

## XH Humanities & Social Sciences

### XH6: Sociology

#### Section XH6.1: Sociological Theory

**Classical Sociological Traditions:** Emile Durkheim (Social Solidarity, Social Facts, Religion, Functionalism, Suicide, Anomie, Division of Labour, Law; Max Weber (Types of authority, Social action, Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism, Bureaucracy, Ideal type, Methodology); Karl Marx: Class and class conflict, dialectical and historical materialism, capitalism, surplus value, alienation).

**Structural-Functionalism and Structuralism:** Bronislaw Malinowski; A.R. Radcliffe- Brown, Talcott Parsons (AGIL, Systems approach), Robert K. Merton (Middle range theory, reference groups, latent and manifest function), Claude Levi Strauss (Myths, Structuralism).

**Hermeneutic and Interpretative Traditions:** G.H. Mead, Alfred Schutz (Phenomenology); Harold Garfinkel (Ethnomethodology); Erving Goffman (Symbolic interaction, dramaturgy); Clifford Geertz (Culture, thick description).

**Recent theoretical developments, Post-Modernism and Post-Structuralism:** Pierre Bourdieu, Michel Foucault, Jurgen Habermas, Anthony Giddens, Frankfurt School.

**Conflict Theory:** Ralf Dahrendorf, Lewis Coser, Louis Althusser.

**Indian Thinkers:** M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, Radha Kamal Mukherjee, G. S. Ghurye, M.N. Srinivas, Irawati Karve, A. R. Desai, Andre Beteille.

#### Section XH6.2: Research Methodology and Methods

**Conceptualizing Social Reality:** Philosophy of Science (Karl Popper & Thomas Kuhn); Scientific Method and Epistemology in Social Science; Hermeneutic Traditions; Etic and Emic approaches; Inductive and Deductive methods; Objectivity and Reflexivity in Social Science; Ethics and Politics of research.

**Research Design:** Reading Social Science Research, Data and Documents; Fact, Concept and Theory; Hypotheses, Research Questions, Objectives.

**Quantitative and Qualitative Methods:** Ethnography; Survey Method; Historical Method; Comparative Method; Statistical Methods.

**Research Techniques:** Sampling; Questionnaire and Schedule; Statistical Analysis; Observation, Interview and Case study; Interpretation, Data Analysis and Report Writing.

#### Section XH6.3: Sociological Concepts

**Sociological Concepts:** Social Structure; Culture; Network; Status and Role; Identity; Community; Socialization; Diaspora; Values, Norms and Rules; Personhood, Habitus and Agency; Bureaucracy, Power and Authority; Self and society.

**Social Institutions:** Marriage, Family and Kinship; Economy; Polity; Religion; Education; Law and Customs.

**Social Stratification:** Social Difference, Hierarchy, Inequality and Marginalization: Caste and Class; Status and Power; Gender, Sexuality and Disability; Race, Tribe and Ethnicity.

**Social Change:** Evolution and Diffusion; Modernization and Development; Social Transformations and Globalization; Social Mobility –Sanskritization, Westernization, Educational and Occupational change.

**Section XH6.4: Agrarian Sociology and Rural Transformation**

Rural and Peasant Society; Caste- Tribe Distinction and Continuum; Agrarian Social Structure and Emergent Class Relations; Land Ownership and Agrarian Relations; Decline of Agrarian Economy, De-Peasantization and Agrarian Change; Agrarian Unrest and Peasant Movements; Feudalism, Mode of production debate; Land reforms; Panchayati Raj; Rural development programmes and community development; Green revolution and agricultural change; Peasants and farmers movements.

**Section XH6.5: Family, Marriage and Kinship; Theoretical Approaches**

Structural- Functionalist, Alliance and Cultural; Gender Relations and Power Dynamics; Inheritance, Succession and Authority; Gender, Sexuality and Reproduction; Children, Youth and Elderly; Emotions and Family; Emergent Forms of Family; Changing Marriage Practices; Changing Care and Support Systems; Family Laws; Domestic Violence and Crime against Women; Honour Killing.

**Section XH6.6: Indian Society/Sociology of India**

Colonial, Nationalist, Indological perspectives (G.S. Ghurye); Structural-Functional approach (M.N. Srinivas); Dialectical approach (A.R. Desai); Subaltern studies (R. Guha); Non Brahmin perspectives (Phule, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar); Feminist perspectives (Leela Dube, Sharmila Rege); Social Institutions – Family, Kinship, Household, Village and Urban Settings; Social Stratification – Caste, Class, Tribe and Gender; Tradition and Modernity (M.N. Srinivas, Yogendra Singh, Dipankar Gupta); Peasants and agrarian sociology (Andre Beteille, A.R. Desai, D.N. Dhanagare); Social Movement (T.K. Oommen), Village studies; Communalism and Secularism.

**Section XH6.7: Social Movements**

**Introduction to Social Movements:** Nature, Definitions, Characteristics; Social Movement and Social Change; Types of social movements (Reform, Rebellion, Revival, Revolution, Insurrection, Counter Movement).

**Theories of Social Movements:** Structural–functional; Marxist; Resource Mobilization Theory; New Social Movements.

**Social Movement in India with Specific Reference to Social Basis, Leadership, Ideology and Actions:** Peasant movement; Labour movement; Dalit movement; Women’s movement, Environmental movement.

**Social Movements, Civil Society and Globalization:** Social movement and its relationship with state and civil society; Social movements and impact of globalization: Debates; Issues of citizenship.

**Section XH6.8: Sociology of Development**

**Perspectives on the Study of Development:** Definitions and Indices; Liberal (Modernization theory), Marxist, and Neo-Marxist Perspectives (Dependency theory, World Systems)

**The Micro-Politics of Development: Transforming Communities:** Maps and Models; Knowledge and Power in Development; Re-inventing Development: Subaltern Movements; Post- colonial development; Decentralization and devolution; Participatory approaches.

**Development and its critique:** Post-development perspectives (Escobar); Alternative development paradigms; Feminist critique; Human development, development induced dispossession.