	15
IV	Women in Polity: Political Participation of Women in Independent India, Significance of the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Indian Constitution for women empowerment, Gender in Political Representation.	16

Suggested Readings:

- Altekar, A. S. (1983). *The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization*. Motilal Banarasidas.
- Beauvoir, S. D. (1953). *The Second Sex*. Penguin Books.
- Bhasin, K. (1993). *What is Patriarchy*. New Delhi.
- Chanana, K. (1988). *Socialization, Women and Education: Explorations in Gender Identity*. New Delhi.
- Desai, N., & Krishnraj, M. (1987). *Women and Society in India*. Ajanta.
- Desai, N., & Patel, V. (1985). *Indian Women*. Popular Prakashan.
- Dube, L. (1990). *Structure and Strategies: Women, Work, and Family*. SAGE Publications.
 - Everett, J. (1987). *Women and Social Change*. Heritage Publications.
- Forbes, G. (1998). *Women in Modern India*. Cambridge University Press.
- Jain, D. (1981). *Advances in Feministic Theory: An Indian Perspective*. Institute of Social Studies.
- Jaywardene, K. (1991). *Feminism and Nationalism in the Third World*. Kali for Women.
- Oakley, A. (1972). *Sex, Gender and Society*. Harper and Row.

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MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)		
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (DSE)- Social Demography		
Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: II	Semester: IV
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Semester III	
Course Code: DSE	Course Title: Social Demography	
Credits: 04		
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	No. of Hours- 60
Course objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To explain the determinants and implications of these aspects of the demographic situation in India. To understand the various theories of population and their basis to understand the demographic cycle. To examine the concept of family planning and family welfare and the barriers to the acceptance of family planning. 		
Course Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students will be able to describe various aspects of the demographic situation in India, such as the size and growth of the population, fertility, mortality, and the age and sex structure of the population. Students will be able to explain the current status of India's population policy and describe the future prospects of the family welfare program. 		
UNIT	TOPICS	No. of Hours
I	Meaning, Scope, Subject-matter and Importance of Demography, Theories of Population: Pre- Malthusian and Malthusian, Neo-Malthusianism.	15
II	Biological or Natural Theories of Population (M.T. Sadler), Theory of Optimum Population, Theory of Demographic Transition: C.P. Blacker, W.S. Thompson, and others.	15
III	Socio-Cultural and Economic Theories of Population: Arsene Dumont (Social Capillarity), Frank Fetter (Voluntarism).	15
IV	Census of India: Important results of Indian census from 1901 to Recent, Composition of Indian Population, Demographic Transition in India. Population Policy of India.	15

Suggested Readings:

- Bogue, D. J. (1969). *Principles of demography*. Wiley.
- Bose, A. (2001). *Population of India: Census results and methodology*. B. R. Publishing Corporation.
- Cox, R. R. (1976). *Demography*. Cambridge University Press.
- Devis, K. (1951). *Population of India and Pakistan*. Princeton University Press.
- Landis, P. H. (1954). *Population problems*. Cambridge University Press.
- Majumdar, P. K. (2010). *Fundamentals of demography*. Rawat Publication.
- Mitra, A. (2003). *Aspects of population policy in India*. Abhinav Publication.
- Moore, W. E. (1959). *Sociology and demography*. University of Chicago Press.
- Shiv Kumar, A. K. (2013). *A handbook of population and development in India*. Oxford University Press.
- Sorokin, P. S. (1959). *Social and cultural mobility*. Free Press.
- Power and Morality. (n.d.). *Harvard: Collection at Harvard Business School*.

Suggested Online Link:

MOOC platforms such as “SWAYAM” in India and Abroad.

Suggested equivalent online courses:

MOOC platforms such as SWAYAM offered by IGNOU and other centrally and state-operated universities in India and abroad.

MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)		
Dissertation -2 Dissertation on Any Aspect related to development in Uttarakhand (Data Collection, Analysis and Report Writing)		
Programme/Class: M.A. (Sociology)	Year: II	Semester: IV
Subject: Sociology	Eligibility Criteria: After successful completion of Semester III	
Course Code: Dissertation	Course Title: Dissertation -2 Dissertation on Any Aspect related to development in Uttarakhand (Data Collection, Analysis and Report Writing)	
Credits: 06		
Max. Marks: 100	Passing Marks: As per University Rules	
Course objectives:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To explore and analyze a specific aspect related to development in Uttarakhand, such as education, healthcare, infrastructure, environment, or social welfare. 2. To analyze the collected data using appropriate sociological research methods and tools. 3. To ensure the reliability and validity of the research tool for data collection and analysis. 4. To interpret the findings of the research and draw sociological insights related to development in Uttarakhand 		
Course Outcomes:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced ability to apply sociological theories and concepts to real-world research. 2. Proficiency in developing and utilizing specialized research tools for sociological research. 3. Students will be able to analyze key challenges, trends and opportunities for development in the Uttarakhand region. 4. Ability to critically evaluate existing development policies and programs in Uttarakhand. 		
CREDITS	TOPICS	
2	Data Collection, Classification and Tabulation of Data	
2	Data Analysis and Report Writing	
2	Tutorials	

Suggested Readings:

- Ahuja, Ram (2008). *Research Methodology*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Creswell, John W. (2003). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative & Mixed Methods Approaches*. London: Sage Publications.
- Goode, William J. & Hatt, Paul K. (1952). *Methods in Social Research*. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Kothari, C.R. (1990). *Research Methodology*. New Delhi: New Age Publishing House.
- Kumar, Ranjeet (1999). *Research Methodology: A Step by Step Guide for Beginners*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Lynch, M. (2013). *Using Statistics in Social Research*. New York City: Springer.
- Mishra, R.P. (1988). *Research Methodology: A Handbook*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
- Sjoberg, G. & Nett, Roger (1992). *Methodology for Social Research*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Young, P.V. (1960). *Scientific Social Survey and Research*. New York: Prentice Hall.