

Government Degree College (Autonomous), Baramulla

5th Semester
MAJOR/MINOR

Course Type:

SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY

Course Title: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
BSO22C601

Course Code:

Total Credits: 06 (Theory: 04; Tutorial: 02)

Contact Hours: 64 + 32

Sociology originated as an intellectual response to the crisis confronting the mid nineteenth century European society. Its development over two centuries has been influenced by a variety of socioeconomic and political conditions. It is now established as a multi-paradigmatic academic discipline, with its body of theoretical knowledge enriched and its methodological techniques and procedures systemized. This paper is intended to familiarize the students with the variety of theoretical perspective that have gained importance in the contemporary times.

Objectives: After going through these two papers, the student can

- Gain an understanding of some of the theoretical perspective, their contemporary relevance.
- Learn about the methodological shift in the discipline over the years.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to clarify and broaden the student's knowledge about the theoretical and methodological contributions and the contemporary relevance of these theories.

1. Structural Functionalism 25 Marks (1 Credit)

- a. B Malinowski: Structural Functionalism
- b. Talcott Parsons: Social Action Theory
- c. Robert K Merton: Functional Postulates
- d. Jeffery J Alexander: Neo- Functionalism

2. Conflict Perspective 25 Marks (1 Credit)

- a. Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism
- b. Ralf Dahrendrof: Authority
- c. Louis Althusser: Ideology
- d. Antonio Gramsci: Cultural Hegemony

3 Interpretative Sociology 25 Marks (1 Credit)

- a. Max Weber: Verstehen/Interpretative Understanding of Sociology
- b. G H Mead: Symbolic Interactionism
- c. Erving Goffman: Dramaturgy/The Presentation of Self
- d. Alfred Schutz: Phenomenology/Social/Life World

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- 4. Modern Sociological Theory 25 Marks (1 Credit)**
- a. Luckmann and Berger: Social Construction of Reality
 - b. Ulrich Beck: The Risk Society
 - c. George Ritzer: Hyper Rationality and McDonaldization
 - d. Anthony Giddens: Theory of Structuration

Tutorials - 1:

- a. Marxism and Indian Situation
- b. Risk Society and Mental Health of Young People.

Tutorials-2:

- a. Bureaucratic setup in Govt and Private organizations.
- b. Role of language and symbols in daily life.

Suggested Text Books:

- c. Morrison, Ken, Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formation of Modern Social Thought, London, Sage, 1995
- d. Lewis A. Coser, Masters of Sociological Thought, New York, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (Text Book), 1977
- e. Kenneth, A. Exploration in Classical Sociological Theory, Sage Publication.
- f. Pip Jones. Introducing Social Theory, Polity Press

Reference Readings :

- g. F. Abraham & J.H.Morgan, Sociological Thought, Wyndham Hall Press, 1989.
- h. Kenneth, A., The Social Lens: An Invitation to Social and Sociological Theory, London: Sage. 2011.
- i. 3 Ramond Aron, Main Currents in Sociological thoughts Vol. I & Vol. II Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books, 1967 (1982 reprint).
- j. Ritzer, George, Sociological Theory, New Delhi, Tata-McGraw Hill, 1996

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- k. Waters, M., Modern Sociological Theory, London: Sage, 2000
- l. Fletcher, R .The Making of Sociology: A Study of Sociological Theory, Volume 1 and 2, Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd , 1972

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5th Semester
MAJOR

Course Type:

SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY

Course Title: Sociology of Gender

Course Code:

BSO22C502

Total Credits: 06 (Theory: 04; Tutorial: 02)

Contact Hours: 64 + 32

The biological basis to the differences between the sexes does not explain the inequalities faced by the sex groups in the society. In the society variations are marked in the roles, responsibilities, rights of and relations between sex groups depending on the social prescriptions relating to sex affiliations. The differences, inequalities and the division of labour between men and women are often simply treated as consequences of 'natural' differences between male and female humans. But, in reality the social norms, institutions, societal expectations play a significant role in deciding and dictating the behavior of each sex group. This is the fundamental of the study of Gender and Society.

Objectives: After studying this paper, the student can

- Conceptualize what is "Gender" and what is "Sex" and draw a line of distinction between the two.
- Note the difference in gender roles, responsibilities, rights and relations.
- Trace out the evolution and institutionalization of the institution of "Patriarchy".
- Get to know the theories of Feminism that brought women issues and demands to the forefront.
- Assess the initiatives undertaken for gender development with the paradigm shift from time to time.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to generate ideas and sensitivity about gender in a student which he/she can put into practice in daily life. This will lead to change the prevalent biases and gender practices and create a gender neutral social world where both men and women can enjoy their basic rights and cherish to achieve their dreams.

1. Introduction 25 Marks (1 Credit)

- a. Gender and Sex
- b. Biological determinism versus Social Constructionism
- c. Third Gender: Meaning and Concept
- d. Key Concepts: Patriarchy, Gender Stereotyping, Masculinities and femininities

2. Perspectives on Gender 25 Marks (1 Credit)

- a. Liberal
- b. Marxist
- c. Radical
- d. Post Modern

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3 Gender and Social Institutions 25 Marks (1 Credit)

- a) Gender and Family
- b) Gender and Education
- c) Gender and Media
- d) Gender and Work

4. Gender, Power and Resistance 25 Marks (1 Credit)

- a. Women's Movement in India
- b. Queer Movements
- c. Gender based violence (Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment, Honour Killing)
- d. Constitutional Safeguards

Tutorial: 1

25 Marks (1 Credit)

- 1: Kashmiri Folklore and Gender.
- 2: Success Stories of women entrepreneurs.

Tutorial: 2

25 Marks (1 Credit)

- 1: Contemporary Gender Issues in J&K.
- 2: Third Gender: Inclusion vs Exclusion.

Essential Readings:

- Abbott, et.al. 2005. Introduction to Sociology: A Feminist Perspective, Routledge: London
- Holmes, M. 2007. What is Gender? Sociological Approaches, Sage Publication: New Delhi
- Wharton, A.S. 2005 The Sociology of Gender: An Introduction to Theory and Research, Blackwell Publications: Oxford
- Philcher, J and Whelehan, I. 2004. Fifty Key Concepts in Gender Studies, Sage Publications: New Delhi
- Lindsey, L. 2015. Gender Roles: A Sociological Perspective, Routledge: London.
- Tong, R. 2009. Feminist Thought. Westview: Colorado.
- Jaggar, A. 1983. Feminist Politics and Human Nature, Brighton: The Harvester Press.
- Ghadially, R. 1988. (Ed.). Women in Indian Society: A Reader, Sage: New Delhi.
- Rege, S. (Ed.). 2003. Sociology of Gender. Sage: New Delhi.
- Desai, N. and Maithrey, K. 1987. Women and Society in India. Ajanta: Delhi.
- Mies, Maria 1980. Indian Women and Patriarchy. Concept: Delhi.
- Nanda, B.R. 1976. Indian Women: From Purdah to Modernity. Vikas: Delhi.
- Engels, F. 1972. The Origin of the Family, Private Property and, the State, London:
- Hirschon, R. 1984 "Introduction: Property, Power and Gender Relations" in R. Hirschon(ed.). Women and Property. Women as Property, Beckenham: Croom Helm.
- Harlambos and Holborn. 2000. Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, London: Collin
- Chanana Karana. 1988. Socialisation, Education and Women, Exploration in Gender Identity New Delhi : Orient Longman