KARNATAKA SOCIOLOGY ASSOCIATION (R)
(Regd. 274/SOR/SMG/93-94)

Syllabus for Post Graduate and Under Graduate Studies in Sociology

OFFICE
Department of P G Studies and Research in Sociology
Jnana Sahyadri, Shankaraghatta – 577 451
Shimogga District, Karnataka State

2018
Organized by

KARNATAKA SOCIOLOGY ASSOCIATION (R) and

KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY
Department of P. G. Studies & Research in Sociology
Jnana Sahyadri, Shankaraghatta-577 451
Meeting of the KSA Syllabus Committee

KSA SYLLABUS COMMITTEE
PROCEEDINGS AND MINUTES OF THE MEETING

The KSA Syllabus Committee in Sociology (UG and PG) was held on 17-11-2018 at 11.00 am in the Chairmans, Office to revise the existing syllabus to be introduced during the academic year 2018-19. The Committee has looked into the existing Syllabus and revised it with necessary modifications in the content without changing. The Committee has appreciated the appropriateness and relevance of the syllabus as a model syllabus to B.A. and M. A. Course in Sociology. The Committee has approved the syllabus and felt that the same can be implemented for the forthcoming academic year 2018-19.

Following members were present in the Meeting:

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(Prof. Jogan Shankar)  
CHAIRMAN
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Paper - 1 : Foundations of Sociological Traditions

Objectives:
After studying this course, the learners will be able to:

- Understand the linkage between the social changes in the economic and social systems and the emergence of discipline of Sociology.
- Know the theoretical foundations of Sociology on which edifice of modern Sociological theories are built; and develop insights for understanding the later developments in sociological theory.
- Develop critical thinking, analytical ability to interpret the social scenario around.
- Learn the historical, socio-economic and intellectual forces in the rise of Sociological Theory.
- Understand the selected Sociological Theories.

UNIT - I: Emergence of Sociological Tradition:

a. Historical background of Social thought – social context and intellectual traditions. (Hume, Kant, Berkley, Locke, Rousseau, Biccari)
b. The Transition from Social Philosophy to Sociology
c. Continental Sociological Tradition (French, German and British)

UNIT - II: Auguste Comte and Herbert Spencer:

a. Positivism and law of three stages
b. Theory of evolution and Social Darwinism
c. Organismic Analogy and Classification of Society

UNIT- III: Emile Durkheim:

a. Division of labour; Social solidarity – Mechanical and Organic
b. Social facts; suicide and its types
c. Elementary forms of Religion

UNIT -IV: Karl Marx:

a. Dialectical materialism
b. Class struggle and Alienation
c. Stages of growth of society

UNIT - V: Max Weber:

a. Social action, Authority and Rationality
b. Methodology – Ideal types, Verstehen
c. Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism
Reference:

- Bogardus, E. 1969. The Development of Social Thought, Vakils, Feffer and Simon’s, Bombay.
Paper - 2 : Methods in Social Research

Objectives:
This course aims to provide;
• An understanding of the nature of social phenomena, the issues involved in social research and the ways and means of studying social reality.
• Study of research methods as a means of understanding social reality.
• Exposure to the fundamentals of various research techniques and methods.
• Introduction to the philosophical foundations of Social Research.
• Acquaintance with the quantitative and qualitative strategies of research.

UNIT - I: Social Research:
a. Philosophical Roots of Social Research – Issues of Epistemology
b. Hermeneutics – Inductive analysis, Positivism, Interpretative understanding.
c. Problems in Social Research; Objectivity and subjectivity in Social Sciences
d. Types of Social Research

UNIT - II: Research Procedures:
a. Role of theory in social research
b. Concepts; Problems of Conceptualization and Operationalisation
c. Steps in Social Research; Hypothesis
d. Research Design: Meaning and Types

UNIT - III: Methods of Social Research:
a. Types of data; qualitative and quantitative
b. Inductive and Deductive method
c. Social Survey; Sampling and its types
d. Case Study Method

UNIT - IV: Methods of Data Collection:
a. Primary Data: 1. Observation, 2. Questionnaire 3. Interview
b. Secondary Data and sources
c. Participatory Research
d. Measurement and Scaling method – Likert, Bogardus Social Distance

UNIT – V: Analysis of Data and Report Writing:
a. Analysis and Interpretation of Data
b. Content analysis; Oral history
c. Types of Report
d. Qualities of Research Report
Reference:

Paper - 3 : Perspectives on Indian Society

Objectives:
After studying this course, the learners will be able to:

- Understand the diversities and unity in Indian Society
- Know the major segments in society, the traditions, continuities and changes taking place in Indian society;
- Understand various theoretical perspectives to comprehend Indian Society.
- The sociological perspective on Indian society presented in this course will also enable students to gain a better understanding of their own situation and region.

UNIT – I: Introduction:

a. Geographical and Historical Background
b. Linguistic and Religious distribution
c. Unity and Diversity in India

UNIT – II: Indological Perspective:

a. Radhakamal Mukherjee
b. G.S. Ghurye
c. Louis Dumont

UNIT- III: Marxian Perspective:

a. D.P. Mukhaerjee
b. R.K. Mukherjee
c. A.R. Desai

UNIT – IV: Subaltern Perspective:

a. B.R. Ambedkar
b. David Hardiman
c. Ranjit Guha

UNIT –V: Social Change in Contemporary India:

a. Theories of Social Change
b. Processes of Social Change – Sanskritization and Westernization
c. Modernization and Secularization
Reference:

- Karve Iravathi, *Kinship Organization in India*.
- Michael.S.M. 1999: *Dalits and Modern India*; visions and values.
- Singh, A.K. 1998: *Forest and Tribal in India*.
Paper - 4 : Society and Education

Objectives:
After completion of this course, learners will be able to:
- Understand the interface between education and society.
- Understand the major concepts, theoretical approaches and development of sociology of education.
- Get acquainted with the approaches and contributions in sociology of education
- Get acquainted with the alternative educational programmes in India

UNIT- I: Introduction:
a. The Nature, Scope and Importance of Sociology of Education
b. Relationship between Education and Society; Importance of education
c. Concepts – broader and narrower; bi-polar and tri-polar

UNIT- II: Education in India:
a. Socio-Historical Context - Education in pre-independent and Post- Independent India
b. Recent Trends in Education in India
c. Problems of Education in India

UNIT- III: Agencies of Education:
a. Family and Peer group
b. School and Teachers
c. Mass Media

UNIT-IV: Education and Mobility:
a. Factors affecting Academic Opportunity and Achievement: Caste, Class and Region
b. Problems of girl education in India
c. Education as a channel of Social Mobility

UNIT-V: Higher Education in India:
a. Growth of Higher Education in India
b. Non-formal education and distant learning
c. Challenges and Problems of Higher Education
Reference:

- Brokover, and D.A. Gottlieb. *A Sociology Education*.
Paper - 5: Society in Karnataka

Objectives
After completion of the course one will be able to:
- Enhance Sociological knowledge about the Local and Regional context of Karnataka.
- Acquaint students with the changing trends in Karnataka with special reference to Development processes and caste politics
- Learn about the unique cultures in Karnataka

UNIT I: Introduction:
  a. Historical and Political developments in the formation of Statehood
  b. Special features of Karnataka – Malnad Region, Sociological issues in the Writings of Kuvempu
  c. Border areas of Karnataka and its influence

UNIT – II: Social Organisation:
  a. Castes in Karnataka
  b. Religions in Karnataka
  c. Tribes in 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

UNIT – IV: Movements in Karnataka:
  a. Backward Classes and Dalit Movement
  b. Religious Movements, Sharana Movement and Dasa Movement
  c. Progressive Movements – Western Ghats Movements - Socialist Movement (Shantaveri, Kagodu Movements)

UNIT – V: Sociologists of Karnataka and their Contributions:
  a. M.N. Srinivas
  b. C. Parvathamma
  c. K. Ishwaran
References:

- Jai Prabhakar S C, Socio-Cultural Dimensions of Development in North Karnataka, CMDR Monograph Series No. – 63.
- Karnataka Human Development Reports.
- Srikanta Sastri, S. 1940. Sources of Karnataka History, Vol I (1940) - University of Mysore Historical Series, University of Mysore, Mysore.
Paper - 6 : Sociology of Social Movements

Objectives:

After completion of this course, the learners will be able to:

- Look at the Social Movements from Sociological Perspective.
- Understand the dynamics of social movements and their role in the social change and transformation in India.
- To introduce the students to the role of social movements in social transformation
- To help them understand the various approaches to the study of Social Movements.

UNIT – I: Introduction:

a. Scope and Significance of Sociology of Social Movements
b. Characteristics and types of Social Movements
c. Social Movements and Social Change

UNIT – II: Reform Movements:

a. Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj and Prarthana Samaj
b. Bhakti Movement
c. Sri Narayanaguru Dharma Paripalanamasabha (SNDP)

UNIT – III: Dalit and Backward Classes Movements:

a. Emergence of Dalit Movements in India
b. Role of Phule and Ambedkar
c. Growth of Backward Class Movement in India

UNIT – IV: Peasant Movements:

a. Characteristics and Trends
b. Peasant Movements in India
c. Growth of Naxalism

UNIT – V: Tribal and Environmental Movements:

a. Santal Movement
b. Jharkhand Movements
c. Environmental movements
Reference:

- Chawdhary, S. *Peasants and workers Movements in India*.
Paper - 7 : Social Demography

Objectives:
After completion of this course, the learners will be able to:

- To acquaint the students with basic demographic concepts and theories of population growth.
- To understand the influence of Population on Social Phenomena.
- To acquaint students the demographic features and trends of Indian Society vis-à-vis world population.
- To understand population control in terms of social needs.
- To appreciate population control measures and their implementation.

UNIT – I: Introduction:
- Scope and Importance of Social Demography
- Sources of Population Data
- World Population: Growth and Distribution

UNIT – II: Theories of Population Growth:
- Malthusian Theory
- Post-Malthusian Theories
- Optimum and Theories of Demographic Transition

UNIT – III: Components of Population Change:
- Fertility: Factors of Fertilities, Differential Fertility
- Mortality: Infant Mortality and Maternal Mortality
- Migration: Types and Models of Migration
- Recent trends in components of Population Changes

UNIT – IV: Population of India:
- Size and Growth of population in India
- Composition and Characteristics of Population of India
- Distribution of Population in India

UNIT – V: Population Policies and Programmes:
- Implementation and Evaluation of Population Policy in India
- Population Policy 2000
- Recent Trends in Population Policy
Reference:

- Aijazuddin, Ahmad, Drivel Noin, H.N.Sharma (eds); Demographic Transition; The Third World Scenario”, Rawat Publications, Japur.
- New Delhi, 1996
- O.S.Srivatsava ; Demography and Population Studies, Vikas Publishing House
- S.Chandrashekar (ed): Infant Mortality, Population growth and family planning in India; London; George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 1974
Paper - 8 : Development of Sociological Theories

Objectives:
The course intends;
• To familiarise the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline.
• To help students gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions in sociology, and their relevance to its contemporary concerns.
• Know the theoretical foundations of Sociology on which edifice of modern Sociological theories are built; and develop insights for understanding the later developments in sociological Theory.
• Develop critical thinking, analytical ability to interpret the social scenario around.
• Learn the historical, socio-economic and intellectual forces in the rise of sociological theory.

UNIT-I: Nature of Sociological Theorizing:
a. Elements of Theory
b. Levels of Theorization

UNIT-II: Structural Functional School:
a. History of Development of Functionalism

UNIT-III: Conflict School:
a. Contributions of Karl Marx
b. Contributions of Ralf Dahrendrof and L.A. Coser
c. Contributions of C.W. Mills and Randall Collins

UNIT-IV: Symbolic Interactionism:
a. Emergence of Symbolic Interactionism
c. Contributions of Herbert Blumer and Peter J. Burke

UNIT-V: Differing Perspective:
b. Pitrim Sorokin: Intigratist approach theory of Social Change and Mobility.
c. Grounded Theory
Reference:

- Aron, Raymond, Main Currents in Sociological Thought (Two Volumes), Doubleday, Garden City, 1970.
Paper - 9: Social Statistics

Objectives:
After the completion of the course the student will be familiar with;

- The statistical values of the Numerical Data
- The methods of calculating the Central Tendencies of the data
- The Dispersion values of the data
- The Correlation between the variables
- The use of Computers in Social Research

UNIT – I: Introduction:
  a. Importance of Statistics in Social Research
  b. Classification of Data
  c. Graphical Presentation of Data – Graphs, Diagrams, Stem & Leaf, Tables.

UNIT – II: Measures of Central Tendency:
  a. Mean
  b. Median
  c. Mode

UNIT – III: Measures of Dispersion:
  a. Range, quartiles.
  b. Standard Deviation and Mean Deviation.
  c. Relative measures of Dispersion and Co-efficient

UNIT – IV: Correlation analysis:
  a. Chi-square test
  b. Pearson’s Product moment
  c. Spearman’s Rank correlation

UNIT – V: Computers and Social Research:
  a. Use of Computers in Social Research
  b. Software Package for Social Research - Excel and SPSS
  c. Limitations of computer use in Research
Reference:

- Ghosh M.K. *Statistics*, Indian Press.
- Gupta V.P. *Statistical Mechanism*. Meerut Publication: Gujarat.
Paper - 10 : Social Stratification and Social Mobility

Objectives:
After the completion of this course the student will understand:

- The Nature of Inequalities in the Society
- The dynamics of Social Groupings and Discrimination
- The modes of social improvement people use in their life time
- The theories behind the Social Stratification and Mobility

UNIT - I: Introduction
a. Meaning and Characteristics of Social Stratification
b. Processes of Social Stratification
c. Forms of Social Stratification – Caste, Class and Race

UNIT - II: Approaches to Social Stratification
a. Functionalist approach
b. Conflict approach
c. Weber’s approach to stratification

UNIT - III: Social Mobility
a. Meaning and types of Social Mobility
b. Channels of Mobility
c. Criteria of Measurement, Objective and Subjective criteria

UNIT – IV: Occupational Mobility
a. Meaning of occupational mobility
b. Inter-generational and Intra-generational
c. Prestige Grading of Occupations

UNIT - V: Theories of Social Mobility
a. Intelligence Theory
b. Neo- Marxist Theory
c. Rational Action Theory
Reference:

- Cox, A.P.M & J. Jones D (ed): *Social Mobility*.
Paper - 11: Gender and Society

Objectives:
After completion of this course, the learners will be able:

- To introduce the students to the debate on the determination of Gender Roles.
- To orient the students regarding theories of Gender relation in Indian society.
- To trace the evolution of Gender as a category of social analysis.
- To introduce the basic concepts of Gender and Gender Inequality
- To analyze the Gendered nature of major social institutions
- To understand the challenges to Gender Inequality

UNIT – I: Introduction:

a. Emergence of Sociology of Gender
b. Relevance of Sociology of Gender
c. Women studies in India

UNIT – II: Gender and Stratification:

a. Patriarchy and Gender Socialization
b. Caste and Gender
c. Gender Inequality, Gender Justice, Gender development index (GDI)

UNIT – III: Theoretical Perspectives:

a. Liberal feminism
b. Radical feminism
c. Socialist feminism

UNIT – IV: Women in Indian Society:

a. Economic Participation of Women.
b. Political participation of women.
c. Media presentation of women

UNIT – V: Empowerment of Women in India:

a. Concept of Empowerment and its Importance
b. Role of Government Policies and Strategies for Empowerment
c. Role of NGOs in Women’s Development
Reference:

Paper - 12 : Globalization and Society

Objectives:
After the completion of this course the student will:

- The students an overview of the emergence of Globalization from socio-historical and political - economic context.
- To understand the different socio-cultural consequences of Globalization.
- Know the agencies that promote the process
- Understand the impacts of Globalisation on different spheres of Social life
- Analyse the Indian experience of Globalisation

UNIT-I: Introduction:

a. The Historical and Social context of Globalization
b. Characteristics of Globalization
c. Benefits and disadvantages of Globalization

UNIT-II: Agencies of Globalization:

a. Multinational Corporations (MNCs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
b. Information Technology
c. International agencies (IMF, World Bank, etc.)

UNIT-III: Theoretical Approaches to Globalization:

a. Modernization and Globalization
b. Neo-Liberalism and Global Capitalism
c. Globalization and Nation State

UNIT-IV: Social Consequences of Globalization:

a. Inequality within and among nation states
b. Socioeconomic impact of Globalization – Market, Agriculture and Employment
c. Impact on Individual and Group identities – Gender, Education

UNIT-V: Globalization and the Indian Experience:

a. Globalization impact on public policy
b. Impact on family and other Social Institutions
c. Trends and future prospects of Globalisation
Reference:

Objectives:
After the completion of this course the student will;

- To provide a comprehensive history on categorization of the ‘Tribal’ society.
- To understand the demographic features, social structure and cultural patterns.
- To understand the problems of tribal people and the welfare policies.

UNIT I: Introduction:
  a. The Rationale of studying Tribal Society
  b. Meaning, Nature, scope and significance of Sociology of Tribes
  c. Sociology of Tribes in India: a perspective

UNIT II: Tribes in India: their classification:
  a. Geographical distribution
  b. Linguistic composition
  c. Racial Diversities

UNIT III: Ethnographic Profiles of Selected Indian Tribes:
  a. The Bedas (Hunter-ruling)
  b. The Siddis of Karnataka (Forest)
  c. The Gowdalu and Hasala's of Karnataka

UNIT IV: Tribal Social System:
  a. Tribal family and marriage
  b. Tribal economy
  c. Tribal Unrest

UNIT V: Tribal Welfare:
  a. Tribal Integration
  b. Constitutional provisions. Policies and programs
  c. Tribal Education
Reference:

- Bose, N.K. (1941), Hindu mode of Tribal absorption, Science and Culture vol. VII
- Enthoven, Tribes and Castes of Mysore.
Paper - 14: Political Sociology

Objectives:
The major objectives of teaching this course are:

- To acquaint the students with the nature and functioning of political system(s), and the political processes.
- To generate in the minds of students an awareness of their status and role as citizens of the state.
- To make the students aware of the prerequisites of sound democratic political system and its vulnerability.
- To study the relationship between society and polity
- To study the various approaches to study the State and understand the contemporary Socio-Political challenges in India

UNIT – I: Introduction:
a. Nature and Scope of Political Sociology
b. Relationship between Society and Polity
c. Ideology and types of Political System

UNIT – II: Basic Concepts:
a. Bureaucracy, Authority and its bases
b. Power elites, Political parties and Pressure groups
c. Political Socialisation and Political Participation

UNIT – III: Theoretical Approaches:
a. Pluralist
b. Power - elite
c. Marxian

UNIT – IV: Political Party System:
a. National level parties and their ideology
b. State and regional parties
c. Rise of Backward Classes in politics in India

UNIT – V: Society and Polity in India:
a. Language, Ethnicity and Region
b. Caste Politics in India
c. Religious Nationalism
Reference:

Paper - 15 : Invitation to Sociology

Objectives:
The main objectives of this course are:

- To understand the basic principles in sociology
- To acquaint with the basic concepts in sociology
- To know the origin and development of sociology
- To understand the social processes in social relations

UNIT – I: Introduction:
   a. Factors for Emergence of Sociology
   b. Sociological Imagination (C.W. Mills)
   c. The Development of Sociological Thinking – Early thinkers

UNIT – II: Basic Concepts in Sociology:
   a. Society and Community; Association and Institutions
   b. Culture and Socialization
   c. Social System, Structure and Function

UNIT - III: Social Processes:
   a. Social Processes – Meaning, Characteristics
   b. Major Social Processes – Cooperation, Competition, Conflict, Accommodation and Assimilation
   c. Social Interaction
Reference:

Paper - 16 : Sociology of Social Disorganization

Objectives
The course is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- To equip the student the concept of deviant behavior leading to social disorganization, forms, theoretical foundations and criminal activities which he encounters in real life situations.
- To orient knowledge about theoretical perspectives on crime.
- To sensitize the students about causes, social dimensions, consequences and measures to control crime.

UNIT – I: Introduction:
  a. Meaning and Characteristics of Social Disorganization
  b. Causes for Social Disorganization
  c. Approaches to Sociology of Social Disorganization

UNIT – II: Family Disorganization:
  a. Divorce and Disorganization
  b. Family Court
  c. Problem of the Aged

UNIT – III: Social Deviance:
  a. Crime and Causes
  b. Juvenile Delinquency and Causes
  c. alcoholism and Drug Addiction
Reference:

- Frazier, Charles E. 1976. Theoretical Approaches to Deviance, Ohio:Charles E.Morrill Publishing Company
Paper - 17 : Modern Sociological Theories

Objectives:

This course is intended

- To introduce the students to the schools and thought that has dominated Sociology in the later half of the 20th century.
- The course will examine the theoretical relevance and analytical utility.
- To develop the analytical abilities of the students.

UNIT – I: ETHNO-METHODOLOGY

a) Emergence of Ethno-methodology
b) Contribution of Harold Garfinkel
c) Critique on Ethno-methodology

UNIT – II: PHENOMENOLOGY

a) Emergence of Phenomenology
b) Sociological Phenomenology (Alfred shutz & Husserl)
c) Empirical Phenomenology

UNIT – III: NEO-MARXISM & NEO-STRUCTURALISM

a) Jeffrey C. Alexander
b) Anthony Giddens
c) Louis Althusser

UNIT – IV: SOCIAL EXCHANGE THEORY

a) Multicultural background –Frager & Levi Strauss
b) Basic Principles of Exchange Theory- Geroge Homans
c) Dialectical Exchange theory- Peter Blau

UNIT – V: CRITICAL THEORY

a) Emergence of Frankfurt school
b) Max Horkheimer
c) Jurgen Habermass
Reference:

Paper - 18 : Sociology of Development

Objectives:
The course is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- To provide conceptual and theoretical understanding of development as it has emerged in Sociological Literature.
- To offer an insight into the ways in which social structure impinges on development and development on social structure.
- To address in particular in Indian experience of development with special focus on SE India.
- To prepare the students for professional careers in the field of development planning.
- To provide an understanding of the alternate trends and paths of development.
- To understand the contemporary socio-economic framework of development in India.

UNIT – I: Introduction:

a. Scope and Importance of Sociology of Development
b. Development of Economic Sociology
c. Sociological Dimensions of Development

UNIT – II: Changing concepts on Development:

a. Human Development
b. Social Development
c. Sustainable Development

UNIT - III: Theories of Development:

a. Modernisation Theory
b. Socio-Psychological Theory (D.MacIlelland)
c. Vicious Circle Model

UNIT – IV: Theories of Under Development and Dependency Theory:

a. Unequal Development (Samir Amin)
b. The World System and Multinational Corporations (Wallerstein)
c. Development of Under Development (A.G. Frank)

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

a. Culture and Development
b. Gender and Development
c. Development Disparities in India
Reference:

Paper - 19 : Rural and Urban Sociology

Objectives:
This course is designed;

- To provide sociological understanding of rural and urban society in India
- To acquaint students with basic concepts in rural and urban studies
- To analyze rural and urban problems in India
- To provide knowledge of rural and urban governance.
- To impart sociological skills to reconstruct rural institution and rural development programmes to plan, monitor and evaluate rural development programmes.
- To develop the understanding of students regarding the linkages between urban and rural reality

UNIT – I: Rural Society:

a. Scope and Importance of Study of Rural Sociology in India
b. Social organization – Settlement Patterns, caste, class, family and religion.
c. Rural problems in India

UNIT – II: Rural Society and Planned Change:

a. Rural governance and Panchayat Raj System
b. Rural development programmes
   c. Impact of globalization on rural society

UNIT – III: Urban Society:

a. Urbanization, urban studies and its importance in India
b. Trends in urban growth in India
   c. Urban problems – transport, housing, water scarcity, pollution.

UNIT – IV: Urban Governance:

a. Urban planning in India
b. Urban governing bodies
   c. Impact of urbanization on family, caste and women.

UNIT – V: Rural Urban Transition:

a. Rural-urban fringe – suburban transformation
b. Rural-urban continuum, migration and trends
   c. Government policies: PURA.
Reference:

- Politics and Urban Governance in India (Economic and Political Weekly, June 30,2007)
Paper - 20 : Sociology of Marginalised Groups

Objectives
This course helps the student

- To focus on the segments of the population which have lived on the margins of society and which have not received adequate attention.
- To sensitize students to the significance of the sociological study of Dalits, tribal communities and nomadic castes and tribes.
- To focus on groups and communities which have suffered extreme poverty, deprivation and discrimination over a long period of time.

UNIT – I: Introduction:

a. Meaning and Process of Marginalization
b. Scope and Importance of the Study of Marginalization

UNIT – II: Perspectives on Marginalization:

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

UNIT – III: Marginalized Groups in India:

a. Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes
b. Minorities: Muslims, Christians, Parsees
c. Women and Aged

UNIT – IV: Marginalization and Affirmative Actions:

b. Governmental Policies and Programmes
c. Role of N.G.Os.

UNIT – V: Emerging Marginalized Groups:

a. Gay, Lesbians and Transgender
b. Displaced by development projects
c. Refugees
Reference:

- Elwin, Verier. 1963. *A New Deal for Tribal India*.
- Kamble, M.D. *Deprived Caste and Their Struggle for Equality* New Delhi, Ashish Publishing House.
- Paisley Currah (ed.): *Transgender Rights*, The University of Minnesota Press.
- Ranjeet, Guha. *Subaltern’s Studies* 2 Vols, Oxford, OUP.
Paper - 21: Social Psychology

Objectives:
After the completion of this course a student will be able to
- Understand the basic concepts in social behavior
- Understand the dynamics of social behavior in relation to the social institutions
- Analyze the processes of motivation, perception and attitude formation
- Comprehend the forces behind the crowd and mob behavior
- Know the factors behind the social discrimination

UNIT - I: Introduction:
  a. Meaning and Importance of Social Psychology
  b. Relationship with Social Sciences – Sociology and Anthropology
  c. Relevance of Social Psychology in India

UNIT - II: Basic Concepts:
  a. Motivation: Maslow's theory and needs
  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 Attitudes:
  a. Formation and Change of Attitudes
  b. Stereotypes and Prejudices
  c. Discrimination and Deprivation of Social Groups

UNIT - V: Collective Behaviour:
  a. Leader and Followers
  b. Rumour and Crowd Behaviour
  c. Propaganda and Public Opinion
Reference:

Paper - 22 : Sociology of Health and Sanitation

Objectives
The content of the course will enable the students:
- To sensitize students to health related issues
- To understand the issues related to public health and social medicine
- To understand the role of the State in the healthcare in India
- To make aware the health and sanitation conditions in India
- To understand the social aspects of sanitation and social ordering

UNIT - I: Introduction:
- Meaning and relationship between Health and Sociology
- Social aspects of Health and Illness
- Significance of Medical Sociology

UNIT - II: Organization of Health Services:
- Medical services; Role of Physician and Nurses in a changing Society
- Role of Patients and Family members – Medical compliance
- Public health and Social Medicine

UNIT – III: Health and Sanitation:
- Health programmes and Social Legislations in Health care in India
- Origin and Scope of Sociology of Sanitation
- Problem of Environmental Sanitation in India

UNIT - IV: Sanitation in India:
- Sulabh sanitation movement
- Sanitation policies and programmes
- Sanitation in Karnataka, a Regional analysis

UNIT - V: Sanitation and Society:
- Social construction of hygiene and sanitation
- Scavenging castes and social deprivation
- Sanitation and dignity of women
Reference:

Paper - 23 : Sociology of Disaster and Social Crisis

Objectives
The main objectives of this course are:
- To introduce students to sociological examination of disasters.
- To understand the disasters are fundamentally social events that reflect the way that live and structure our communities and societies.
- To create awareness regarding the Natural Disasters and Disaster Management.
- To understand the historical development of India’s Disaster Management policy.

UNIT - 1: Introduction:
- Emergence of study of disaster management and social Crisis
- Scope and objectives of disaster management
- Elements of disaster management

UNIT – II: Basic Concepts in Disaster Management:
- Disaster and Social Crisis
- Natural Disasters;
- Disaster victims; Disaster relief system and responses

UNIT- III: Types, Causes and Effects of Disasters:
- Earthquake and Tsunami
- Tropical Cyclones
- Droughts and Floods

UNIT – IV: Social Crisis and Management:
- Nature and types of Social Crisis
- Terrorism; Communalism and Casteism
- Economic crisis and its impact on managing disasters

UNIT – V: Strategies and Mechanisms of Disaster Management:
- Disaster manager’s role in Disaster Management
- Role of the government and NGOs in disaster management
- Aftermath of disaster and managing refugees
Reference:

Paper - 24: Contemporary Social Issues

Objectives:
The course seeks
- To go beyond the commonsense understanding of the prevailing social issues and problems in order to project them into their structural context; to focus on the structural linkages and interrelationships.
- To sensitize the students to the emerging social issues and problems of contemporary India, to enable them to acquire sociological understanding of these issues and problems
- Empower them to deal with these issues and problems and to serve as change agents both in governmental and non-governmental organizations
- The sociological perspective on Indian society presented in this course will also enable students to gain a better understanding of their own situation and region.

UNIT - I: Development Issues:
- Regional Disparities
- Development Induced displacement, Ecological Degradation and Environmental Pollutions.
- Social Unrest - Terrorism, Naxalism, Communalism and Corruption

UNIT - II: Social Issues in Contemporary India:
- Environmental Sanitation and Health
- Educated unemployment and employability.
- Child rights, RTE

UNIT - III: Gender Inequality:
- Female Feticide
- Domestic Violence
- Gender Discrimination in Employment Opportunity in Work place and Political Participation
Reference:

- Karve, Iravathi. *Kinship Organization in India*.
- Michael. S.M. 1999. *Dalits and Modern India; visions and values*.
Paper - 25 : Social Entrepreneurship

Objectives:
The course intends to provide
- Training to be an entrepreneur or to enlarge job prospects of the individual.
- Promoting the development of personal qualities specific training that are relevant to entrepreneurship,
- Offering early knowledge of and contact with the world of business, entrepreneurial attitudes and skills and some understanding of the role of entrepreneurs in the community
- Raising students’ awareness of self-employment as a career option

UNIT – I: Introduction:
a. Meaning and Importance of Social Entrepreneurship; Qualities of Social Entrepreneurs
b. Types of Social Enterprises – Voluntary, NGO, NPO, Third Sector Organizations
c. Establishment of Social Enterprises in India

UNIT – II: Professional Management for Social Enterprises:
a. Importance of Professional management in Social Enterprises
b. Application of professional management techniques in Social Enterprises
c. Human Resource Development and capacity building for Social Enterprises

UNIT – III: Indian Social Enterprises and Social Entrepreneurs:
Case studies of Indian social enterprises and entrepreneurs;
a. M.S. Swaminathan, Varghease Kurien – green revolution, white revolution
b. Bindeshwar Pathak – Sanitation
c. Ela Bhatt, Sumita Ghose – Women Empowerment
Reference:

Paper - 26 : Postmodern Social Theories

Objectives:

This course is intended
1. To introduce the students to the substantive, theoretical and methodological issues which have shaped the sociological thinking.
2. To understand the theoretical relevance and analytical utility of the theoretical perspectives in understanding social structure and change.
3. To develop the understanding of major sociological perspectives.
4. To develop the analytical abilities of the students.
5. To develop research orientation of the students with the understanding of major theoretical perspectives.

Unit - I: Introduction:
   a. Sociology of Post Modernism
   b. Applying Postmodern Social Theory
   c. Postmodern and Post –Postmodern Social Theories

Unit - II: Bridging Gaps in Theorizing the Social:
   a. Pierre Bourdieu
   b. Anthony Giddens
   c. Ulrich Beck

Unit - III: Post Modernism and Post Structuralism:
   a. Emergence of Structuralism
   b. Jacques Derrida
   c. Michal Foucault

Unit - IV: Contemporary Theories of Modernity:
   a. George Ritzer
   b. Zygment Bauman
   c. Manual Castells

Unit - V: Recent Developments in Sociological Theory:
   a. Micro and Macro Integration
   b. Theoretical Syntheses
   c. Multi-Cultural Social Theory
Reference:

Objectives:
The objectives of this course are

- To study the profile of changes in the age composition of different societies and to study various implications of the increasing ageing population.
- To study and to know the ways of accommodating the aged population in the main streams of family and community life and to see how far they would be useful in modern society.
- To study various strategies, programmes and measures adopted in a modern society to bring about psychological, sociological and economic rehabilitation of elderly people.
- To make the members of incoming generations aware of stresses and strains created by economic dislocation and physical disabilities for elderly people and to generate in them positive and respectful attitudes towards them.

UNIT – I: Introduction:
   a. Emergence of Sociology of Ageing as a discipline
   b. Scope and Significance of Sociology of Ageing
   c. Trends and Patterns of Ageing – Global and Indian Scenario

UNIT – II: Aspects of Ageing:
   a. Factors of Ageing and Problems of Ageing
   b. Changing Family and its effect on Ageing
   c. Elder Abuse

UNIT – III: Health Status of the Aged:
   a. Ailments and health problems of the aged
   b. Nutritional factors and Social Aspects of Nutrition
   c. Aging and Disability : Dementia and Alzheimer's Diseases

UNIT – IV: Adjustments in Later Life:
   a. The Caregivers; Informal Support and Its Relevance in Later Life
   b. Living Arrangements of Elderly
   c. Ageing and Retirement

UNIT – V: The State and the Elderly:
   a. Role of the State – Policies and Programmes for the Aged in India
   b. Role of NGOs in the care of the aged
   c. National Policy on the Aged
Reference:

- Chen, Martha. 1998. Widows in India, New Delhi, Sage.
- Kumudini, Dandekar. 1996. The Elderly in India, New Delhi, Sage.
Objectives:

Research skills are very important for sociological analysis. Through this course, in addition to the theoretical input, an opportunity is given to the students to acquire research skills by undertaking a research project as a part of the academic activity. This project course will help to:

- Develop the ability to conceptualize, formulate and conduct simple research projects.
- Learn to assess the research studies and findings.
- Develop the skills for library work and documentation for research.
- Develop favorable attitudes for the integration of research and theory.
- Develop logical thinking and critical analysis.

Guideline for Research Project:

1. A Student shall select the research topic in the third semester itself in consultation with the faculty member assigned as in-charge or guide for Research Project Course and report the same to the Head of the Department/College Principal in writing.
2. The topic of such research project shall be relevant to sociology course on the whole.
3. The topic of such research project shall be finalized only after the Department/College approves the same.
4. The tools of data collection should be finalized and data collection shall be completed by the mid of the fourth semester.
5. The student has to submit two bound copies of Research Dissertation to the Head of the Department/College Principal on or before the last working day of the IV semester in a prescribed format.
6. Each student shall be compulsorily supervised in the Research Project by a faculty member, preferably who has PhD research degree in sociology and is a full-time teaching faculty in the department/college. The supervisor will guide the student in methodology and the course of the study.
7. The list of such eligible faculty members in the Department/College is prepared and approved by the BOS in Sociology.
8. The allotment of the students to a faculty for supervision shall be done by the Department Council.
9. Periodic individual conference, related to Research Project of each student, shall be conducted by the supervisor.
10. Each student shall be required to take part in Class Room Presentations in the context of Research Project. Assignments regarding such presentations (colloquium) shall be related to the research methodology and tools of research being developed by the student.

11. The student’s performance in such assignments is considered in assigning the Internal Assessment marks allocated for Research Project.

12. The type of research project (qualitative, quantitative or combined) should be based on the consensual decision of both the student and the supervisor.

13. The sample size for quantitative research shall not be less than 50 respondents; and minimum of 10 cases if it is qualitative.

14. Not less than 5 class hours per week or 80 hours in 4th semester shall be spent by the student for such Research Project.

15. A total of 5 Credits shall be allocated to the Research Project Course.

16. The project course will be evaluated on the basis of the dissertation and the continuous internal assessment. (Dissertation 75 + Viva-voce 25 = Total 100).

17. A certificate from the Institution/ Industry/ Panchayath/ hospital / agency should be enclosed with the research report if the project fieldwork is done in such institution.

18. Plagiarism should be avoided and the Department/college should check the project report for plagiarism.

19. On time submission of the dissertation is mandatory.

Research Project Report shall consist of the following sections.

Section A : Preliminaries
Section B : Body of the Report
Section C : Annexure / Appendix

Section A is a formal general section and shall include:

1. Title page - having details as the title of the study, name of the researcher, register number, name of the guide, department/institution through which the study has been undertaken under University, and the year of the research project work.

2. Forward/Acknowledgement.

3. Table of contents with Page Numbers.

4. List of Tables, Charts, Graphs.

5. Certificate from the candidate stating the originality of the research report content.

6. Certification from the guide/supervisor.

7. Certification from the agency if the study has been carried out in a particular institution.
Paper - 29 : Crime and Society

Objectives
The course is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- To acquaint the students with the changing profile of crime and criminals
- To equip them with the emerging perspectives of crime causation with particular stress on sociological explanations
- To sensitize them to the emerging idea of correction, its types and measures to prepare them for professional roles of correctional agents in agencies of criminal justice administration system.
- To acquaint the students with recent advances in correctional measures and programmes; alternatives to imprisonment; and its implications for crime control and prevention
- To demonstrate knowledge about theoretical perspectives on crime.
- To sensitize the students about causes, social dimensions, consequences and measures to control crime.

UNIT - I: Introduction:
  a. Concept of Crime and Deviance
  b. Characteristics of Crime
  c. Causes for Criminal Behavior

UNIT - II: Theoretical Perspectives:
  a. Anomic Theory (Durkheim, Merton)
  b. Differential Association Theory (Sutherland)
  c. Labeling Theory (Becker)

UNIT - III: Changing Profile of Crime:
  a. Organized crimes, terrorism
  b. White collar crime
  c. Crimes against women

UNIT – IV: Juvenile Delinquency:
  a. Meaning and causes
  b. Legislative measures

UNIT - V: Correction Methods:
  a. Meaning and significance of correction – deterrent, preventive and reformative
  b. Judicial custody, prisons and prison system
  c. Community based correction – probation and parole
Reference:

Paper - 30 : Industrial Sociology

Objectives
The course is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- To understand the, human organization in the industry and how the work is being organized in an industrial organization.
- How the labour is abstracted in the industrial work process,
- How the issue between labour and management is constructed and how the labour welfare measures are implemented will be the rationale for the P.G. student of Sociology.
- It also equips the students to prevent and to settle industrial problems.

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

UNIT – II: Rise and Development of Industry
   a. Early Industrialism in Western Society: The Manorial System, Guild System
   b. The Putting out System
   c. 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
   c. Absenteeism in Indian industries.

UNIT - V: Industrial Relations
   a. Trade Union Movement in India
   b. Industrial Disputes, Collective bargaining
   c. Labour Welfare
Reference:

- Ramaswamy, E.A. Industrial Relations in India; New Delhi, 1978.
Paper - 31 : Social Policy and Planning

Objectives
The course is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- The objectives of this paper are to Gain knowledge of policy analyses and the policy formulation process.
- To acquire skills in critical analysis of social policies and plans.
- To develop an understanding of social policy in the perspective of national goals as stated in the constitution, particularly with reference to Fundamental Rights and the Directive principles of state policy.

UNIT - I: Introduction:
   a. Nature of Social policy
   b. concepts - Welfare state - Re-distribution - Democracy and accountability - Transparency
   c. Policy Formulation: - i) procedure, ii) Constitutional measures, iii) Major machineries (Planning commission, Legislature, Executive)

UNIT - II: Social Policy and Economic Policy:
   a. Distinction between social policy and economic policy
   b. Evolution of social policy in India
   c. Approaches to social policy: Unified approach, Integrated approach, Sectoral approach

UNIT - III: Social Policies in India:
   a. Policy for Women and Child Welfare
   b. Welfare Policies for Weaker Sections
   c. National Education Policy

UNIT – IV: Social Policy and Reality:
   a. Mother and child Health (Reproductive Health)
   b. Food Security and Malnutrition
   c. Girls and Women’s Security

UNIT – V: Approach is in Social Policy:
   a. Welfare Approach
   b. Accountability in Social Policy and Governance
   c. Civil Society
Reference:

- Kulkarni, P.D. 1979 Social Policy and Social Development in India, Madras: Association of Schools of Social Work in India.
Paper - 32 : Sociology of Environment

Objectives
The main objectives of the course are:
- To make the students aware of the meaning of Environment and its relationship with society.
- To understand the changing environment and modes of living in different ecological conditions.
- To develop holistic approach among students to feel man environment relationship taking into account technology and socio cultural facts.
- To acquaint students technological conditions and its impact on social organization of society.

UNIT – I: Introduction:
- Scope and Significance of Sociology of Environment
- Emergence of Environmental Sociology
- Approaches to the study of environment : Marxian, Gandhian, Eco- feminism

UNIT -II: Environment and Environmental Problems:
- Inter relation between Environment and Society
- Nature of Environmental Problems
- Types of Environmental Problems

UNIT – III: Contemporary Environmental issues in India:
- Pollution and their effects
- Deforestation
- Developmental Projects- Displacement & Rehabilitation

UNIT– IV: Toward Environmental Conservation in India:
- Environment and Development
- Environmental Movements & The Politics of Development
- Chipko Movement and Narmada Bachavo Andholan (NBA), Save Western Ghats Movements

UNIT-V: State Society and Environment:
- Constitutional provisional in India
- The State and International Agencies
- Role of NGO’s
Reference:
- 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.
- Gadgil M. & Guha, R., Ecology & Equity: The Use & Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India, New Delhi, OUP, 1996.
- Madan Mohan, Ecology & Development: Rawat, Jaipur, 2000
Paper - 33 : Sociology of Religion

Objectives
The main objectives of the course are;

- To learn about the relation between society and the religion.
- To construct the local knowledge on culture and nature of the religion.
- To analyse the basic concepts and key interpretations of religion
- To study the interface between religion and society in India.
- To analyse social change in relation to religion.

UNIT - I : Introduction:
  a. Meaning and scope of sociology of religion
  b. Elements of religion
  c. Major Religions of India – Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism

UNIT - II : Sociological Interpretation of Religion:
  a. Emile Durkheim
  b. Karl Marx
  c. Max Weber

UNIT - III : Organization of Religion:
  a. Forms of religion
  b. Diversity in religion; Religious sects and popular cults
  c. Growth and decline of denominations

UNIT – IV : Religion and State:
  a. Fundamentalism and nationalism
  b. Religious minorities and religious rights
  c. Religion and civil society

UNIT - V : Religion and Social change:
  a. Religious factors for social change
  b. Secularisation and future of religion
  c. Globalisation and religion

Activity:

- Social significance of any religious practice.
- Politics of religious denominations.
- Problems of religious minorities.
- Integration and religious identity.
Reference:

Paper - 34 : Qualitative Methods in Social Research

Objectives
This course aims to provide;

- An understanding of the nature of social phenomena, the issues involved in social research and the ways and means of studying social reality.
- Acquaintance with the qualitative methods of research
- Study of qualitative research methods to understand social reality.
- Exposure to the fundamentals of various qualitative research techniques and methods.
- Introduction to the philosophical foundations of social research.

UNIT – I: Understanding Qualitative Social Research:
   a. Philosophical roots of social research; issues of ontology and epistemology
   b. Hermeneutics – Positivism, inductive analysis, Phenomonology, Ethnomethodology and Symbolic Interactionism, Interpretative understanding.
   c. Problems in social research

UNIT – II: Qualitative Research
   a. Significance of qualitative research; credibility and reliability
   b. Designing issues and sampling;
   c. Ethics in qualitative research

UNIT- III: Methods of data collection
   a. Interview, focus group interview
   b. Observation and triangulation
   c. Collecting objects, documents and oral history; recording feelings

UNIT – IV: Application of Qualitative methods in social research
   a. Theoretical and applied research; functions of qualitative research
   b. Participatory and action research
   c. Combining qualitative and quantitative methods

UNIT – V: Analysis and Interpretation of qualitative Data
   - Narrative analysis
   - Graphical presentation of the data
   - Application of computers and statistical measures in qualitative research
Activity:

- List the advantages of positivism in social research.
- List the benefits of qualitative research.
- Collect documents / oral history on a specific topic.
- Graphical presentation of data.

Reference:

Paper - 35 : Quantitative Methodology in Social Research

Objectives
After the completion of the course the student will be familiar with;

- The quantitative methods in social research.
- The statistical values of the numerical data.
- The methods of calculating the central tendencies of the data.
- The dispersion values of the data.
- The correlation between the variables.
- The use of computers in social research.

UNIT -1: Nature of Quantitative Social Research:
  a. Importance of quantitative research in social sciences
  b. Concepts, conceptualisation and operationalisation
  c. Theory and research; hypothesis, testing hypothesis

UNIT – II: Statistical Measures
  a. Central tendencies – mean, median and mode
  b. Measures of dispersion – inter-quartile deviation, standard deviation, mean
deviation, co-efficient;
  c. Co-relational analysis – chi-square, regression, Pearson’s product moment,
Spearman’s Rank correlation.

UNIT- III: Methods in quantitative research
  a. Social survey and sampling
  b. Questionnaire, its types; construction of a questionnaire.
  c. Content analysis; structured observation

UNIT – IV: Data analysis
  a. Coding, editing and classification of data
  b. Measurement and scaling; Likert’s scale and Bogardus social distance scale
  c. Presentation of data – tables, graphs and diagrams

UNIT – V: Use of Computers in quantitative Social Research:
  - Use of Computers in Social Research
  - Software Package for Social Research - Excel and SPSS
  - Limitations of computer use in social research
Activity:

- List the advantages of quantitative methods in social research.
- Exercise on hypothesis building and testing.
- Activity on how to select the sample.
- Prepare a structured questionnaire.
- Survey activity on a definite area.

Reference:

- Ghosh M.K. *Statistics*, Indian Press.
- Gupta V.P. *Statistical Mechanism*. Meerut Publication: Gujarat.
Paper - 36 : Human Rights and Social Justice

UNIT-I: Introduction
a. Human Rights: Meaning, Definition and Characteristics
b. Forms of Rights: Civil, Democratic and Human Rights
c. Forms of Social Justice: Meaning, Definition and Characteristics
d. Issues and Dimensions of Social Justice in India: Dalit, Minorities, Tribes, Women and Children

UNIT-II: Theories of Human Rights
a. Classical
b. Marxist
c. Neo-Marxist
d. Liberal

UNIT-III: State, Constitution Rights and Social Justice
b. Rights of Children
c. Rights related to Health
d. Rights of Unorganized Sector Labour
e. Right to Information
f. Rights of Third Gender

UNIT-IV: Human Rights Movements and Stakholders
a. Concerns with Human Rights and Movements-The Stakeholder Approach
b. Civil Society Organizations
c. Movements for Protection of Human Rights

UNIT-V: Human Rights and Marginalized groups
a. Violation of Human Rights with regard to dalits, tribes, women and nomadic groups
b. Role of Human Rights Organizations in protections of Human Rights
Reference:

- UNDP, Human Development Reports
Paper - 37 : Sociology of Family & Kinship

Objectives:
- To acquaint the students the social importance of family and kinship
- To understand the relationship between family, marriage and kinship.
- Familiarize the students with different approaches, issues and debates in studies of family and kinship
- To understand changing contemporary nature of family and kinship relation in the modern world.

Unit I Introduction
a. Nature, Scope and Significance of the Study
b. Family - characteristics, functions, types
c. Kinship- Meaning, definition and characteristics
d. Kinship and Marriage- Marriage patterns

Unit II Family System
a. Types of family; universality of family
b. Family as an institution, family and household, regional diversities, family in India
c. Theories of origin of family, Approaches to family: Anthropological, Psychological, Evolutionary, Structural –Functional.
d. Development cycle and changes in the family

Unit III Kinship System:
a. Basic concepts: kinship, consanguinity, affinity, lineage, kindred, complimentary filiation.
b. Descent groups, Corporate groups and Local groups
c. Descent: unilineal, double and cognatic.
d. Analysis of Kinship: Classification of kinship terminology, determinants of kinship terminology

Unit IV Understanding Kinship
a. Re-casting Kinship
b. Relatedness
c. Re-imagining Families
d. Studying Kinship - Genealogical method

Unit V New Areas in Kinship
a. Kinship and Gender in India and South Asia
b. Reproductive Technologies and Refigured Kinship
c. Gay and Lesbian Kinship
d. Kinship Organization in India- With particular reference to North India and South India.
References:

- Ahmad Imtiaz (ed.): 1976; Family, Kinship and Marriage among Muslims in India; New Delhi: Manohar.
- Carsten, Janet, 1995, ‘The Substance of Kinship and the Heat of the Hearth:
- Columbia University Press, Pp. 103-136
- Feeding, Personhood, and Relatedness among Malays in Pulau Langkawi’
- Gloria Goodwin Raheja and Ann Gender and Kinship in North India
- Gold, Ann Grodzins, 1994, ‘Sexuality, Fertility, and Erotic Imagination in
- Schneider, D., 2004, ‘What is Kinship All About?’,
- Shah, A.M., 1998, ‘Changes in the Indian Family: An Examination of
- Stone (eds.) Kinship and Family: An Anthropological Reader, U.S.A:
Paper - 38 : Sociology of Media and Communication

Objectives:
- To make the students aware of Communication Process, Patterns in the changing situation
- To acquaint students with the concept and process of communication and various types of media.

Unit I. Communication:
  a. Scope and Importance of Sociology of Media and Communication
  b. Functions and Types of Communication
  c. Barriers to communication.
  d. Social responsibility of media

Unit II. Perspectives of communication and Media:
  a. Functionalism
  b. Marxist
  c. Other Approaches
  d. Information and knowledge Society

Unit III. Mass media
  a. Radio, Television, Cinema and Social Media
  b. Information Society and Knowledge Society.
  c. Effects of Mass media on Society.
  d. Media, technology and culture

Unit IV. Mass media and Social Problem:
  a. Media, Crime and Violence
  b. Media and Obscenity
  c. Media Commercialization.
  d. New media issues: Invasion of Privacy, Piracy, Cybercrimes and Pornography IT
  e. Policies,

Unit V. Media and Development:
  a. Communication and Development
  b. Mass Media and Social Change
  c. Communication and Rural Development.
  d. Communication Policy –Role of Govt. and other
  e. Agencies.
Reference:

- Allan Wells (1979) Mass Media and Society, Mayfield, California
- Arvind Singhal and Rogers Evertt (1933) Information Revolution in India,
- Bever S.H., et.al., The Sociology of Mass Media Communications, The Social Review,
- David Holmer, Communication Theory-Media, Technology and Society, Sage Delhil.
- Denis Mcquil (1969) Towards a Sociology of Mass Communication, Macmillan,
- M.L de Flour and Rokesch S. Bat (1978) Theories of Mass Communication
- Melvin L Defleur and Sandra Bl Rokeach 1989, Theories of Mass Communication
- Richard Campbell Media and culture an introduction to mass communication
- Ronald Rice New media –, Sage Publications, 1984
- Vir BalaAggarwal Ed Media and Society: challenges and opportunities Concept. 2002.
Paper - 39 : Sociology of Science and Technology

Unit I: Introduction
   a. The Emergence, Scope and Importance of Sociology of Science and Technology
   b. Relationship between Society, Science and technology
   c. Science as a Social System, Norms of Science
   d. The culture of Science: Scientific temperament.

Unit II: Emergence of Science and Technology
   a. Origin and Development of Science and technology
   b. Nature of Science and Technology Education in India
   c. Pure v/s Applied Sciences in India
   d. Society, Science and Technology in India today.

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
   a. Science education in India today
   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 Indian Industry and Industrial R and D situation.
   d. Political Economy of Science and Technology in India
Reference:

- Barnes (Barry) Ed. Sociology of Science, Hamands worth: Pengvin
- Chicago: University of Chicago Press
- StorerNorman W (1966) Social System of Science, Newyork, Holt
- Uberoi, JPS (1978) Science and Culture, Delhi, OxfordUniversity Press
Paper - 40 : Sociology of Leisure and Sport

Objective: The main Objective of this paper is to introduce the students a fast emerging area of leisure and sport and provide them insights to take up analysis of various issues that concern the Sociological foundation of the phenomena of leisure and sport.

Chapter – I : Introduction:
   a. Nature, Scope and importance of Sociology of Leisure and sport
   b. Notions of Leisure
   c. Leisure and society-Leisure as social institution
   d. Utilities of Leisure

Chapter – II : Aspects of Leisure
   a. Social aspects of Leisure- leisure and stratification
   b. Economic aspects of Leisure-Leisure and class
   c. Cultural aspects of Leisure- Leisure and values
   d. Political aspects of Leisure- Leisure and infrastructure

Chapter-III: Society and Sport
   a. Sport as a social phenomenon –Nature of sport
   b. Culture and Sports- Sport as transmitter of values, cross cultural differences in sport
   c. Sport as a social institution- Sport and Social mobility.
   d. Violence in Sport, Spectator Sport

Chapter –IV:Theoretical Approaches to Leisure and Sport
   a. Structural- Functional approach
   b. Conflict approach
   c. System approach
   d. Ethno-methodological approach

Chapter-V: Sustainable Leisure and Sport
   a. Role of state in Leisure support system.
   b. Sport and state: Sustainable Youth Development policies
   c. Political economy of Leisure and sport in India
   d. Leisure and sport in Karnataka.
References:

Paper - 41 : Sociology of Urban Life

Objectives: The objectives is to make students familiar with fast emerging urban life and changing living conditions, urban problems and solutions.

Chapter – I : Introduction:
   b. Conceptual distinctions: Urban, Urbanization, Urbanism
   c. Typology of Urban Communities
   d. History of Urban Life, Urbanization during recent times.
   e. Preindustrial city.

Chapter – II : Theoretical conceptualizations of Urban Growth and Urbanization
   a. Urban ecology and Ecological processes
   b. Ecological theories of Urban Growth- Concentric zone Theory, Sector Theory, Multiplehuelei theory.
   c. Land use pattern –Factors that influence.
   d. Theories of Urbanization (8 schools of urbanization)

Chapter-III: Urban Social Institutions
   a. Urban family
   b. Urban religion
   c. Urban Education
   d. Urban Government
   e. Urban Economy

Chapter –IV: Urbanization in India
   a. Emerging trends in Urbanization
   b. Factors and problems of Urbanization
   c. Factors and problems of Urbanization
   d. Industrialization and urbanization
   e. Over Urbanization
   f. Urbanization in Karnataka

Chapter-V: Problems and Development Urban Life in India
   a. Ghettos Slums and Poverty
   b. Crime, delinquency and alcoholism
   c. Pollution, congestion, Sanitaiton
   d. Urban Development- Policies and Programs
   e. Urban management- role of government, civil society and communit-Smart city formation.
References:

- Sujata Patel and Kushal Deb (ed) 2006, Urban Studies, OUP
Paper - 42 : Sociology of Rural Life

Objectives: The objectives of this paper is to make students familiar with the rural society, life and living arrangements and the changes that have came about in recent years and the direction in which they proceed.

Chapter – I : Introduction:
   b. Rural life and its study in India
   c. Transition from Rural-Urban contrast to Relations, Rural-Urban continuum
   d. Approaches to the study of rural communities.

Chapter – II : Theoretical conceptualizations of Urban Growth and Urbanization
   a. Rural family
   b. Rural religion
   c. Rural stratification
   d. Rural settlement pattern

Chapter-III: Rural problems
   a. Rural backwardness
   b. Water supply, Health and Sanitation
   c. Poverty and Unemployment
   d. Problems of irrigation and low production

Chapter –IV: Rural Society in India
   a. Origin and development of village communities in India
   b. Village studies in India
   c. Dynamics of village social structure
   d. Changing rural society

Chapter-V: Rural development in India
   a. Land tenure and land reforms
   b. Green revolution and white resolution
   c. Rural development programs: CDP, IRDP, MNREGA, PURA etc
   d. Agencies of Rural development- Panchayat Raj, cooperation’s, stegs, stree Shakti Sanghatwa.
   e. Globalization and Indian villages.
References:

- Berch, Berberogue, (ed.) Class, State and Development in India 1,2,3 and 4 chapters, Sage publications, New Delhi, 1992.
- Beteille, Andre, Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, OUP, New Delhi, 1974
- Desai A.R., Rural Sociology in India, Popular prakashan, Bombay, 1977
- Dhanagare D.N., Peasant Movements in India, OUP, New Delhi, 1988.
- Thorner, Daniel and Thorner, Alice, Land and Labour in India, Asia Publications, Bombay 1962.
Paper - 43 : Sociology of Health and Wellness

Objectives: The Objective are- to familiarize students with basic health concepts, health development problems and role of the state in health care measures in India.

Chapter – I : Introduction:
   a. Concept of health, medicine, disease, illness and sickness.
   b. Health and its relationship with other social institutions.
   c. Wellness and quality of life- their interactions.
   d. Ecology, culture, attitudes, beliefs a values associated with disease.
   e. Health system in India- AYUSH

Chapter – II : Social Epidemiology
   a. Vital and public health concepts
   b. Social components in Therapy and Rehabilitation.
   c. Trends in diseases in India
   d. Communicable diseases

Chapter-III: Hospital, Physician and Patient
   a. Hospital- types, functions, interpersonal relationships
   b. The physician- professionalization, socialization, Doctor patient relationship.
   c. Sick role, Patient role, Labeling theory, Health Seeking behaviour

Chapter –IV: Health Care Services
   a. State, Market, community and family in health and medicine
   b. Community health care delivery and social policy
   c. Health care services in India and emergence of corporate medicine
   d. Implementation and utilization of health programs in rural, tribal and urban communities.

Chapter-V: Health and Health Awareness
   a. Health, food and environment
   b. Awareness that health care, services- role of media, state
   c. Health policy in India- A critical analysis and NGOs
   d. Financing of Health care- health insurance and discount on medicine.
References:

- Albrecht, Gary L., Advances in Medical Sociology, Mumbai, Jai press.
- Cockerham, Willian C., 1997, Readings in Medical Sociology, New Jersey, Prentice Hall.
- Fox, Renee C., 1988, Essays in Medical Sociology, Journey into the field, New York, Transac Publishers.
Paper - 44 : Sociology of Minorities

Objectives: To introduce the issues of minorities in contemporary situation while their social, economic, political, and cultural positions in spatio-temporal contexts taken into account. Also introduce the students to the debates on minorities problem and solutions.

Chapter – I : Introduction:
   a. Meaning, character and types of minorities
   b. Scope of importance of Sociological study of minorities
   c. Approaches to minority communities- Liberal, plural, multicultural, and post modernist
   d. Some aspects minorities in India today- Social, cultural, Economic, Political and Geographical.

Chapter – II : Minorities through Ages
   a. Pre-colonial, colonial and post colonial periods.
   b. The Rights of Minorities-Economic, Cultural, Educational and Political.
   c. Majoritarianism v/s Minoritism
   d. Problems of minorities in India.

Chapter-III: State and Minority communities in India.
   a. Constitutional provisions
   b. Policies and programs for minorities welfare
   c. Politics of equality
   d. Psycho-social issues of minorities

Chapter –IV: Minorities and Social movements
   a. State reorganization minority Identify establishment
   b. Politics of political representation.

Chapter-V: Minority communities and New Social Movements
   a. Citizenship, Exclusion and New Social Movements
References:

- Hassan, Mushiral (1997): Islam, Communities and the Nation: Muslim Identities in Asia and Beyond, Manohar, New Delhi.