

**KARNATAK UNIVERSITY**

**DHARWAD**



**CBCS**

***S Y L L A B U S***

**for**

**MASTER OF ARTS- M.A.**

**Sociology**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**  
**(Estd. 1957)**

Regulations Governing M.A. Degree Programme in Sociology Under the Choice Based Credit System

**I. Commencement**

These Regulations shall come into force from the academic year 2017-18.

**II. Definitions**

In these Regulations unless otherwise mentioned, provided.

- a) 'University' means Karnatak University, Dharwad.
- b) 'Board of Studies' means Board of Studies in Sociology (P.G) of the Karnatak University.
- c) 'Compulsory Paper' means the paper that is prescribed by the Department from time to time as compulsory.
- d) 'Specialization paper' means an optional paper prescribed by the Department from time to time.
- e) 'Open Elective' means, a paper offered by the Department of Sociology, for the students of other Departments in Karnatak University from time to time. However, the students of the Department of Sociology have freedom to choose from a number of open electives offered by other Departments to add to their credits required for the completion of their degree.
- f) 'Credit' means the unit by which the course work is measured. One credit means one hour of teaching work per week. As regards the marks for the papers, 1 Credit is equal to 25 marks, 2 Credits are equal to 50 marks, 3 credits are equal to 75 marks, 4 credits are equal to 100.
- g) 'Grade' is an index to indicate the performance of a student. These Grades are arrived at by converting marks scored in each paper by the candidate after completing his/her Internal Assessment and Semester End Examinations. These grades are awarded for each paper at the end of each semester.
- h) 'Grade Point Average' or GPA refers to an indicator of the performance of the student in a given semester. GPA is the weighted average of all Grades student gets in a given semester. The GPA depends on the number of papers a student takes and the grades awarded to him/her for each of the paper so chosen.
- i) 'Cumulative Grade Point Average' or CGPA refers to the Cumulative Grade Point Averages weighted across all the semesters and is carried forward. The calculations of the GPA, CGPA is shown in these regulations.

**III. Admission**

- a. The details of the admission rules are governed by the notifications issued by the University from time to time. However the applicant should have studied Sociology as one of the optionals for admission to the Department of Sociology.

**Total Intake Capacity:**

<b>KUD campus (60)</b>		<b>P.G Center Haveri campus (55)</b>		<b>GFGC, Kumta campus (15)</b>	<b>GFGC, Honnavar campus (15)</b>	<b>KSS college Gadag campus (15)</b>
Under Normal fees	Under Enhanced fees	Under Normal fees	Under Enhanced fees	Under Normal fees	Under Normal fees	Under Normal fees
35	25	35	20	15	15	15

(Note: The University can allot more seats under enhanced fees category looking into situation).

**IV. Duration of the Programme**

The programme of study for M.A. Degree in Sociology shall normally extend over a period of two consecutive academic years, each academic 2-year comprising two semesters and each semester comprising 16 weeks of class work. However, the maximum period for completion of the Degree is four years from the date of his/her first admission. The normal calendar for the semester shall be as follows:

- a) I and III Semesters : August to November  
b) II and IV Semesters : January to April

#### V. Teaching Course

Each paper shall be taught for 4 hours per week during the period of 16 weeks in a given semester. However, the actual number of classes may not be 64 hours as per the above calculation. It may vary from paper to paper depending on the activities of the Department, general holidays and the calendar of events prescribed by the University from time to time.

#### VI. Medium of Instruction

The medium of instruction shall normally be English. However, the students may write the examinations in Kannada also.

#### VII. Scheme of Papers and Credits/Classes and Marks

- a) There shall be three categories of papers viz., Compulsory papers, Specialization papers and Open Electives. Compulsory and Specialization papers are meant for the students of Department of Sociology. The Open Electives are the papers offered by the Department for the students of other Departments. However, the students of the Department of Sociology can also offer the Open Electives offered by other Departments to add to their Credits depending on their interest.
- b) The Credits for each of the Compulsory paper and Specialization paper are 4. The Open Electives offered by the Department to the students of other Departments also carry 4 credits. However, the number of credits for the Open Electives chosen by the students of our Department from amongst the Open Electives offered by the other Departments may vary from one Department to the other Department depending on the offer they make. The project work in IV Semester also carry 4 credits.

#### PROGRAMME: M.A SOCIOLOGY

COURSES /PAPER	Course Code	Credits per week	Total
<b>SEMESTER- I CORE PAPERS</b>			24
Paper 1.1 Classical Sociology	PG53T101	4	
Paper 1.2 Social Structure and Social Change	PG53T102	4	
Paper 1.3 Methodology and Methods of Social Research	PG53T103	4	
Paper 1.4 The Study of Indian Society	PG53T104	4	
Paper 1.5 Sociology of Environment	PG53T105	4	
Paper 1.6 Social Demography	PG53T106	4	
<b>SEMESTER- II CORE PAPERS</b>			
Paper 2.1 Modern Sociological Theories	PG53T201	4	24
Paper 2.2 Sociology of Urban Life	PG53T202	4	
Paper 2.3 Sociology of Rural Life	PG53T203	4	
Paper 2.4 Sociology of Health and Wellness	PG53T204	4	
<b>Optionals</b>		4	
Paper 2.5 a. Sociology of Social Deviance	PG53T205A		
Paper 2.5 b. Sociology of Social Movements	PG53T205B		
Paper 2.5 c. Sociology of Tribes	PG53T205C		
Paper 2.5 d. Sociology of Social Marketing	PG53T205D		
<b>Open Elective</b>		4	
Paper 2.6 Invitation to Sociology	PG53T206		
<b>SEMESTER- III CORE PAPERS</b>			
Paper 3.1 Contemporary Sociological Theories	PG53T301	4	24

Paper 3.2 Principles of Social Statistics	PG53T302	4	
Paper 3.3 Sociology of Development	PG53T303	4	
Paper 3.4 Sociology of Science and Technology	PG53T304	4	
<b>Optionals:</b>		4	
Paper 3.5 a Industrial Sociology	PG53T305A		
Paper 3.5 b Sociology of Marginalized groups	PG53T305B		
Paper 3.5 c Sociology of Leisure and Sport	PG53T305C		
Paper 3.5 d Sociology of Education	PG53T305D		
<b>Open Elective</b>		4	
Paper 3.6 Indian Society- Continuity and Change	PG53T306		
<b>SEMESTER- IV CORE PAPERS</b>			
Paper 4.1 Theories of Modernity and Post Modernity	PG53T401	4	24
Paper 4.2 Sociology of Gender	PG53T402	4	
Paper 4.3 Sociology of Ageing	PG53T403	4	
Paper 4.4 Contemporary Society in Karnataka	PG53T404	4	
<b>Optionals:</b>		4	
Paper 4.5a Political Sociology	PG53T405A		
Paper 4.5b Sociology of Law	PG53T405B		
Paper 4.5c Globalization and Society	PG53T405C		
Paper 4.5d Sociology of Information Society	PG53T405D		
Paper 4.5e Social Psychology	PG53T405E		
<b>4.6 PROJECT WORK (Compulsory for M.A. Sociology students only)</b>	PG53T406		
a. Field based dissertation work 75 marks		3	
b. Colloquium followed by viva voce- 25 marks		1	
<b>TOTAL</b>			

The students of the Department shall offer 6 compulsory papers in I semester, In II semester 4 compulsory courses and one specialization course. In III Semester 4 compulsory and one specialization course. In IV Semester, 4 compulsory courses, one specialization course and a project work.

**Program Outcomes:** Post graduates of Sociology programme will

- PO1.** Have broad knowledge of theoretical sociology and its application in various aspects of society
- PO2.** Will orient the students for comprehending, analyzing and critically assessing the social realities from sociological perspectives.
- PO3.** Will have research aptitude and relevant skills which are useful for their social and professional life.
- PO4.** Be able to conduct field based surveys and studies.
- PO5.** Equip the students with latest sociological knowledge pertaining to Ageing, Gender, Indian Society, Environment, Rural society, Urban society, Social Demography, Health and Wellness, Social Deviance, Tribes, Social Marketing, Social Statistics, Development, Science and Technology, Industrial Sociology, Marginalized groups, Leisure and Sports, Education, Indian Society-Continuity and Change, Society in Karnataka, Political Sociology, Law, Globalization and Society, Information Society, social Psychology.

**Programme Specific Outcome:**

- After studying M.A Sociology programme students will be
- PSO1:** Able to comprehend societal issues from Sociological angle.
  - PSO2:** Able to understand problems of the society with contextual manner.
  - PSO3:** Able to observe the things empathetically and tried to procure solution.
  - PSO4:** Able to understand problems of various segments of society like women, tribal, aged, marginalized groups etc.

## Summary of Credits for the Degree of M.A. in Sociology

### I Semester:

Six Compulsory Papers : 24 Credits

### II Semester:

Four Compulsory Papers : 16 Credits  
One Specialization Paper : 04 Credits  
One Open Elective Paper : Credits vary from Department to Department depending on the choice of open elective by the student

### III Semester:

Four Compulsory Papers : 16 Credits  
One Specialization Paper : 04 Credits  
One Open Elective Paper : Credits vary

### IV Semester:

Four Compulsory Papers : 16 Credits  
One Specialization Paper : 04 Credits  
PROJECT WORK (Compulsory for M.A.Sociology students only) : 04 Credits

**Grand Total: 96 Credits**

### VIII. Attendance

- a) The student shall be considered to have satisfied the requirement of attendance if e/she has attended not less-than 75% of total number of classes held till the end of the semester inclusive of tutorials. Each paper shall be taken as a unit for calculating the attendance.
- b) Each student will have to sign his/her attendance for every hour of teaching in each paper. The Course Teacher shall submit monthly attendance report to the Chairman of the Department at the end of every month. The Chairman of the Department shall notify the attendance of every student on the Notice Board of the Department during the second week of the subsequent month. The Chairman of the Department shall send to the Registrar (Evaluation) and other Officers, as directed by the Registrar from time to time, at the end of every month and at the end of every semester, the detailed statement of attendance.
- c) In order to encourage regularity in attendance a maximum of three marks shall be awarded to the students as shown below:

#### Marks for Attendance in Each Paper

Percentage of Attendance	Internal Assessment Marks
Above 90	3 Marks
Above 80 and up to 90	2 Marks
Above 75 and up to 80	1 Mark
75	No Marks

- d) However, if a student represents the Department/ University/ State/ Nation in sports, NCC, NSS or Cultural or any other officially sponsored activities he/she shall be eligible to claim the Attendance for the actual number of days utilized in such activities (including travel days) subject to the production of certificate from the relevant authority within two weeks after the event.
- f) A student who does not satisfy the requirement of attendance of 75% in each paper shall not be permitted to appear the semester end examination. Such candidates may seek admission afresh to the given semester.

### IX. Evaluation

- a) Evaluation of the papers will have two components-
  - i) Internal Assessment, and
  - ii) Semester End examination

Total marks for the Internal Assessment are 25. Maximum 3 marks for attendance as shown in the table above (VIII C), the internal assessment shall consist of three components-

- i. Two written Tests of 11 marks each : 22 marks
- ii. For courses 1.4, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 one written test of Ten marks and one Book Review Essay for 12 marks.

The tests shall be written in separate designated answer booklet. The marks of all the two tests shall be notified on the notice board of the Department and submitted to the Registrar (Evaluation) at the end of every semester. The Internal Assessment marks shall be taken into account for compilation of grades. In case of candidates appearing for improvement examination the marks obtained in the Internal Assessment shall not be revised since there is no provision for improvement of Internal Assessment.

b) There shall be one Semester-End examination of 3 hours duration for every paper for 75 marks. The examination shall be conducted as per the rules, regulations, notifications, orders, instructions, procedures, formats and circulars issued by the University from time to time.

#### **X. Challenge Evaluation**

There shall be a provision for challenge valuation as per the rules and regulation of the University issued from time to time.

#### **XI. Completion of the Course**

- a) A candidate is expected to successfully complete the Degree programme within two years from the date of admission.
- b) Whenever the syllabus is revised, the candidate reappearing will have to write the examination as per the syllabi prevailing at that time.
- c) The CBCS scheme is a fully carry-over system. However, the four-semester (two years course) should be completed by the student within a maximum period of 4 years.

#### **XII. Declaration of Results**

a) Minimum for a pass in each paper shall be 40% of the total 100 marks including both the IA and the Semester-End examination. However a candidate should obtain at-least 40% marks in the Semester-End examination. There is no minimum for the Internal Assessment marks. However after adding the IA marks and the semester end examination marks, the candidates should score a minimum of 40% of the maximum marks per paper. Candidate shall secure a minimum of 50 % in aggregate in all papers of a programme in each semester to successfully complete the programme.

b) The improvement of the performance is permitted as per the rules and regulations of the University.

#### **XIII. Marks and Grade Points**

The grading of successful candidate/s at the examination shall be as follows:

##### **Percentage of Marks**

<b>Percentage of Marks</b>	<b>GPA/CGPA</b>	<b>Grade Letter</b>	<b>Class Awarded</b>
75 and above	7.50 to 10.00	A	First class with Distinction
60 and above but less than 60	6.00 to 07.49	B	First Class
50 and above but less than 50	5.00 to 05.99	C	Second Class
40 and above but less than 40	4.00 to 4.99	D	
Less than 40	Less than 4.00	F	

#### **XIV. Grading**

The Grade Point Average (GPA) shall be given to each candidate based on his/her performance during the semester which includes both the IA and the Semester-End examination. The GPA of each semester should be carried to next semester as Cumulative Grade Point Average CGPA. An illustration of the same is shown below.

#### **XV. Grade Points (Format)**

**M.A. Degree in Sociology**

**Semester:**

**Name of the Candidate:**

**Registration No:**

<b>Number and Title of the Paper</b>	<b>Credit Hours</b>	<b>Max Marks</b>	<b>Marks obtd</b>	<b>Semester Grade Point</b>	<b>Credit Points</b>
Urban Sociology	4	100	70	07.00	28.00

**Semester GPA = Total Credit Points in all papers**

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**Credit hours**

**XVI. The GPAs for various semesters is calculated as follows:**

Semester	Credits Hours	Credit Points	GPA
First	24	168	7.00
Second	24	168	7.00
Third	24	168	7.00
Fourth	24	168	7.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>28.00</b>

**Cumulative Grade Point Average: (GPA of all Semesters)  
Credits of All Semesters**

***CHAIRPERSON***

**M.A. (CBCS) IN SOCIOLOGY  
COURSES OF STUDY**

**SEMESTER-I**

**Paper - 1.1 CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGY  
Course Code: PG53T101**

**Objectives:**

**This course will help the students to:**

- Learn about contributions of founding fathers of Sociology.
- To understand emergency of Sociology.
- Know the Classical Sociological theories.
- It helps the student's strong foundation for further understanding of Sociological theories.

**Learning outcomes**

1. It acquaint students various thought pattern of the founders of Sociology.
2. It helps the learners in studying different views and methods of founding fathers.
3. It helps to analyze methodological approach of various sociologists and its bearing on the respective theories.
4. It facilitates students to understand historical descriptive empirical investigation constructed by the classical rhetoricians.
5. It assists the students to know why they are called classical thinkers.

**UNIT-I: Introduction to Classical Sociology:**

- a. Transition from Social Philosophy to Sociology
- b. Enlightenment, Modernity and the Emergence of Sociology.
- c. Continental Sociological Traditions: French, German.

**UNIT-II: Emile Durkheim:**

- a. Division of labour
- b. Rules of Sociological Method
- c. Theory of Suicide
- d. Elementary forms of Religious life.

**UNIT – III: Vilfredo Pareto:**

- a. The Social System
- b. Logico Experimental Method
- c. Logical and Non Logical Actions
- d. Residues and Derivations
- e. Theory of Circulation of Elites

**UNIT-IV: Max Weber:**

- a. Theory of Social Action
- b. Methodological contributions: *Verstehen* Method
- c. Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism.
- d. Ideal Types

**UNIT-V: Georg Simmel:**

- a. Formal Sociology
- b. Philosophy of Money
- c. Social conflict.

**Essential Readings:**

- Abraham J.H. Origin and Growth of Sociology, Pelican books, London, 1974.
- Aron, Raymond, Main Currents in Sociological Thought (Two Volumes), Doubleday, Garden City, 1970.
- Barnes.H.E. An Introduction to the History of Sociology, University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1980.
- Bogardus, E. The Development of Social Thought, Vakils, Feffer and Simon's, Bombay, 1969.
- Coser, Lewis Masters of Sociological Thought, Harcourt & Brace, Chicago 1977



Emile Durkheim, Edited and Translated by Neil Gross, Robert Alun Jones, Foreword by Hans Joas (2004) Durkheim's Philosophy Lectures: Notes from the Lycee de Sens Course, 1883-1884.  
Emile Durkheim, Anthony Giddens (1972) Emile Durkheim: Selected Writings  
Jack Barbalet (2008) Weber, Passion and Profits: 'The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism' in Context.  
Ritzer George, Classical Sociological Theory, McGraw Hill, New York. 2000.  
Swingwood A. A Short History of Sociological Thought, Macmillan, Hong Kong, 1984.  
Turner, Jonathan H, 2007. The Structure of Sociological Theory (IV Edition) Rawat Publication, Jaipur.

**Paper- 1.2 SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL CHANGE**  
**Course Code: PG53T102**

**Objectives**

1. This course provides a broad overview of the different components of social structure, which act as bricks of social structure.
2. This course also familiarizes the various facets and factors responsible for the process of social change.
3. It provides conceptual and theoretical understanding of Social Structure and Social Change.
4. It gives detailed information about divisions in the society and culture of the society.

**Learning Outcomes**

1. At the end of the course the student will be able to understand the components of social structure and tries to understand his/her status and role in society and will start to behave accordingly.
2. The students will understand the patterns of social change and learn to adjust themselves with changing social atmosphere.
3. The students will be able to know the social layers existing in the society in the form of caste and class, their role in the society.
4. The course makes the students to understand the cultural facets of a given society and differentiate his culture and other cultures.

**UNIT-I: Social Structure and Function:**

- a. Conceptualizing Social structure
- b. Basis and Types of Social Structure
- c. Approaches to the study of Social Structure
- d. Concept of Function: Positivism and Functionalism

**UNIT-II: Components of Social Structure:**

- a. Status and Role
- b. Values
- c. Authority and Power
- d. Informal and Formal Groups
- e. Reference Groups

**UNIT-III: Social Change :**

- a. Concept and Patterns of Social Change
- b. Theories of Social Change: Cyclical Theories- Oswald Spangler, Arnold Toynbee; Immanent Theory: P.A. Sorokin.
- c. Factors of Social Change
- d. Social change and Globalization.

**UNIT -IV: Social Stratification and Social Mobility:**

- a. Meaning and systems of Social Stratification
- b. Functional Approach to the Study of Social Stratification – Kingsley Davis, Wilbert Moore, Talcott Parsons; Marxian Approach and Weberian approach.
- c. Social Mobility: Types and Determinants
- d. Theories of Social Mobility: P. Sorokin, Arsene Dumont.

**UNIT-V: Culture:**

- a. Meaning and Types of Culture.
- b. Perspectives of Culture: Functionalist, Marxian and Neo Marxist
- c. Mass culture
- d. Global culture

**Essential Readings:**

Anthony Giddens 2012: Sociology, Polity, London

A.R. Radcliffe Brown: Structure and Function in Primitive Society, Cohen & West Ltd London, 1952.

Murdock G.P: Social Structure, Free Press, New York 1965.

Nadel,S.F. : Theory of Social Structure, Cohen & West Ltd, London. 1962.

Mac Iver and Page : Society : Macmillan, New Delhi 1957.  
Merton.R.K. : Social Theory and Social Structure, Amrind Publishing, New Delhi, 1968.  
Talcott Parsons : The Social System, Amrind Publishing, New Delhi 1972.  
Mead.G.H. : Mind, Self and Society, The University of Chicago Press, New York, 1934.  
Homans.G.C. : Human Group ,Kegan and Paul, London, 1950.  
Simmel : Sociology Dunker and Humboldt , 1923.  
Srinivas,M.N. Social Change in Modern India, Allied Publishers, Bombay, 1966.  
Ralph Linton : The Study of Man. Appleton-Century, New York, 1936,  
Samuel Koenig : Sociology: An Introduction to Science of Society, Barnes & Nobel Books, London. 1957.  
Sarat. C. Joshi (2006) Fundamentals of Sociology Akansha publishing house, New Delhi, India.  
Haralambos and Holborn –Sociology: Themes and Respectives.  
Samir Dasgupta, Parelomi Shesaha ; An Introduction to sociology 2012 pearson, Delhi.  
Sarat. C. Joshi; Fundamentals of Sociology  
Jose Lopez and John Scott; Social Structure (2002) viva Books private limited, New Delhi.  
K.L. Sharma, Social stratification and mobility, Rawat Publication, Jaipur 2010.

**PAPER 1.3 METHODOLOGY AND METHODS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH**  
**Course Code: PG53T103**

**Objectives:**

**This course will help the students to:**

- Comprehend the fundamental difference between methodology and methods of social research.
- Analyse the various methodological traditions of Sociology.
- Find out the contemporary trends in methodology

**Learning outcomes:**

1. It enables the learners to grasp the basic difference between methods/techniques and methodology of social research.
2. It helps the learners to study the major schools of thought in social research and also various methodological approaches/theories of sociology.
3. It also familiarizes the students the basic methodological concepts and makes difference between common sense and sociology.
4. It assists in enhancing the research interests and inculcates the spirit of inquiry among students who may be motivated to continue higher studies in research

**UNIT- I: Perspectives on Social Scientific Research:**

- a. Schools of Thought in social research: Rationalism, Empiricism, Realism, Idealism; Feminisms and Research: Challenging the Androcentric Methodology
- b. Methodology and Methods
- c. Theory; facts and social research
- d. Basic methodological concepts: Ontology, Epistemology,

**UNIT- II Methodological Traditions in Sociology:**

- a. Philosophy of social science: Enlightenment, reason and science
- b. Positivism – Auguste Comte and Emile Durkheim
- c. Hermeneutics – Wilhelm Dilthey and Max Weber
- d. Social Criticism: Karl Marx and C. Wright Mills

**UNIT- III Contemporary Trends in Sociology:**

- a. Constructivism
- b. Post-structuralism and Post-modernism
- c. Reflectivity in Sociology
- d. Feminist Methodology

**UNIT- IV Methods of Social Research and Tools of Data Collection:**

- a. Methods of research: Historical; Comparative; Research Design: Typology
- b. Elements of social research: concepts, constructs and variables; Propositions and hypotheses, theories and models
- c. Sampling; Survey and Case Study Method
- d. Observation, Interview and questionnaire methods

**UNIT-V: Recent Trends in Social Research and Report Writing:**

- a. Participatory research
- b. Online research
- c. Analysis of Data
- d. Report writing

**Essential Readings:**

- Bailey, K.D (1978) *Methods of Social Research*, The Free Press, London.
- Anol Bhattacharjee (2012) *Social science research: principles, methods, and practiceS*, University of South Florida,
- Beteille, Andre (2002) *Sociology: Essays on Approach and Method*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Bourdieu, Pierre (1992) *Invitation to a Reflexive Sociology*, University of Chicago Press (Selected Chapters)

- Bryman, Alan (1988) *Quantity and Quality in Social Research*, Unwin Hyman, London,
- Goode, W.E and P.K. Hatt (1952) *Methods in Social Research*, McGraw Hill, New York, Chap. 5 and 6.
- Gouldner, A. (1970) *The coming Crisis of Western Sociology*, Basic Books, New York Ch.13.  
[http://repository.out.ac.tz/504/1/Social\\_Science\\_Research-Principles\\_Methods\\_and\\_Practices.pdf](http://repository.out.ac.tz/504/1/Social_Science_Research-Principles_Methods_and_Practices.pdf).
- Krishnaswami, O.R. (1983) *Methodology of Research in Social Sciences*, Himalaya, Bombay.
- Merton, R.K (1972) *Social Theory and Social Structure*, Arvind Publishing House, Delhi, Chapters 4 & 5.
- Mukherji, P.N (ed. 2000) *Methodology in Social Research: Dilemmas and perspectives*, Sage, New Delhi.
- Myrdal, Gunnar (1970) *Objectivity in Social Research*, Gerald Duckworth, London.
- Nadel, Ernest (1961) *The Structure of Science: Problems in the Logic of Scientific*.
- Narayan, Deepa (1997) *Toward Participatory Research*, The World Bank, Washington..
- Popper, K.R (1959) *the Logic of Scientific Inquiry*: Routledge, New York (Part 1, Ch 1 and 2).
- Seltiz, C. (1959) *Research Methods in Social Relations*, Holt Rinehart and Winston, New York.
- Shah, S.K. and Corley K.G (2006) “Building Better Theory and Bridging the Quantitative-Qualitative Divide, *Journal of Management studies* (48:3), pp 1821-1835.
- Srinivas, M.N (1982) *The Field and Field worker*, Oxford University press, New Delhi.
- Srinivas, M.N and Panini, M.N (2002) *Collected Essays*, Oxford University Press, (two chapters on Sociology and social anthropology)
- Srivastava, V.K (2004), *Methodology and Fieldwork*, OUP, New Delhi.
- Tim May (2001) *Social Research: Issues methods and process*, Rawat, Jaipur.
- Tristram Hooley, Jane Wellness, John Marriott 2012, *what is Online Research?*  
*Using the Internet for Social Science Research*, Bloomsbury Academic, London
- Wacquant, L.J.D (1989) *Towards Reflexive Sociology: A Workshop with Pierre Bourdieu*, *Sociological Inquiry*, vol. 7, No.1, PP: 26-63.
- Weber, Max (1949) *The Methodology of the Social Sciences* (Translated and edited by Edward A Shils and Henry A Finch), The Free Press, New York.
- Weber, Max, (1978) *Economy and Society: An outline of Interpretive Sociology*, Vol. 1, University of California Press, pages 4-26.

**Paper - 1.4 THE STUDY OF INDIAN SOCIETY**  
**Course Code: PG53T104**

**Objectives:**

This course will help the students to

- To understand and to know the past, civilization, traditional society etc.
- Various scholars speak on transformation of Indian Society to modern society.
- Identified the trends in Indian Society.

**Learning outcomes:**

1. To help the students to know the past and present caste system, various problems among caste, sub-caste people.
2. This paper helps the students to evaluate the merits and demerits in society.
3. It also helps the students to study the various approaches, theories of Indian Society.

**UNIT I: Introduction:**

- a. Nature and Importance of the study of Indian Society
- b. Geographical and Historical Features
- c. Unity in Diversity: Bases and Challenges

**UNIT-II: Theoretical Perspectives for study of Indian Society:**

- a. Indological perspective (Radhakamal Mukherjee, G.S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont)
- b. Structural – functionalism (M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube, McKim Marriot)
- c. Marxism– (D.P. Mukherjee, A.R. Desai, R.K. Mukherjee)
- d. Subaltern Perspective (B.R. Ambedkar, Ranjit Guha, David Hardiman)

**UNIT-III : Marriage, Family and Kinship:**

- a. Marriage and Family Among Hindus, Muslims, & Christians.
- b. Recent trends in Family, and Kinship and its Organization.
- c. Multiple Traditions, little tradition & Great tradition.
- d. Threats to Indian Society, Approaches to National Integration, Communalism, Linguism, Regionalism.

**UNIT - IV: Weaker Sections:**

- a. Meaning and typology of Weaker Sections: SCs, STs, OBCs & Women
- b. Socio-Economic Situation of Weaker Section in India.
- c. Constitutional Provisions for Weaker Sections

**UNIT -V: Methodological Debate on Indigenizing Sociology in India:**

- a. Indigenization
- b. Sociology for India
- c. Sociology of India

**Note. Of the maximum 100 marks this paper carries 75 for theory main exam and 25 for internal assessment. Of the 25 marks 3 for attendance(as per the Univ. guidelines), 10 for one internal test and 12 marks for review essay on a standard book in the subject area as prescribed by course teacher for each of student separately.**

**Essential Readings:**

- B.K. Nagla (2014) Indian Sociological thought, Rawat, Jaipur.  
Atal, Yogesh(2003) Indian Sociology: From Where to Where, Rawat, Jaipur  
De Souza, P.R. (ed) (2000) Contemporary India Transitions, Sage, New Delhi.  
Dumont, Louis (1998), Homo Hierarchicus, OUP, London.  
Gould, Harold (1988) Caste Adaptation in Modernising Indian Society, Chankaya, New Delhi  
Kapadia, K.M. (1981), Marriage and Family in India, OUP, London.  
Mandelbaum, D.C. (1972) Society in India, Popular, Bombay.  
Prabhu, P.H (1963), Hindu Social Organization, Popular, Bombay.  
Singer, Milton & Cofer, Bernards, (1996), Structure and Change in Indian Society, Rawat, Jaipur  
Singh, Yogendra( 1998) Modernization of Indian Tradition, Rawat, Jaipur  
Karve Iravati (1968) Kinship organization in India.  
Kolenda, Pauline, kinship structure.

**Paper - 1.5 SOCIOLOGY OF ENVIRONMENT**  
**Course Code: PG53T105**

**Objectives:**

**This Course will help the Students to;**

- Understand the relationship between Environment and Society.
- Analyse environmental issues and its problems.
- Find out the role of environmental movements, laws, state and other agencies for environmental conservation.

**Learning Outcomes:**

1. It enables the learners to understand how environmental issues related to society or social life.
2. It helps to the learners in studying the relationship between development projects, population growth and environmental problems.
3. It also assists the students to participate in environmental conservation.
4. It helps in enhancing the research interests in the field

**UNIT – I : Introduction:**

- a. Scope and Significance of Sociology of Environment
- b. Emergence of Environmental Sociology
- c. Approaches to the study of environment : Marxian, Gandhian, Eco- feminism
- d. Different types of Environmentalism: Deep Ecology, Social Ecology & Radical Ecology.
- e. The Concept of Eco-system

**UNIT -II: Environment and Environmental Problems:**

- a. Inter relation between Environment and Society
- b. Nature of Environmental Problems
- c. Types of Environmental Problems
- d. Causes of Environmental Problems

**UNIT – III: Contemporary Environmental issues in India:**

- a. Pollution and their effects
- b. Deforestation
- c. Developmental Projects- Displacement & Rehabilitation
- d. Population growth and Environmental Problems

**UNIT– IV: Toward Environmental Conservation in India:**

- a. Environment and Development
- b. Environmental Movements & The Politics of Development
- c. Chipko Movement and Narmada Bachavo Andholan (NBA)
- d. Save Western Ghats Movements

**UNIT-V: State Society and Environment:**

- a. Constitutional provision in India
- b. Environmental Laws
- c. The State and International Agencies
- d. Role of NGO's

**Essential Readings :**

Arnold David, & Guha R (eds) Nature, Culture & Imperialism, New Delhi, OUP 1955

Baviskar Anita , In the Belly of the River : Tribal Conflicts and Development in the Narmada Valley, New Delhi OUP 1997.

Telleghu egypt & Marken Wolsink, Society and Its Environment: An Introduction, GBSP Amsterdam, Nether lands. 1994.

Gadgil M. & Guha, R., Ecology & Equity: The Use & Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India, New Delhi, OUP, 1996.

Giddens, Anthony, The Consequences of Modernity, Cambridge, Polity press. 1990

Guha Ramachandra (ed) Social Ecology, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1998.  
Hannigan, John A, Environmental Sociology: A Social Constructionist Perspective, London, RKP, 1995.  
Hawley, A.H. Human Ecology : A Theory of Community Structure.  
Martel Luke, Ecology & Society : An Introduction, Polity Press, 1999.  
Madan Mohan, Ecology & Development : Rawat ,Jaipur, 2000  
Merchant Carolyn, Ecology : Key Concepts in Critical Theory, Humanities press, New Jersey  
Michal Redclift and Graham Woodgate, The International Hand book of Environmental Sociology,  
Edward Edgar, Cheltenham U.K. 1997.  
Munshi, Indira, "Environment in Sociological Theory" Sociological Bulletin, Vol. 49 No.2, 2000.  
State of India's Environment, 1985, Report of Center for Science & Environment.  
Patil, R.B. Natural Resources and Sustainability of Indian Society (ed), Shruti Publicaiton, Jaipur,  
2009.  
Jaipal, H.R and Somashekarappa, C.A, Development, state and Environments, Prateeksha, Jaipur,  
2014



## Paper- 1.6 SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

Course Code: PG53T106

### Objectives:

This course will help the students to:

- Understand the basic concepts and theories in Social Demography.
- Focuses on demographic processes such as Fertility, Mortality, Migration and their determinants.
- Analyses the demographic trends and its implications with social reference to India.

### Learning Outcome:

- It enables the learners to understand the origin and development of Social Demography as well as to comprehend the basic theories of population.
- It helps the learners in comprehending the significance of demographic processes in population change.
- It assists students in acquitting with the population Scenario of different countries to evolve suitable population policy setting.
- It helps the learners to appreciate the significance of demographic situation and its interrelated processes.

### UNIT – I : Introduction:

- a. Scope and Importance of Social Demography
- b. Historical Development of Social Demography
- c. Sources of Population Data
- d. World Population: Growth and Distribution.

### UNIT – II : Theories of Population Growth:

- a. Pre-Malthusian Theories
- b. Malthusian Theory
- c. Post-Malthusian Theories ,
- d. Optimum and Theories of Demographic Transition.

### UNIT – III : Components of Population Change:

- a. Fertility : Role of Fertility, Differential Fertility
- b. Mortality: Role of Mortality, Infant Mortality.
- c. Migration: Types and Models of Migration
- d. Recent trends in Population Changes

### UNIT – IV: Population of India:

- a. Size and Growth of population in India.
- b. Composition and Characteristics of Population of India
- c. Distribution of Population in India
- d. Recent trends in India's Population dynamics

### UNIT – V: Population Policies and Programmes:

- a. Importance of Population Policies and Programmes
- b. Implementation and Evaluation of Population Policy in India.
- c. Population Policy 2000.
- d. Recent Trends in Population Policy;

### Essential Readings:

Kingsley, Davis – Population of India and Pakistan, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1951

Donald, J. Bogue – Principles of Demography, London, John Wiley and Sons, Inc. 1969.

W.S.Thompson and D.T.Lewis – Population Problems, New Delhi, TMH, 1976.

P.M.Houser and Duncan; Study of Population, Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1973.

Peterson William – Population; London:Macmillan.1969.

Population

Reference Bureau – Latest world population data sheet.

Mascarenhas, Population Education, II Edition, Oxford and IBH, New Delhi. 1982.

S.Chandrashekar (ed): Infant Mortality, Population growth and family planning in India; London;

George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 1974

Bose.Ashish: Demographic Diversity of India Delhi; B.R.Publishing Corporation 1991.

Aijazuddin, Ahmad, Daivel Noin, H.N.Sharma (eds); Demographic Transition; The Third World Scenario”, Rawat Publications, Japur.

O.S.Srivatsava ; Demography and Population Studies, Vikas Publishing House  
New Delhi, 1996

National Family Health Survey 1998-99 and 2005-06. International Institute of Population studies,  
Bombay

Asha Bhende & Tara Kanitkar: Principles of Population Studies. Mumbai, Himalaya Publishing  
House , 1999

## SEMESTER-II

### 2.1 MODERN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

Course Code: PG53T201

#### Objectives:

This course will help the students to:

- To understand the development of Modern Sociological Theories.
- Learn about the contributions of various perspectives to understand social realities.
- To make students familiar with modern sociological theories in the light of previous course on classical sociology.
- It gives theoretical explanations of structural functional conflict, symbolic interactionism, phenomenology, ethno methodology.
- It helps the students to theorize society from sociological angle.

#### Learning outcomes

1. After studying this course students will understand various perspectives and apply the same in order to understand social realities of present society.
2. It helps the learners examine the theoretical relevance and analytical utility of the various perspectives.
3. This facilitates the students to understand diverse theoretical perspectives while studying social structure and change.
4. To understand the relationship between individual and society, action and system, also how to apply sociology in day to day life.

#### UNIT-I: Nature of Sociological Theorizing:

- a. Elements of Theory
- b. Levels of Theorization
- c. Relationship between Theory and Research.
- d. Structural approach of A.R. Brown, S.F. Nadel and Levi-Strauss.

#### UNIT-II: Structural Functional School:

- a. History of Development of Functionalism
- b. **Talcott Parsons:** Structure of Social Action, Theory of Social System, Pattern Variables, Functional Pre-requisites.
- c. **Robert K. Merton:** Theories of Middle Range, Postulates and Propositions, Paradigm for Functional analysis, Social Structure and Anomie, Reference Group Theory.

#### UNIT-III: Conflict School:

- a. Development of conflict school
- b. Contributions of Karl Marx
- c. Contributions of Ralf Dahrendorf and L.A. Coser
- d. Contributions of C.W. Mills and Randall Collins

#### UNIT-IV: Symbolic Interactionism:

- a. Emergence of Symbolic Interactionism
- b. Contributions of G. H. Mead and C.H. Cooley
- c. Contributions of Herbert Blumer and Peter J. Burke

#### UNIT-V: Emergence of Phenomenology:

- a. Philosophical Phenomenology of Edmund Husserl
- b. Sociological Phenomenology of Alfred Schutz
- c. Social Construction of Reality: Berger and Luckmann

**Essential Readings:**

- Abraham, Francis & J.H. Morgan: Sociological Thought, Macmillan India Ltd, Delhi 1985.
- Anthony Giddens (1971) Capitalism and Modern Social Theory: An Analysis of the Writings of Marx, Durkheim and Max Weber.
- Aron, Raymond, Main Currents in Sociological Thought (Two Volumes), Doubleday, Garden City, 1970.
- Coser, Lewis: Masters of Sociological Thought, Harcourt & Brace, Chicago 1971.
- Gerth H. & C. Wright Mills: From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology, Oxford Univ. Press, New York. 1968.
- Merton. R.K. – Social Theory and Social Structure, Am rind Publishing, 1968.
- Ritzer George, Classical Sociological Theory, Migro Hill New York. 2000.
- Talcott Parsons the Social System, Am rind Publishing, New Delhi, 1972.
- Timasheff. N. & G.Theodorson: Sociological Theory, Random House, New York, 1976.
- Turner, Jonathan H, 2007. The Structure of Sociological Theory (IV Edition) Rawat Publication, Jaipur.

## **Paper - 2.2 SOCIOLOGY OF URBAN LIFE**

**Course Code: PG53T202**

### **Objectives:**

**This course will help the students to**

- Understand the fundamental concepts of Urban Sociology and ecological theories of urban growth.
- Examines the importance of urban institutions and their impact on society.
- Discusses problems of urban society in order to enhance policy implications with special reference to India.

### **Learning Out comes:**

- It enables the learners to understand the origin and development of Urban Sociology as well as to comprehend the ecological theories of urban growth.
- It helps the learners in acquainting with the urban processes and the importance of urban institutions.
- It assists the students in comprehending the urban problems and their consequences on society.
- It helps the learners to appreciate the significance of urban welfare and planning for development.

### **UNIT – I: Introduction:**

- a. Scope and importance of study of Urban Life
- b. Concepts: Urban, Urbanization, Urbanism as a way of life.
- c. Classification of Urban Categories
- d. Urban Growth in Ancient, Medieval and Modern times
- e. Pre-Industrial City.

### **UNIT – II: Functional Theories of Urban Growth:**

- a. Urban ecology & Ecological Processes.
- b. Concentric Zone Theory, Sector Theory, Multinuclei Theory.
- c. Land Use Pattern.

### **UNIT – III: Urban Social Institutions:**

- a. Urban Family
- b. Urban Religion
- c. Urban Government.
- d. Urban Education

### **UNIT – IV: Urbanization in India:**

- a. Emerging Trends in Urbanization
- b. Factors of Urbanization
- c. Problems of Urbanization
- d. Industrialization and Urbanization
- e. Over Urbanization

### **UNIT – V: Problems of Urban Life:**

- a. Ghettos and Slums
- b. Urban Crime
- c. Urban Poverty
- d. Urban Planning, Development and Management – Role of Govt. and NGOs

### **Essential Readings:**

- Bergel.E.E. Urban Sociology, McGraw Hill, New York 1965.  
Geddes, P – Cities in Civilization, William Noregate, London, 1959.  
Hatt & Reiss (ed) Cities and Society, Glencoe Ill, 1961.  
Mumford, Lewis. The City in History, Secker & Warburg. 1961.  
J.John Palen – Urban World. McGraw Hill, New York, 1975.  
The American Journal of Sociology 1955. Vol. LX, March 1955, No.5, Pp. 427-520.  
Guttman and Popenoe (ed) The City, Metropolis and Neighbourhood.

## **Paper- 2.3 SOCIOLOGY OF RURAL LIFE**

### **Course Code: PG53T203**

#### **Objectives:**

This course will help the students to

- To know about origin and development of Rural Sociology in USA and India.
- To analyze the village social structure and changes in society
- To pinpoint the various rural problems and development in rural India.

#### **Learning outcomes**

1. The subject is vast; it is difficult to solve the various problems among rural people.
2. Students they can take current, past issues, problems and adopt a micro level action oriented study.
3. It helps the students to start NGO in their respective field.

#### **UNIT – I : Introduction:**

- a. Scope and Importance of Study of Rural Life
- b. Origin and development of Rural Sociology : USA and India
- c. Rural – Urban Relations and Contrasts
- d. Approaches to the Study of Rural Communities

#### **UNIT – II : Rural Social Institutions:**

- a. Settlement Patterns typology of villages
- b. Rural Stratification – Agricultural Ladder
- c. Rural Family
- d. Rural Religion

#### **UNIT – III : Rural Society in India:**

- a. Origin and Development of Village Communities in India.
- b. Village Studies in India.
- c. Village Social Structure
- d. Caste Dynamics in Rural Society
- e. Changing Rural Society

#### **UNIT – IV : Rural Problems:**

- a. Poverty and Indebtedness
- b. Illiteracy and Backwardness
- c. Health and Sanitation

#### **UNIT – V : Rural Development:**

- a. Land tenure and Land Reforms
- b. Green Revolution and White Revolution
- c. Panchayat Raj
- d. Rural Co-operatives and Self Help Groups
- e. Globalization and India's Village Society.
- f. Rural development Programmes: CDP.IRDP.NREG.PURA etc.

**Note. Of the 100 marks this paper carries 75 for theory main exam and 25 for internal assessment. Of the 25 marks 3 for attendance(as per the Univ. guidelines), 10 for one internal test and 12 marks for review essay on a standard book in the subject area as prescribed by course teacher for each student separately.**

**Essential Readings:**

- Sorokin, P. and Others (Eds.) Systematic Source Book in Rural Sociology, New York, Russell and Russell 1965.
- Smith.T.Lynn The Sociology of Rural Life, Harper and Brothers, New York. 1947.
- Sanderson, Dwight Sociology and Rural Social Organization New York, John Wiley, London,1952.
- David Mandelbaum Society in India (Vol. 1 & 2 ) Bombay, Popular, 1972.
- A.R.Desai(Ed). Rural Sociology in India, Bombay, Popular, 1978.
- A.E.PUnit- Social Systems in Rural India Delhi, Sterling 1978.
- H.S.Maine – Village CommUnities in the East and West. New Delhi, B.R. Publishing Corporation, 1985.
- S.L.Doshi & P.C.Jain Rural Sociology, Jaipur, Rawat, 1999.
- Andre Beteille Caste, Class and Power, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1970
- Desai.A.R. Rural Sociology in India, Bombay, Popular, 1978
- .Srinivas, M.N Caste in Modern India and Other Essays, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1962
- Singh, Yogendra Social Stratification and Change in India , Manohar, New Delhi, 1977.
- Sharma K.L. Social Stratification in India, Sage, New Delhi, 1997.

**PAPER – 2.4 SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND WELLNESS**  
**Course Code: PG53T204**

**Objectives:**

**This Course will help the Students to;**

- Understand the relationship between Health and other Social institutions.
- Analyse the relationship between Physician-Patients-Nurse in Health and wellness of the people.
- Find out issues relating to community health, Medicare and health care services.

**Learning Outcomes:**

1. It enables the learners to understand the concepts of Health, Wellness and Epidemiology.
2. It helps to the learners to know the issues relating to Physicians and Nurse in changing society.
3. It helps to know recent trends and patterns of diseases.
4. It also helps the students to gain the knowledge, skills, strategies for examine the complexities in relation with health and social institutions.

**UNIT – I: Relation between Sociology and Health:**

- a. Sociology of Health: Scope and importance.
- b. Health and its Relationship with other Social Institutions.
- c. Concepts of Well-being and Quality of Life: Their Indicators
- d. Sociology of Medicine and Sociology in Medicine

**UNIT – II: Social Epidemiology:**

- a. Vital and Public Health Concepts
- b. Epidemiology and Resources: Social Components in Therapy and Rehabilitation
- c. Recent Trends in Diseases with special reference to HIV/AIDS and Communicable Diseases.

**UNIT –III: The Physician and the Patient:**

- a. The professionalization and socialization of the physician
- b. Doctor-Patient Relationship.
- c. Nursing as an Emerging Para Medical Profession
- d. Health seeking behaviour.
- e. The sick role and the patient role
- f. Labeling theory.

**UNIT – IV: Hospital, Community and Wellness:**

- a. Types of Hospitals, Functions of Hospitals. Coordination and Supervision of Hospitals.
- b. Inter-personal Relationships in Hospitals and Medical Social Service in Hospitals
- c. Community Health, Concept of Integrated Health Services.
- d. Functioning of Primary Health Centers in India
- e. Health Care Delivery and Social Policy
- f. NGO and Health Care Implementation and Utilization of Care service.
- g. National Health Policy: A Critical Analysis
- h. Preventive Health Care - Yoga, Sports, food, living style, sanitation.

**UNIT – V: Special Issues in Health in India:**

- a. Inequities in health and health care
- b. Special issues of Women, Children, Aged and Disabled
- c. Health among the marginalized: Scheduled Castes (SCs) Scheduled Tribes (STs)
- d. Health care disparities in Karnataka: North-South divide



**Essential Readings:**

- Albert, Gary. L., and R. Fitzpatrick, Quality of Life in Health Care: Advance in Medical Sociology, Mumbai, Jai Press, 1994.
- Bloom, Samuel W. The Doctor and His Patient, New York : Free Press, 1963.
- Coe Rodney M. Sociology of Medicine. New York: McGraw Hill, 1970.
- Chole Bird Peter Conrad and Alan Fremont, eds. Handbook of Medical Sociology, New York: Prentice Hall, 2000
- Cockerham E.C. Medical Sociology Prentice Hall, New Jersey 1978.
- Dingwali, R. Aspects of Illness, Martin Robertson, London 1976.
- Govt. of Karnataka: Health Development Reports, 1990 to 2005.
- National Family Health Services, I, II, III Vol. 1, 2, 3, 1992-93, 1998-99, 2002-03.
- Somashekharappa, C.A. Sociology of Health and Wellness ( in Kannada), Prasaranga, Karnatak University, 2013.

**OPTIONALS**  
**Paper - 2.5 (a) SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL DEVIANCE**  
**Course Code: PG53T205A**

**Objectives:**

**This Course will help the Students to;**

- Understand the relationship between Culture, Social Norms and Deviance.
- Analyse various approaches and perspectives to the study of different forms of deviant behaviour like crime and suicide.
- Find out the role of criminal law, police, prisons and social institutions for controlling crime or deviant behaviour.

**Learning Outcomes:**

1. It enables the learners to understand how deviant behaviour affects social life
2. It helps the learners in the relationship between social, economic and cultural values involved in deviant behaviour.
3. It assists to the students for solving remedies for deviant behavior.

**UNIT I: Introduction:**

- a. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance of Sociology of Deviance
- b. Deviance and Social norms
- c. Differentiation and sub- cultural norms
- d. Perspectives in the study of Deviance

**UNIT II: Approaches to the study of Deviance:**

- a. The functionalist Approach: Durkheim and G.H. Mead
- b. The Interactionist Approach: C.H. Cooley, Edwin M. Lemert, Howard S. Backer, Erving Goffman
- c. Anomie and Deviance: Durkheim, Merton, Parsons, Cohen
- d. Social and Cultural Approach : Edwin H. Sutherland, Richard, A. Cloward and Lloyd E. Ohlin, Grsham M.Sykes and David Matza

**UNIT III: Criminal Behaviour and its Types:**

- a. Nature of Crime
- b. Sources of Criminal attitudes
- c. Classification and Typology of Criminal Offenders
- d. Types of Criminal Behaviour
- e. Victimless Crime

**UNIT IV: Suicide:**

- a. Suicide as Deviant Behaviour
- b. Types of Suicide (Durkheim)
- c. Social Differentials in suicide
- d. Suicide and mental disorder

**UNIT V: Deviance and Social Control:**

- a. The Criminal Law
- b. The Police
- c. Prisons
- d. The Role of Family, the Peer group, Community and Civil Society

**Essential Readings:**

Clinard, Marshall. B (1968): The Sociology of Deviant Behaviour, NewYork, Holt, Rinchart and Winston.

Rubington and Weinberg (1977): The Study of Social Problems: Five Perspectives, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Parsons, Talkott (1972): The Social System (Ch 7) New Delhi, Am rind.

Merton, Robert, K (1974): Social theory and Social Structure, New Delhi, Am rind.

Cohen, Albert, K (1977): Deviance and Control, New Delhi, Prentice Hall..

Shoham.S. Glora (1976): Social Deviance, New York, John Wiley and Sons Inc.

Graeme, Newman (1976): Comparative Deviance, New York, Elsevier.

Baligar, M.P and Somashekharappa C.A (2015) Juvenile Delinquency in India, Prateeksha Publication, Jaipur.

## Paper - 2.5 (b) SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Course Code: PG53T205B

### Objectives

1. This course helps to understand the conceptual, ideological, theoretical and methodological issues involved in the study of social movements, as well as the historical and descriptive analyses of collective action.
2. The course seeks to introduce students various reform movements which have direct bearing on the course of social, political, cultural and economic changes in the society.
3. The course will also equip students to visualize the transition from traditional to contemporary social movements.
4. The course envisages that studying Dalit, Peasant and Tribal movements would ultimately foster an understanding of the dynamics of power, justice and human agency in transforming societies and cultures.

### Learning Outcomes

1. At the end of the course, students should be able to distinguish the central principles of different perspectives in the sociology of social movements and relate them to specific historical and empirical contexts.
2. The students will learn the necessity of Social reform movements introduced by great humanitarian leaders in India.
3. Students should be able to distinguish a phenomenon as social movement from other cognate political phenomena.
4. Understand the dynamics and motivations of individuals and groups participating in social movements and identify reasons for success or failure of social movements.

### UNIT – I : Introduction:

- a. Scope and Significance of Sociology of Social Movements
- b. Genesis of Social Movements
- c. Ideology and Social Movements
- d. Types of Social Movements
- e. Social Movement and Social Change

### UNIT – II: Reform Movements:

- a. Arya Samaj, Brahma Samaj, Prarthana Samaj
- b. Basaveshwara: Lingayath Movement
- c. Sri Narayan Guru Dharma Paripalanasabha(SNDP)
- d. Ramakrishna Mission

### UNIT – III: Dalit and Backward Classes Movements:

- a. Emergence of Dalit Movement in India
- b. Role of Phule and Ambedkar
- c. Dalit Movement in Karnataka (DSS)
- d. Backward Classes Movement in Karnataka

### UNIT – IV: Peasant Movements:

- a. Characteristics and Trends
- b. Peasant Movement in India
- c. Peasant Movement in Karnataka

### UNIT – V: Tribal Movements:

- a. Santal Movement
- b. Jharkhand Movement
- c. Political Awakening among the Tribals

**Essential Readings:**

- J.A.Banks : The Sociology of Social Movements, London, Mac Millan,1972  
W.R.Cameran : Modern Social Movements, New York Random House, 1966  
Rudolf : Social Movements New York, A.C.C. 1955  
M.S.A Rao (ed) : Social Movements and Social Transformation ,Delhi : Mac Millian, 1979  
M.S.A. Rao (ed) : Social Movements in India Delhi, Macmillan, 1979  
S.Chawdhary : Peasants and workers Movements in India.  
Sunanda Patwardhan : Social change among Harijans.  
S.C.Malik: Dissent, Protest and Reform in Indian civilization  
Hardgraue .R.C. : The Dravidian Movement.  
Shah, Ganshyam Social Movements & the State, New Delhi, Sage, 2002.  
Ishwaran, K; Society and Religion among Lingayaths

**PAPER 2.5 (c) SOCIOLOGY OF TRIBES**  
**Course Code: PG53T205C**

**Objectives:**

This course will help the students to

- To study the Tribal problems in Indian Society.
- To help to know the ethnographic profiles of selected Indian Tribes.
- To study the problems and prospects of Tribal's in India.

**Learning outcomes**

1. It enables the students to understand the origin and development of various tribes in India.
2. To helps to students about Tribal family, Economy, education, Religion and Welfare.
3. It helps to students to acquire the knowledge how to solve etc various, problems of Tribes in Indian Society.
4. It also helps the students how Tribal people are separated from non Tribals.

**UNIT I: Introduction:**

- a. The rationale of studying tribal society
- b. Meaning, Nature, scope and significance of Sociology of Tribes
- c. Origin and development of tribal Sociology
- d. Sociology of Tribes in India: a perspective

**UNIT II: Tribes in India: their classification:**

- a. Geographical distribution
- b. Linguistic composition
- c. Racial diversities
- d. Economic differences
- e. Cultural Organization of tribes in India

**UNIT III: Ethnographic Profiles of Selected Indian Tribes:**

- a. The Todas (Pastoralists)
- b. The Bedas (Hunter-ruling)
- c. The Khasi (Matrilineal & Matriarchal)
- d. The Siddis of Karnataka (Forest)
- e. The Koragas of Karnataka (Primitive)

**UNIT IV: Tribal family, Economy, Education, Religion and Welfare measures:**

- a. Tribal family and marriage
- b. Tribal economy
- c. Tribal education
- d. Tribal religion
- e. Tribal Unrest.
- f. Constitutional provisions.
- g. Tribal Development: policies and programs

**UNIT V: Problems and Prospects of Tribals in India:**

- a. Social, economic, educational, and health problems
- b. Social Change among tribal's of India
- c. Hinduization of tribes
- d. Modernization of Tribal's: Industrialization, Urbanization,
- e. Political Participation of tribal's in India.

**Essential Readings:**

- Nadeem Hasnain, 2011, Tribal India, Palaka Prakashana, New Delhi.
- Ghurye G.S., 1963. The Scheduled Tribes, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- Kuppuswamy (2010) Social Change in India, Konark publishers Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.
- Smelser N.J (Ed.) 1970, Sociology, Wiley Eastern, New Delhi.
- Srinivas M.N (1952), Religion and Society among Coorgs, Oxford University Press and 1962, Caste in Modern India, Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
- Majumdar R.C, The History and Culture of the Indian people, Bharatiya, Vidya Bhavan, Vol. III 1962.
- Pant, S.C. Indian labour problems, Chaitanya Allahabad 1965.
- Damble, Y.B, Communication of modern ideas and knowledge in Indian villages, Cambridge 1955.
- Natarajan, S. History of press in India, Asia, 1962
- Ahuja R (2001) Society in India, Rawal Publication, New Delhi.
- Vidyathri. L.P and B.K. Rai (1985), The Tribal Culture of India, concept publishing company, New Delhi.
- Bose, N.K. (1941), Hindu mode of Tribal absorption, Science and Culture vol. VII
- Forde, G.D. (1979) (original 1934) Habitant, Economy, and Society, London, Methnen & co. Ltd.
- Toynbee A. J. (1947), A study of History (Abridgement of vol. I-VI) New York, Oxford University, Press.
- Enthoven, Tribes and Castes of Mysore.

**Paper - 2.5 (d) SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL MARKETING**  
**Course Code: PG53T205D**

**Objectives:**

**This course will help the students to:**

- Comprehend the relationship between market and society.
- Analyse the relevance of social marketing.
- Find out the social structure of market in India.

**Learning outcomes**

1. It enables the learners to understand social relevance of market.
2. It helps the learners in studying the social values and social responsibilities of marketing
3. It also helps the students know the issues and problems of modern marketing strategies and their impact on the social and cultural life of people of India.
4. It helps the students to examine the impact of rising consumerism and ethical issues of marketing in modern society

**UNIT – I: Introduction:**

- a. Meaning and Definition of Market
- b. Functions and Role of Market
- c. Market as a Social Institution
- d. Social Marketing – Meaning, Elements
- e. Approaches to Social marketing

**UNIT – II: Processes of Social Marketing:**

- a. Segmentation (Social differentiation) Target Audiences.  
Positioning (STP)
- b. 4 Cs in Social Marketing-. Cause, Cost, Channel and Communication

**UNIT – III: Agencies of Social Marketing:**

- a. State, Corporate agencies
- b. International donor agencies,
- c. NGOs.

**UNIT – IV: Social Responsibilities of Marketing:**

- a. Social Values of Marketing
- b. Social Criticisms of Marketing
- c. Impact of Marketing on Society

**UNIT – V: Marketing in India:**

- a. Health Care Marketing
- b. Marketing of Family Planning Services in India
- c. Consumerism in India
- d. Role of Media in Social Marketing
- e. Role of Government in regulating social Marketing

**Essential Readings:**

Philip Kotler and Roberto L Eduardo(1989) Social Marketing: Strategies for Changing Public Behaviour , Prentice-Hall, New Delhi

Philip Kotler and Gerald Zaltman (1971) 'Social Marketing: An Approach to Planned Social Change', Journal of Marketing, July 3-12

S. Neelamegham(1987) Marketing in India: Cases and Readings, Vikas, New Delhi

Conard Berenson and Henry Eilbirt(1973) The Social Dynamics of Marketing, Random House, New York

P.K. Sinha and S.C.Sahoo(1994) Services Marketing: Text and Reading, Himalaya, Bombay

David J. Racchman(1990) Marketing: Strategy and Structure, Prentice Hall, New Delhi



**Paper 2.6 OPEN ELECTIVE  
INVITATION TO SOCIOLOGY  
(for students from other departments)  
Course Code: PG53T206**

**Objectives:**

**This Course will help the Students to;**

- To understand fundamental concepts of sociology.
- It aims at helping students to understand social institutions.
- It aims to know the regulative mechanisms of society.
- It provides an out plan exposure to other non sociology students regarding social mechanisms, social change and development.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- It enables the learners to understand emergence of sociology and basic concepts in sociology.
- To orient students to study society from sociological angle.
- It helps the learners in understanding the relationship between individual and society and the role of individual in social institutions.

**UNIT – I Introduction:**

- a. Emergence of Sociology
- b. The Sociological Perspectives
- c. The Development of Sociological thinking
- d. Asking and answering the sociological questions – Methods of sociology
- e. Sociology in every day life

**UNIT – II Basic Concepts of Sociology:**

- a. Society and Community
- b. Culture and Socialization
- c. Social values and norms
- d. Association and Institutions
- e. Structure and Function

**UNIT - III Social Processes:**

- a. Social Processes – Meaning, Characteristics
- b. Major Social Processes – Cooperation, Competition, Conflict, Accommodation and Assimilation

**UNIT – IV Social Groups:**

- a. Meaning and importance of groups
- b. Typology of social groups
- c. Sociology of small groups

**UNIT – V Social Control and Change:**

- a. Meaning and Means of Social Control
- b. Meaning and Factors of Social Change
- c. The Environment and health as Sociological issue

**Essential Readings:**

- Giddens, Antony, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> ed. Sociology, 2006, Politi Press, Malden.2009  
MacIver, R.M and C.H.Page, Society - Introduction to Sociology, Macmilan, New Delhi  
Samuel Koenig : Sociology: An Introduction to Science of Society, Barnes & Nobel Books, London. 1957  
Davis Kingsley, Human Society, Macmilan, New Delhi.  
Berger, Peter L. An Invitation to Sociology, Allen and Unwin, London.1978  
Inkles, Alex. What is Sociology, Prentice Hall India, New Delhi. 2002.  
Jayaram, N, 1990, Introductory Sociology, Macmilan, New Delhi.

**SEMESTER-III**  
**3.1 CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES**  
**Course Code: PG53T301**

**Objectives:**

**This course will help the students to:**

- Learn about various new perspectives in Sociology.
- To understand Sociology from a critical stand point on the basis of the learning of theories from previous semester.
- Know the Contemporary Sociological theories.

**Learning outcomes**

1. It acquaint the students various contemporary Sociological theories.
2. It helps the students to understand sociology from exchange theoretical perspective and apply the same to modern contemporary issues of society.
3. It provides sociological insights.
4. It facilitates students to understand empirical investigations constructed by the contemporary sociological theoreticians.

**UNIT-I: Neo-Functionalism And Neo-Marxism:**

- a. Jeffrey Alexander
- b. Althusser-Structuralism
- c. Gramsci- Ideological Hegemony
- d. Analytic Marxism of Erik Olin Wright

**UNIT-II: Frankfurt School:**

- a. Emergence of Frankfurt school
- b. Max Horkheimer
- c. Theodor Adorno
- d. Jurgen Habermass

**UNIT-III: Ethnomethodology:**

- a. Emergence of ethno methodology
- b. Harold Garfinkel Reflective Action and Interaction.
- c. Harvey Sacks contributions.

**UNIT-IV: Exchange Theories:**

- a. Emergence of Exchange Theories- Frazer, Malinowski, Levi-Strauss, Marcel Mauss.
- b. George C. Homan's Behaviourlist approach.
- c. Peter Blau's dialectical Theory of Exchange.
- d. Georg Simmel's Exchange Principles.

**UNIT-V: Dramaturgical Theories:**

- a. Erving Goffman on "The Interaction Order"
- b. The Presentation of Self
- c. Focused and unfocused interaction.
- d. Frames and Fabrications.
- e. Emotional labour of Arlie Hochschild.

**Essential Readings:**

- Alexander, Jeffrey C: Neofunctionalism and After, Malden, MA Basiel Blackwell, 1998.
- Berger L & Thomas Lukmann. The Social Construction of Reality, Doubleday, Garden City 1966.
- Charles Lemert, Social Theory: The Multicultural and Classical Readings, Rawat, Jaipur, 2004
- Dipankar Gupta, My Favourite Levi-Strauss 'A Hero of Our time' Susan Sontag, Cambridge University press. 1964-1971
- Eliot Gregory, 'Althusser: A Critical Reader', Blackwell Publications, London, 1994.
- E.C. Cuff et al, *Perspectives in Sociology*, Routledge, London, 2009.
- Giddens, Anthony and Jonathan H. Turner (eds.): *Social theory today*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1987.
- Haralambos and Holborn, *Sociology* (7<sup>th</sup> edition), Collins, London, 2007.
- Habermas, Jurgen: *The philosophical discourses of modernity: Twelve lectures*. Mass.: MIT Press, 1987.
- Habermas, Jurgen: *The theory of communicative action, Vol.2: Life world and system: A critique of functionalist reason*, Boston: Beacon Press, 1987
- Jonathan H. Turner- Contemporary Sociological theory, SAGE publications 2013.
- Layder, Derek: *Understanding social theory*. London: Sage, 1994.
- Linda Nicholson, Steven Seidman, *Social Postmodernism: Beyond Identify Politics* 1995.
- Mouzelis Nicos, 'Sociological Theory what went wrong' Routledge Publicatons, London, 1995.
- Martindale, Don, *The Nature and Types of Sociological Theory*, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1960.
- Ritzer, George *Modern Sociological Theories*, Rawat publication, Jaipur, 2005.
- Sharan, Raka *A Handbook of Sociology*, Anmol Publication, New Delhi. 1997
- Swingwood . A.: *A Short History of Sociological Thought*, Mac Millan, Hong Kong, 1984.
- Sorokin.P *Contemporary Sociological Theories*. Kalyani Publisher, New Delhi, 1978.
- Steven Seidman and Jeffrey C. Alexander, *The New Social Theory Reader*, Routledge, New York. 2010.
- Turner, Jonathan .H: *The Structure of Sociological Theory*, Rawat Publications Fourth ed, Jaipur, 1987,
- Wells, Alan (ed.) *Contemporary Sociological Theories*. Goodyear Publishing Co, California.

**Paper – 3.2 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL STATISTICS**  
**Course Code: PG53T302**

**Objectives:**

This course will help the students to

- To know the meaning, definition about statistics, central and tendency, Q.D M.D, Range etc.
- To explain and understand the various Tools and Test like T, F, Z “ANOVA”.
- To study the scope and importance of the social statistics.

**Learning outcomes**

1. It helps the students how to make the graphs and diagrammatic in study.
2. Measures of central tendency, dispersion helps the students, to draw the good conclusion in dissertation, thesis work etc.
3. Various tests in social statistics helps the students, researcher to understand the real problems, scales, and draw backs in the field work.

**UNIT - I: Introduction:**

- a. Social Statistics: Scope and Importance
- b. Collection of Data- Types and Sources of Statistical Data,
- c. Classification and Tabulation of data
- d. Diagrammatic and Graphical Representation of Data

**UNIT – II: Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion:**

- a. Mean, Median and Mode
- b. Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation
- c. Coefficient of Variation.

**UNIT – III: Correlation and Regression:**

- a. Theory of Correlation and Regression; Types of Correlation and methods.
- b. Types of Regression lines, Properties of Correlation Co-efficient.
- c. Regression Co-efficient.

**UNIT – IV: Large Sample Test:**

- a. Sampling of Attributes
- b. Chi-square test
- c. Tests of significance bases on t, F and Z distributions.
- d. Analysis of variance (ANOVA)

**UNIT – V: Computer Languages (Practical):**

- a. Basics
- b. Computer Languages
- c. SPSS package

**Essential Readings:**

- S.P. Gupta (1985) Statistical Methods, S. Chand & Sons, New Delhi.  
S.C. Gupta (1990) Fundamentals of Statistics, Himalaya Publishing, Mumbai.  
Y.P. Agarwal (1995) Statistical Methods: Concepts, Applications and Computation, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.  
R. Mark Sirkin(1995): Statistics for the Social Sciences, Sage, London.  
K.K. Sharma (1998) A to Z Elementary Statistics, Krishna Prakashan, Meerut.  
Peter Norton (2000) Introduction to Computers, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi  
V. Rajaraman: Fundamentals of Computers, Prentice-Hall, New Delhi.  
Ram Ahuja : (2000) Research Methods, Jaipur, Rawat.  
John Galtung, 1980: Theory and Methods of Social Research, Social Statistics, New Delhi. S. Chand

## **Paper - 3.3 SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT**

**Course Code: PG53T303**

### **Objectives:**

#### **This Course will help the Students to;**

- Understand the Sociological dimensions of Development.
- Analyse changing conceptions of Development and its indices.
- Find out the recent trends and patterns of development in theoretical framework.

### **Learning Outcomes:**

1. It enables the learners to understand the concepts related to social structure and development process.
2. It helps the learners in studying the relationship between social and economic aspects.
3. It also familiarizes the students to know various approaches and methods for study on the process of development.
4. It assists the students enhancing their interests in research on developmental studies.

### **UNIT – I : Introduction:**

- a. Rationale for Studying Development Sociologically
- b. Scope and Importance of Sociology of Development
- c. Historical Development of Economic Sociology
- d. Components of Development
- e. Sociological Dimensions of Development
- f. Development approaches and methods (PRA, PPM Etc.)

### **UNIT – II : Conceptual Perspectives on Development:**

- a. Changing Conceptions of Development- Economic Growth, Human Development, Social Development, Sustainable Development, Post Developmentalism.
- b. Liberal and Marxist Perspectives
- c. Strategies and indices
- d. Transforming communities: Maps and Models
- e. Hindrances of Development

### **UNIT - III: Theories of Development:**

- a. Structural Functional Theory
- b. Socio-Psychological Theory (D. MacLelland)
- c. Stages of Growth Model (W.W. Rostow)
- d. Vicious Circle Model
- e. Theory of Social Change(Spengler)

### **UNIT – IV: Theories of Under Development:**

- a. Dependency Theory
- b. Unequal Development (Samir Amin)
- c. The World System and Multinational Corporations (WallerStein)
- d. Development of under Development (A.G.Frank)
- e. Trends in Development Theory (J.N. Pieterse)

### **UNIT – V: Social Structure and Development (with special reference to India):**

- a. Education, Culture and Development
- b. Gender ,Youth and Development
- c. Agriculture, Ecology and Development
- d. Technology, Liberalization, Globalization and Development
- e. Development Disparities and its Policies

**Note. Of the 100 marks this paper carries 75 for theory main exam and 25 for internal assessment. Of the 25 marks 3 for attendance(as per the Univ. guidelines), 10 for one internal test and 12 marks for review essay on a standard book in the subject area as prescribed by course teacher for each student separately**

**Essential Readings:**

- Alexander K.C. and Kumaran. K.P. (1992) Culture and Development , New Delhi, Sage.
- Haq, Mahabub ul. (1990) Reflections on Human Development, Karachi, Oxford.
- Hoogvelt, Ankie M. (1996) The Sociology of Developing Societies, Delhi. MacMillan.
- Hoselitz, Bert F. (1996) Sociological Aspects of Economic Growth, New Delhi, Amerind Publishers.
- Pandey, Rajendra (1985) Sociology of Development, New Delhi, Mittal.
- Pandey, Rajendra (1986) Sociology of Underdevelopment, New Delhi, Mittal.
- Rostow, W.W, (1960) The Stages of Economic Growth, London.
- Sharma, S.L, (1986) Development: Socio-cultural Dimensions. Jaipur, Rawat.
- Smelser, Neil. J. (1988) The Sociology of Economic life, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.
- Webster, Andrew (1988) Introduction to the Sociology and Development, New Delhi, Macmillan.
- Zimmerman, Carle C. & Richard E. Duwords (eds) (1976) Sociology of Underdevelopment, Jaipur, Rawat.
- Ian Roxborough (1979) Theories of Underdevelopment, Macmillan, London

## **PAPER 3.4: SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

### **Course Code: PG53T304**

#### **Objectives:**

##### **This course will help the students to:**

- Know the relationship between science and society and vice versa
- Identify the relationship between social organization of Science
- Find out the contemporary trends in science and technology and their sociological consequences

#### **Learning outcomes**

1. It enables the learners to understand how science and technology related to social life of people.
2. It helps the learners in studying science and technology as a social activity deals with the social conditions and effects of science and technology.
3. It also familiarizes the students how modern science based technologies have been posing risk to people and environment.
4. The assist students to examine how social, political and cultural values affect scientific and technological processes of research and innovation and how these affect, in turn, society, economy, politics, culture and environment.

#### **UNIT I: Introduction:**

- a. Science and Goals of Science.
- b. The Emergence, Scope and Importance of Sociology of Science and Technology.
- c. Science as a Social System, Norms of Science.
- d. Values and Science.

#### **UNIT II: Emergence of Science and Technology:**

- a. Origin and Development.
- b. Pure and applied Science.
- c. Society, Science and Technology.
- d. Role of Science and Technology.

#### **UNIT III: Social Organization of Science:**

- a. The Science Policy in India
- b. Social organization of Science in India
- c. R and D Culture in India
- d. Social Background of Indian Scientists

#### **UNIT IV: Science Education and Research in India Today:**

- a. Science education in India
- b. Role of Universities in Development of Science and Technology
- c. Relationship between Science and Industry
- d. The problems of Science education in India

#### **UNIT V: Indian Science and Technology in Global Situation:**

- a. Impact of LPG on Indian Science and Technology
- b. WTO and IPR and Indian Science and Technology
- c. MNCs and Indian Industry
- d. Political Economy of Science and Technology in India

**Essential Readings:**

- Binay Kumar Pattnaik (ed) (2014) *Sociology of Science and Technology in India* (Vol. 6), Indian Sociological Society, New Delhi.
- Storer Norman W (1966) *Social System of Science*, Newyork, Holt
- Goldsmith, Maurice(ed)(1975) *Science and Social Responsibility*, London, Macmillan
- Barber, B (1953) *Science and Social order*, London, Allen. G
- Barber, B and Walter Hirsch, Walter (1962) *Sociology and Science*, Glencoe, Ill. Free Press
- Baliga, AV (1972) *Science and Society*, Bombay, Lalvam Pub. House
- Kothari A.N; and others (1986) *Science, Technology and Social Change*. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern
- Sprott. WJH (1954) *Science and Social Action* London . Watts
- Motwani, Kewal (1945) *Science and Society in India: Foundations of Planning* Bombay: Hind
- Uberoi, JPS (1978) *Science and Culture*, Delhi, Oxford University Press
- Barnes (Barry) Ed. *Sociology of Science*, Hamands worth: Pengvin
- Williams R and Edge. D (1966) "The Social Shaping of Technology" *Research Policy* Vol. 25 pp 856-899(2)
- Jasanoff, S. Markle
- G. Pinch and Petersen J (Eds) (2002) *Handbook of Science, Technology and Society* London, Sage
- Merton R.K. (1973) *The Sociology of Science: Theoretical and Empirical Investigations* Chicago: University of Chicago Press
- Gillard, J (1991) *Scientists in the Third World*, Lexington: Kentucky University Press.



**Optional**  
**3.5 (a) INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY**  
**Course Code: PG53T305A**

**Objectives:**

**This course will help the students to:**

- Understand the Industrial Society and importance of industry in the development of nation.
- Examines the importance of Social and human relations in Industrial organization.
- Discusses different industrial processes, problems with special reference to Indian Industry.

**Learning Out comes:**

- It enables the learners to understand the origin and development of Industrial Sociology and as well as to comprehend the impact of industrial institutions on society.
- It helps the learners in acquainting with the social organization of Industry and the significance of human approach to industry.
- It assists the students in comprehending the significance of industrial processes and labour relations in industry.
- It helps the learners to appreciate the significance of labour welfare in the present industrial society.

**UNIT – I: Introduction:**

- a. Scope and significance of Industrial Sociology.
- b. The Rise of Industrial Sociology: Hawthorne Experiment
- c. Development of Industrial Sociology in India
- d. Impact of Industrial Institutions on Society.

**UNIT – II: Rise and Development of Industry:**

- a. Early Industrialism in Western Society: The Manorial System, Guild System, The Putting out System
- b. The Factory System: Its Characteristics

**UNIT – III: Organizational Structure of Industry:**

- a. Formal Organization: Line and Staff.
- b. Informal Organization.
- c. Industrial Bureaucracy

**UNIT – IV: Industrialism and Indian Society:**

- a. Industrial Development in India.
- b. Characteristics of Indian labour and labour problems: Changing Profile
- c. Absenteeism in Indian industries.
- d. Social Consequences of Industrialism in India.

**UNIT -V: Industrial Relations:**

- a. Trade Union Movement in India.
- b. Industrial Disputes, Collective bargaining
- c. Industrial democracy- workers' participation in management
- d. Labour Welfare

**Essential Readings:**

Miller and Form: Industrial Sociology, London, Hurper and Row Publishers 1964.  
Schneider Eugene. V.: Industrial Sociology, London, McGraw Hill, 1971  
Moore,W.E.: Industrial Relations and Social Order, New York: MacMillan, 1974.  
Eldridge: Industrial Disputes, London Routledge and Kegan Paul.  
Parker,S.R. et. al.: The Sociology of Industry, London George Allen and Unwin, 1967.  
Etzioni, Amitai: Modern Organizations, New Delhi. Prentice Hall of India. 1976.  
Sexena,R.C. : Labour Problems and Social Welfare, Jai Prakash Nath & Co. Meerat, 1955.  
Agrawal,R.D. : Dynamics of Labour Relations in India : A book Readings ; Tata MacGraw Hill.

- Pascual Gisbert,S.J. : Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology,Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Ltd., New Delhi 1972..
- N.R.Sheth (ed) : Industrial Sociology in India. : A Book of Readings Allied Publishers Pvt Ltd., New Delhi 1982.
- Memoria.C.B. and Mamoria: Dynamics of Industrial Relations in India. Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai 1992.
- Ramaswamy, E.A. Industrial Relations in India; New Delhi, 1978.
- Deepak Mathur (2010): Industrial Sociology, Text & Practice, Biztantra.
- Narendar Singh (2012): Industrial Sociology, Tata McGraw Hill Education Private Limited, New Delhi.
- G. Subrahmanya (2006) Principles of Industrial Sociology, Sapna, Gandhinagar, Bangalore.
- Somashekharappa. C.A (1992) Sociology of an Industrial Complex, Reliance, New Delhi.

## **Paper- 3.5 (b) SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALIZED GROUPS**

### **Course Code: PG53T305B**

#### **Objectives**

1. This course sensitizes the learners about the significance of the study of marginalized communities from Sociological Perspective.
2. This course creates awareness of various groups and communities which have been suffering from extreme poverty, deprivation and discrimination since a long period.
3. This course also throws light on welfare measures adopted by the government for their upliftment.

#### **Learning Outcomes**

1. At the end of the course the student comes to know the various socio-economic indices of marginalization.
2. The students will be able to understand the views of great humanists regarding the concept of marginalization and can show their sympathy towards marginalized people and communities.
3. The students come to know the welfare measures adopted by the government for their improvement and make evaluation of working nature of these provisions.

#### **UNIT – I: Introduction:**

- a. Meaning and Process of Marginalization
- b. Scope and Importance of Studying Marginalization
- c. Marginalization and its Socio-Economic Indices: Poverty, Relative deprivation, Exploitation, Discrimination, Backwardness, and Inequality.

#### **UNIT – II: Perspectives on Marginalization:**

- a. Role of Ideology in Marginalization
- b. Views of Phule, Periyar, Ambedkar, Lohiya
- c. Subaltern perspective

#### **UNIT – III: Marginalized Groups in India:**

- a. Schedule Castes
- b. Scheduled Tribes
- c. Nomadic and seminomadic
- d. Neo Buddhists , Christians and Muslims
- e. Women

#### **UNIT – IV: Marginalization and Affirmative Actions:**

- a. Constitutional Provisions
- b. Governmental Policies and Programmes
- c. Role of N.G.Os.

#### **Essential Readings:**

- Ambedkar, B.R. :Who Were the Shudras, Thacker and Co.Ltd., Bombay, 1946.
- Ambedkar, B.R. :The Untouchables : Who are They and Why They Became Untouchables, Amrit Book, New Delhi. 1948
- Chalawadi M.C and Somashekharappa, C.A, Dalit Women in Panchayat Raj System, Prateeksha, Jaipur, 2014
- Khan , Mumtaz Ali :Scheduled Caste and Their Status in India, New Delhi, Uppal Publishing House, 1980.
- Praksh Nirupama, Scheduled Castes and Socio-Economic Changes, Allahabad: Chugh Publications, 1989.
- Kananakel Joshi Scheduled Caste and the Struggle against Inequality, New Delhi, Indian Social Institute, 1963
- Kamble. M.D. Deprived Caste and Their Struggle for Equality New Delhi, Ashish Publishing House.
- Vasant Moon: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writings and Speeches Vol. 1-14, Government of Maharashtra Publication.
- Patnaik, N Tribes and Their Development, Hyderabad, Hyderabad Institute of Community Development, 1972.
- Ghurye, G.S. Caste, Race and Occupation in India, New Delhi, 1969
- Elwin, Verier, A New Deal for Tribal India, 1963.
- Ranjeet Guha: Subaltern's Studies 2 Vol.s, Oxford, OUP.

**Paper 3.5 (c) SOCIOLOGY OF LEISURE and SPORT**  
**Course Code: PG53T305C**

**Objectives:**

**This course will help the students to:**

- Understand the relationship between leisure sport and society.
- Identify the social organizations of Sport.
- Find out the role of social institutions in the development of sport.

**Learning outcomes**

1. It facilitates the learners to understand how leisure and sport in the social life of people.
2. It helps the learners in studying social and cultural values involved in leisure and sport.
3. It also assist the students know how sport as a social institution.
4. It prepares the students to examine the interface of sport and economic, political and religious institutions.

**UNIT – I: Introduction:**

- a. Scope and importance of Sociology of Leisure Sport
- b. Origin and Development of Sociology of Leisure Sport
- c. Sport as a Social Phenomenon – Nature of Sport
- d. Sport and Socialization of the Individual

**UNIT – II: Theoretical Approaches:**

- a. Structural Functional Approach
- b. Conflict Approach
- c. Ethno- Methodological Approach
- d. Leisure Sport and Society: Sport as leisure time activity

**UNIT – III: Cultural Bases of Sport:**

- a. Relationship of Sports with the elements of Culture
- b. Sport, Leisure and Culture
- c. Sport as a reflection and transmitter of values
- d. Cross Cultural Differences in Sport

**UNIT – IV: Social Institutions and Sport:**

- a. Sport as a Social Institution
- b. Sport and Economic, Political and Religious Institutions- interface
- c. Emergence of Spectator Sport
- d. Violence in Sport

**UNIT – V: Social Stratification and Sport:**

- a. Sport and Social Stratification
- b. Sport and Social Mobility
- c. Gender Inequality- Participation of Women in Sport
- d. Sport and the State: Policies and Programmes.

**Essential Readings:**

Dharam.V.R. (1989)Sports & Society : Readings in Sociology of Sports, New Delhi classical.  
Hylton, Kelvin, et al ( 2001) Sports Development : Policy Process & Practice, London : RKP  
Laker Anthony (ed) ( 2002) The Sociology of Sport and Physical Education, London, RKP.  
Loy John W et al(1978): Sports and Social System A Guide to the Analysis, Problems and Literature  
,Wesley : London,.  
Synder, E.E. & Elenor Spreitzer(1983), Social Aspects of Sports, Englewood Cliffs. N.J.  
Oglesby Carde(1978) Women & Sport : From Myth to Reality, Orient Long man, London,.  
Pachauri,S.K. (1999) Women & Children in Sports, Commonwealth Pub, New Delhi.  
Sharma.V.K. & Rajeev Sareen (ed) (1992)Perspectives in Sports Education Commonwealth  
Publishing, New Delhi,

**PAPER 3.5 (d) SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION**  
**Course Code: PG53T305D**

**Objectives:**

**This course will help the students to:**

- Understand the relationship between education and society.
- Analyse the social and cultural values of education.
- Find out the social role of teachers and the social system of education in India.

**Learning outcomes**

1. It enables the learners to understand social relevance of education.
2. It helps the learners in studying the social structure of education
3. It also helps the students know the issues and problems of the equality of educational opportunity.
4. It helps the students to examine socio-economic and political issues involved in the development of education

**UNIT I : Introduction to Sociology of Education:**

- a. Nature, scope and importance of Sociology of Education-
- b. Interrelation between Education and Society
- c. Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology of Education- Structural, Functional, Conflict and Radical Perspectives

**UNIT II: Education and Socialization:**

- a. Agencies of Socialization; Family, School .Peer Group and Media
- b. Changing Dimensions

**UNIT III: Education and Social Stratification:**

- a. Education and Social Mobility
- b. Equality of Educational Opportunity, Universalization of Education,
- c. Right to Education
- d. Problems of Primary Education – Dropout and Wastage

**UNIT IV: Higher Education in India:**

- a. Growth of Higher Education in India
- b. Problems and Prospectus of Higher Education in India
- c. Professionalization of Teaching in India –
- d. Higher Education in Karnataka

**UNIT V: Education and Society in India:**

- a. A Brief Socio- Historical View: Colonial and Independent India
- b. School and Higher Education: Diversities, Disparities
- c. Challenges of Women's education in India.

**Essential Readings:**

- Banks, Olive, (1976), Sociology and Education, London: Batsford.
- Blackledge, D. and B. Hunt, (1985), Sociological Interpretations of Education, London: Croom Helm.
- Boudon, Raymond, (1973), Education Opportunity and Social Inequality, New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Brint, Steven, (1988), School and Societies, Thousand Oaks, California: Pine Forge Press.
- Durkheim, Emile, (1956), Education and Sociology, New York: Free Press.
- Gore, M. S., I. P. Desai and Suma Chitins (ed), 1967, Papers in the Sociology of Education in India, New Delhi: NCERT.
- Indira R. (ed), (2011), Themes in Sociology of Education (Volume 5), Studies in Indian Sociology, New Delhi: Sage Publication.
- Jayaram, N. (1990) Sociology of Education in India, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Somashekharappa C A and Maranoor R M(2015) Dropout problem in India, Prateeksha publishers, Jaipur
- Shah, B.V. and Shah, K. V. (1998) Sociology of Education, Rawat, Jaipur.

## Paper 3.6 Open Elective

### INDIAN SOCIETY - CONTINUITY AND CHANGE (for students from other Departments)

Course Code: PG53T306

#### Objectives:

This course will help the students to

- To understand and to know the past, human behaviour, traditional values in the society etc.
- Various scholars speak on transformation of Indian Society
- Identified the various issues in Indian Society.

#### Learning outcomes

1. To help the students to know the past and present caste system, various problems among caste, sub-caste.
2. This paper helps the students to evaluate the merits and demerits in society.
3. It also enable the students to study the various approaches, theories, thoughts of Indian Society.

#### UNIT: I Introduction:

- a. Characteristics of Indian Society
- b. Unity in Diversity: Sources and Challenges
- c. Emerging challenges to Indian Society

#### UNIT: II Changes in Indian Society:

- a. Nature and direction of Social Change
- b. Social Institutions and Change : Family, Caste, Education, Economy and Politics.

#### UNIT: III Rural Society in India:

- a. Changing Profile of rural society
- b. Rural Problems: Poverty, Health and sanitation
- c. Rural Development: Panchayat Raj, Rural Development Programmes.

#### UNIT: IV Urban Society in India:

- a. Urbanization in India : Trends and Patterns
- b. Problems of Urbanization, Over Urbanization in India
- c. Urban Problems: Slum, Poverty.
- d. Urban Development : Policies and Programmes

#### UNIT: V Marginalized groups and Minorities:

- a. SC & ST's : Problems and Policies
- b. Other Backward Classes-OBCs
- c. Women: Problems and empowerment
- d. Minorities : Identification and problems

#### Essential Readings:

- Ahuja, Ram (1993) Indian Social System, Rawat, Jaipur  
Ahuja, Ram (1999) Society in India, Rawat, Jaipur.  
Atal, Yogesh (2003) Indian Sociology: From Where to Where, Rawat, Jaipur  
De Souza, P.R. (ed) (2000) Contemporary India Transitions, Sage, New Delhi.  
Dumont, Louis (1998), Homo Hierarchicus, OUP, London.  
Gould, Harold (1988) Caste Adaptation in Modernising Indian Society, Chankaya, New Delhi  
Kapadia, K.M. (1981), Marriage and Family in India, OUP, London.  
Mandelbaum, D.C. (1972) Society in India, Popular, Bombay.  
Prabhu, P.H. (1963), Hindu Social Organization, Popular, Bombay.  
Singer, Milton & Cofer, Bernards, (1996), Structure and Change in Indian Society, Rawat, Jaipur  
Singh, Yogendra (1998) Modernization of Indian Tradition, Rawat, Jaipur

## SEMESTER-IV

### 4.1. THEORIES OF MODERNITY AND POSTMODERNITY

Course Code: PG53T401

#### Objectives:

This course will help the students to:

- Be acquainted with the growth of postmodern theories.
- Know the Contemporary theories of Modernity
- Find out various theories of Global society.

#### Learning outcomes

1. It enables the learners to understand the modern and post-modern social theories.
2. It helps the learners in studying the views of post-modern sociologists on modern society.
3. It also helps the students examine the socio-economic, cultural issues of global society.
4. It helps the students to gain the unique skills to examine the complexities of modernism of individual life.

#### UNIT- I Introduction:

- a. Modernity: Meaning and Emergence
- b. Classical theorists on Modernity
- c. Classification of concepts: Modernity, Hyper modernity, modernism, hyper-modernism, postmodernism and post modernity
- d. Post-modern social theories

#### UNIT- II Bridging Gaps In Theorising The Social:

- a. Pierre Boudieu's Theory of Practice
- b. Anthony Giddens' structuration theory
- c. Ulrich Beck: Risk Society, Second Modernity, The Cosmopolitan perspective

#### UNIT- III Contemporary Theories Of Modernity:

- a. Anthony Giddens: Juggernaut of modernity
- b. George Ritzer: McDonaldization; Americanization,
- c. Zygmunt Bauman: Modernity and the Holocaust, Liquid Modernism, Modernity's unfinished project.
- d. Manuel Castells: Informationalism and The Network society

#### UNIT- IV Post Structuralism And Post Modernism:

- a. Sociology of post modernism
- b. Jacques Derrida: Deconstruction
- c. Michael Foucault on knowledge and power relationship
- d. Jean Baudrillard: Hyperreality and Simulacra and simulations

#### UNIT- V The Global Society:

- a. George Ritzer: Rethinking Globalization: Glocalization/Grobalization and /Something/Nothing
- b. Edward Said: Orientalism
- c. Joseph E. Stieglitz: Globalism's Discontents
- d. Thomas L. Friedman: The World is Flat

#### Essential Readings:

Anthony Elliott(2010) *Contemporary Social Theory: An introduction*, Routledge, London.  
Bourdieu, Pierre: *Outline of a theory of practice*. London: Cambridge University Press, 1977.  
Charles Lemert(2004) *Social Theory: The Multicultural and Classical Readings*, Rawat, Japir.  
David Harvey(1989) *The Condition of Post-modernity*, Blackwell, London.  
E.C. Cuff et al (2009) *Perspectives in Sociology*, Routledge, London  
George Ritzer: *Sociological theory*. New York: McGraw-Hill Companies, 1996.  
Gerald Delanty(2000) *Modernity and Post-modernity: Knowledge, Power and Self*, Sage, New Delhi.  
Giddens, Anthony and Jonathan H. Turner (eds.): *Social theory today*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1987.  
Giddens, Anthony: *The constitution of society: Outline of the theory of structuration*. Berkley: University of California Press, 1984

Habermas, Jurgen: *The philosophical discourses of modernity: Twelve lectures*. Mass.: MIT Press, 1987  
Habermas, Jurgen: *The theory of communicative action, Vol.2: Life world and system: A critique of functionalist reason*, Boston: Beacon Press, 1987  
Haralambos and Holborn (2007) *Sociology* (7<sup>th</sup> edition), Collins, London.  
James Farganis (2013) *Readings in Social Theory, The Classic Tradition to Post Modernism*, Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.  
Layder, Derek: *Understanding social theory*. London: Sage, 1994.  
Owen, David (ed.): *Introduction in sociology after postmodernism*. London: Sage, 1997.  
Scott A. Appelouth and Laura Desfor Edles(2012) *Classical and Contemporary Sociological Theory*, Sage, New Delhi.  
Scott, Lash: *Sociology of postmodernism*. London: Routledge, 1990.  
Smart, Barry: *Michel Foucault*. London, Routledge, 1985.  
Steven Seidman and Jeffrey C. Alexander(2010) *The New Social Theory Reader*, Routledge, New York.  
Thomas L. Friedman (2007) *World is Flat: The Globalized World in the Twenty First Century*, Penguin, U.K.



## Paper - 4.2 SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER

Course Code: PG53T402

### Objectives:

#### This course helps the students to

- Understand the concept of Gender as a social construct and its implications on society.
- Encourages responsiveness to the diversified issues such as gender inequality, gender stratification, gender socialization, and gender justice and gender empowerment.
- Discusses various strands of feminist thought and their relevance in different cultural settings.
- Examines the status and role of women in India with focus on their problems and policy implications.

#### Learning Out Comes:

- It enables the learners to understand the development of Sociology of Gender and the feminist perspective of understanding the concept of gender.
- It helps the learners in acquainting with the important gender issues and their implications on society.
- It assists students in comprehending the role and contribution of women in society.
- It helps the learners to appreciate the significance of gender empowerment and sensitization in society.

#### UNIT – I: Introduction:

- a. Emergence of Sociology of Gender: Gendering Sociology.
- b. Relevance of Sociology of Gender
- c. Methodological and Theoretical Perspectives for the study of Gender: Feminism.
- d. Indigenous Roots of Feminism.

#### UNIT – II: Basic Concepts:

- a. Sex and Gender: Gender Roles.
- b. Patriarchy and Gender: Gender Stratification in Historical Perspective
- c. Gender Socialization and Discrimination
- d. Gender Inequality and Gender Justice

#### UNIT – III: Status of Women in India: Changing Profile:

- a. Status of Women through the Ages
- b. Social Economic and Demographic Profile
- c. Problems of Women in Modern India
- d. Contemporary Trends.

#### UNIT – IV: Women in Indian Society:

- a. Economic Participation of Women.
- b. Women and Polity.
- c. Women and Education.
- d. Women and Health.

#### UNIT – V: Empowerment of Women in India:

- a. Empowerment – Meaning and Importance
- b. Role of Government; Policies and Strategies for Empowerment
- c. Role of NGOs in Women's Development
- d. Status of Women in Karnataka- Empirical Evidences.

**Note. Of the 100 marks this paper carries 75 for theory main exam and 25 for internal assessment. Of the 25 marks 3 for attendance(as per the Univ. guidelines), 10 for one internal test and 12 marks for review essay on a standard book in the subject area as prescribed by course teacher for each student separately**

**Essential Readings:**

- Suvarna Sen (2012): Gender & Development, Icfai, Tripura.
- Maithreyi Krishna Raj (Ed) (1986) Women's Studies in India: Some Perspectives Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- Jasbir Jain: Indigegous roots of Feminism (2011) Jasbir Jain, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
- Gloria Bowles and Renate, D, Klein (Eds) (1983) Theories of Women's Studies Rout ledge and Kegan Paul : London & New York..
- Alfred De Souza (1980). Women in Contemporary India and South Asia, Manohar Publications, New Delhi,
- I.M Laksmi Pathi Raju: Women Empowerment Challenges & Strategies. Regal Publications, New Delhi.
- Neera Desai & Maithreyi Krishna Raj (1987) Women & Society in India: Ajanta Publication, New Delhi,
- Ann Oakley (1972).Sex Gender and Society, Hyper and Raw, New York,
- Anju Vyas (1993) Women's Studies in India: Information Sources, Services and Programmes. Sage Publications, New Delhi.,
- Sangeetha Purushotham(1998) Empowerment of Women at the Grassroots, Sage, New Delhi,
- Karuna Channa (ed) (1988) Socialization, Education and Women: Explorations in Gender Identity, Orient Long man, New Delhi.
- P. S. Kawtra (2003), "Women Empowerment: Some Issues" Indian Journal of Population. Education March PP.45- 68.
- Amita Sahaya, Sumita kaistha: Women work and Health the Women press, New Delhi. 2010.
- Shamila Rege(ed) ( 2003) Sociology of Gender, Sage Publications. New Delhi.
- Boserup E. (1979) Women's Role in Economic Development New York. St. Martins Press.
- Hagedorn, Rokert (1990) Sociology, Holt Rinehart & Winston of Canada, PP-97-125.
- Sumit Dutta (2013) Gender Sociology, Wisdom press, New Delhi.
- Linda L. Kindsey (2011) Gender Roles, A Sociological Perspective: PHI learning private limited, New Delhi.
- Horlambos & Holborn: Sociology, Themes & Perspectives othedn Collins. Books private limited New Delhi 2013.
- Jose Lopez and John Scott: Social Structure viva,
- Azim, Shaukath (1996) Muslim Women, Rawat, Jaipur, Somashekarappa, C.A (2015) Rural Women, Energy Sources, and Household chores, Prateeksha, Jaipur.

## **Paper – 4.3 SOCIOLOGY OF AGEING**

### **Course Code: PG53T403**

#### **Objectives:**

##### **This course helps the students to**

- Understand the outcome of demographic transition in the form of Ageing of society.
- It enables students to understand the basic concepts pertaining to sociology of Ageing.
- It focuses on the Sociological issues and concerns of ageing individuals and ageing society.
- It helps to understand global ageing as well as ageing scenario in India.
- It is helpful to make career in care sectors of society.

##### **Learning Out Comes:**

- It enables the learners to understand trends and patterns of ageing in India as well as global level.
- It helps the learners to understand changing role of family, social aspects of leaving conditions and care giving scenario.
- It assists students to address policies and programmes pertaining to aged as well as sensitize about aged individuals.

##### **UNIT – I: Introduction:**

- a. Scope & Significance of Sociology of Ageing
- b. Emergence of Sociology of Ageing as a Sub-discipline
- c. Trends and Patterns of Ageing –Global.
- d. Indian Scenario of ageing.

##### **UNIT – II: Some Aspects of Ageing:**

- a. Factors of Ageing
- b. Problems of Ageing
- c. Changing Family and Ageing
- d. Gerentophobia and Ageism
- e. Elder Abuse

##### **UNIT – III: Theories pertaining to Ageing:**

- a. Disengagement theory
- b. Continuity theory
- c. Role theory
- d. Activity theory

##### **UNIT –IV: Adjustments in Later Life:**

- a. The Informal Support system and Its Relevance in Later Life.
- b. Elderly and the Caregivers
- c. Living Arrangements of Elderly
- d. Disease pattern of Elderly - Dementia and Alzheimer's diseases.
- e. Ageing and Disability
- f. ADL and IADL, HALE. (Healthy Active Life Expectancy)

##### **UNIT – V: The State and the Elderly:**

- a. Ageing & Retirement
- b. Active Ageing and U3A.
- c. Role of State – Policies and Programmes for the Aged in India.
- d. National Policy on Aged.

**Note. Of the 100 marks this paper carries 75 for theory main exam and 25 for internal assessment. Of the 25 marks 3 for attendance(as per the Univ. guidelines), 10 for one internal test and 12 marks for review essay on a standard book in the subject area as prescribed by course teacher for each student separately.**

##### **Essential Readings:**

Atechley., Social Process in Later life. Belmont California, Wadsworth 1972.  
Ajay Kumar Sahoo (Eds) Sociology of Ageing- A Reader Rawat Publications 2009.  
Barbara F. Turner (Eds) Women growing older SAGE publications, 1994.

- Bond John Coleman Peter and Sheila Peace., *An Introduction to Social Gerontology*. Sage Publications, New Delhi. 1993
- Borgalta. E F., *Ageing and Society*. Sage Publications, New Delhi 1980.
- Cox, *Later Life :The Realities of Ageing*. Prentice Hall. Inc. New Jersey, 1984.
- Dandekar K., *The Elderly in India*, Sage Publicaitons, 1986.
- Dey A. Wilson, W & Goel, A *Ageing in India: Health and health care issues*. Pp. 40-53. In Sharma R & Thomas, C.J. (Ed) *Ageism. Problems and prospects*. New Delhi. Akaknsa Publishing House. 2010.
- Dimatteo, M. Robin and Ron Hays “Social support and serious illness” pp. 117-148 in B.H. Gottlieb (ed.) *Social Network and Social Support*. Beverly Hilla, CA: Sage. 1981
- Jamuna, D, *Elderly care in India. Conflicting tradition and Modernatization*. Proceedings of 3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference of IAHSA: Ageing societies in a New Millennium, Honolulu, Hawaii, 33-35, 1999a.
- Jayashree “ADL and IADL among older people and its impact on Longevity: Gender dimensions”. *Quarterly Journal of the International institute on ageing (United Nations-Malta) ISSN: 1016-5177*. Vol. 23. No.2 February 2013 pp 18-23.
- L. Packiam, *Gender discrimination in Indian Society* (Eds.) Allied Publishers private Ltd, 2006.
- Lopata, H.Z, *Women as Widows: Support systems*. New York: Elsevier North Holland. 1979.
- Marshall. V. W, *Later, Life : The Social Psychology of Ageing*, 1986.
- Mishra. S. *Social Adjustment in Old Ages*. B.R. Publishing Corporations, New Delhi, 1987.
- P.K. B. Nayar (Eds) *Older Women in India: The context issues and concerns*, The women Press, New Delhi- 2013.
- Peace, W.M., *Researching Social Gerontology: Concepts, Methods and Issues*, Sage Publications, London. 1990.
- Quadagno, Jill, *Aging and the Life Course* (5<sup>th</sup> ed.), Boston: McGraw-Hill, 2011.
- Scott M. Hofer and D.F. Alwin, (Eds) *Handbook of Cognitive Ageing* Sage publication, 2008.
- S. Irudaya Rajan (Eds) *Social Security for the elderly* Routledge. 2008.
- S.T. Janetius, *Human Rights Abuse on Elderly people*, Discovery publishing house P. Ltd. 2012.
- S. Irudaya Rajan and Gayatri Balagopal (Eds), *Elderly Care in India Societal and State Response*, Spinger 2017.
- Sharma. M.L. & T.M. Dak (Eds) *Ageing in India*, Ajantha Publications New Delhi, 1987.
- Shanas, Ethel “Social Myth as Hypothesis: the case of the family relations of old age”. *The Gerontologist* 19, 1:3-9. 1979a
- Sunita Chopra Chatterjee etal, *Discourses on Aging and Dying*, SAGE, 2008
- Yadav J.P, *Aged in India: The Struggle of Survive*, Anmol Publication, New Delhi. 2007.
- Vishweswara Rao. K. *Ageing in Rural India*, Associated publishers, 2007.

## **Paper 4.4 Contemporary Society in Karnataka**

### **Course Code: PG53T404**

#### **Objectives**

1. To Enhance Sociological knowledge about the Local and Regional context of Karnataka.
2. Acquaint students with the changing Trends in Karnataka with special reference to Development processes and Caste Politics.
3. Learn about the unique Cultures in Karnataka.

#### **Learning Outcomes**

1. The students will understand the historical existence of Karnataka and features and cultural variations of Karnataka in general and North Karnataka in particular.
2. The students will know the disparities in Karnataka based on caste, religion, tribes and language.
3. The students will come to know the historical development backward class movements, caste based movements and some burning unsolved problems of Karnataka state.
4. The students will be able to understand the process of urbanization and globalization and their impact over Karnataka state.
5. Further the students will be motivated by the study of some of the great Sociologists from Karnataka.

#### **UNIT I: Introduction:**

- a. Emergence and formation of statehood- Historical, social and Political
- b. Special features of Karnataka
- c. Socio-economic, Demographic characteristics of Karnataka Sources of data- census, NSS, survey, Reports etc.
- d. North Karnataka and its special features

#### **UNIT – II: Social Organization:**

- a. Castes in Karnataka
- b. Religions in Karnataka
- c. Tribes in Karnataka
- d. Language, Arts and culture of Karnataka

#### **UNIT – III: Development Scenario of Karnataka:**

- a. Development Prior to Independence and after Independence
- b. Human Development indicators of Karnataka
- c. Regional imbalance in development (education, gender, employment, health)
- d. Regional disparities – North-South divide

#### **UNIT – IV: Movements in Karnataka:**

- b. Backward Classes and Dalit movement
- c. Religious movements, Lingayath movement, Dasa Movement
- d. Progressive movements – literary, farmers' and environmental movements
- e. Contemporary social issues and contestations (Border, water, language, and communal)

#### **UNIT – V: Urbanization and Globalization in Karnataka:**

- a. Industrization and Urbanization: Trends patterns, impact
- b. Globalization: Influences
- c. Development of Corporate sector, formation of Silicon city, etc.
- d. Urban-Rural linkages in Karnataka: Recent developments.

#### **UNIT – VI: Sociologists of Karnataka and their contributions:**

- a. M.N. Srinivas
- b. C. Parvathamma
- c. K. Ishwaran
- d. Major sociological studies on Karnataka



**Paper - 4.5(a) POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY**  
**Course Code: PG53T405A**

**Objectives:**

This course will help the students to

- Understand the scope, importance of Politics and their administration in Nation/society
- To analyse and helps to understand the power in political system.
- To know the election process and problems in local-state-National level.

**Learning outcomes**

1. To help the students to know how politics and administration process in day today life.
2. It enable students how to socialize the various agencies to build up good governance.
3. It helps to know, social, political, religious aspects of political leaders in our nation.
4. It also helps to know how Indian states are functioning.

**UNIT – I: Introduction:**

- a. Scope and Importance of Political Sociology.
- b. Emergence of Political Sociology as a sub-discipline.
- c. Perspectives in Political Sociology.

**UNIT – II: Location of Power in the Political System:**

- a. People and Sovereignty (Hobbes, and Rousseau)
- b. Ruling class (Marx & Mosca ).
- c. Elite Oligarchy
- d. Power Elite (C.W.Mills)

**UNIT – III: Political and Non-Political Systems:**

- a. Characteristics of Political Systems.
- b. Types of Political Systems.
- c. Political System as a social system.
- d. Political Systems and Non-Political Systems interrelationship.

**UNIT – IV: Political Socialization and Participation:**

- a. Politicalisation and Politicization
- b. Political Socialization and its agencies.
- c. Political Participation and its Pattern.
- d. Political Mobilization and Political Culture.
- e. Political Communication and its Pattern.

**UNIT – V: Election and Voting Behaviour in India.:**

- a. The Electoral Process in India.
- b. Local level elections
- c. Municipal Corporations and Municipalities.
- d. Panchayat Raj Institutions.

**Essential Readings:**

- Ashraf Ali & Sharma C.N. (1983) Political Sociology –A New Grammar of Politics, University Press, Madras.
- Bendix, Reinard(1968) State and Society, Little Brown, Boston.
- Dipankar Gupta (1996) Political Sociology in India :Contemporary Trends, Orient Longman, Hyderabad.
- Dahl, Robert (1983) Modern Political Analysis, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
- Dowse, Robert and Hughes, John A(1972) Political Sociology, John Wiley, London.
- Eisenstdt. S.N. (1989) Political Sociology – A Reader (2 Vols).Rawat, Jaipur.
- Hyman. H.H.(1972) Political Socialization : A Study in the Psychology of Political Behaviour, Glencoe, Free Press.
- Kothari Rajani (1982) Politics in India Orient Long man, New Delhi.
- Lipset. S.M. (1960) Political Man, Feffer and Simons, New York.
- Mukhopadhyay. A.K.(1977) Political Sociology – An Introduction, Bagchi, Calcutta.
- Oram. A.M. (1970) Introduction to Political Sociology, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs N. J.
- Desai. A.R. (1980) Social Background to Indian Nationalism, Popular, Bombay



## **PAPER 4.5 (b) SOCIOLOGY OF LAW**

### **Course Code: PG53T405B**

#### **Objectives:**

This course will help the students to

- Understand the basic meaning, importance of Sociology of Law.
- To critically helps to understand the natural Law and legal system.
- To know the human rights, law and civil liberties movement in India.

#### **Learning outcomes**

1. To enable the students to know the basic law and their rights in the society.
2. It helps the students to know legal system and conceptual clarity.
3. To understand the caste, religion, gender and legal system in society.
4. Overall this paper understand the legal awareness to the people

#### **UNIT I: Perspectives on Law:**

- a. Scope and importance of sociology of Law and Nature sources of Law
- b. Emergence of Sociology of Law.
- c. Theories of Natural Law, Legal Positivism, Historical School, Jurisprudence and legal realism.
- d. Anthropological and Sociological Perspectives

#### **UNIT II: Law and Society:**

- a. Contributions of Durkheim, Marx, Weber, Ehrlich and Pound
- b. A review of critical legal studies

#### **UNIT III: Law in Indian Society:**

- a. Colonialism and the modern legal system in India
- b. The organization of the legal system in India

#### **UNIT IV: Community, Identities and Law in India:**

- a. Cultural/ community rights and the individual conceptual issues
- b. Religion, Caste, Gender and jurisprudence

#### **UNIT V: Human Rights in India:**

- a. Human Rights Law — National and International Instruments
- b. Critique of Human Rights Situation - Human Rights/ Civil Liberties Movement in India

#### **Essential Readings:**

- Cotterrell, Roger. (1984) *The Sociology of Law: An Introduction*, London: Buttersworth,
- Baxi, Upendra (1988) *Sociology of law*, Oxford University Press.
- Baxi, Upendra. (1982) *The Crisis of Indian Legal System* New Delhi: Vikas, Hunt, Alan. (1978) *The Sociological Movement in Law* London: Macmillan,
- Roberts, Roger. (1979) *Order and Dispute: An Introduction to Legal Anthropology*, Harmondsworth: Penguin,
- Tornasic, Roman. (1985) *Trend Report in Sociology of Law* *Current Sociology*, No.1, Vol.33,
- Galanter, Marc. *Law and Society in Modern India* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1989
- Arnold, David. "The Colonial Prison: Power, Knowledge and Penology in Nineteenth-Century India", In Arnold, David and David Hardiman (eds.) (1994) *Subaltern Studies VIII - Essays in Honour of Ranajit Guha* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Agnes, Flavia. (1999) *Law and Gender Inequality — The Politics of Women 's Rights in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press,
- Cohn, Bernard (1987) "Some Notes on Law and Change in North India" in an *Anthropologist among the Historians and Other Essays*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press,
- Cohn, Bernard (1987) "Notes on Disputes and Law in India" in an *Anthropologist among the Historians and Other Essays*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press,
- Das, Veena. *Cultural Rights and the Definition of Community* in Mendelsohn, Oliver and Upendra Baxi (eds.) (1994) *The Rights of Subordinated Peoples*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press,
- Uberoi, Patricia. "Hindu Marriage Law and the Judicial Construction of Sexuality", in Kapur, Ratna (1996). *Feminist Terrains in Legal Domains — Interdisciplinary Essays on Women and Law in India*. New Delhi: Kali for Women.
- Timashett, Nicholar, S (2001) *An Introduction to Sociology of Law*, Transaction publishes.

## **Paper 4.5 (c) GLOBALIZATION AND SOCIETY**

### **Course Code: PG53T405C**

#### **Objectives:**

##### **This Course will help the Students to;**

- Understand the relationship with modernization, globalization and society.
- Analyse the globalization process in relation with culture, information, technology and society.

##### **Learning Outcomes:**

1. It enables the learners to understand various factors in relation with globalization and society.
2. It assists to the learners in studying the relationship between globalization and social aspects involved.
3. It also helps the students know consequences of globalization process on society.
4. It assists the students enhancing their interests in research on globalization and society.

#### **UNIT I: Introduction:**

- a. The nature, Characteristics of globalization
- b. The historical and contemporary context of globalization
- c. World capitalism, modernization and globalization
- d. The role of information and communication technology
- e. The needs and utilities of globalization.

#### **UNIT II: Agencies of globalization:**

- a. Political economy of globalization
- b. Agencies of globalization: Multinational corporations (MNCs),
- c. The State, media, market,
- d. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)
- e. International agencies (IMF, W B, etc.).

#### **UNIT III: Globalization, society and culture:**

- a. The ethos of globalization (unbridled freedom, individualism, and consumerism)
- b. Diffusion and projection of American value system and cultural patterns through the media
- c. Cultural homogenization, hegemony and dominance
- d. Globalization and the resurgence of ethnic consciousness:
- e. Global tourism, diasporic communities,
- f. Transnational, ethnic and religious movements,
- g. 3.7 Religious fundamentalism.

#### **UNIT IV: Social Consequences of Globalization:**

- a. Inequality within and among nation states
- b. Differential perception of globalization among nations and their populations
- c. Socio-economic impact of globalization
- d. Impact of globalization on individual and group identities.

#### **UNIT V: Globalization and the Indian experience:**

- a. Globalization and public policy
- b. Debate on globalization
- c. Globalization: Problems and prospects.

#### **ESSENTIAL READINGS:**

- Appadurai, Arjun. 1997. *Modernity at large: Cultural dimensions of globalization*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Sociology 71
- Drezem Jean and Amartya Sen. 1996. *Indian economic development and social opportunity*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Escobar, Arturo. 1995. *Encountering development: The making and unmaking of the third world*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Hoogvelt, Ankie. 1997. *Globalization and the post-colonial world - The new political economy of development*. London: Macmillan.
- Hoogvelt, Ankie. 1998. *The sociology of development*. London: Macmillan.
- Kiely, Ray and Phil Marfleet (eds.). 1998. *Globalization and the third world*. London: Routledge.
- Preston, P.W. 1996. *Development theory - An introduction*. Oxford Blackwell.
- Waters, Malcolm. 1996. *Globalization*. London: Routledge.

## **Paper 4.5 (d) SOCIOLOGY OF INFORMATION SOCIETY (SIS)**

**Course Code: PG53T405D**

### **Objectives**

1. In this course, the students will be enabled to explore the rapid and profound social, economic cultural and political changes that we have witnessed over the past decades due to the advent of information technology revolution.
2. To enable the student to understand the relationship between information science and changing aspects of the Society.
3. To understand the issues relating to science, information technology and society in India both in the Historical and Globalization contexts.
4. The primary focus being drawn to the internet and related computer technology, the course will be addressing the role of technology in shaping social structures and institutions, social life and relationships and understanding of self and others.

### **Learning Outcomes**

1. At the end of the course the student will capable of understand the influence of information technology on the society in the background of era of globalization.
2. This course makes the students to understand the developments in information technology and use of it in their daily life.
3. It also brings awareness regarding the issues of information technology, which paves the way for unemployment, underemployment and existing new occupational structure based on skill and knowledge.
4. The students will come to know the role of media in society.

### **UNIT I : Introduction:**

- a. Scope and Importance of SIS
- b. Emergence of Cybermatic Society
- c. Informationalism, Industrialism, Capitalism
- d. Community and the self in the informational society.

### **UNIT II: Information technology paradigm:**

- a. The historical sequence of the information technology revolution, models, actors
- b. Sites of the information technology revolution.
- c. Introduction revolution and Globalization.

### **UNIT III: IT Revolution Enterprise:**

- a. The IT culture,
- b. Institutions and organizations of the informational economy
- c. Transition from industrialism to informationalism from mass production to flexible production.

### **UNIT IV: The transformation of work and employment:**

- a. Networkers, jobless and flexi timers.
- b. Post industrialism- the service economy and the information society.
- c. Emergence of New occupational structures.
- d. The work process in the informational paradigm.

### **UNIT V: Media Culture:**

- a. Technology revolution and the rise of media culture
- b. The new media and the diversification of mass audience.
- c. Computer mediated communication- role of institutional control
- d. Social networking- emergence of Virtual communities.

**Essential Readings:**

Manuel, castells, (1996), The Rise of Network Society, Blackwell, Publishers.

Mark Taylor and Esa Saariner (1994) Imagologies, Routledge, London.

The World Wide Web- Unleashed, Macmillan Computer Publishing.

Mischael H (1993) The Metaphysics of Virtual Society, OUP, London. Sociology 79

Verena A Conley (1993) Rethinking Technology, Minneapolis university of Minnasota press.

P Zrkoczy, N Heap Information Technology, Pitman.

Arvind Singhal and Rogers Everett : India's Communication Revolution From Bullok Carts to Cyber Mart, Sage Publications.

Bhatnagar Subhash (2000) : Information and Communication: Technology in Development, Sage Publication

Melkote Shrinivas (2001) The Information Society Leslies H Steves

Barrie Axford and Richard Huggin, (ed) (2001) : New Media and Politics, Sage, India.

P.Preston, (2001) : Reshaping Communications – Technology Information and social Change, Sage Publications : New Delhi.

Joann Yates and John Van, Mannen, (2001) : Information Technology and Organizational Transformation. Sage, India.

**Paper – 4.5 (e) SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**  
**Course Code: PG53T405E**

**Objectives:**

**This Course will help the Students to;**

- Understand the relationship between Social Psychology and other social sciences.
- Analyse the basic concepts like learning, social motivation, perception, attitude, prejudice, discrimination, personality and development influencing on social life.
- Find out the contemporary trends in social psychology.

**Learning Outcomes:**

1. It enables the learners to understand various factors in relation with social life.
2. It assists to the learners in studying the relationship between social and psychological aspects involved in personality development.
3. It also helps the students know various scales and techniques for analysis collective behaviour.
4. It assists the students enhancing their interests in research on social psychology.

**UNIT - I: Introduction:**

- a. Scope and importance of social psychology
- b. Relationship with social sciences – sociology and anthropology.
- c. Relevance of social psychology in India
- d. Psychological methods- Rating Scale, Sociometry, tests and Projective Techniques, Simulation techniques, content analysis.

**UNIT - II: Basic Concepts:**

- a. Social Motivation: Sources of motivation
- b. Perception and learning
- c. Personality and development

**UNIT - III: Major Theories in Social Psychology:**

- a. Role theory - Merton
- b. Symbolic interaction – Blumer
- c. Theory of prejudice - Allport

**UNIT – IV: Social Beliefs and Attitudes:**

- a. Formation and change of attitudes, theories of attitude formation, measurement of attitudes.
- b. Stereotypes and prejudices : kinds and formation
- c. Discrimination and deprivation of social groups
- d. Personality and culture.

**UNIT - V: Collective Behaviour:**

- a. Leader and followers
- b. Rumour and crowd behaviour
- c. Propaganda and public opinion

**Essential Readings:**

- Allpoort, G.W. (1954) *The Nature of Prejudice*, Cambridge Mass. Baros, Robert A. and Donn Byrne. (1988) *Social Psychology*, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi. David G Myers. (1988) *Social Psychology*, McGraw Hill Book Company, New Delhi.
- Evans, Robert R. (1975) *Readings in Collective Behaviour*, Chicago : Rand Monally College Publishing Co.
- Krech D. and Crutchfield R.S. (1975) *Theory and Problems of Social Psychology*, McGraw Hill, New York.
- Krech D. Crutchfield R.S and Bellachy (1976) *Social Psychology*, McGraw Hill, New York.
- Kuppuswamy. B. (1980) *Introduction to Social Psychology*, Medial Promoter & Publishers, Bombay.
- Lindzey, Gardner and Elliot Aronson (ed.). (1964) *Handbook of Social Psychology*, Vol.I & II, Wiley Publishing Co. London.
- Maltzer, B.N., W. John, et al (1945) *Symbolic Interactionism*, Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., New Jersey.
- Mannheim, Karl. (1966). *Essays on Sociology and Social Psychology*, Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., London.
- Newcomb T.M. (1950) *Social Psychology*, Drvdon Press, New York.
- Paliwal, Suprithy. (2002) *Social Psychology*, RBSA Publishers, Jaipur.
- Sharon s. Brehm and Saul M. Kassim. (1996) *Social Psychology*, Houghton Miffinco, Boston.
- Sprott, W.J.H. (1952) *Social Psychology*, Methuen and Co. London.
- Young, Kimball. (1963) *a Hand Book of Social Psychology*. Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., London.

## **4.6 PROJECT WORK**

**Course Code: PG53T406**

**(Compulsory for M.A. IV<sup>th</sup> Sem. Sociology students)**

- a. Field Based Dissertation work -75 marks.
- b. Colloquium followed by viva voce - 25 marks

**Note: Allocation of students for project work under each teacher guide should be by lottery method.**