

GAUHATI UNIVERSITY

B.A. SOCIOLOGY (PASS COURSE)

Revised in January 2019

SEMESTER	Paper No. & Paper Name	Marks	Credit
SEMESTER 1	PAPER 1 : INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY-I	75	6
SEMESTER 2	PAPER 2 : INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY-II	75	6
SEMESTER 3	PAPER 3 : SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY	100	8
SEMESTER 4	PAPER 4 : TECHNIQUES OF SOCIAL RESEARCH	100	8
SEMESTER 5	PAPER 5.1 : SOCIOLOGY IN INDIA- I	100	8
	PAPER 5.2 : SOCIAL CHANGE IN MODERN INDIA	100	8
SEMESTER 6	PAPER 6.1 : SOCIOLOGY IN INDIA –II	100	8
	PAPER 6.2 : SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER	100	8
Total	8 papers	750	60

FIRST SEMESTER
PAPER 1 : INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY-I

Course Objectives:

- To introduce students to the field of Sociology and its basic concepts.
- To understand the historical trajectory of the discipline of Sociology and the nature and scope of the discipline.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will enable students to comprehend social reality through sociological concepts.
- The course will assist students for higher studies, competitive examinations and research work.

Course Outline:

Unit 1- Sociology: The Discipline

- a. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance
- b. Sociology as a Science and Art
- c. Sociology and other Social Sciences
- d. Emergence of Sociology: Intellectual and Social Context

Unit 2- Conceptualizing Society

- a. Society, Social System, Community, Association, Institution
- b. Social Groups: Primary, Secondary and Reference Groups
- c. Norms and Values, Status and Role, Role-Set, Role Conflict

Unit 3- Individual and Society

- a. Relation between Individual and Society
- b. Socialization: Meaning, Types of Agencies- Family, School, Peer Groups, Media, Religion
- c. Social Control: Meaning, Agencies and Mechanisms, Conformity and Deviance
- d. Types of Society: Tribal, Agrarian, Industrial and Post-Industrial

Unit 4- Culture and Society

- a. Meaning and Types of Culture
- b. Relation between Culture and Society
- c. Socio-Cultural Processes: Assimilation and Integration, Accommodation, Cultural Diffusion, Acculturation, Enculturation, Co-operation, Competition, Conflict, Social Distance, Relative Deprivation.

Readings:

1. Berger, Peter. (1963). *Invitation to Sociology*. Hamondsworth: Penguin, Chap 1 & 2.
2. Bottomore, T.B. (1972). *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*. Bombay: George Allen and Unwin (India).

3. Fulcher, James & Scott, John. (2003). *Sociology*. New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Giddens, Anthony. (2010). *Sociology*. Cambridge: Polity Press, Chap 1.
5. Gisbert, P. (2010) *Fundamental of Sociology*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
6. Harlambos, M. (1998) *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
7. Inkeles, Alex. (1987). *What is Sociology?* New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
8. Johnson, Harry M. (1995). *Sociology: A Systematic Introduction*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
9. MacIver, R.M. and Page, Charles H. (1974). *Society: An Introductory Analysis*. New Delhi: Macmillan.
10. Ogburn, W.F. & Nimkoff, M.F. (1947). *A Handbook of Sociology*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul

SECOND SEMESTER

PAPER 2: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY-II

Course Objectives:

- To understand culture, social institutions, social change and social stratification.
- To understand function/ significance of social institutions and social stratification.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will enable students to comprehend social reality through sociological concepts.
- The course will assist students for higher studies, competitive examinations and research work.

Course Outline:

Unit 1- Perspectives on Culture

- a. Meaning and Concepts: Cultural Lag, Folkways and Mores, Cultural Relativism
- b. Totalist and Idealist Perspectives on Culture

Unit 2- Social Institutions

- a. Family: Meaning, Types, Characteristics and Significance, Changing nature of family.
- b. Marriage: Meaning, Types and Significance
- c. Kinship: Meaning, Kinship Terminology, Rules of Residence, Descent and Inheritance
- d. Religion: Meaning, Significance, Secular

Unit 3- Social Change

- a. Meaning, Types: Evolutionary, Acculturation, Diffusionism and Revolutionary
- b. Factors of Social Change: Technological, Ideological and Institutional
- c. Globalization: Meaning and Implications

Unit 4- Social Stratification

- a. Concepts: Equality, Inequality, Hierarchy, Open and Closed Systems of Stratification

- b. Forms of Social Stratification: Caste, Class, Status Groups, Gender, Estate, Ethnicity, Race and Disability
- c. Functions of Stratification: Social Mobility, Social Closure and Social Exclusion

Readings:

1. Balibar, Etienne & Wallerstein, Immanuel Maurice. (1991). *Race, Nation, Class: Ambiguous Identities*. Verso: New York, Ch.1 & 12.
2. Bendix, R. & Lipset, S.M. (Eds.). (1966). *Class, Status and Power: Social Stratification in Comparative Perspective*. New York: The Free Press, Part I.
3. Beteille, A. (1983). Introduction. In Andre Beteille (Ed.) *Equality and Inequality: Theory and Practice*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.1-27.
4. Crompton, R. & Mann, M. (Eds.). (1986). *Gender and Stratification*. Cambridge: Polity Press, Chapter 3.
5. Davis, K. & Moore, W.E. (1945). Some Principles of Stratification. *American Sociological Review*, Vol.10, pp. 242-249.
6. Goldthorpe, J.H. (1980). *Social Mobility and Class Structure in Modern Britain*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, Introduction, ch.1 and 7.
7. Gupta, D. (1991) Hierarchy and Difference. In Dipankar Gupta (ed.): *Social Stratification*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp 1-27.
8. Mandelbaum, D.G. (1972) *Society in India*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
9. Smelser, Neil J. (1993) *Sociology*. Prentice Hall of India-Pvt. Ltd.
10. Tumin, M.M. (1994). *Social Stratification: The Forms and Functions of Inequality*. New Delhi: PHI
11. Das, Veena & Addlakha, Renu. (2001). Disability and Domestic Citizenship: Voice, Gender and the Making of the Subject. *Public Culture*, Vol. 1, No. 3, pp 511-532.
12. Yinger, J.M. (1997). *Ethnicity Source of Strength? Source of Conflict?* Jaipur: Rawat. Chapters 1 & 2.

THIRD SEMESTER

PAPER 3 : SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

Course Objectives:

- To understand the contributions of classical theorists of Europe in the development of the discipline.
- To understand the three central theoretical perspectives in Sociology.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will enable students to analyse the nuances of sociological concepts and phenomena.
- The course will assist students for higher studies, competitive examinations and research work.

Course Outline:**Unit 1- The Pioneers**

- a. Auguste Comte: Positivism, The Law of Three Stages, Hierarchy of Sciences, Social Static and Dynamics
- b. Herbert Spencer: Organic Analogy, Social Darwinism

Unit 2- Sociological Thinkers-I

- a. Karl Marx: Class, Class Struggle, Mode of Production
- b. Max Weber: Social Action, Authority, Class, Status and Power, Religion and Economy
- c. Emile Durkheim: Social Fact, Mechanical and Organic Solidarity

Unit 3- Sociological Thinkers-II

- a. Georg Simmel: Formal Sociology, Sociation and Group Formation, Objective Culture
- b. Vilfredo Pareto: Logical and Non-Logical Actions, Residues and Derivations, Circulation of Elites
- c. Talcott Parsons: Unit Action, Social System, Pattern Variables

Unit 4 – Theoretical Perspectives

- a. Structural Functionalism: Basic Principles, Merits and Demerits
- b. Conflict Perspectives: Basic Principles, Merits and Demerits
- c. Interpretative Perspectives: Basic Principles, Merits and Demerits

Readings:

- 1. Comte, Auguste. (1851). *System of Positive Polity*. New York: Burt Franklin, Vol.1.
- 2. Comte, Auguste. (1896). *Positive Philosophy* (Translated by Harriet Martineau). London: Bell.
- 3. Coser, Lewis A. (1979). *Masters of Sociological Thought*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, pp. 43-87, 129-174, 217-260.
- 4. Durkheim, E. (1958). *The Rules of Sociological Method*. New York: The Free Press.
- 5. Durkheim, E. (1964). *The Division of Labour in Society*. New York: The Free Press, Introduction, chapters-1, 2 & 3.
- 6. Fletcher, Ronald. (1994). *The Making of Sociology*. Jaipur: Rawat, Vol. I & II.
- 7. Marx, K. & F. Engels. (1969) *Selected Works*. Moscow: Progress Publishers, Vol. 1, pp. 108-137, 142-174, 502-506.
- 8. Morrison, Ken. (1995). *Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formation of Modern Social Thought*. London: Sage.
- 9. Ritzer, George. (2000). *Sociological Theory* (5th edition). Boston: Mc Graw Hill.

10. Saint – Simon, Henri de. (1807). *Introduction to the Scientific Studies of the 19th Century*. Paris: Scherff.
11. Spencer, Herbert. (1898). *Principles of Sociology*. New York: Appleton.
12. Weber, Max. (1949). *The Methodology of the Social Science* (Translated and edited by Edward Shils and Henry Rinch). New York: Free Press
13. Weber, Max. [1958(1904-1905)]. *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*. New York: Scribners.
14. Weber, Max. (1978). *Economy and Society* (Translated and edited by Guenter Roth and Clause Witch). Berkeley: University of California Press.

FOURTH SEMESTER

PAPER 4- TECHNIQUES OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

Course Objectives:

- To understand the fundamentals of doing social research.
- To illustrate the steps of conducting research.
- To understand the techniques of data collection, sampling and report writing

Course Outcomes:

- The course will provide first-hand experience to students in designing and conducting research in their own field of interest.
- The course will assist students for higher studies, competitive examinations and research work.

Course Outline:

Unit 1- Fundamentals of Social Research

- a. Social Research: Meaning, Scope, Purpose and Significance of Research
- b. Theory and Research
- c. Types of Research: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods

Unit 2- Hypothesis and Research Design

- a. Hypothesis: Meaning, Characteristics, Types and Functions of Hypothesis.
- b. Variables: Meaning and Types- Continuous and Discrete Variables.
- c. Research Design: Meaning, Steps of Research Design, Types – Basic, Applied and Action, Historical and Empirical, Descriptive, Exploratory, Analytical and Explanatory, Methodology versus Method
- d. Stages in Research

Unit 3- Techniques of Data Collection and Sampling

- a. Sources of Data: Primary and Secondary Sources

- b. Techniques: Observation, Ethnography, Focus Group, Content Analysis, Interview Guide, Questionnaire Schedule and Case Study– Meaning, Merits and Demerits.
- c. Sampling: Meaning, Purpose of Sampling, Types of Sampling, Sampling Error

Unit 4- Statistical Techniques, Fieldwork and Report Writing

- a. Statistical Techniques in Social Research: Levels of Measurement, Frequency Distribution, Measures of Central Tendency
- b. Classification and Presentation of Data: Tabulation, Diagrammatical and Graphical Representation of Data
- c. Fieldwork and Report Writing: Types of Report, Reliability and Validity

Readings:

1. Bailey, Kenneth. D. (1978). *Methods of Social Research*. New York: Free Press.
2. Beteille, A. & Madan, T.N. (1975). *Encounter and Experience: Personal Accounts of Fieldwork*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
3. Bryman, Alan. (1988). *Quality and Quantity in Social Research*. London: Unwin Hyman.
4. Claire , S. et al. (1962). *Research Methods in Social Relations*. New York: Molt, Reinchart and Whinstone
5. Dominwski, R.L. (1980). *Research Methods*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
6. Goode, W.J. & Hatt, P.K. (1952). *Methods in Social Research*. New York: McGraw Hill.
7. Geertz, Clifford. (1973). *Interpretation of Cultures*. New York: Basic Books, Ch.1.
8. Gupta, Akhil & Ferguson, James. (1997). *Anthropological Locations*. Berkeley: University of California Press, pp. 1-46.
9. Gupta, S. P. (1990). *Elementary Statistical Methods*. New Delhi: Sultan Chand.
10. Merton, R. K. (1972). *Social Theory and Social Structure*. Delhi: Arvind Publishing House, Chapters 4 & 5.
11. Morgan, David L. (1996). Focus Groups. *Annual Review of Sociology*, Vol. 22, pp: 29-52.
12. Moser, C. A. & Kalton, G. (1971). *Survey Methods in Social Investigations*. London: Heinemann Educational Books, Chapters 1-4.
13. Punch, Keith. (1996). *Introduction to Social Research*. London: Sage.
14. Seltiz, Claise et al. (1959). *Research Methods in Social Relation*. New York: Henry Holt and Co.

15. Shipman, Martin. (1988). *The Limitations of Social Research*. London: Sage.
16. Srinivas, M.N. & Shah, A.M. (1979). *Fieldworker and the Field*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
17. Wampold, B.E. and Drew, D.J. (1990). *Theory and Application of Statistics*. McGraw Hill.
18. Young, P.V. (1988). *Scientific Social Survey and Research*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.

FIFTH SEMESTER

PAPER 5.1 : SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA- I

Course Objectives:

- To understand the trajectory of growth and development of Sociology as an academic discipline in India.
- To understand the prominent institutions which are cardinal to Indian society.
- To understand the contribution of Indian sociologists in the development of the discipline.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will enable students to have an understanding on when, how and in what context Sociology as an academic discipline has emerged in India.
- The course will enable them to acquire a broad overview on the various issues, concerns and the overall social situations of Indian society by looking at the diverse concerns of the sociologists of India since the time of its inception as an academic discipline.

Course Outline:

Unit 1- Introduction

- a. Emergence of Sociology and Anthropology in India
- b. Colonial Writings on India

Unit 2- Schools of Indian Sociological Thought

- a. Bombay School
- b. Lucknow School
- c. Calcutta School
- d. Delhi School

Unit 3- Social Institutions

- a. Caste
- b. Class
- c. Tribes
- d. Village
- e. Marriage
- f. Religion

Unit 4- Contributions to Indian Sociology

- a. G.S. Ghurye
- b. Irawati Karve
- c. A.R. Desai
- d. David Hardiman

Readings:

1. Beteille, A. (Ed.) (1969). *Social Inequality: Selected Readings*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, Ch. 13.
2. Bose, N.K. (1967). *Culture and Society in India*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
3. Bose, N.K. (1975). *Structure of Hindu Society*. New York: Orient Longman.
4. Desai, A.R. (1996). *Rural Sociology in India*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
5. Dube, S.C. (1958). *India's Changing Villages*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul
6. Dube, S.C. (1995). *Indian Village*. London: Routledge.
7. Ghurye, G. S. (2008). *Caste and Race in India*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
8. Gupta, Dipankar. (Ed.). (1991). *Social Stratification*. Delhi: Oxford University Press
9. Hardiman, David. (1995). *The Coming of the Devi: Adivasi Assertion in Western India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
10. von Fürer-Haimendorf, C. (1967). The Position of the Tribal Population of India. In Phillip Mason. *India and Ceylon: Unity and Diversity*. New York: Oxford University Press, Ch. 9.
11. Karve, Irawati. (1961). *Hindu Society: An Interpretation*. Poona: Deccan College.
12. Madan, T.N. (Ed.) (2001). *Religion in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
13. Mandelbaum, D.G. (1970). *Society in India*. Bombay : Popular Prakashan
14. Modi, Iswar. (2013). *Pioneers of Sociology in India*. New Delhi: Sage.
15. Momin, A.R. (1977). The Indo Islamic Tradition. *Sociological Bulletin*, Vol. 26, pp. 242-258.
16. Shah, A.M. (1998). *The Family in India: Critical Essays*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
17. Srinivas, M.N. (1962) *Caste in Modern India and Other Essays*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House, Ch.3.
18. Srinivas, M.N. (1980) *India: Social Structure*. New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation.
19. Srinivas, M.N. (1963). *Social Change in Modern India*. California, Berkeley: University of California Press.
20. Srinivas, M.N. (1987). *The Dominant Caste and Other Essays*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.20-59.

21. Uberoi, Patricia. (1993). *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
22. Uberoi, P., Sundar, Nandini & Deshpande, Satish. (2007). Introduction: The Professionalization of Indian Anthropology and Sociology: Peoples, Places and Institutions. In *Anthropology in the East: Founders of Indian Sociology and Anthropology*. Delhi: Permanent Black, pp.1-63
23. Xaxa, Virginius. (1999). The Transformation of Tribes in India: Terms of Discourse. *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 34, No.24, pp.1519-1524.

PAPER 5.2 : SOCIAL CHANGE IN MODERN SOCIETIES

Course Objectives:

- To understand the process of social change theoretically and contextually.
- To understand the nature and process of social change in India, by focusing specifically on the agents and the processes of social change, which are vehemently instrumental in structuring the process of social change in India.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will enable students to gather a holistic understanding on the process of social change.
- The course will further help them to theorise critically about the evolutionary as well as the present context of social change in India and across the modern societies of the world.

Course Outline:

Unit 1- Social change

- a. Meaning, Nature and Scope
- b. Change, Resistance and Continuity
- c. Tradition versus Modernity

Unit 2- Sociological Theories of Social Change

- a. Sanskritization
- b. Westernization
- c. Modernization

Unit 3- Agents of Social Change

- a. Education
- b. Science and Technology
- c. Social Movements

Unit 4- Globalization and Social Change in India

- a. Media
- b. Megacities
- c. Network Societies

Readings:

1. Ambedkar, B.R. (1971). *Annihilation of Caste*. Jullunder: Bheem Patrika.
2. Bhasin, K. & Menon, R. (1998). *Borders and Boundaries: Women in India's Partition*. New Delhi: Kali for Women, Ch. 2 & 3.
3. Cohn, B.S. (1990). *An Anthropologist among the Historians and Other Essays*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Ch. 7&10.
4. Cohn, B.S. (1971). *The Social Anthropology of a Civilization*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Ch. 5.
5. Das, Veena. (Ed.). (2004). *Handbook of Indian Sociology*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.19-40
6. Dumont, L. (1997). *Religion, Politics and History in India*. Paris: Mouton, Ch. 5.
7. Guha, R. (1982). *Subaltern Studies*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Ch.1.
8. Inden, Ronald B. (2000). *Imagining India*. London: Hurst & Co.
9. Jeffry, Robin. (2000). *India's Newspaper Revolution: Capitalism, Politics and the Indian-language Press, 1977-99*. London: C. Hurst & Co.
10. Madan, T.N. (1997). *Modern Myths, Locked Minds*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Ch. 8.
11. Kumar, R. (1986). The Varieties of Secular Experience. In *Essays in the Social History of Modern India*. Calcutta: Oxford University Press, pp.31-46.
12. Menon, Nivedita. (Ed.). (1999). *Gender and Politics in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. pp. 342-369.
13. Pouchepadass, J. (1980). Peasant Classes in Twentieth Century Agrarian Movements in India. In E. Hobsbawm (Ed.): *Peasants in History*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
14. Shah, G. (2001). *Dalit Identity and Politics*. New Delhi: Sage, Ch.1 & 7.
15. Srinivas, M.N. (1956). A Note on Sanskritization and Westernization. *The Far Eastern Quarterly*, Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. 481-496

SIXTH SEMESTER

PAPER 6.1: SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA –II

Course Objectives:

- To understand India as an object of sociological study and knowledge.
- To understand the existing and evolving perspectives on Indian society and issues in Indian society.
- To understand and analyse the changing dynamics and the contemporary challenges of the Indian society.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will enable the students to understand how the Indian society has been objectified and studied.
- The course will also enable the students to acquire a historical perspective on Indian society and will facilitate them to theorize and analyse critically the contemporary Indian society.

Course Outline:**Unit 1-India as an Object of Knowledge**

- a. The Colonialist Perspective
- b. Nationalist Perspectives
- c. Subaltern Perspectives
- d. Dalit Perspectives

Unit 2- Issues in Indian Society

- a. Casteism
- b. Communalism
- c. Secularism
- d. Nationalism/ Sub-Nationalism/ Ethnicity

Unit 3- Contemporary Challenges

- a. Development and Environment
- b. Social Inequality
- c. Women's Rights
- d. Child Rights
- e. Rights of Dalits and Religious Minorities

Unit 4- Dynamics in Indian Society

- a. Globalization
- b. Education
- c. Media

Readings:

1. Ambedkar, B.R. (1971). *Annihilation of Caste*. Jullunder: Bheem Patrika.
2. Bhasin, K. & Menon, R. (1998). *Borders and Boundaries: Women in India's Partition*. New Delhi: Kali for Women, Ch. 2 & 3.
3. Cohn, B.S. (1990). *An Anthropologist among the Historians and other Essays*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Ch. 7&10.
4. Cohn, B.S. (1971). *The Social Anthropology of a Civilization*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Ch. 5.

5. Das, Veena. (Ed.). (2004). *Handbook of Indian Sociology*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.19-40
6. Dumont, L. (1997). *Religion, Politics and History in India*. Paris: Mouton, Ch. 5.
7. Guha, R. (1982). *Subaltern Studies*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Ch.1.
8. Hansen, Thomas Blom. (1999). *The Saffron Wave Democracy and Hindu Nationalism in Modern India*. Princeton University Press.
9. Madan, T.N. (1997). *Modern Myths, Locked Minds*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Ch. 8.
10. Kumar, R. (1986). The Varieties of Secular Experience. In *Essays in the Social History of Modern India*. Calcutta: Oxford University Press, pp.31-46.
11. McDuaie-Ra, Duncan. (2016). *Borderland City in New India: Frontier to Gateway*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press
12. Menon, Nivedita. (Ed.). (1999). *Gender and Politics in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. pp. 342-369.
13. Poucheпадass, J. (1980). Peasant Classes in Twentieth Century Agrarian Movements in India. In E. Hobsbawm (Ed.): *Peasants in History*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
14. Ray, Raka.(1999). *Fields of Protest: Women's Movement in India*. Minnesota: University of Minnesota Press.
15. Rudolph, L. & Rudolph, S. (1987). *In Pursuit of Lakshmi: The Political Economy of the Indian State*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
16. Shah, G. (2001). *Dalit Identity and Politics*. New Delhi: Sage, Ch.1 & 7.
17. Srinivas, M.N. (1956). A Note on Sanskritization and Westernization. *The Far Eastern Quarterly*, Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. 481-496.

PAPER 6.2 : SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER

Course Objectives:

- The course will introduce students to understand perspectives on gender.
- The course will enable students to understand gender as a social construct and as a lens to view the social reality.
- The course will enable students to interrogate with the axis of power and custom in social categorization.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will help students to understand social reality from gendered lens.
- The course will help students understand the gender dynamics in society.

Course Outline:

Unit 1- Gendering Sociology

- a. Meaning, Nature and Scope

- b. Perspectives on Gender
- c. Socio-Biological Theory
- d. Women's Emancipation and Empowerment

Unit 2- Gender as a Social Construct

- a. Sex, Gender, Sexuality
- b. Production of Masculinity and Femininity
- c. Performing Gender
- d. Gender and Equality

Unit 3- Gender Differences and Discrimination

- a. Relationship of Gender with Class, Caste, Race
- b. Gender and Family
- c. Gender and Violence

Unit 4- Gender, Power and Resistance

- a. Gender and Politics
- b. Women's Movements in India
- c. Women's Movements in North-East India
- d. Institutionalizing Women's Rights

Readings:

1. Agarwal, Bina. (1988). Who sows? Who reaps? Women and land rights in India. *Journal of Peasant Studies*, Vol. 15, No. 4, pp.531-81
2. Alter, Joseph. (1992). *The Wrestler's Body: Identity and Ideology in North India*. University of California: California, Ch. 8 & 9.
3. Cornwall, Andrea & Lindisfarne, Nancy. (Eds.). (1994). *Dislocating Masculinity: Comparative Ethnographies*. Routledge: London and New York, pp.11-47.
4. Davis, Angela Y. (1981). *Women, Race and Class*. Women's Press, Ch. 2 & 4.
5. Dube, Leela. (1996) Caste and Women. In M.N.Srinivas (Ed.) *Caste: Its Twentieth Century Avatar*. New Delhi: Viking Penguin.
6. Jackson, S. & Scott, S. (Ed.). (2002). *Gender: A Sociological Reader*. London: Routledge, Introduction, Ch.1, 2, 4, 7,9,10,12,13, 15, 20, 21,22, 23 & 25.
7. Kandiyoti, Deniz. (1991). Bargaining with patriarchy. In Judith Lorber and Susan A. Farrell (Eds.): *The Social Construction of Gender*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp.104-118.
8. Mohanty, Chandra Talpade. (1991). Cartographies of Struggle: Third World Women and the Politics of Feminism. In Chandra Mohanty, Ann Russo and Lourdes Torres

- (Ed.): *Third World Women and the Politics of Feminism*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
9. Ortner, Sherry. (1974). Is male to female as nature is to culture? In M.Z. Rosaldo and L. Lamphere (Ed.): *Women, Culture and Society*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, pp. 67- 87.
 10. Palriwala, Rajni. (1999). Negotiating Patriliney: Intra-household consumption and authority in Rajasthan (India). In Rajni Palriwala and Carla Risseuw (Ed.): *Shifting Circles of Support: Contextualising kinship and gender relations in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa*. Delhi: Sage Publications.
 11. Rubin, Gayle. (1984). Thinking Sex: Notes for a Radical Theory of the Politics of Sexuality. In Carole Vance (Ed.): *Pleasure and Danger*. London: Routledge.
 12. Strathern, Marilyn. (1987). An Awkward Relationship: The Case of Feminism and Anthropology. *Signs* Vol. 12, No.2, pp. 276-292.
 13. Tharu, Susie & Niranjana, Tejaswini. (1999). Problems for a Contemporary Theory of Gender. In Nivedita Menon (Ed.): *Gender and Politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 494-525.