

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI



Revised Syllabus for the M.A.

Program: M.A.

Course: Sociology
(Semester I to IV)

(As per Credit Based Semester and Grading System
with effect from the academic year 2012–2013)

M.A.Sociology (Honours)

The Department of Sociology of the University of Mumbai is happy to announce MA Sociology (Honours) programme based on **Credit and Semester System** from the academic year 2008 – 2009. MA Sociology (Honours) is a **two – year programme** consisting of **Four Semesters** with several course options. The Syllabus is devised into **Core and Elective Courses with Six credits for each Course**. Core courses are compulsory for all the students in a given Semester and the Elective courses are optional as specified for each Semester. The Syllabi for all the Courses are given below:

- Total Courses 16 : 08 Core Courses
08 Elective Courses
- Total Credits : 96
(16 X 06 = 96)
- Scheme of Examination : 60 Marks Semester End Exam
(02 Hours)
40 Marks Internal Assessment
- Pattern of Examination : 04 questions of 15 marks each with
Internal choice
- There shall be 04 teaching hours for each course for 15 weeks in one semester

SEMESTER ONE

Core Courses (Two)

- CODE No: i) Classical Sociological Theory
CODE No: ii) Perspectives on Indian Society

Elective Courses (ANY TWO)

- CODE No: i) Gender and Society
CODE No: ii) Population and Society
CODE No: iii) Religion and Society
CODE No: iv) Sociology of Urbanisation
CODE No: v) Sociology of the Informal Sector

CORE COURSE ONE

CODE No: CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

(06 CREDITS)

Course Outline

This course provides an introduction to the history of sociological theory. The theoretical perspectives of Marx, Durkheim and Weber which provide an exposure to European social history and the formation of modern social thought are covered comprehensively. The ideas of these classical theorists are discussed in the context of philosophical traditions, so as to develop a social and political understanding of the society.

I Introduction :

Social and Intellectual forces contributing to the rise and development of Sociological theory

II Karl Marx:

Dialectical and Historical Materialism, Class formation, Class Struggle, Alienation, Role of the State

III Emile Durkheim:

Division of labour in Society, Rules of Sociological Method, Suicide.

IV Max Weber:

Verstehen, Social Class, Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism, Social Action, Authority, Bureaucracy

Readings

Morrison Ken, Marx Durkheim Weber, (1995) Formation of Modern Social Thought, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Ritzer George, (1992) Sociological Theory, McGraw – Hill, Inc, New York.

Aron Raymond, (1968) Main Currents In Sociological Thought, Penguin Books, Vol . I.

Fletcher Ronald, (2000) The Making of Sociology, Vol. 1and Vol .2.,Rawat Publications, Jaipur, reprinted.

CORE COURSE TWO

CODE No: PERSPECTIVES ON INDIAN SOCIETY

(06 CREDITS)

Course Outline

Building on the understanding gained in the previous paper, this paper attempts to understand to how sociologists have grappled with social developments in India and have tried to contribute to sociological knowledge. This paper introduces various perspectives advanced by sociologists on Indian society and concludes by mapping the current debates in Indian sociology.

I Emergence and Growth of Sociology in India:

Institutions and Approaches
Ambedkar's Contribution to Indian Sociology

II Approaches to the Study of Indian society:

Indological
Civilizational
Field-work

III Critical Perspectives on Indian Society:

Dalit
Feminist Perspectives

IV Contemporary Debates in Indian Sociology:

'Indigenisation' of Sociology
Identity, Politics and State
Structure and Agency

Readings:

Singh, Y. (1986) Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging Concerns, New Delhi, Vistar.

Dhanagare, D. N. (1993) Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology, Jaipur, Rawat Publications.

Jaffrelot, C. (2005) Dr. Ambedkar and Untouchability: Analysing and Fighting Caste, Cambridge University Press, C. Hurst.

Oomen, T.K. and Mukherjee, P. N. (1986) Indian Sociology: Reflections and Introspections, Bombay, Popular.

Aloysius, G. (2000) Nationalism Without a Nation in India, New Delhi, OUP.

ELECTIVE COURSES (ANY TWO)

CODE No: GENDER AND SOCIETY

(06 CREDITS)

Course Outline

This course aims to further analytical understanding of gender in contemporary India through the concepts and frameworks of Sociology and Social and Cultural Anthropology. It looks at structural and cultural features of Indian society and their relationship to gender. Further, it highlights the current situation and changes over time with regard to women's issues including demographic status, invisibility/marginalization in the economic, legal and cultural arenas, activism and movement.

I Social Construction of Gender:

Sex and gender
Intersection of gender with caste, class, tribe, etc.
Gender Ideology and Socialization practices
Role of media

II Gender and Kinship:

Descent systems and their implications for women
Inheritance, dowry and bride wealth

III Demographic Profile of Women in India:

Health, education and employment
The debate on sex ratio

IV Women's Movement in India:

Women's issues in social & political movements: nationalist, self respect, Ambedkarite and left movements
Autonomous women's groups
New challenges to the women's movement

V Contemporary Issues:

Debate on theorizing gender
Legal reform: Personal law, Trafficking, Rape, Prostitution, Domestic violence
Marginalization of women's culture

Readings:

Chaudhuri, Maitreyee (ed.), (2004) Feminism in India, Women Unlimited, New Delhi.

Dube, Leela (2001) Anthropological Explorations of Gender: Intersecting Fields, Sage, New Delhi.

ICSSR (1974) Towards Equality : Report of the Status of Women in India.

Oakley, Ann (1972) Sex, Gender and Society, Harper and Row, New York.

Khullar, Mala (ed.) (2005) Writing the Women's Movement : A Reader, Zubaan, New Delhi

CODE No: POPULATION AND SOCIETY

(06 CREDITS)

Course Outline

The Course looks at population as a social phenomena and acquaints students with the demographic features and trends of Indian society vis a vis world population, it helps student to understand the trends and implications of population control measure and their implementation.

I Population Theories.

II Population trends in the World and India:

sex-ratio, rural-urban, aging, declining growth rate.

III Social, Religious, Spatial and Political Dimensions of Population

IV Population Planning in India : Issues and debates.

V Population Projections.

Reading :

Bose and Premi (Eds) (1992) Population Transition in South Asia.

Bose A. (1991) Demographic diversity in India, B.R.Publishing Corp, Delhi

Crook N.(1997) Principles of Population and Development OUP, New York.

Mohammed Izhar Hassan (2005) Population Geography, Rawat Publication.

Sharma, R. (1997) Demography & Population Problems, Atlantic Publishers.

Srivastava, O.S. (1994) Demography and Population Studies, Vikas Publishing House, 1994.

CODE No: RELIGION AND SOCIETY

(06 CREDITS)

This is an introductory course for M.A. Part I students dealing with the interaction of religion and society. It introduces the thoughts of Marx, Durkheim, Weber and Freud on religion. Dealing with the symbolic dimensions of religion, it introduces Clifford Geertz, Victor Turner and Van Gennep and their ideas on religion as a cultural performance. The course also deals with contemporary issues relating to religion and society.

I Introduction:

Methodology of Studying Religion
Anthropological and Sociological

II Interpretations of Religion:

Materialistic
Functional
Psychological
As a System of Meaning

III Religion as Cultural Performance:

Religion as Culture
Rites of Passage
Feast and Festivals
Pilgrimage

IV Issues in Sociology of Religion in India:

Debate on Religious Conversion (Phule, Ambedkar & Gandhi)
Religion and Politics : Cultural and Religious Nationalism

V Contemporary Issues:

Secularization Debate
Globalization and Religious Movements
Post-modern Perspectives

Readings

Michael Hill, (1973) *Sociology of Religion*, London, Heinemann Educational Books.

J. Derrida and G. Vattimo, (1998) *Religion*. Cambridge, Polity Press.

T.N. Madan, (2006) *Images of the World, Essays on Religion, Secularism and Culture*. Delhi, Oxford.

Clifford Geertz, *The Interpretation of Culture*

S.M. Dahiwale, (1998) *Understanding Indian Society: Perspectives from Below*, Delhi, Rawat Publications.

Rowena Robinson, (2004) *Sociology of Religion in India*, Delhi, Oxford.

CODE No: SOCIOLOGY OF URBANISATION

(06 CREDITS)

Course Outline

The course will introduce students to the theoretical approach to urbanization, history and patterns of urbanization and various issues in urbanization. The course focuses on the impact of globalization on urban processes with special reference to India, and also offers a critical evaluation of urban planning (especially in Mumbai).

I Theoretical Perspectives

Urban Ecology (Patrick Geddes)
Political Economy and Urbanisation (David Harvey and Peter Saunders)
Urban Question, Information Society (Manuell Castells)
Culture Economy (Pierre Bourdieu)
City and Spatial Forms (Anthony Giddens)

II Contemporary Issues in Urbanization

Inequality, Migration and Urbanisation
Caste and Communalism
Social Space and Marginalized Groups
Social Movements
Role of Civil Society

III Urban Planning – A Case Study of Mumbai

Resources and Civil Rights (housing, livelihood, work)
Displacement and Rehabilitation

Readings

Harry Gold (1982) *Sociology of Urban Life*, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs.

Anthony Giddens (1993) *Sociology*, Polity Press, Oxford, 2nd Edition.

Peter Saunders (1981) *Social Theory and the Urban Question*, Hutchinson, London.

Amitabh Kundu (ed.) (2000) *Inequality, Mobility and Urbanisation*, ICSSR and Manak, New Delhi.

Kundu, Singh & Shivaramkrishna (ed.) (2005), *Oxford Handbook of Urbanisation In India*, OUP, New Delhi.

CODE No: SOCIOLOGY OF THE INFORMAL SECTOR

(06 CREDITS)

This course introduces students to an understanding of issues related with the Informal sector in India. It briefly describes the scenario in other countries and includes case studies and fieldwork in India. Some of the issues looked at are: caste, gender, region and labour market. In the context of globalisation, informalisation of work is increasing, and therefore issues such as downsizing, outsourcing, social clause and social security have become important. These will be discussed along with the role of ICT.

I Introduction

The nature of Informal Sector

Theoretical perspectives: Dualist, Structuralist and Legalist.

II Informal labour Market

Composition (Gender, Caste, Region)

Child Labour

Migrant Labour; Labour Segmentation.

III Organising the Unorganised Sector

Problems of unionization

Labour boards and co-operatives

Social security and role of the state

IV Conditions of work, wages and occupations

Street vendors

Home based workers

Garment workers

Leather workers

V Globalisation and its implications

Informalisation of work

Rise of services sector

Down sizing and outsourcing

Network Society and role of ICT (information

Communication technology)

Trade unions and associations

Debate on social clause, Labour standard and fair-trade.

Readings

Breman Jan, (2001). Foot loose labour: Working in the Informal Sector, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi.

Datt R, (ed) (1997). Organising the organized labour, Vikas Publications, New Delhi,

Holmstrom M, (ed), (1985) Industry and Inequality, Orient Longman, New Delhi.

Jhabvala R. and Subramanian (eds) (2001) The Informal Sector: Employment and Social security, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Kundu A, and Sharma, A.N. (2001). Informal Sector in India: Perspectives and policies, Manohar publications.

SEMESTER TWO

Core Courses (TWO)

CODE No: i) Classical Perspectives on Cultural Anthropology

CODE No: ii) Methodologies of Social Research

Elective Courses (ANY TWO)

CODE No: i) Industry, Labour and Globalisation

CODE No: ii) Family and Kinship

CODE No: iii) Media and Society

CODE No: iv) Social Movements

CORE COURSE ONE

CODE No: CLASSICAL PERSPECTIVES IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(06 CREDITS)

Course Outline

This course introduces Anthropology to the students of Sociology. Accordingly, the course begins with the history of Anthropology and familiarizes them with the four sub divisions of Anthropology. The course discusses important 19th and early 20th century theories in Cultural Anthropology. The last part of the course deals with some of the most important theoretical debates in Cultural Anthropology.

I Development of Anthropology as a Discipline:

Historical Origins

Major Sub-divisions

Physical Anthropology

Pre-Historical Archaeology

Linguistics

Cultural Anthropology

Ethnology, Social Anthropology and Cultural Anthropology

II Anthropological Perspectives:

Distinctive Features

Methodology

Significance of an integrated perspective on human nature

III Theoretical Perspectives:

Early theories : Evolutionism, Diffusionism & Historical Particularism

Structural-Functionalism

Gift & Exchange

Culture and Personality

Influence of Marx, Weber & Durkheim on Classical Anthropology

V Debates and Issues:

Ethnocentrism

Relativism

Culture and biology

Readings:

Eriksen Thomas Hylland & Finn Silvert Nielsen, (2001) A History of Anthropology, London, Pluto Press.

Layton, Robert, (1997) An Introduction to Theory in Anthropology, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Kuper, Adam, (1999) *Culture: Anthropologists' Account*, Cambridge, Harvard University Press.

Bronowski, Jacob, (1973) *The Ascent of Man*, Boston, Little Brown & Co.

Kuper, Adam and Jessica Kuper (ed.), (1985) *The Social Science Encyclopedia*.

CORE COURSE TWO

CODE No: METHODOLOGIES OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

(06 CREDITS)

Course Outline

The course aims to provide students with an understanding of various aspects of the research process. It begins with a brief introduction to the nature of science and the philosophical foundations of the research process and moves on to a detailed study of perspectives and debates in methodology. The course also provides training in various research methods and in conceiving, designing and conveying research findings.

I Introduction:

Nature of science, sociology as science of society
Issues of epistemology and methodology

II Methodological Perspectives

Positivism
Hermeneutic challenge
Reflexivity and social research
Feminist methodological perspectives

III Research Methods

Quantitative methods: Social survey—questionnaire, Interview schedule, coding
Qualitative Methods: Participant Observation, Interview, Ethnography, Case Study, Life History

IV Application of Statistics to social sciences

V Planning research and writing research findings:

Research proposal, research designs, writing research findings.

Readings:

Thomson. P., *The Idea of Social Science*
Durkheim, E., *The Rules of Sociological Method*
Bleischer, J., *Hermeneutic Imagination*

ELECTIVE COURSES (ANY TWO)

CODE No: INDUSTRY, LABOUR AND GLOBALISATION

(06 CREDITS)

Course Outline

This course introduces students to issues relating to industry and labour in the context of globalisation .Some prominent aspects such as caste, gender, and region will be studied. Globalisation and its impact on pattern of work and labour, technology and production will be dealt with. The Course will also engage with issue of outsourcing and the rise of the service sector, and the responses of organisations to overall changes occurring in the area of industry and labour .

I Introduction:

Nature of Industrialisation, Industrial Society, Post- Industrial Society and Globalisation

II Globalisation , Technology, and Human Resources:

Labour flexibility, Occupational Structure and Skills, Organizational Changes, Sub-contracting, Outsourcing, Labour Market Dualism – Temporary and Casual Employment, Contract Labour.

III Labour Market in India:

Caste, Gender, and Region

IV Growth of Informal Sector :

Informalisation of Work , Rise of Service Sector

V Labour Organisation and Association:

A Comparative Perspective on India, US, China, and Brazil in Post Liberalisation Period

Readings

Jeffrey D Sachs, Ashutosh Varshney , Nirupam Bajpai, ed ,(1999) India in the Era of Economic Reforms, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Kuriakose Mamkoottam, (2003) Labour and change, Essays on Globalisation, Technological Change and Labour in India , Response Books, New Delhi.

Lalit k. Despande, Alakh N.Sharma, Anup K.Karan, Sandip Sarkar, (2004) Liberalisation and Labour, labour, flexibility in Indian manufacturing, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi.

Ronaldo Munnck, (2002) *Globalisation and Labour , the New “Great Transformation”* Madyham Books, New Delhi.

Jhabvala R and Subramanin, ed., (2001) *The Informal sector, The informal sector, employment and social security*, Sage Publications, Delhi.

CODE No: FAMILY AND KINSHIP

(06 CREDITS)

Course Outline

This course provides a brief account of the classical approaches to the study of family and kinship. It then exposes the student to newer theorizations that have expanded the scope of the field, notably on the relationship between the domestic and macro politico economic spheres on the one hand, and the notion of personhood on the other. It also focuses on some of the distinct aspects in the Indian context. Finally, it discusses some contemporary issues that pose a challenge to the normative model of the heterosexual, biologically based nuclear family.

I Introduction:

The domestic sphere and principles of kinship
The relevance of kinship in contemporary societies

II Theoretical Perspectives:

Overview of theoretical developments
Descent theory
Alliance theory
Recent theorizations and their implications

III Kinship and Family in the Indian Context:

Marriage patterns and ideologies by region and religion
Representation of the family in popular culture
Caste and kinship
The debate on Personal Laws

IV Contemporary Issues:

Changing demographic patterns
Migration, Diasporas and Impact on Family
Implications of new reproductive technologies
Domestic violence
Challenges to the normative model of family

Readings:

Fox Robin (1967) Kinship and Marriage : An Anthropological Perspective, Pelican.

Parkin, Robert (1997) Kinship : An Introduction to Basic Concepts, Blackwell, Oxford.

Parkin, Robert and Linda Stone (ed.) (2004) Kinship and Family : An Anthropological Reader, Blackwell Publishing, USA.

Patel, Tulsi (ed.) (2005) *The Family in India : Structure and Practice*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Uberoi, Patricia (ed.) (1993) *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi

CODE No: MEDIA AND SOCIETY

(06 CREDITS)

Course Outline

The aim of the course is to provide students with a basic understanding of the social and cultural impact of the media on society. The course will encourage students to look critically at the media, and to evaluate the direction it is taking, especially in relation to issues such as democracy. It will also look at developments such as the new communication technologies to see how these are likely to impact society.

I Introduction and Review of Basic Concepts

Types of mass media: print, audio-visual, electronic
Concepts of ideology, hegemony, mass society, etc.

II Approaches to Media and Society

Frankfurt school
American mass communication studies
Active audience approach

III Construction of Meaning in Media Texts

Semiotic approach
Discourse analysis
Analysis of selected texts

IV New Information Technologies and Society

Evolution, growth and impact of the internet
Debates on regulation and control

V Contemporary Issues in Media and Society

Media ownership and control
Globalisation
Issues of censorship and freedom
Regional press

Readings

Hall, S. (ed.) (1997) *Cultural Representations and Signifying Practices* London, Sage Open University.

Pradip N. Thomas (eds.) (2004) *Who Owns the Media ?* Zed Books, London.

Downing, John, Mohammadi Ali and Srebemy-Mohammadi (1992) *Questioning the Media : A Critical Introduction*, New Delhi, Sage.

Mackay, H. and O'Sullivan, T. (1999) *The Media Reader: Continuity and Transformation*, London Open University and Sage.

CODE No : SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

(06 CREDITS)

Course Outline

This course introduces students of Sociology to the collective efforts of people to bring change and transformation in human society. The first part of the course provides a brief discussion on the nature, scope and characteristics of social movements. It then focuses on the theoretical discussions on the origin of social movements and their essential components. Finally, it discusses some important contemporary social movements taking examples from India and other regions of the world.

I Introduction:

Definition

Characteristics

Typologies

II Theories on Social Movements:

Relative Deprivation

Strain

Revitalization

Class Conflict

III Essential Components in Social Movements:

Ideology

Organization

Leadership

Communication

IV Trajectory of Social Movements:

Relationship between Soc. Movements & Political Parties

Schisms, Splits & Counter Movements

V Contemporary Social Movements:

Emergence of New Social Movements

Ecology and Environment

Dalit/ O.B.C.

Formers Movements

Human Right Movements

Readings

R. Singh, (2001) Social Movements, Old and New Delhi: Sage.
Gail Omvedt (1993) Reinventing Revolution, U.S.A.: An East Gate Book, M.E. Sharp Inc.
Rudolph Hebrele, (1979) Social Movements : An Introduction to Political Sociology. Ohio, Ohio University.
Paul Wilkinson, (1971) Social Movements, London, Pall Mall.
Ghanshyam Shah (ed), (2002) Social Movements and the State, Delhi, Sage.
P.G. Jogdand and S.M. Michael, (2003) Globalization and Social Movements, Delhi, Rawat Publications.

SEMESTER THREE

Core Courses (TWO)

CODE No: Contemporary Sociological Theories

CODE No: Sociology of Development

Elective Courses (ANY TWO)

CODE No: Environment and Society

CODE No: Agrarian Society: Structure and Change

CODE No: Caste, Tribe and Marginalization

CODE No: Indian Social Thinkers

CODE No: Sociology of Megacities

CODE No: Contemporary Feminist Theory

CODE No: Plural Society: Issues and Challenges

CODE No: Dissertation

CORE COURSE ONE

CODE No: CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

(06 CREDITS)

Building on the understanding of key ideas of the earlier course on 'Classical Sociological Theory', this course engages with major contemporary perspectives such as Critical Social theory, Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology, as well as alternative theorizations of Feminist Sociology. It also introduces students to the postmodern turn that cast a doubt on possibility of sociological theory itself. Finally the course highlights new developments in the sociology of the changing world order.

I Introduction

Overview of theoretical developments of the last fifty year
Structure functionalism and its critiques
Theories of self and society
Key debates

II Critical Social Theory:

Theodor Adorno (Dialectics of Enlightenment)
Jurgen Habermas (Communicative Action) others

III Reflexive Stance

Alfred Schütz (Phenomenological Sociology)
Peter Berger (Social Constructivism) and others

IV Post modern turn and Feminist perspectives

Foucault (Power/Knowledge, Discourse) and others
Judith Butler (Gender and the politics of identity)
P.H. Collins and Bell Hooks (Politics of Difference) and others

V Sociology of the Changing World:

Anthony Giddens (Structuration theory)
Pierre Bourdieu (Theorizing Culture, Social distinctions and practice) and others

Readings:

Ritzer, George, 2003, Contemporary Sociological Theory and its Classical Roots, New York: McGraw-Hill

Coulter, Jeff (ed) 1990, Ethnomethodological Sociology, Adlershort; Edward

Psathas, J. (ed) 1973, Phenomenological Sociology: New York: Wiley

Seidman, Steven, 1997, Postmodern Turn, London: Blackwell

Calhoun, Craig, 1995, Critical Social Theory, Oxford: Blackwell

CORE COURSE TWO

CODE No: SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

(06 CREDITS)

The course introduces the students to the issues pertaining to development in the contemporary context. It familiarizes and discusses the theories and models of development and their alternatives and critiques. It also introduces the concept of social exclusion that has emerged in the development discourse in the era of globalization.

I Concepts

Progress, Growth, Modernization and Development

II Development Theory

Adam Smith, Karl Marx, Talcott Parsons, W.W. Rostow, David McClelland
Development of Underdevelopment, Dependency and World Capitalist System-
A.G.Frank, Paul Baran, Samir Amin, Immanuel Wallerstein

III Critique and Alternative to Development

Gender and Development, Culture and Development, Environment and
Development, Human Development Index, Gender Development Index
Gandhi and Schumacher on Alternative development model
Appropriate Technology, Sustainable Development

IV Understanding India's Development

Debate on the Development Model in India: Nehru, Gandhi, Ambedkar,
New Economic Policy
Disparities in Development: Class, Caste, Gender, Tribe, Region and Religion

V Social Exclusion in the era of Globalization

Social Exclusion: Minorities and the other Marginalized
Development of the Marginalized: Perspectives and Challenges

Readings

Debal K. SinghaRoy (ed), (2001), Social Development and the Empowerment of
Marginalized Groups, Sage Publications, New Delhi

Desai, A.R., (1971), Essays on Modernisation of Underdeveloped Societies, Thacker and Company Ltd, Bombay, Vol I and II

Dereze Jean and SenAmartya, (2002), India Development and Participation, Oxford University Press, New Delhi

Preston, P. W., 1996, (reprint 2000), Development Theory An Introduction, Blackwell Publishers, Oxford, UK.

Thorat S.K., (1998), Ambedkar's Role in Economic Planning and Water Policy, Shipra Publications, Delhi

Wallerstein Immanuel, (1983), Historical Capitalism, Verso, London.

ELECTIVE COURSES (ANY TWO)

CODE No: ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

(06 CREDITS)

The course attempts to understand the relation between environment and society from a sociological perspective. Environmental issues have emerged center stage and planners and scholars are forced to rethink the dominant development model from an environmental perspective especially in the last three decades. The paper looks to some of these issues and debates in global and Indian contexts.

I Sociological Perspectives on Environment

Marxist perspectives
Recent contributions

II Environmental Issues (Global Context)

Nature and extent of environmental degradation
Global environment politics: history, major issues
North-South dialogue
Gender and environment
Sustainable development

III The state of India's environment

Depletion of resources and its impact on local communities
Traditional systems of resource management
Environmental struggles/ movements/protests
Recent experiments in resource management: local and state initiatives

IV Social and Environmental impact of development Projects

Dams
Special Economic Zones (SEZ)
Infrastructure (Expressways, airports etc)

Readings

Agarwal, Anil (2001) Making water everybody's business, CSE publication.
Biswal, Tapan (ed) (2006) Human Rights, Gender and environment. Viva Books, Delhi.
Goldblatt, D. (1996) Social Theory and Environment. Polity press, U.K.
Guha, Ramachandra and MadhavGadgil. (1995), Ecology And Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature In Contemporary India. Routledge, London.
Maccully, Patrick. (1998) Silenced Rivers: The Ecology and Politics of Large Dams, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
Raven, Peter, Linda Berg and George Johnson (1998) Environment. Forth Worth Saunders College publishing.

CODE No: AGRARIAN SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHANGE

(06 CREDITS)

The course introduces the students to the complex and distinct nature of the agrarian society in India. It also introduces the students to various legislations brought in by the state to change agrarian relations. In this course, detailed attention is given to peasants' movements that have pressurized the state to make changes in agrarian relations and raised important issues. In the last section, the impact of globalisation and new issues and challenges in agrarian society of India are discussed.

I The Concepts of Peasant, Agrarian Social Structure and Agrarian System

II Agrarian Reforms in India

Land Reforms
Cooperative Movement

III Land, Caste and Politics in India : Case Studies

Maharashtra,
Andhra Pradesh
Punjab

IV Peasants' Movements in India

V Globalisation and Agrarian Society

SEZ
Land Rights
Food Security
Global Agribusiness and WTO and its impact on agriculture in India.

Readings

Beteille, Andre. (1974). Studies in Agrarian Social Structure. Oxford University Press. Delhi

Desai, A.R. (Ed.) (1979). Peasants Struggle in India. Oxford University Press. Bombay.

Dhanagare, D.N.(1983). Peasant Movements In India: 1920-1950. Oxford University Press. Delhi

Joshi, P.C. (1976), Land Reforms in India- Trends and Perspectives, Allied. New Delhi

Omvedt, Gail (Ed.)(1982). Land Caste & Politics in Indian States. Authors Guild Publication. Delhi

Shiva Vandana and Gitanjali Bedi (2002), Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security: The Impact of Globalisation, , Sage Publications. New Delhi

CODE No: CASTE, TRIBE AND MARGINALIZATION

(06 CREDITS)

This course is aimed at sensitizing students to the significance of the sociological study of Dalits, Tribal communities and Nomadic Tribes. The focus is on those segments of the population which have lived on the margins of society and not received adequate attention. Emphasis will be on groups which have suffered extreme poverty, discrimination and exclusion for a long time.

I Historical context of marginalization

Caste system and untouchability
Discrimination, deprivation and social exclusion

II Perspectives on marginalization

Mahatma Phule, Babasaheb Ambedkar and Periyar
Verrier Elwin
Subaltern perspective

III Reservations, representation and the public sphere

IV Marginalized communities and Social Movements

Nature and Dynamics
Culture of protest

V Contemporary Debates

Critique of cultural nationalism and Hindutva
Dalit feminist standpoint
Dalit Bhaujan paradigm and identity politics

Readings

Badri Narayan, Documenting Dissent. IAS, Shimla.
KanchaIlaiah, 1998, Why I am not a Hindu, Calcutta: Somya.
Ghanashyam Shah 2001(ed.) Dalit Identity and Politics. Delhi: Sage
Geetha V. and S.V. Rajadurai, 1999 Towards Non-Brahmin Millennium. Calcutta: Somya.
Thorat, S. and Umakant (eds.) 2004, Caste, Race and Discrimination. Rawat: Jaipur.
Xaxa, V. 2008, State Society and Tribes, New Delhi: Pearson Longman.

**CODE No: INDIAN SOCIAL THINKERS
(19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES)**

(06 CREDITS)

This course familiarizes students with the contribution of Indian social thinkers of the last two centuries. It identifies key thinkers belonging to different streams, discusses their views on social problems and issues of the day and the strategies adopted by them to resolve these. Finally it evaluates their contemporary relevance.

I Introduction

Overview of contributions of reformist, revivalist and revolutionary Social thinkers

II Raja Rammohun Roy and Keshab Chandra Sen

III DayanandSaraswati and BalGangadharTilak

IV Mahatma Gandhi

V Mahatma JotibaPhule, Baba sahebAmbedkar and Periyar

Readings

Valerian Rodrigues, 2002 The Essential Writings of B.R. Ambedkar, Delhi: OUP.

M.K. Gandhi HindSwaraj Natarajans 1962 A Century of Social Reform in India, Bombay: Asia Publishing House.

Gail Omvedt, 1976, Cultural Revolt in a Colonial Society, Bombay: Scientific Socialist Education Trust.

A.R. Desai, 1976, Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Bombay: PPH.

DayanandaSaraswati, 1981 The Light of Truth, Allahabad.

Anderson and Damle, 1987, The Brotherhood in Saffron. New Delhi: Vistaar.

CODE No: SOCIOLOGY OF MEGA CITIES

(06 CREDITS)

This course covers theoretical aspects of the emergence of global mega cities, briefly looking at their history, colonization and growth. Issues such as poverty, work, migration, segregation, housing, crime, politics, riots and planning are dealt with. Through case studies from different regions of the world, the course will introduce students to the challenging problems megacities encounter and will develop a vision for sustainable cities.

I Introduction

Emergence of mega cities in the developed and developing world
Common and unique issues
Migration, housing, and informal sector
Crime, ethnic strife
Urban planning and governance.

II Case studies from South America

Rio De Janeiro
Mexico city

III Case studies from Africa

Lagos
Cairo

IV Case studies from Asia

Mumbai
Shanghai

Readings

Macdonis John,(1982), Spates James, The Sociology of Cities, St Martinpress, Newyork

Masselos Jim and Patel Sujata, (2005) *Bombay and Mumbai, The City in Transition* (edited) Oxford University Press,

Sandhu .S.Ranvinder and SandhuJasmeet, (2007) *Globalizing Cities , inequality and Segregation in Developing Countries.*,(edited), Rawat Publications, Jaipur

Sebegers Klaus, (2007) *The Making of Global City Regions*,The John Hopkins University Press,

CODE No: CONTEMPORARY FEMINIST THEORY

(06 CREDITS)

Broadly, Feminist theory has attempted to understand, analyze and challenge gender inequalities and oppression in varied forms. The social construction of the category ‘woman’, the politics of difference, feminist standpoints and feminist knowledge have been important themes in feminist thought. One can say further that in terms of themes, concerns and perspectives, feminist thought presents diversity as well as conflicting articulations. This paper aims at providing students an introduction to key issues and perspectives present in contemporary feminist theory grounded in an overview of ideas of the first and second wave feminism. The discussion is organized around key thinkers on themes such as Gender and Identity, Difference and Intersectionality, Violence, Justice and Citizenship, Gender Mainstreaming, and Feminist epistemologies.

I Gender and Identity

Judith Butler (Performativity of Gender) and other Thinkers

II Politics of Difference

P.H. Collins (Black Feminism)

Bell Hooks (Cultural Criticism) and other thinkers

III Gender and Violence

Suzan Bordo (Remaking Body and violence),

Kimberly Craneshaw (Intersectionality) and other thinkers

IV Justice and Citizenship/Capabilities/Disabilities

Martha Nussbaum (Capabilities/Disabilities and Justice) and

Other thinkers

V Gender Mainstreaming

Sylvia Walby and other thinkers

Readings

Awkward, Michel (1995), *Negotiating Difference: Race, Gender and the Politics of Positionality* Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago,

Bordo, Suzan, Unbearable Burden: Feminism. Western culture and the body, University of California press, California,

Jackson, Stevi and Jackie Jones (ed) 1998, Contemporary Feminist theory, Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh

Robinson, Victoria and Diane Richardson (ed) 1997, Introducing Women's studies: Feminist Theory and Practice, Macmillan, London

Walby, Sylvia, (1997), Gender Transformations, Routledge, London

CODE No: PLURAL SOCIETY: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

(06 CREDITS)

This course enables development of conceptual and empirical clarity with regard to plural societies. Students will be familiarized with contemporary debates on Pluralism. The main issues and challenges of pluralism confronting Indian society will be examined.

I Introduction

Conceptualizing and contextualizing pluralism
Diversity and syncretism
Role of nation state and civil society
Pluralism and Multiculturalism

II Major Debates

Historical
Anthropological
Political

III Constituents and Contestations of Pluralism

Caste
Religion
Region, language and ethnicity

IV Challenges to Plural Society

Politics of Identity
Majoritarianism
Cultural hegemony
Global village

Reading List

Fuller, C.J. 1995, Caste Today, Delhi: OUP

Steenberger, B.V. (ed.), 1994, The Conditions of Citizenship. London.

Gandhi, M.K. Hindu Swaraj, Bombay.

Mukherjee, D.P., 1958, Diversities, New Delhi.

Oomen, T.K. , 1997, Citizenship, Nationality and Ethnicity: Reconciling Complex Identities. Cambridge.

CODE No: DISSERTATION

(06 CREDITS)

1. A Dissertation on a topic within sociology or social anthropology is offered as an optional paper in Semester 3.
2. The student can discuss her/his proposal with and take official guidance from any faculty member who agrees to supervise.
3. The dissertation is for 6 credits and will carry 100 marks, of which 75 marks will be for the written dissertation and 25 marks will be for a viva examination.
4. It will consist of 2 weeks of course work and 10 weeks of research and writing.
5. The earliest date for submitting the dissertation will be the day of the last examination of the third semester.
6. If the supervisor agrees, the student can extend the date of submission of the dissertation.
7. The last date for submission of the dissertation will be Jan. 31.

SEMESTER FOUR

Core Courses (TWO)

CODE No: i) Contemporary Perspectives in Cultural Anthropology

CODE No: ii) Sociology of Globalization

Elective Courses (ANY TWO)

CODE No: i) Science, Technology and Society

- CODE No:** ii) Theorizing caste: Advanced Sociological Analysis of
Caste in Contemporary India
- CODE No:** iii) Theoretical perspectives on Kinship
- CODE No:** iv) Sociology of Tourism
- CODE No:** v) Indian Diaspora Studies
- CODE No:** vi) The Making of Mumbai: Structure and Processes
- CODE No:** vii) Tribes in India
- CODE No:** viii) Popular Culture in India

CORE COURSE ONE

CODE No: CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVES IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(06 CREDITS)

This course follows from the earlier course on classical perspectives in Cultural Anthropology and concentrates on the later theoretical developments in the discipline. It familiarizes the students with the theories of Neo-Evolutionism, Structuralism and Post-Structuralism. It also discusses the contemporary scenario of Globalization and Culture. The last part of the course deals with some of the most recent developments, issues and debates in Cultural Anthropology.

I Introduction: An Overview of Recent Developments

A Review of the Classical Theories
Changing context of the Discipline
Theoretical Responses
Rethinking Methodologies

II Major Theoretical Approaches

Neo-Evolutionism

Structuralism
Structural Marxism
Symbolic/Interpretative Approach
Feminist Approach
Post-Modern Ethnography

III Culture and Globalization

Study of Complex Societies
Homogenization, Fragmentation and Hybridization
Ethnicity and Identity
Diversity, Pluralism and Multiculturalism

IV Current Developments, Issues and Debates

- a) Culture and Ecology
- b) Anthropology and History
- c) Politics of Culture
- d) Culture, Media and Communication
- e) Cultural Studies

Readings

Alan Bernard (2000), History and Theory in Anthropology.

Alan Bernard and Jonathan Spencer (eds.), Encyclopedia of Social and Cultural Anthropology.

Eriksen Thomas Hylland & Finn Silvert Nielsen, (2001) A History of Anthropology. London: Pluto Press.

Henrietta L. Moore (ed.) (1999), Anthropological Theory Today. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Kuper, Adam, (1999) Culture: Anthropologists' Account. Cambridge Harvard University Press.

Martin Albrow (1996), The Global Age. State and Society Beyond Modernity. Cambridge: Polity Press.

CORE COURSE TWO

CODE No: SOCIOLOGY OF GLOBALIZATION

(06 CREDITS)

This paper aims to delineate the characteristics of and the issues relating to globalization. After an introduction to the nature and dynamics of globalization, it explains the various agencies involved in this process, examines its socio-economic impact. It finally examines the Indian experience of globalization and reflects on its problems and prospects.

I Concept of Globalization:

Aspects of and perspectives on globalization
Consequences of globalization

II Agencies of Globalization:

Multinational corporations (TNCs)
Global Financial Institutions
Media, Market, Nation State (ICT)

III Globalization and the Indian experience

Globalization and Public Policy

Debate on Globalization, trends and prospects

IV Global economy and its impact on social equity programmes

Education, Health, Welfare and Housing etc.

Marginal groups (SCs, STs, Women and Poor)

V Globalization and Peoples Movements

Readings

Seminar Special issue on Globalization, No. 503, July, 2001.

Dasgupta Samir and Kiely Ray (eds.), 2006, Globalization and After, Delhi: Sage Publication.

Stiglitz, Joseph, (2002) Globalization and its Discontents, New York: Norton.

Bhagwati, Jagdish, (2004), In Defense of Globalization, Delhi: OUP.

Jogdand PG and S.M. Michael (eds.) 2003, Globalization and Social Movements, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

ELECTIVE COURSES (ANY TWO)

**CODE No: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY
(06 CREDITS)**

Course outline

Science and Technology have become defining features of modern society. They have to be seen as social developments, ie they have emerged at particular junctures, have been practiced in social institutional contexts and are seen as forces necessary to constitute a better world. Furthermore, 'society', 'science' and 'technology' are not autonomous entities but impact on one another and mutually shape the world we live in and the identities that we acquire. This course aims to introduce students to the complex interplay of society, science and technology and its implications for our societal goals as well as our personal lives. We begin with the scientific revolution of the 17th century and the industrial revolution of the 18th century, then examine the cultural dimensions of science and technology, and look at the laboratory and workshop as "social spaces". Finally we examine the issues of the politics of knowledge and policy.

I. Philosophical and Historical perspectives on Science and Technology

II. Science and technology as social engagements:

Social institutional context of the practice of science and technology

Science and technology and social policy

III. Science, Technology and Culture

Science, technology and shaping of society (mobility patterns, gender, identities, standardization of social ends)

Cultural contexts and science and technology

IV. Laboratories and Workshops as Social Spaces:

Social networks of scientists, technologists, technicians, academics, researchers, politicians, machines and techniques, in producing facts, artifacts and identities

Government-university-industry-collaboration and globalization of science and technology

V. Politics of Knowledge and policy

Critique of Science and technology as apolitical and neutral instruments

Science and technology, and atrophy of Public reasoning

Democracy in scientific and technological pursuits: a critique

Reading List

Dauben, Joseph and Virginia Sexton, 1983, **History and Philosophy of Science: Selected Papers**, New York: New York Academy of Sciences.

Agassi, Joseph, 1981, **Science and Society: Studies in Sociology of Sciences**, London: Reidel.

Joerges, Bernward and Helga Nowotny (ed.), 2003, **Social Studies of Science and Technology: Looking Back, Ahead**, Netherlands: Kluwer.

Wyer, Mary (ed.) 2001, **Women, Science and Technology: A Reader in Feminist Science Studies**, London: Routledge.

MacKenzie D. and Wajcman, J. (eds.) 1999, **The Social Shaping of Technology**, Milton Keynes: Open University Press.

ADVANCED SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CASTE IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

(06 CREDITS)

This course attempts to engage the students in a focused and in depth examination of caste society in contemporary India. Building on the knowledge of Indian society obtained in other courses, the course looks at some of the critical ways in which caste continues to influence, determine and reinvent its ideology in the present time. The objectives are to help students theoretically engage with the complex dynamics of caste in India today; to familiarize the students with the major recent debates, to help students develop an empirical understanding of caste through case studies.

I. Mapping the conceptual ground of Caste and its problematization.

Conceptualizing Caste: Jati and Varna, Endogamy, Hierarchy, Inequality, Social Exclusion and Discrimination.

Problematizing Caste: The modernist critique of Caste as represented in the ongoing anti caste movement in India.

II. Approaches to the Study of Caste

Colonial ethnography and the census.

Indological and doctrinal constructions.

Anthropological and Village studies.

Structuralist approach

Materialist approach.

III. Caste Ideology and Social Structure.

Brahmanism and the ideology of Domination.

Dalitism and the ideology of Resistance.

Caste Ideologies and the politics of Identity.

IV. Caste, Agency and Social Change

The Public – Private representations of Caste in Civil Society.

Caste politics and Democracy

Caste and Class in the process of social transformation.

V. Studies in Contemporary Caste Society:

Caste and Socialization.

Women and Caste oppression.

Dalits and Human rights violations.

Caste and Agrarian labor.

Readings

Cohn B.[1996]. 'Colonialism and Its Forms of Knowledge: The British in India'. Princeton: Princeton University Press

Das V.[1992]. 'Structure and Cognition: Aspects of Hindu Caste and Ritual'. New Delhi Oxford India Paperbacks.

CODE No: THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON KINSHIP

(06 CREDITS)

The course takes the student on a journey of kinship theory from 19th century evolutionist perspectives to the current interrogation of kinship as a discrete category. It also reflects on the relationship of the discipline of anthropology with the field of kinship and its current significance.

I Historical backdrop: 19th century theoretical perspectives

Anthropology and the study of kinship
Morgan, Maine, McLennan

II Theories of Descent

Rivers, Evans Pritchard, Radcliffe Brown, Malinowski, Fortes and Goody

III Kinship terminology and Alliance theory

Kroeber, Levi Strauss, Dumont, Needham,

IV Culturalist and feminist contributions to kinship

Schneider, Yanagisako and Collier

V Theorizing kinship in the context of contemporary societies

Readings

Dumont, Louis (1983) *Affinity as Value* University of Chicago Press

Fox, Robin (1967) *Kinship and Marriage: An Anthropological Perspective* Pelican

Graburn, Nelson (1971) *Readings in kinship and social structure* Harper and Row

Parkin, Robert and Linda Stone (2004) *Kinship and family: An Anthropological Reader* Blackwell Publishing, USA

Trautmann, Thomas (1995) *Dravidian Kinship* Vistaar, New Delhi

CODE No: SOCIOLOGY OF TOURISM

(06 CREDITS)

The paper attempts to understand tourism, which is one of the fastest growing industries in present times. When tourism is being promoted aggressively by governments especially in the developing countries as a passport to development, the paper offers a critical view of modern tourism.

I. Introduction

- History of Tourism
- Modern Tourism
- Mass Tourism

II. Perspectives on Tourism

- Weberian tourism as meaningful action, motivation
- Structural-Conflictual tourism as conflict of interest between core and periphery
- Feminist-tourism as gender inequality
- The tourist gaze

III. Tourism and Development

- Relationship between Tourism and Development
- Tourism as passport to development
- Third world Tourism destination

IV. Tourism and Environment

- Environmental impact of Tourism
- Eco-Tourism
- Tourism and Indigenous people

V. Tourism in India

- History of tourism
- Domestic and international tourism
- Social and environmental impact of tourism: case study
- Changing trends in tourism

Reading:

Claude Alvares, (ed) (2002) Fish, Curry and Rice, The Goa Foundation, Goa,.
Holden Andrew, (2000), Environment and Tourism, London, Routledge.
Pritchard Annette and Nigel J. Morgan, (2000), 'Privileging the Male Gaze', Annals of Tourism Research, Vol 27, No.4.
Sharpley, Richard and David J. Telfer (ed), (2002), Tourism and Development: Concepts and Issues, Toronto, Channel View Publications.
Wahab S. and Pigram, J (ed), (1997), Tourism Development and Growth: the challenge of sustainability, London, Routledge.

CODE No: INDIAN DIASPORA STUDIES

(06 CREDITS)

The course is interdisciplinary and seeks to acquaint students with the sociological, political, economic and cultural dimensions of the Indian diaspora as well as sensitize them to the conceptual and theoretical developments in the field of diaspora studies. The course will emphasize on the two way linkages between India and its diasporas within the dynamics of the current global scenario.

I. Introduction to Diaspora Studies

Philosophical underpinnings

Historical backdrop

Sociological concepts and approaches

Emergence and Development of Diaspora Studies as an interdisciplinary field

Current debates on the term and concept of diaspora

II. Overview of Indian Diaspora

Historical growth

Demographic distribution and diversities

III. Political and economic significance of the Indian Diaspora

IV. Issues of identity

Dual Identities vis a vis home and host

Multiple identities based on internal heterogeneity

V. Literature and Cinema of the Diaspora

Readings

Appadurai, A (1997) *Modernity at large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization*
OUP: Delhi

Cohen, Robin (2008) *Global Diasporas: An introduction* Routledge: London.

Government of India (2001) *Report of the High Level Committee on the Indian Diaspora* Indian Council of World Affairs: New Delhi

Lal, Brij V. (ed.) (2006) *The Encyclopedia of the Indian Diaspora*
Singapore: Editions Didier Millet.

Vertovec, Steven (1997) 'Three meanings of diaspora exemplified among South Asian religions', *Diaspora*, 6, 277 - 299

CODE No: THE MAKING OF MUMBAI: STRUCTURE AND PROCESSES

(06 CREDITS)

This course enables students to understand the emergence of Mumbai historically and the journey of the city to become one of the largest mega cities of the world. We focus the contributions of different communities in making this city financial capital of India. The course deals with history, growth and development of Mumbai as well as issues concerning citizenship, cosmopolitanism, and civil society. Further it tries to urge students to reflect on the city through its literature, theatre and cinema.

I. Introduction

A brief historical overview of growth and development of Mumbai: Colonial to Present

II. Communities in Mumbai

Pattern of migration, ethnicity, work, space, and occupation
Communities in formal and informal economy

III. Urban Planning and Politics of Development

Role of BMC, MMRDA, MHADA
Issues of Slums and Housing

IV. Issues of Citizenship, Civil Society and Cosmopolitanism

V. Representation of City in Literature, Theatre, and Cinema

Readings

Chandavarkar Rajnarayan , (2003). Origin of Industrial Capitalism in India: Business Strategies and working classes in Bombay, 1900-1940, Cambridge University Press

Morris D. Morris , 1965. The Emergence of Industrial Labour Force. A Study of the Bombay Cotton Mills, 1854-1947, Oxford University Press

Patel Sujata & Masselos Jim, (ed), (2005) Bombay and Mumbai, The City in Transition, Oxford University press, New Delhi,

Sebers Klaus, (2007) The Making of Global City, The John Hopkins University press, Baltimore.

MMRDA Plan document Website-

www.mmrdaumbai.org/search/search.php?Submit.x=1&search=tasks§ion=mmrda

CODE No: TRIBES IN INDIA

(06 CREDITS)

This paper attempts to familiarise the students with the tribal situation in India. After introducing the discussion around the concept of tribe, it goes on to discuss the impact of globalisation on tribal economy, and the displacement and alienation resulting from development projects, most of which are located in resource rich tribal areas. The paper also deals with the tribal struggles taking place across the country on issues related to identity, livelihood, human rights and so on. Finally, an evaluation of the welfare programmes undertaken by the government since independence, and the role of NGOs and social organisations in improving the quality of life of the tribals is included.

I. Introduction

Concept, Definitions: Tribe, Caste and Peasants
ST, NT, DNT
Demographic profile

II. Transformation of tribal economy in colonial and globalised contexts

III. Development projects and their impact on tribal communities

IV. Tribal movements

Livelihood
Identity
Human Rights

V. Government's tribal welfare policies

- an evaluation of role of NGOs and social organisations
- Reservation for scheduled tribes

Readings

Antiquity to modernity in Tribal India (1998), Edited Volumes I - IV, Tribal Studies Of India Series, Inter-India Publications, New Delhi,

Beteille Andre, (1974). Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, OUP,

K.S. Singh, (1997) The Scheduled Tribe, OUPress, Delhi,

Sah D.C. and Sisodia Yatindra, (2004) Tribal Issues in India, Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain, Rawat Publications,

Xaxa Virginus, (2008) State, Society and Tribes: Issues in post-colonial India, Pearson education (Singapore) pvt.ltd.

CODE No: POPULAR CULTURE IN INDIA

(06 CREDITS)

The course offers a critical approach to contemporary cultural production in India. It introduces students to current issues in the study of culture focussing on the realm of 'popular culture'. It looks at issues of representation, particularly the underpinnings of power that are implicated in this. It focuses on case studies from contemporary India.

I. Concepts and Approaches

Culture industry, mass society, Classifications of folk, popular and high/elite culture

Popular Culture in the context of Culture Studies

II. Representation, Meaning, Language

Reception theory (Saussure, Barthes, Foucault)
Focussed study: The Representation of marginal groups .

III. Popular, folk and elite cultures and the politics of identity

Festivals
Performing arts
Sports

IV. Gender and popular culture

Feminist critique; analysis of soap operas
Romantic fiction

V. Globalisation of popular culture

Readings

Gokulsing, Moti K. and WimalDissanayake (eds.) (2008) Popular Culture in a Globalised India. Routledge, London

Guha, Ramachandra (2002) A Corner of a Foreign Field: The Indian History of a British Sport. Picador, New Delhi

Hall, Stuart (ed) (1997) Representation, Cultural Representation and Signifying Practices. Sage Publications, New Delhi

Storey, John (2001) Cultural Theory and Popular Culture: An Introduction. Prentice Hall.

Storey, John (2003) Inventing Popular Culture: From Folklore to Globalization. Blackwell

Wolfe, Naomi (1991) The Beauty Myth. Anchor Publication

