

Department of Sociology
Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Liberal Arts
Sikkim Manipal University

MA(Sociology) (Proposed Syllabus)

Course Code	Paper	Credit
	MA I	
MAS-C-101	Classical Sociological Thinkers	4
MAS-C-102	Sociological Thoughts	4
MAS-C-103	Social Stratification in India	4
MAS-E-101	Population Studies	Choose Any Two
MAS-E-102	Sociology of Gender	
MAS-E-103	Sociology of Globalisation	
PG-IKS-101	Introduction to Indian Knowledge System	2
	Total Credit per Semester	22
	MA II	
MAS-C-201	Foundations of Sociological Thought	4
MAS-C-202	Perspectives on Indian Society	4
MAS-C-203	Sociology of Family, Marriage and Kinship	4
MAS-E-201	Rural and Urban Sociology	Choose Any Two
MAS-E-202	Sociology of Religion	
MAS-E-203	Environmental Sociology	
PG-CS-201	Cyber Security	2
	Total Credit per Semester	22
	MA III	
MAS-C-301	Contemporary Sociological Theories	4
MAS-C-302	Culture, Personality and Society	4
MAS-C-303	Research Methodology	4
MAS-E-301	Sociology of North-East India	Choose Any Two
MAS-E-302	Sociology of Ethnicity and Nationalism	
MAS-E-303	Social Movements in India	
	Total Credit per Semester	20
	MA IV	
MAS-C-401	Participatory Sociology (Dissertation)	8
MAS-C-402	Sociology of Development	4
MAS-E-401	Sociology of Information Society	Choose Any Two
MAS-E-402	Political Sociology	
MAS-E-403	Sikkim: Culture and Society	
MAS-E-404	Sociology of Education	
	Total Credit per Semester	20
	Total Credit for the Course	84

* C - Core Papers E – Elective Papers

Semester I

MAS-C-101 Classical Sociological Thinkers	
Course Code	MAS-C-101
Course Name	Classical Sociological Thinkers
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce students to the classical tradition of sociology. • Highlight the relevance of classical theory in contemporary sociology. • Enhance critical understanding of classical sociological theories.
Learning Outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire knowledge of the disciplinary origins of sociology in the European context. • Understand the socio-historical factors contributing to the emergence of sociology as a modern discipline. • Analyse the role of classical theories in shaping contemporary sociological thought.
Unit I	Origins of Classical Theories
	Introduction to Classical Sociology
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and scope of classical sociology
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of classics and canons in sociology
	Socio-Historical Context
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feudal Europe and the transition to modernity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of Enlightenment thinking on social theories
Unit II	Emile Durkheim
	Social Facts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and significance of social facts in Durkheim's sociology
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationship between individual and society
	Division of Labour in Society
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functionalist perspective on division of labour
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social cohesion and solidarity in modern societies
	Theory of Suicide
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social causes and types of suicide
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durkheim's contribution to understanding social pathology
	Theory of Religion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of religion in maintaining social order 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durkheim's analysis of sacred and profane phenomena 	

Unit III	Karl Marx
	Dialectics and Historical Materialism
	• Overview of Marx's dialectical method
	• Historical materialism and its implications for social change
	Theory of Class Conflict
	• Analysis of class struggle and its role in historical development
	• Marx's theory of surplus value and exploitation
	Theory of Alienation
	• Understanding alienation in capitalist societies
• Critique of labour under capitalism	
Unit IV	Max Weber
	Weber's Methodology
	• Value relevance and objectivity in social sciences
	• Understanding through verstehen and ideal types
	Theory of Social Action
	• Types of social action and their implications
	• Weberian analysis of rationalization and disenchantment
	Bureaucracy, Power, and Authority
	• Characteristics of bureaucracy and its impact on modern organizations
	• Weber's theory of legitimate authority and power
	Religion and the Rise of Capitalism
	• Protestant Ethic thesis and its influence on economic behaviour
• Weber's analysis of religious ethics and capitalism	

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MAS-C-102 Sociological Thoughts	
Course Code	MAS-C-102
Course Name	Sociological Thoughts
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce students to key sociological thinkers beyond the classical tradition. • Analyse the contributions and methodologies of each thinker to sociological thought. • Explore the relevance of their theories in understanding contemporary social issues.
Learning Outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire knowledge of diverse sociological perspectives through the study of significant thinkers. • Develop critical thinking skills in evaluating sociological theories and their applications. • Understand the evolution of sociological thought from classical to modern perspectives.
Unit I	Auguste Comte and Herbert Spencer
	Auguste Comte:
	Sociology as Study of Social Statics and Dynamics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understanding social structures (statics) and social change (dynamics).
	The Law of Three Stages
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evolution of human thought and society
	Positivism: The Search for Social Order and Progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodological principles and application in sociology
	Herbert Spencer:
	Evolutionary Theory
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of biological evolution to society
The Evolution of Society	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Darwinism and its impact on sociological theory 	
Unit II	Georg Simmel
	Formal Sociology
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unique approach to studying social forms and structures
	Social Types
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conceptualization of social roles and types
	Dialectical Thinking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodological approach and its application in sociology 	

	Philosophy of Money
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sociological analysis of money and its social implications
Unit III	Vilfredo Pareto
	Logical and Nonlogical Action
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theory of human decision-making processes
	Residues and Derivations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conceptual framework in Pareto's sociology
	Theory of Elites and the Circulation of Elites
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysed how elites maintain and lose power in societies
Unit IV	Karl Mannheim
	The Sociology of Knowledge
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of how social conditions influence knowledge production
	Education and Democracy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role of education in shaping democratic societies
	Ideology and Utopia
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critique of ideologies and visions of ideal societies

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MAS-C-103 Social Stratification in India	
Course Code	MAS-C-103
Course Name	Social Stratification in India
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To explore the foundational concepts of social stratification

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To examine theoretical perspectives on social stratification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To study the various forms of social stratification prevalent in India
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire a comprehensive understanding of the foundational concepts of social stratification and their application in different societal contexts, with a particular focus on India.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply theoretical perspectives to understand and interpret empirical research and case studies related to social stratification in India and beyond.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse and critically evaluate the impact of social stratification on various social groups, considering dimensions such as caste, class, gender, and other forms of inequality.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and articulate the social implications and challenges faced by marginalized groups within stratified societies, focusing on issues of inclusion, discrimination, and social justice.
Unit I	Concepts of Social Stratification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of social stratification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding inequality, hierarchy, and difference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discrimination and social exclusion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differentiating equity and equality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Mobility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concept and perspectives on social mobility
Unit II	Theoretical Perspectives
	Functionalism (Davis-Moore Thesis)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Davis-Moore thesis on functional aspects of social stratification
	Conflict Theory (Karl Marx)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marx's perspective on social stratification and class conflict
	Weberian Theory (Max Weber)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weberian theory of stratification and the role of status and power
	Contemporary Theories
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intersectionality Theory (Kimberle Crenshaw)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postcolonial Theory (Frantz Fanon) 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical Race Theory (D.A. Bell)
Unit III	Forms of Stratification
	Caste
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theories on caste and its evolution
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untouchability and caste among other religious communities
	Class
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepts of class and class structure
	Estate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical perspectives on estate systems in Europe
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feudal system in India
	Gender
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriarchy and gender stratification 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factors perpetuating gender inequalities 	
Unit IV	Critical Issues in Contemporary Society
	Race and Ethnicity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding racial and ethnic stratification
	Disability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social implications and challenges faced by individuals with disabilities
	Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social inclusion and challenges faced by Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity individuals 	

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MAS-E-101 Population Studies	
Course Code	MAS-E-101
Course Name	Population Studies
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To introduce students to the foundational concepts and theories in the sociology of population studies, with a specific focus on understanding demographic dynamics in India. • To equip students with the knowledge and skills necessary to analyse and interpret demographic data sources, including census data, surveys, and vital registration systems, both at a global and Indian context. • To enable students to critically evaluate population policies and their socio-economic implications, emphasizing the role of government interventions and societal responses in shaping demographic trends in India.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the course, students will demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the theoretical frameworks underpinning the sociology of population studies, including Malthusian theory, demographic transition theory, and theories related to fertility, migration, and urbanization dynamics. • Students will be able to analyse and interpret demographic data from various sources, both global and specific to India, to assess demographic trends, patterns, and their socio-economic implications. • Upon completion of the course, students will be able to critically evaluate population policies, including the National Population Policy of India and state-level policies like those of Sikkim, and assess their effectiveness in addressing demographic challenges and promoting sustainable development.
Unit I	<p>Introduction to Sociology of Population Studies</p> <p>Origin and Significance of Population Studies</p> <p>Nature and Scope of Demographic Research</p> <p>Sources of Demographic Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Perspective: Census, Vital Registration, Demographic Surveys, Population Registers • Indian Context: Census, Civil Registration System (CRS), Sample Registration Scheme (SRS), National Sample Survey (NSS)
Unit II	<p>Demographic Processes in India</p> <p>Fertility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepts, Measurement, and Factors

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differential Fertility Patterns Impact of Contraception and Family Planning Programs
	Mortality and Health
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concepts: MMR, IMR, Life Expectancy Factors Influencing Mortality Rates Healthcare Access and Socioeconomic Determinants
Unit III	Theoretical Perspectives on Population
	Early Thinking on Population
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-Malthusian Views Malthusian Theory and Critique
	Demographic Transition Theory
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phases and Adaptation in India
	Optimum Population Theory and Contemporary Relevance
	Theories Related to Fertility, Migration, and Urbanization:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sociological Insights on Fertility Theories of Migration and Urbanization Dynamics
Unit IV	India's Population Composition and Policies
	Population Composition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic, Social, Economic, and Cultural Dimensions Ageing Population: Trends and Challenges
	Population Policies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives and Implementation Strategies National Population Policy of India State-level Policies: Case Study of Sikkim

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MAS-E-102 Sociology of Gender	
Course Code	MAS-E-102
Course Name	Sociology of Gender
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To introduce students to foundational concepts and theories in the sociology of gender, enabling them to critically analyse the complexities of gender roles, stereotypes, inequalities, and power dynamics within various socio-cultural contexts.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To explore and understand the intersectional nature of gender, race, caste, class, nationalism, and other social identities, fostering an appreciation for the diverse experiences of gendered oppression and resistance globally.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To examine the evolution of feminist thought and its impact on challenging patriarchal norms, promoting a nuanced understanding of feminist theories and their application to contemporary issues of gender, family dynamics, labour markets, education, health, and violence.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the course, students will demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of foundational concepts in the sociology of gender, including sex/gender distinctions, gender roles, stereotypes, and the social construction of gender identities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will be able to critically analyse and evaluate the intersectional dynamics of gender with race, caste, class, nationalism, and state policies, gaining insights into how these intersections shape gendered inequalities and experiences of oppression.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon completion of the course, students will be able to apply feminist theories and perspectives to analyse real-world issues such as gender-based violence, inequalities in the family and labour markets, gendered dimensions of education and health, and the transformative impact of women's movements on social change and gender justice.
Unit I	Introduction to Sociology of Gender
	Conceptualizing Gender:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions of Sex and Gender
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Roles, Stereotypes, and Inequality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Division of Labour
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriarchy and Power Dynamics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politics of the Body and Sexuality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Masculinities
	Gender Debates:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intersectionality: Race, Caste, Class, Nationalism • Gender and the State: Citizenship, Development

	<p>Feminist Thought:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberal Feminism • Marxist Feminism • Socialist Feminism • Radical Feminism • Postmodernist Feminism • Black Feminism • Dalit Feminism
Unit II	<p>Gender, Family, and Labour Markets</p> <p>Gendered Nature of Family:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family as a Site for Gendered Norms and Violence • Concept of Women's 'Izzat' (Honour) and Honour Killings <p>Gender and Work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Stereotyping in Job Roles • Glass Ceiling and Career Advancement Challenges <p>Globalization and Gender:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender-Based Exploitation in the Unorganized Sector <p>Violence in Public Spaces and Workplace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forms of Workplace and Public Space Violence
Unit III	<p>Gendering Education and Health</p> <p>Gender in Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Dynamics in Schools and Higher Education <p>Gendering Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perspectives on Gender in Health • Gender Policies and Health Programs
Unit IV	<p>Women's Movement and Resistance</p> <p>Rewriting History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feminist Perspectives on Historical Narratives <p>Women's Movement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaigns, Organizations, and Key Issues • Intersectional Approaches in Women's Movements <p>Women's Studies and Its Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergence of Women's Studies as an Academic Discipline

References

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MAS-E-103 Sociology of Globalisation	
Course Code	MAS-E-103
Course Name	Sociology Of Globalisation
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To examine the historical evolution and theoretical foundations of globalization from sociological perspectives. • To analyse the role and impact of various global agencies, including MNCs, NGOs, and international organizations, on socio-economic and political structures.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To critically assess the cultural implications of globalization, including issues of cultural imperialism, hybridization, and globalized consumerism.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the conceptual frameworks and historical evolution of globalization.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will be able to analyse and evaluate the socio-economic and political impact of globalization on both national and international scales.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will develop critical thinking skills to assess and discuss the cultural dimensions and debates surrounding globalization, including cultural homogenization and hybridization.
Unit I	Understanding Globalisation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meaning and distinctive characteristics of globalization
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical context and theoretical perspectives: Evolution from Liberalism to Neo-liberalism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role of science, technology, and mass media in advancing and shaping globalization
Unit II	Actors and Institutions of Globalisation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roles of national and international agencies, including Multinational Corporations (MNCs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and International Agencies (IMF, World Bank, WTO)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nation-states in the global context and their interactions with global dynamics
Unit III	Economic, Political, and Cultural Dimensions of Globalisation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural adjustment programs and their socio-economic impacts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies on foreign investment and implications for sovereignty
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethos of globalization: Impact on freedom, individualism, consumerism, and diffusion of Western value systems
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global versus local dynamics and their intersection with social movements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of global tourism on cultural dynamics
Unit IV	Debates and Impacts of Globalisation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural Imperialism and its manifestations in shaping global culture
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> McDonaldization, Corporate Culture, and their global implications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural Homogenization versus Cultural Hybridization
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Terrorism and its socio-cultural impacts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inequality within and among nation-states
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-economic and politico-ethical impacts of globalization, including its effects on public policy with a focus on India
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender dimensions: Globalization's impact on women

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PG-IKS-101 Introduction to Indian Knowledge System	
Course Code	PG-IKS-101
Course Name	Introduction to Indian Knowledge System
Credit	2
Course Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the concept of Bharat and India as per Indian Knowledge System
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enumerate the ethical values as per different schools of Indian Philosophy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss Indian society as a multi-cultural milieu
Unit I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception of Bharatavarsha, India and Bharat; Indian Knowledge System: Interpretation and Significance; Indian Ethical Values: Vedic Philosophy, Islamic Philosophy, Christian Philosophy, Buddhist Philosophy, Jain Philosophy, Sikh Philosophy
Unit II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductory information on: Chaturdaśa Vidyāsthāna-s: 14 branches of learning in ancient India- purāṇa, nyāya, mīmāṃsā, dharmasāstra, six vedāṅga-s: (śikṣā, vyākaraṇa, nirukta, chanda, jyotiṣa, kalpa) four Veda-s- rgveda, yajurveda, sāmaveda and atharvaveda;

	Indian preaching on dharma, artha and Society, bhagavadgītā, arthaśāstra, gurukula systems, nālandā, takṣaśilā, vikramaśilā etc.
Unit III	Indian Culture; Factors of Indian Culture; Multi-cultural Dimension of Indian Society; Unity in Diversity; Cultural Heritage of Sikkim; Indigenous Communities, Religion and Knowledge System

Semester II

MAS-C-201 Foundations of Sociological Thought	
Course Code	MAS-C-201 Foundations of Sociological Thought
Course Name	Foundations of Sociological Thought
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To introduce students to foundational theories in classical sociology
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To analyse the application of classical sociological theories in understanding social structures and dynamics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To foster critical thinking and theoretical application
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will be able to explain and compare the foundational theories of Durkheim, Marx, Weber, and other classical sociologists, elucidating their core concepts and theoretical contributions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through case studies and theoretical exercises, students will apply classical sociological theories to analyse social structures, conflicts, and interactions, demonstrating their understanding of theoretical application.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will develop the ability to critically evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of structural-functionalism, conflict theory, phenomenology, and symbolic interactionism, assessing their applicability to contemporary social issues.
Unit I	Structural and System Theory
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siegfried Frederick Nadel: Theory of Social Structure Examination of Nadel's theory on social structure and its application in anthropological studies.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radcliffe-Brown: On Social Structure Analysis of Radcliffe-Brown's structural-functional approach and its influence on sociological thought.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Claude Lévi-Strauss: Structural Anthropology Exploration of Lévi-Strauss's structuralist perspective and its implications for understanding cultural systems.
Unit II	Functionalism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emile Durkheim

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of Durkheim's functionalist theory emphasizing social solidarity and the role of institutions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bronislaw Malinowski • Examination of Malinowski's functionalism in the context of anthropology and its contribution to understanding cultural practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talcott Parsons • Analysis of Parsons' analytical functionalism, focusing on social systems, roles, and norms.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R.K. Merton • Understanding Merton's empirical functionalism and his concepts of manifest and latent functions in society.
Unit III	Conflict Theory
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ralf Dahrendorf • Exploration of Dahrendorf's dialectical conflict theory, highlighting power struggles and social change.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lewis A. Coser • Analysis of Coser's conflict functionalism, emphasizing conflict as a stabilizing force in society.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Randall Collins • Study of Collins' conflict sociology, focusing on the dynamics of social conflict and its resolution.
Unit IV	Unit IV: Phenomenology and Interactionist
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edmund Husserl and Alfred Schutz • Examination of Husserl and Schutz's phenomenological perspectives on subjective experiences and social reality.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles Horton Cooley • Analysis of Cooley's concept of the "looking-glass self" and its role in identity formation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • George Herbert Mead • Understanding Mead's theory of symbolic interactionism, emphasizing the development of self through social interactions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbert Blumer • Study of Blumer's symbolic interactionism, focusing on the process of interpretation and meaning making in social interactions.

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MAS-C-202 Perspectives on Indian Society	
Course Code	MAS-C-202
Course Name	Perspectives On Indian Society
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the intellectual traditions and institutional developments that shaped Indian sociology, from its early beginnings to its contemporary relevance.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse key sociological perspectives such as Indological, Structural Functionalist, Marxist, and Subaltern theories, focusing on their contributions to understanding Indian social structures and dynamics.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate critical issues in modern Indian society such as Westernization, modernization, nation-building, secularism, agrarian changes, urbanization, and the challenges of contextualization and indigenization.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the ability to critically evaluate the evolution of Indian sociology, its theoretical underpinnings, and their applicability to understanding societal transformations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate a sociological imagination by applying diverse theoretical frameworks to analyse social structures like caste, class, tribe, religion, and kinship in the Indian context.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage deeply with contemporary issues and challenges in Indian society through the lens of sociological theories, fostering an understanding of the complexities and dynamics of social change.
Unit I	Introducing Indian Sociology

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and Significance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergence and Growth of Indian Sociology: Intellectual Traditions and Institutional Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textual and Field Views of Indian Society
Unit II	Approaches to the Study of Indian Society
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indological: G.S Ghurye, Louis Dumont
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural Functionalist Perspective: M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marxist: D.P. Mukerji, A.R. Desai
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subaltern: B.R Ambedkar, D. Hardiman
Unit III	Social Structure and Social Institutions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Village Studies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groups and Social Structure: Caste, Class, Tribe, Religion, Kinship
Unit IV	Social Change in Modern India and Sociological Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Westernisation and Modernisation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nation and Nation Building, Secularism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agrarian Changes and Urbanisation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contextualisation and Indigenisation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Native Categories in the Analysis of Indian Society
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues and Challenges in Indian Sociology

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MAS-E-203 Sociology of Family, Marriage and Kinship	
Course Code	MAS-E-203
Course Name	Sociology of Family, Marriage and Kinship
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate various forms of families and types of marriages across cultures, including their historical development and contemporary variations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the social meanings and implications of kinship, including inheritance patterns, property rights, and the roles of descent and alliance in shaping familial relationships.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate socio-cultural issues such as honour, violence, and the impact of reproductive technologies on family dynamics and the reconfiguration of kinship bonds.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will be able to define and discuss key concepts related to family, marriage, and kinship systems, and identify their variations across different societies.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By applying sociological perspectives and theories, students will analyse how family structures, marriage practices, and kinship systems respond to social change and influence individual identities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will synthesize their learning to assess real-world issues like honour dynamics, LGBTQIA+ kinship, and the ethical dimensions of reproductive technologies, fostering a deeper understanding of contemporary challenges in familial and marital contexts.
Unit I	Family and Household
	Concept and Approaches
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition, Features, and Functions
	Forms of Family
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of Family
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variation in the Nuclear and Joint Family (Pauline Kolenda's perspective)
	Development Cycle
	Household Dimensions of Family
Indian Family: Structure and Change	
Unit II	Marriage and Affinity
	Principles of Legitimacy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition, Features, and Functions
	Rules of Marriage
	Forms and Types of Marriage
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of Marriage among the Hindus
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mate Selection among Tribal Population

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriage Payments (Dowry, Bride Price and Bride Service)
	Different Theories of Marriage
	Dissolution of Marriage
	Hindu Marriage Practices: Past and Present
Unit III	Kinship System
	Social Perspectives on Kinship
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning and Significance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Concepts
	Approaches to Kinship
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usages and Bonds
	Approaches to Kinship: Descent and Alliance
	Kinship Studies in India
	Inheritance and Property Rights
Indian Kinship System: Continuity and Change	
Unit IV	Family, Marriage, and Kinship: Issues and Challenges
	Honour, Shame, and Violence
	Reproductive Technologies and Reconfigured Kinship
	Gay and Lesbian Kinship

References:

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MAS-E-201 Rural and Urban Sociology	
Course Code	MAS-E-201
Course Name	Rural and Urban Sociology
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will acquire a comprehensive understanding of the theoretical foundations, methodological approaches, and key concepts in rural and urban sociology.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will critically evaluate the differences and similarities between rural and urban societies, applying sociological theories to analyse social structures, economic dynamics, and governance issues.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply their understanding to assess real-world issues such as rural-urban migration, economic development disparities, and social inequality in diverse geographical contexts.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon completion of the course, students will demonstrate a thorough understanding of the significance, scope, and methodologies used in the study of rural and urban sociology.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will develop analytical skills to compare and contrast rural and urban societies, identifying key socio-economic and cultural factors that shape these communities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will engage in critical thinking to evaluate the impact of production relations, governance structures, and socio-cultural dynamics on rural and urban development, fostering a deeper understanding of societal complexities.
Unit I	Significance and Scope of Rural and Urban Sociology
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance of Study: Explore the importance of rural and urban sociology in understanding societal dynamics and development.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope: Define the boundaries and topics covered within rural and urban sociology.
Unit II	Approach and Comparative Analysis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodological Approach: Examine different approaches used in studying rural and urban societies; compare and contrast their methodologies.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative Analysis: Analyse the distinctive characteristics of rural and urban societies, including caste dynamics, family structures, ritual practices, women's roles, occupational patterns, labour markets, and technological influences.
Unit III	<p>Production Relations, Economy, and Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production Relations and Economy: Investigate economic structures, production relations, and their impact on societal integration and differentiation. • Hindu Jajmani System and Labor Markets: Evaluate the historical Hindu Jajmani system and its evolution in response to changing labour markets. • Rural-Urban Continuum and Migration: Study the continuum between rural and urban areas, exploring migration patterns and their socio-economic implications.
	<p>Power, Governance, and Social Organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dimensions of Power, Caste, and Class: Analyse the changing dynamics of power relations, caste systems, and class structures in rural and urban settings. • Local Governance Issues: Examine governance challenges and perspectives specific to rural and urban communities. • Formal and Informal Social Organizations: Explore the organizational structures that shape social life in rural and urban areas.

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MAS-E-202 Sociology of Religion	
Course Code	MAS-E-202
Course Name	Sociology of Religion
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will acquire a comprehensive understanding of the diverse religious phenomena studied through sociological perspectives, including their historical development and contemporary relevance.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will critically evaluate major sociological theories of religion, applying them to analyse various aspects of religious institutions, beliefs, and practices across different societies.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply their knowledge to examine and interpret religious movements, transformations in religious organizations, and the impact of religion on social and political dynamics.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon completion of the course, students will demonstrate a deep understanding of the theoretical foundations, historical evolution, and contemporary issues in the sociology of religion.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will develop analytical skills to critically assess the role of religion in shaping social structures, political institutions, and cultural practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will synthesize their understanding to analyse and interpret religious movements and transformations, contributing to a nuanced understanding of religious dynamics in diverse cultural and global contexts.
Unit I	Introduction to Sociology of Religion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Overview of the sociological study of religion, its historical context, and theoretical foundations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance of Sociological Study • Understanding the importance of studying religion from a sociological perspective in contemporary society.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evolution of Sociology of Religion • Exploration of how the study of religion has evolved within sociology.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion and Economy • Examination of the intersection between religious beliefs and practices with economic structures.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion and Polity:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of the relationship between religion and political institutions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion and Gender: • Study of how religious beliefs and practices influence gender roles and identities.
Unit II	Theoretical Perspectives on Religion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sociological Interpretation of Religion: Overview of key sociological theories and their application to the study of religion.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durkheim and Sociological Functionalism: Analysis of Durkheim's functionalist approach to understanding the role of religion in society.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weber and Phenomenology: Exploration of Weber's interpretation of religion focusing on the subjective meanings and experiences of believers.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marx and Dialectical Materialism: Examination of Marx's critique of religion from the perspective of materialist analysis and social change.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levi-Strauss and Structuralism: Study of Levi-Strauss's structuralist approach to understanding the underlying structures of religious thought and symbolism.
Unit III	Religious Organizations and Institutions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of Religious Organizations: Differentiation between cults, sects, denominations, and churches.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transformation from Sect to Church: Analysis of the processes through which religious groups evolve from sects to more established churches.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious Organization and Proselytization: Study of how religious organizations spread their beliefs and recruit new members.
Unit IV	Religion in India: Movements and Contemporary Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious Movements in India: Exploration of millenarian movements, reform movements during the British period, and new religious movements.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contestation over Religion: Analysis of religious fundamentalism, communalism, and their impact on Indian society.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secularism, Globalization, and Religion: Examination of how globalization influences religious beliefs and practices in secular contexts.

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MAS-E-203 Environmental Sociology	
Course Code	MAS-E-203
Course Name	Environmental Sociology
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with a comprehensive understanding of environmental sociology, including its historical development, theoretical frameworks, and contemporary relevance.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable students to critically analyse environmental issues using sociological perspectives and theories, including how social structures and inequalities influence environmental outcomes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equip students with the skills to apply sociological theories and concepts to real-world environmental challenges, fostering an understanding of the complexities of environmental issues and their social dimensions.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will demonstrate a thorough understanding of key theoretical perspectives and debates in environmental sociology.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will develop analytical skills to assess and critique environmental issues, policies, and social responses from a sociological perspective.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will apply their knowledge to analyse and propose solutions to environmental challenges, considering social, economic, and political factors.
Unit I	Introduction to Environmental Sociology
	Environmental Sociology: Rise, Decline, and Resurgence
	Sociological Approaches to Environment:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Durkheim
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marx
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weber
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giddens
Unit II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ulrich Beck
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological Feminism
	Theoretical Frameworks and Contemporary Issues
	Theoretical Frameworks in Environmental Sociology
	Contemporary Issues in Environment and Society:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity loss
Unit III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution
	Disasters, Environmental Inequality, and Environmental Justice
	Social Consequences of Environmental Disruption
	Environmental Issues in Global and Indian Contexts
	Global Environmental Issues and Challenges
	Environmental Issues in India:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific challenges and local contexts
Unit IV	Environmental Movements in India
	Gender and Environment
	Dams and Displacement
	Policy and Action in Environmental Sociology
	Environmental Policy and Governance
Sustainable Development	
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Environment	
Community Responses to Environmental Challenges	

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PGCS201 Cyber Security	
Course Code	PGCS201
Course Name	Cyber Security
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand Cyber Security Fundamentals: Define key concepts such as threats, vulnerabilities, and risks in the context of cyber security.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine Historical and Evolutionary Aspects: Trace the historical development of cyber threats and their evolution over time.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze Social and Cultural Impacts: Assess societal impacts of cyber-attacks, including issues of trust, media portrayal, and public perception.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate Legal and Policy Frameworks: Explore national and international cyber security laws and regulations and analyze their implications for policy development.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Ethical Considerations: Discuss ethical dilemmas in cyber security policy development and identify strategies to address them.
Course Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon completion of the course, students will be able to demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of foundational concepts, historical evolution, societal impacts, legal frameworks, and ethical considerations in cyber security. They will apply this knowledge to critically analyse and propose solutions to contemporary cyber security challenges in diverse organizational and global contexts.

Unit I	Foundations of Cyber Security
	• Overview of Cyber Security: Definitions, scope, and importance.
	• Historical context and evolution of cyber threats.
	• Basic concepts: Threats, vulnerabilities, and risks.
Unit II	Unit II: Social and Cultural Dimensions
	• Societal impacts of cyber-attacks: Trust, media portrayal, and public perception.
	• Cultural factors influencing cyber security practices and policies.
	• Addressing diversity and inclusivity in cyber security initiatives.
Unit III	Legal and Policy Dimensions
	• Cyber security laws and regulations: National and international frameworks.
	• Role of policy makers, government agencies, and international organizations.
	• Ethical considerations in cyber security policy development.

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MA III

MAS-C-301 Contemporary Sociological Theories	
Course Code	MAS-C-301
Course Name	Contemporary Sociological Theories
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To explore and critically analyse key concepts and theories in Neo-Marxism and Critical Theory.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand and apply theories of Agency-Structure Integration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To examine Structuralism, Post-Structuralism, and Modern to Postmodern theories.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critically analyse and compare Neo-Marxist and Critical Theory perspectives.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply theories of Agency-Structure Integration to contemporary social phenomena.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the significance of Structuralism, Post-Structuralism, and Modern to Postmodern theories in sociological analysis.
Unit I	Neo-Marxism and Critical Theory
	Neo-Marxism
	George Lukács <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reification • Class consciousness

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • False consciousness
	<p>Antonio Gramsci</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hegemony • Intellectuals and organic crisis
	<p>Critical Theory</p>
	<p>Early Critical Theory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Frankfurt School (Horkheimer and Adorno) • Culture industry • Dialectic of Enlightenment • Alienation and mass society
Unit II	<p>Agency-Structure Integration</p>
	<p>Structuration Theory</p> <p>Anthony Giddens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structuration • Duality of structure • Reflexivity
	<p>Habitus and Field</p>
	<p>Pierre Bourdieu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitus • Field • Cultural capital
Unit III	<p>Structuralism and post-structuralism</p>
	<p>Structural Marxism</p> <p>Louis Althusser</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideological state apparatuses • Structural causality
	<p>Post-Structuralism</p>
	<p>Michel Foucault</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power/Knowledge • Discipline and punishment • Archaeology and genealogy
Unit IV	<p>Modern to Postmodern</p>
	<p>Jean Baudrillard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simulacra and simulation • Hyperreality • Consumer society
	<p>Ulrich Beck and Risk Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk society • Reflexive individualization
	<p>Jurgen Habermas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernity's unfinished project • Communicative action • Public sphere

References:

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MAS-C-302 Culture, Personality and Society	
Course Code	MAS-C-302
Course Name	Culture, Personality and Society
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate influential theoretical frameworks such as psychoanalysis, interactionism, and cultural anthropology to understand the complex interplay between personality, society, and culture.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse case studies and cultural contexts, particularly focusing on examples from both Western and non-Western societies, to illustrate how personality development is shaped by social and cultural factors.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critically assess the impact of societal structures, cultural norms, and historical contexts on individual identity formation, drawing from both classic and contemporary sociological and anthropological literature.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will demonstrate an enhanced understanding of key theoretical perspectives such as Freudian psychoanalysis, Meadian interactionism, and Geertzian cultural symbolism through written analyses and class discussions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop critical analysis skills by evaluating case studies and ethnographic accounts, enabling students to identify and articulate the ways in which social structures and cultural norms influence personality development.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gain cultural sensitivity and contextual awareness by comparing and contrasting different cultural approaches to childhood, identity formation, and societal expectations, as evidenced in their ability to apply these insights to real-world scenarios.
Unit I	Foundations of Personality and Society
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to the interplay of culture, personality, and society in sociology and anthropology.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The emergence of Culture and Personality theory in the early 20th century.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration of S. Freud's psychoanalytical perspective on personality development.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erich Fromm's critique of psychoanalysis and its implications for understanding societal influences on the self.
Unit II	Interactionist Perspectives on Personality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to interactionist theories and their relevance to understanding personality in social contexts.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of G. H. Mead's concept of the individual self and its formation through social interactions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erving Goffman's theory of self-presentation and its implications for understanding identity in everyday social interactions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> George C. Homans' contributions to understanding the social self and its relation to group dynamics.
Unit III	Culture, Symbols, and Identity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination of the cultural background of personality through the works of R. Linton.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eric H. Erickson's exploration of childhood and society, focusing on stages of psychosocial development within cultural contexts.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clifford Geertz's theory of cultural symbols and their role in identity formation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Margaret Mead's study of national character and its implications for understanding cultural variations in personality traits.
Unit IV	Personality and Social Structure: Perspectives from India
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the Indian context through Sudhir Kakar's seminal work "Indian Childhood," focusing on the intricate dynamics between childhood experiences and societal influences shaping personality development.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of Ashis Nandy's "The Intimate Enemy" in relation to the impact of colonialism and modernity on Indian identity.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparison of Western and Indian perspectives on personality, society, and culture.

References:

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MAS-C-303 Research Methodology	
Course Code	MAS-C-303
Course Name	Research Methodology
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the philosophical foundations of social science and their implications for research methodologies in sociology.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To explore diverse research methods used in sociological inquiry, including their application and ethical considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop practical skills in research design, data collection, analysis, and ethical conduct necessary for conducting rigorous sociological research.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critically analyse and evaluate the philosophical underpinnings of different research methodologies in sociology.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply appropriate research methods to investigate sociological phenomena, demonstrating proficiency in data collection, analysis, and interpretation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate ethical awareness in conducting sociological research, adhering to principles of integrity, confidentiality, and respect for research participants.
Unit I	Philosophical Foundations of Social Research
	Major Philosophical Orientations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epistemology, Ontology and Hermeneutics • Overview of key philosophical perspectives influencing social research methodologies. • Thomas Kuhn’s paradigm shifts and their relevance to understanding scientific progress in sociology.
	Scientific Method in Social Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature of Social Reality • Logic of Inquiry (Induction and Deduction) • Objectivity and Reflexivity in Social Research • Examination of scientific methods applied to social sciences, including considerations of objectivity and reflexivity.
	Social Research: Nature, Types, and Challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theory Building and Theory-Research Duality • Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Dimensions • Challenges in Social Research • Discussion on various types of social research, theoretical frameworks, and challenges faced in conducting research across disciplines.
	Methods and Methodologies in Sociological Inquiry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical Concerns in Social Research • Exploration of ethical considerations inherent in sociological research practices.
Unit II	Prologue to Research
	Problem Formulation and Literature Review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Questions, Objectives, and Hypothesis • Process of defining research problems, objectives, and formulating hypotheses based on literature review.
	Concepts, Variables, Conceptual, and Theoretical Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and Application • Understanding and application of key concepts, variables, and theoretical frameworks in social research.
	Research Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition, Functions, and Types • Overview of different research designs and their respective functions.
	Proposal, Synopsis, and Abstract <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Research Proposal • Guidelines and components essential for crafting a comprehensive research proposal.
Unit III	Data Collection
	Techniques of Primary Data Collection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule, and Interview Guide

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census and Sample Survey • Detailed exploration of primary data collection techniques and their application
	<p>Sources of Secondary Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archives, Census, Survey Reports, Gazetteers, District Handbooks, Film, and Visual Artifacts • Examination of secondary data sources and their relevance in sociological research.
	<p>Types of Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probability and non-probability • Comparison and application of different sampling techniques in social research.
Unit IV	<p>Qualitative Methods in Social Research</p>
	<p>Nature and Scope of Qualitative Research Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodological Issues • Analysis of methodological challenges specific to qualitative research.
	<p>Qualitative Research Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnography and Visual Ethnography • Archival Methods, Oral History, Interviews/Case Studies • Content Analysis, Life History, Genealogy • In-depth exploration of various qualitative research methods and their respective applications.
	<p>Grounded Theory, Triangulation, and Mixed Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Context and Scope • Explanation of mixed methods approaches and their integration in sociological research.

References:

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MAS-E-301 Sociology of North-East India	
Course Code	MAS-E-301
Course Name	Sociology of North-East India
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the physical and ecological settings of Northeast India and analyse how historical, colonial, and post-colonial perspectives have shaped its socio-cultural landscape.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate the role of social institutions such as family, marriage, kinship systems, and religious groups within Northeast India.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine the institutional frameworks like NEC and DONER that influence development in the region.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain comprehensive knowledge of Northeast India's physical, ecological, and historical dimensions, and understand its socio-cultural diversity, plurality, and unity.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse the implications of migration, cross-border infiltrations, ethnic identities, and inter-state boundary disputes on regional stability and socio-political dynamics.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synthesize knowledge to propose recommendations for addressing challenges and promoting socio-economic development in Northeast India.
Unit I	Northeast as a Reality and Construct
	Physical and Ecological Settings
	Historical Accounts of Northeastern Societies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-colonial, Colonial, and Post-Colonial Periods
	Northeast as a Concept and Perspectives
	Institutional Frame <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEC (North Eastern Council) and DONER (Department of Development of North Eastern Region)
	Region as a Sociological Construct
	Diversity, Plurality and Unity of the Region
Unit II	UNIT II: Traditional Socio-Political Institutions
	Social Institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institution of Family, Marriage, and Kinship System • Religious Groups of Northeast India • Caste and Tribe Interactions
	Traditional and Modern Institutions
	Folklore and Myth
Unit III	Socio-Cultural Dimensions and Economic Development
	Agricultural Practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hills and Plains • Land Relations
	Industries and Industrialization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical Background of Industrialization in Northeast India • Types of Industries: Tea, Bamboo, Handloom
	Regional Economy
	Issues and Problems
	Migration and Cross-Border Infiltrations
	Ethnic Identity and Inter-State Boundary Disputes
Insider-Outsider Dynamics	
Unit IV	Regional Polity and Cultural Nationalism
	Insurgency in Northeast India: Causes and Recommendations
	Look East Policy and Act East Policy: Implications and Strategies

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MAS-E-302 Sociology of Ethnicity and Nationalism	
Course Code	MAS-E-302
Course Name	Sociology of Ethnicity and Nationalism
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the historical evolution and theoretical underpinnings of ethnicity and nationalism as fundamental concepts in sociology.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine the interplay between ethnicity, identity formation, and nationalist ideologies, considering their implications for social cohesion and conflict.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate ethnic conflicts, nationalist movements, and state policies in India, evaluating their impact on national integration and identity.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the definitions, theories, and historical development of ethnicity and nationalism.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will critically analyse the complexities of ethnic identity, nationalist ideologies, and their socio-political implications in diverse contexts.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply theoretical frameworks to analyse specific case studies of ethnic conflicts, nationalist movements, and state-building efforts, with a focus on the Indian context.
Unit I	Nature and Characteristics of Ethnicity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnicity: Meaning and Evolution

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and historical development of ethnicity as a concept in sociology.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnicity and Identity: • Exploration of how ethnicity shapes individual and group identities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theories of Ethnicity: • Examination of sociological theories explaining the origins and functions of ethnicity.
Unit II	UNIT II: Nation and Nationalism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nation and Nationalism: Meaning and Significance • Definitions and significance of nation and nationalism in sociological context.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnicity vs. Nationalism • Comparison and contrast of ethnicity and nationalism as social phenomena.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theories of Nationalism • Analysis of different theoretical perspectives on nationalism.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varieties of Nationalism • Exploration of various forms and manifestations of nationalism.
Unit III	Beyond Ethnic Identity and Nationalism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pluralism and Multiculturalism • Concepts and practices of pluralism and multiculturalism in diverse societies.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalization • Impact of globalization on ethnic identities and nationalist movements.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-Nationalism • Emerging trends and challenges in post-nationalist ideologies.
Unit IV	Nation, Nationalism, and Ethnicity in India
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic Conflicts and Movements in India • Case studies and analysis of ethnic conflicts and movements within India.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nation State, Nation Building, and National Identity • Examination of state policies, nation-building efforts, and national identity formation in India.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems of National Integration • Challenges and strategies for fostering national integration amidst ethnic diversity in India.

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MAS-E-303 Social Movements in India	
Course Code	MAS-C-303
Course Name	Social Movements in India
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To define and classify social movements, exploring their characteristics and types, including New Social Movements.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To critically evaluate these theoretical perspectives in understanding the dynamics of social mobilization in India.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct comparative studies of diverse social movements in India, evaluating their nature, ideologies, and types.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To define the concept of social movements, distinguish their types, and explain their significance in societal transformation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To evaluate the relevance and applicability of these theoretical perspectives in explaining various facets of social change within Indian society.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critically assess the strengths and limitations of different mobilization approaches and their implications for social justice and political change in India.
Unit I	Conceptualizing Social Movements:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of social movement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types and Characteristics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergence and impact of New Social Movements
Unit II	Theories on Social Movements:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural-functional perspectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weberian theories
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marxist interpretations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-Marxist and contemporary debates
Unit III	Social Movements in India:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peasant movements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dalit movements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working-class movements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious movements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous People movements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nationality movements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's movements 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students' movements
Unit IV	New Forms of Social Mobilization:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental movements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGBTQIA+ Movements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Globalization Movements

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MA IV

MAS-C-401 Participatory Sociology (Dissertation)	
Course Code	MAS-C-401
Course Name	Participatory Sociology (Dissertation)
Credit	8
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective of the dissertation is to equip students with methodological knowledge applicable in field settings through the conduct of a small sociological study using diverse research methods, tools, and techniques. This practical experience aims to provide students with deep sociological insights into everyday social phenomena. Additionally, at the postgraduate level, the dissertation intends to explore empirical work within a theoretical framework.
Pedagogy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students, in consultation with their assigned supervisor, will present a synopsis outlining what, why, and how of their proposed study during the third semester. This synopsis sets the foundation for their research endeavour. Following this, students will embark on a field trip during the vacation break or early in the fourth semester to explore the practical dimensions of their study. The field location will be determined at the beginning of the third semester.
Dissertation Evaluation	Based on their findings from the field study, students will prepare a comprehensive research report in the form of a dissertation. The evaluation criteria for the dissertation include:
	Dissertation Evaluation:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 70 marks will be allocated based on the dissertation submitted by the student.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of these, a maximum of 50 marks will be awarded for the research report itself. Half of these marks will assess the clarity of the student's presentation of the scientific research steps, while the remainder will evaluate the relevance and significance of the research conducted.
	Presentation and Viva Evaluation:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A maximum of 20 marks will be based on the presentation and viva conducted by an examiner from within the department or university, other than the student's supervisor, in their presence. 	

External Viva Evaluation:

- 30 marks will be awarded based on the viva-voce conducted by an external examiner from another university.

This structured approach ensures that students not only gain theoretical knowledge but also practical research skills, preparing them comprehensively for academic and professional endeavors in sociology and related fields.

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MAS-C-402 Sociology of Development	
Course Code	MAS-C-402
Course Name	Sociology of Development
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To analyse the concept, characteristics and factors/causes of social change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To explore theories and perspectives of development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To examine models of development and their implications
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine the theories of change, development, and progress from the perspectives of key sociologists like Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, and Max Weber.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will analyse and compare Modernization Theory, Dependency Theory, World-Systems Theory, Critical Theory, and the Theory of Unequal Exchange
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will assess concepts related to human development, sustainable development, and social development, understanding their implications for global and local contexts.
Unit I	Social Change: Concept, Characteristics and Factors/Causes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processes of Social Change: Modernization, Industrialization, Urbanization, Sanskritization, Westernization

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change, Development, and Progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sociological Views on Development and Progress (Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing Conceptions of Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators of Development
Unit II	Theories and Perspectives of Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernization Theory: Walt Whitman Rostow
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependency Theory: Andre Gunder Frank
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World-Systems Theory: Immanuel Wallerstein
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical Theory: Frankfurt School
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theory of Unequal Exchange: Emmanuel Arghiri
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Development, Sustainable Development, and Social Development
Unit III	Models of Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Liberal Model
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialist/Marxist Model
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic-Socialist Model
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhian Model
Unit IV	Development and Its Impact on Marginalized Sections of Society
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State and Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development-Induced Displacement and Rehabilitation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Society and Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment and Development

References:

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MAS-E-401 POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY	
Course Code	MAS-E-401
Course Name	POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To explore the foundational concepts of political sociology, examining the intricate relationship between societal structures and political institutions to deepen understanding of how power and authority are established and maintained. • To critically analyse various theoretical approaches to the state, including Liberalism, Pluralism, Power-Elite theory, Post-

	<p>Structuralism, and Neo-Marxist perspectives, to foster a nuanced understanding of state dynamics and governance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To examine the socio-political landscape of India, focusing on topics such as Hindutva ideology, the Mandal Commission's impact on Bahujan Politics, gender issues, Dalit empowerment, and regional identities, to comprehend the complexities of Indian politics within diverse social contexts.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will be able to articulate and apply key concepts in political sociology, such as power, authority, state, and governance, to analyse real-world political phenomena and societal dynamics.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will develop a critical understanding of diverse theoretical perspectives on the state, enabling them to evaluate their strengths and limitations in explaining contemporary political issues and developments.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will gain insights into the socio-political challenges posed by globalization, including issues of citizenship, civil society participation, inequalities, and the role of mass media, enhancing their ability to engage in informed debates and discussions on global political trends and transformations.
Unit I	Nature and Scope of Political Sociology
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the relationship between society and the polity.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defining politics, authority and the state from sociological perspectives.
Unit II	Theoretical Approaches to the State
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration of theoretical frameworks: Liberalism, Pluralism, Power-Elite theory.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-Structuralism and the concept of knowledge/power (Foucault).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination of classical thinkers' perspectives: Marx and Weber.
Unit III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neo-Marxist theories by Gramsci and Althusser.
	Society and the State in India
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of Hindutva and politics among upper castes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact and implications of the Mandal Commission on Bahujan Politics.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender issues, Dalit politics, and the dynamics of ethnicity and regionalism.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Margaret Mead's study of national character and its implications for understanding cultural variations in personality traits.

Unit IV	Contemporary Challenges and Impact of Globalization
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical examination of contemporary challenges in the context of globalization.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues of citizenship, civil society, inequalities, and exclusion.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of social movements and new social movements.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of mass media in shaping political discourse and public opinion.

References:

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MAS-E-402 Sociology of Information Society	
Course Code	MAS-E-402
Course Name	Sociology of Information Society
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To analyse the historical and contemporary interplay between technology, society, and economic systems
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To explore the impact and evolution of information technology on economic and organizational contexts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To examine the societal implications of the transformation of work, employment, and media in the digital age

Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will demonstrate an understanding of how informationalism, industrialism, and capitalism have evolved and interacted over time, including their impacts on societal structures and economic paradigms.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will critically evaluate the concept of the self in the informational society, exploring how technological advancements shape personal identity and social dynamics.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will critically examine the rise of media culture, including new media forms, computer-mediated communication, and their effects on institutional control, social networks, and virtual communities.
Unit I	Technology, Society, and Historical Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informationalism, Industrialism, Capitalism: Evolution and Interplay The Self in the Informational Society
Unit II	Information Technology Paradigm
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical Sequence of the Information Technology Revolution Models, Actors, and Sites of the IT Revolution Culture, Institutions, and Organizations of the Informational Economy Transition from Industrialism to Informationalism: Mass Production to Flexible Production
	Transformation of Work and Employment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networkers, Jobless, and Flexitimers: New Occupational Structures Post-Industrialism, Service Economy, and the Information Society Work Process in the Informational Paradigm IT and the Restructuring of Capital-Labour Relationships
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Dualism: Fragmented Societies
Unit IV	Rise of Media Culture
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Media and Diversification of Mass Audience Computer-Mediated Communication: Institutional Control, Social Networks, and Virtual Communities

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MAS-E-403 Sikkim: Culture and Society	
Course Code	MAS-E-403
Course Name	Sikkim: Culture and Society
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a detailed overview of Sikkim's journey from a theocracy to a democratic state, analysing the challenges and implications of this political transformation on Sikkimese society and identity.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct in-depth studies on ethnographic aspects, cultural dynamics, and economic structures, emphasizing the preservation and adaptation of indigenous knowledge systems amidst globalization and modernization pressures.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine pressing contemporary issues including environmental impacts of developmental projects, demographic shifts, and socio-economic challenges, while addressing identity politics and the negotiation of Sikkimese identity in a diverse cultural landscape.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will gain insights into the formation of Sikkim as a distinct political entity, its key milestones in political and administrative development, and its historical interactions with neighbouring regions like Tibet, Bhutan, and Nepal, thereby understanding the impact of geographical proximity on socio-cultural and economic practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through social anthropological investigations and studies of indigenous knowledge systems and ecology, students will explore the ethnographic details of Sikkimese communities, cultural dynamics influencing social structures, and the interrelationship between ecological sustainability and traditional practices in land-labour relationships and agrarian structures.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine modernization and developmental challenges such as environmental impacts and disaster resilience in Himalayan ecology, demographic changes and social concerns like healthcare and education, and issues related to women's rights and gender identity within the context of Sikkimese society.
Unit I	Historical Background
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Formation of Sikkim Origins and historical development of Sikkim as a distinct political entity. Key milestones in the state's political and administrative evolution.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relationship with Neighbouring Regions: Tibet, Bhutan, and Nepal Historical interactions, diplomatic relations, and cultural exchanges with neighbouring regions. Impact of geographical proximity on socio-cultural and economic practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evolution of State Structures: From Theocracy to Democracy Transition from traditional governance systems to democratic institutions. Challenges and implications of political transformation on Sikkimese society.
Unit II	Society, Culture & Economy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Anthropological Investigations Ethnographic studies of Sikkimese communities, religious practices, and customary laws. Cultural dynamics and their influence on social structures and identities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Ecology Preservation and adaptation of indigenous knowledge systems in contemporary contexts. Interrelationship between ecological sustainability and cultural practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-Labour Relationships and Changing Agrarian Structures Historical perspectives on land ownership, agrarian reforms, and rural livelihoods. Impact of economic globalization and modern agricultural practices on traditional livelihoods.
Unit III	Issues of Indigeneity, Ethnicity and Identity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigeneity and Migration: Insider/Outsider Debate Debates surrounding indigenous rights, migration patterns, and cultural identity.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges of integration and exclusion in multi-cultural contexts.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Politics of Ethnic Categorization and Cultural Revivalism Political mobilization based on ethnic identity and cultural revival movements. Intersection of identity politics with socio-economic development agendas.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues of Citizenship and Sikkimese Identity Legal frameworks governing citizenship rights and their implications on identity politics. Formation and negotiation of Sikkimese identity amidst cultural diversity and political transitions.
Unit IV	Contemporary Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modernization and Developmental Issues: Dams, Glaciers, and Disasters Environmental impacts of developmental projects like dams and climate change on Himalayan ecology. Challenges in disaster preparedness and resilience building in mountainous regions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic Changes and Social Concerns Demographic trends, migration patterns, and urbanization in Sikkim. Social issues related to healthcare, education, and public welfare.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's Rights and Gender Identity Gender dynamics, women's empowerment initiatives, and challenges to gender equality. Intersectional perspectives on gender identity and rights in Sikkimese society.

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MAS-E-404 Sociology of Education	
Course Code	MAS-E-404
Course Name	Sociology of Education
Credit	4
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To examine key theoretical perspectives on education from prominent thinkers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To analyse the role of education in societal reproduction and change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To critically assess educational practices and policies
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will be able to articulate and compare the educational theories and philosophies proposed by different theorists, including their implications for educational practice and social change.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By analysing case studies and scholarly texts, students will develop the ability to critically assess how education perpetuates or challenges societal norms, inequalities, and power dynamics.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will apply theoretical frameworks learned in the course to analyse and propose solutions to contemporary educational challenges, such as privatization, social stratification, cultural reproduction, and educational access.
Unit I	The Idea of Education
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining 'Good' Education
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of Basic Education
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and Democracy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and Liberation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges in Contemporary Education
Unit II	Education and Society
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of Education in Socialization
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural and Social Reproduction through Education
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hegemony, Domination, and Education
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency, Resistance, and Relative Autonomy in Educational Settings
Unit III	Schooling Practices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Autobiographical Approach to Education

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of School Culture on Learning
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curriculum Design and Classroom Practices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counter-School Cultures and Alternative Education Movements
Unit IV	The State, Education, and Equality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education's Role in Social Stratification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues and Impacts of Privatization in Education
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to Education: Access and Quality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges and Developments in Higher Education

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