



**AKKAMAHADEVI WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY,
VIJAYAPURA**

JNANASHKTI CAMPUS TORVI-586108

CBCS SYLLABUS

For

***P.G. Department of Studies in
Sociology***

[70+30 Scheme]

With Effect From 2018-19



Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura
(Formerly: Karnataka State Women's University, Vijayapura)
Department of Sociology

Proceedings of Board of Studies (PG) Meeting

The BOS PG Meeting was held on 28-05-2018 at 11.30am in the office of the Chairperson, Department of Sociology, Social Science Building, Jnanashakti Campus, Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura.

The following members are present:

Internal Members

Signature

1. Dr. Vijaya B. Korishetti,
Prof & Chairperson, Dept. of Sociology,
AWU, Vijayapura

Chairperson

2. Dr. M.P. Baligar, Assistant Professor,
Dept. of Sociology, AWU, Vijayapura

Member

External Members:

Signature

1. Prof.Jaganath.Shinde,
Dept of Sociology,
Kalburagi University, Gulbarga

Members Absent

1. Prof.K.B.Chandrika
Dept of Sociology,
Rani Channamma University, Belgaum.

2. Smt. Sarooja Mallikarjun Koulapur
Vishala Trust, Ganesh Nagar,
Vijayapura.

AGENDA:

Item 1: To confirm the minutes of the PG BOS in Sociology held on 22-07-2017.

Resolution: Resolved to confirm the minutes of the PG BOS in Sociology held on 28-05-2018.

Item 2: To prepare and approve the syllabus from I to IV Semester of PG Sociology in accordance with the new uniform regulations governing admission to PG under CBCS.

Resolution: The new uniform regulation structure of PG course in sociology consist of

- a. Three hard core papers (H) for all four semesters and each paper with four credits.
- b. One soft core paper with choice for all four semester and each paper with four credits.
- c. Open Elective Paper for all four semesters each paper with four credits (The list of semester-wise hard core and soft core papers is enclosed.)

Item 3: To prepare and approve scheme of evaluation and question paper pattern for PG Sociology.

Resolution: As per the new uniform regulations, the suggested pattern of exam is that the theory papers would be of 70 marks and 30 marks internal assessment. The BOS approved new question papers pattern (enclosed).

Item 4: To revise and approve panel of examiners for PG regular, PG External, PG Diploma and M.Phil /PHD programmes.

Resolution: The panel of Examiners for PG regular, PG External, PG Diploma and referees for M.Phil/PHD programme is revised and approved by BOS members.

Item 5: Any other matter with permission of Chair.

Resolution: No Items

Chairperson

Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura
Structure of M.A Sociology I To IV Semester
From 2018-19 onwards

I SEMESTER

CODE No.	TITLE	SCHEME OF EXAMINATION			PERIODS PER WEEK	Total Credits
		THEORY MARKS	INTERNAL MARKS	TOTAL MARKS		
	A) Core Course					
HC.1.1	Classical Sociological Theory	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
HC.1.2	Research Methodology	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
HC.1.3	Sociology of Gender	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
	B) Soft Course (any one)					
SC. 1.4	Social Structure & Change	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
SC. 1.5	Sociology of Environment	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
SC. 1.6	Political Sociology	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
	C) Open Elective Paper					
OE.1.7	Sociology of Tribe	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)

II SEMESTER

CODE No.	TITLE	SCHEME OF EXAMINATION			PERIODS PER WEEK	Total Credits
		THEORY MARKS	INTERNAL MARKS	TOTAL MARKS		
	A) Core Course					
HC. 2.1	Modern Sociological Theory	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
HC. 2.2	Social Statistics	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
HC. 2.3	Rural Sociology	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
	B) Soft Course (any one)					
SC. 2.4	Social Gerontology	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
SC. 2.5	Industrial Sociology	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
SC. 2.6	Sociology of Migration	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
	C) Open Elective Paper					
OE .2.7	General Sociology	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)

III SEMESTER

CODE NO.	TITLE	SCHEME OF EXAMINATION			PERIODS PER WEEK	Total Credits
		THEORY MARKS	INTERNAL MARKS	TOTAL MARKS		
	A) Core Course					
HC. 3.1	Advanced Sociological Theory	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
HC. 3.2	Sociology of Globalization	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
HC. 3.3	Urban Sociology	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
	B) Soft Course (any one)					
SC. 3.4	Sociology of Religion	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
SC.3.5	Sociology of Media	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
SC. 3.6	Sociology of Development	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
	C) Open Elective Paper					
O.E .3.7	Contemporary Social Problems	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)

IV SEMESTER

CODE No.	TITLE	SCHEME OF EXAMINATION			PERIODS PER WEEK	Total Credits
		THEORY MARKS	INTERNAL MARKS	TOTAL MARKS		
	A) Core Course					
HC.4.1	Indian Sociological Theory	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
HC. 4.2	Sociology of Health	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
HC. 4.3	Dissertation	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
	B) Specialization Course (any one)					
SC.4.4	Sociology of Family and Kinship	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
SC.4.5	Population and	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
SC.4.6	Sociology of Education	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)
	C) Open Elective Paper					
OE.4.7	Social Movements in India	70	30	100	5	4(3+1)

Scheme of examination:

1. 2 internal tests: [5+5=10 marks]
2. Field Work = 10
3. one Seminar by each student=05
4. One Assignment = 05

Total = 30 marks

- HC 4.3- 30 IM / Viva voce

AKKAMAHADEVI WOMEN UNIVERSITY, VIJAYAPURA

M.A. SOCIOLOGY SEMESTER –WISE SYLLABUS

FROM 2018-19 ONWARDS

I SEMESTER

HC 1.1: Classical Sociological Theory

Objective: This Course aims at familiarizing students with Sociological Theories and Methodological Foundations.

Unit I: Nature of Theories –Characteristics and types of Sociological Theories–Conflict between theory building and empiricism and Reciprocal relationship between theory and research – Levels of theorization in sociology, Women Sociologist- Jane Addams, Harriet Martineau.

Unit II: Structural Approach –C Levi Strauss, M. Foucault, Radcliff Brown, S.F.Nadel, Theda Skocpol.

Unit III: Functionalism–Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkhiem, B. Malinowski , Robert . K.Merton, Talcott Parsons.

Unit IV: Conflict Theories - Karl Marx, George Simmel , Lewis Coser , Ralf Dahrendorf , C. Wright Mills, R Collins, Theodore Caplow, IL Horowitz.

Unit V: Evolutionary Perspectives - Unilinear Evolutionary Theories of Comte and Morgan - Universal Evolutionary Theories of Spencer and Tonnies – Cyclical Evolutionary Theories of Oswald Spengler and Arnold J. Toynbee.

Selected Reference:

1. Barnes H.E (1958): An Introduction to the History of Sociology, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
2. Cohen P.S (1968): Masters of Social Theory. Heinemann, London.
3. Coser L.A. (1977): Masters of Sociological Thought. Harcourt Brace, New York.
4. Giddens A (1979): Central Problems in Social Theory. Macmillan Press, London
5. Merton R.K (1949): Social Theory and Social Structure, Free Press, New York
6. Mills C.W: (1972) Sociological Imagination: Oxford University Press, London.

HC 1.2: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Objective: This course attempts to introduce basic elements of empirical research, various techniques of data collection. Students are expected to do exercise in data collection, analysis and interpretation.

Unit-I: Introduction to Research: Meaning, Nature and Scope, Objectives and Importance Types of Research: Basic, Applied.

Unit-II: Stages of Social Research: Formulation of Research Problem, Review of literature Hypotheses, Research Design: Meaning, Functions and. Types.

Unit-III: Techniques of Data Collection: Primary and Secondary Sources, Tools and Techniques of Data Collection, Observation, Interview, Questionnaire and Schedule.

Unit-IV: Sampling: Nature and Importance, Types of Sampling, Merits and Demerits of Sampling.

Unit-V: Data Processing: Coding, Tabulation, Analysis, and Interpretation, Report Writing.

Selected Reference:

1. Beteille A, and Madan T N. (1975) Encounter and Experience, Personal Account, Fieldwork, Vikas Publishing House Pvt, Ltd. New Delhi.
2. Mukkerjee, P N (2000) Methodology of Social Research; Dilemmas Perspectives, Sage New Delhi.
3. Shipman Martin. (1988) The Limitations of Social Research, Longman, London.
4. Sjoberg.Gideon and Roger Nett. (1997). Methodology for Social Research, Rawat, Jaipur.
5. Smelser, Neil J. Comparative Methods in Social Science.

HC 1.3: SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER

Objective: The Objective of this paper is to trace the evolution of gender as a category of social analysis in the late twentieth century.

Unit-I:Introduction: Emergence of sociology of Gender, Relevance of sociology of gender in the present context, Methodological aspects for the study of Gender, Perspectives on Gender Development-Welfares and Develop Mentalist, Empowerment .

Unit-II: Basic Concepts: Sex and Gender, Patriarchy and Gender, Gender equality and Justice, Gender division of labour, Gender Socialization and Discrimination, Gender Sensitization.

Unit-III: Feminism: Concept and Practice, Theories of Feminism: Liberal, Marxist, Radical, Socialist and Post – modern.

Unit-IV: Women in Indian society: Demographic Profile: Economic Status, Political Status, Socio- Cultural Disabilities, Women and health, Women and law.

Unit-V: Empowerment and Development of Women in India: Concept of Empowerment of Women and its Importance, Role of Government: Policies and Strategies for empowerment and NGOs, Status of Women in Karnataka-Empirical Evidences, Effects of Developmental Policies on Gender Relations Field Activity.

Selected Reference:

1. Altekar, A.S. (1983). The position Of Women In Hindu Civilization. Motilal, Banarasidas, Delhi.
2. Chanana, Karuna. (1988). Socialization, Women and Education: Explorations in Gender Identity, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
3. Dube, Leela et.al. (1986) Visibilities and Power. Essays On Women in Society and Development. OUP, New Delhi.
4. McCormark,C. And Strathern M.1980. Nature, Culture and Gender, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
5. Myers, Kristen Anderson (Eds.1998): Feminist Foundations: Towards Transforming Sociology, New Delhi.

SC 1.4: SOCIAL STRUCTURE & CHANGE

Objective: This course offers a broad overview of the different components of social structure and familiarize with the process of social change.

Unit-I: Social Structure and Function: Meaning and basis of Social Structure, the approaches to the study and of social structure, concept of Function: Positive and Functionalism.

Unit-II: Components of Social Structure: Status and Role, Values, Authority and Power, Informal and Formal Groups, Reference Groups.

Unit-III: Social Change: Concepts of Social Change, Patterns of Social Change, Theories of Social Change: Cyclical theories-Oswald Spangler, Arnold Toynbee and Immanent Theory: P.Sorokin , Factors of Social Change.

Unit-IV: Social Stratification: Meaning and Concept of Social Stratification, Functional Approach to the Study of Social Stratification-Kingsely Davis, Wilbert Moore, Talcott Parsons, Marxian Approach, Weberian Approach.

Unit-V: Social Mobility: Meaning and Concept of Social Mobility, Determinants of Social Mobility, Theories of Social Mobility.

Selected Reference:

1. A.R Radcliffe Brown: Structure and Function In Primitive Society, Cohen & Westland London, 1952.
2. Humans G.C.: Human Group, Keg an and Paul, London 1975.
3. Mac Iver And Page: Society: Macmillan, New Delhi 1957.
4. Mead.Gh.: Mind, Self and Society, The University of Chicago Press, New York, 1934.
5. Merton, R.K.: Social Theory and Social Structure, Amrind Publishing, New Delhi, 1968.
6. Murdock G.P: Social Structure, Free Press, New York 1965.
7. Nadel S.F. : Theory Of Social Structure, Cohen And West Ltd, London 1962
8. Rapih Linton: The Study of Man, Appleton-Century , New York, 1936
9. Samuel Koenig: Society: An Introduction to Science Of Society, Barnes & Nobel Books, London 1957
10. Simmel: Sociology Dunker and Humboldt, 1923
11. Talcott Parsons: The Social System, Amrind Publishing, New Delhi 1972.

SC 1.5 : SOCIOLOGY OF ENVIRONMENT

Objective: The course plan aims to provide knowledge of sociological basis of Environment and society interface. It seeks to impart social skills in environmental concerns in order to understand the human sufferings.

Unit-I: Introduction: Scope and Significance of Environmental Sociology, The raise, decline and resurgence of Environmental Sociology, Basic Concepts: Eco- Ecological Balance and Bio-Diversity, Interrelationship between environment and society, Approaches to the study of environment: Gandhian, Marxism and Eco-Feminism.

Unit-II Environmental Problems And Crisis: Nature and extent of environmental problems, Types of Environmental Problems, Causes of Environmental Problems.

Unit-III: Contemporary Environmental Issues In India: Pollution and its effect, Deforestation and Desertification, Developmental Projects- Displacement and Rehabilitation, Women and Environment.

Unit-IV: State And Environment: Environmental Policy, Constitutional provisions an Laws, Government Programmes for the protection and enrichment of Environment.

Unit-V: Towards Environmental Protection: Role of International Agencies and NGOs Role of Science and Technology, Environmental Movement.

Selected Reference:

1. Gadgil Madhav and Ramchandra Guha (1996): Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature in contemporary India. OUR, New Delhi.
2. Michael Redclift.(1984): Development and the Environmental Crisis, Meheu Co.Ltd, New York.
3. Riordan O L T. (1981): Environment, Pion
4. Schnaiberg Allan (1980): The Environment, Oxford University Press. New York.

SC 1.6 : POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Objectives: To make the students aware of the prerequisite's of sound democratic political system and its vulnerability. To generate in the minds of students and awareness of their status and role has citizens of the state.

Unit-I: Nature and scope of political sociology: Relationship between society and polity, sociological definitions of politics, authority and state.

Unit-II: Theoretical approaches to the state: classical thinker-marx, weber, neo-marxist-Gramsci Althusser Elite-pluralism, post-structuralism- Foucault knowledge /power.

Unit-III: Types of political system: primitive, traditional and modern; political development and social change; ideology and political system.

Unit-IV: society and the state in India: Hindutva and politics of the upper castes, mandal commission and Bahujan politics, gender issues, Dalit politics.

Unit-V: contemporary challenges and impact of globalization: Issues of citizenship, civil society inequalities and exclusion, social movements and new social movements.

Selected Reference:

1. Dowse, R.E. & Hughes 1971 – Political Sociology, Basic Book, New York.
2. Eisenstadt, S. N. (1971)- Political Sociology, Basic Book, New York.
3. Horowitz, Irving. L, (1972)- Foundation of Political Sociology, Harper and Row, New York.
4. Kornhouser, W 1971 – The Politics of Mass Society, Penguin
5. Kothari, R., 1979-Politics in India, Orient Longman, Ltd.

OE.1.7 SOCIOLOGY OF TRIBE

Objectives: The course provides a comprehensive history on the categorization of the 'tribal' society. It introduces the student to understand the demographic features, social structure and cultural patterns. It also seeks to enable the students to understand the problems of tribal people and the welfare policies available.

Unit-I: Introduction: Definition and Characteristics of Tribes Concept of Jati, Varna, Adivasi, Indigenous Aborigines, Scheduled Tribes: The Fourth World, Approaches to the Study of Tribes.

Unit- II: Tribal Communities in India: Geographic Distribution of Tribals, Tribals of Central Zone, Tribals of Northern and North –Eastern Zone, Tribals of Southern Zone, Tribals of Karnataka.

Unit –III: Tribes in Transition: Impact of Industrialization and Urbanization, Media and Tribal society, Changes in social, Economic and political life, Issues of tribal identity and Tribal Movement.

Unit-IV: Perspectives, Programmes, Policies and Movements in India: Isolation, Assimilation, Adaptation, and Acculturation Protective Discrimination and Tribal Welfare.

Unit- V: Status of Tribal Women: Socio-Economic, Cultural and Political condition of women in India.

Selected Reference:

1. Bailey, F.G, Tribe, Caste and Nation, OUP, Bombay, 1960.
2. Bose, A, Nangbri, T. & Kumar, N. (eds.) Tribal Demography and Development in North-East India, Delhi, 1990.
3. Furer-Haimendorf, C.V, Tribes of India: The Struggle for Survival, OUP, Delhi, 1991.
4. Mehta, P.L, Constitutional Protection to Scheduled Tribes in India in Retrospect and Prospect, H.K, Delhi, 1991.
5. Nandini Sundar, Subalterns and Sovereigns: An Anthropological History of Bastar, 1854-2006, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1997, 2 Nd editions with afterword 2007.
6. Nandini Sundar (edit), Legal Grounds: Natural Resources, Identity and the Law in Jharkhand, OxfordUniversity Press, New Delhi, 2009.
7. Nandini Sundar, "Teaching to Hate: The RSS's Pedagogical Program." In Economic and Political Weekly 39(16), 2004, 1605-1612 (Also in Tom Ewing ed. Revolution and Pedagogy, Palgrave-Macmillan, 2005, 195-218.
8. Roger Jeffery and Nandini Sundar, New Moral Economy for India's Forests? -- Discourses of Community and Participation, Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1999.
9. Singh K.S (ed.), Tribal Situation in India, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, 1972.
10. Singh K.S, Tribal Movements in India Vol. I & II, Manohar Prakashan, New Delhi, 1982.

II SEMESTER

HC 2.1: MODERN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

Objectives: This course intends to familiarize students with modern sociological theories of anomie, alienation and exchange.

Unit-I: Central Problems of Sociological theories: Social order as the Central Problem, Coercion Theory, Interest Theory, Value - Consensus theory, Inertia Theory.

Unit-II: Theories of Social Action: Max Weber's Typology of Social Actions, Parsons' Action frame of reference, Pareto's Logical and Non- Logical Actions, Theory of Residues and Derivations, Veblen's theory of leisure class, Florian Znaniecki's theory of elements of Social Actions.

Unit-III: Theories of Anomie and Alienation: Anomie theory- Durkheim, Merton, Parsons, Cloward, Simon and Gagnon, Alienation theory- Marx, Seeman, Schacht.

Unit-IV: The Critical Theory And Neo Marxism: The Frankfurt School: Life world and system - J.Habermas, Structuralism Marxism -L Althusser, Hegemony- C.A.Gramsci.

Unit-V: Exchange Theories: Frazer, Malinowski, Mauss, George Homans, Peter M. Blau

Selected Reference:

1. Alexander J C: (1987) 20 Lectures: Sociological Theory Since World war II.
2. Bottomore, T: (1984) The Frankfurt School Chester, Sussex: Ellis Horwood and Tavistock Publications, London.
3. Cratib Ian:(1992) Modern Social Theory, Harvester Press, London,
4. Coser. L. (1979). Masters of Sociological Thought, Harcourt Brace, New York.
5. Giddens A. (1997) Capitalism and Modern Social Theory, Cambridge University Press.

HC 2.2: SOCIAL STATISTICS

Objective: The course aims at providing knowledge of the statistical techniques & computer Application.

Unit-I: Introduction: Scope and importance of social statistics, Descriptive and inductive statistics.

Unit-II: Presentation of Data: Tabulation, diagrammatic and graphical representation Classification and tabulation of data. Graphical and diagrammatic representation of data (Specification is needed).

Unit III: Statistical Measures: Measures of central tendency: Mean, Median and Mode, Measures of Dispersion – Range, quartiles, Standard deviation, Mean Deviation and Co-efficient of variation, Correlation-Pearson's product moment correlation and rank correlation, Association of attributes – Chi-square Test, contingency and its uses.

Unit-IV: Data analysis and recent trends: Statistical Packages for social sciences (SPSS Excel and Statistical).

Unit-V: Recent Trends: Use of Computers in Social Research,

Selected Reference:

1. Claire Selltiz (1976) Research Methods in Social Reations, Holt, inchart & Winston, New York.
2. Paulin V Young, (1973); Foundations of Behavioral Research, Englewood N, J. Prentice Hall one.
3. William J.Goode and Paul K.Hatt,(1952)Methods in Social Research, Englewood Mec Graw Hill Book Company, New York
4. Zeller R A and Edward G.Carmines, (1978): Statistical Analysis of Social Data, Chicage RandMcnally College Publishing Company.

HC. 2.3 RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Objectives: To provide sociological skills to understanding of rural social structure, change and development in India. To impart sociological skills to reconstruct rural institutions and rural development programmes to plan, monitor and evaluate rural development programmes.

Unit-I: Introduction: Meaning: Scope and Development of Rural Sociology, Characteristics of Rural Society Rural-Urban Contrast. Settlement patterns.

Unit-II: Rural Social System: Family, Caste, And Religion.

Unit-III: Rural Economy: Production relations: Structural integration and differentiation Hindu Jajmani System and Changing labor market, Land tenure System, Rural-Industrialization, Land reforms, Green Revolution, White, Red and Blue Revolution.

Unit-IV: Rural Problems: Poverty, Unemployment, Indebtedness, Ill literacy, and Ill health.

Unit-V: Planned Change for rural Society: Panchayat Raj, Community Development Programme,

Selected Reference:

1. Betielle, Andre (1984). Agrarian Social Structure, Oxford, Delhi,
2. Desai A.R (1977) Rural Sociology in India, Bombay, Popular
3. Dube, S.C. (1995): Indian Village (London: Routledge)
4. Dube, S.C. (1958): India's Changing Villages, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London.
5. Mukarjee Ramakrishna (1957) The dynamics of Rural Society, Berlin A C Mukherjee
6. Srinivas M.N. (1985) India's Villages, MPP, Bombay

SC 2.4 : SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY

Objectives: This paper is intended to study and to know the traditional ways of accommodating the aged population in the main streams.

Unit-I: Introduction: Scope and significance of social gerontology, Emergence of social gerontology as a sub – discipline, Aging population in developed and developing societies, Trends of aging population in India.

Unit-II: Some aspects of ageing: Factors of ageing, Problems of Elderly – Social, psychological, economic and health etc, Family and aged, Problem of elderly women.

Unit-III: Theoretical perspectives: Structural-Functional and conflict perspective Symbolic interaction, Phenomenology and Ethno-methodology, Role Theory.

Unit-IV: Adjustment in Later Life: The informal support given to aged and its relevance in later life, Elderly and the caregivers, Living arrangements of elderly, Ageing and Work, Aged women and problem of adjustment.

Unit-V: State and the Aged: Policies and Programmes for the aged in India, Role of State Role of NGOs.

Selected Reference:

1. De Soza Alfred: Walter Fernandes (1982):Ageing in South Asia : Theoretical Issues and Policy Implications, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi.
2. Dhillon P.K. (1992) Psycho – Social Aspects of Aging in India, Concept, Publishing Company, New Delhi.
3. Indira Jai Prakash (1991): Quality Aging: Collected papers, Association of Gerontology, Varanasi
4. Schaefer Richerd T and Rebert P.Lamm (1992): Sociology (4th Ed), MC Graw Hill, Inc, London.
5. Vinod Kumar (1996): Aging: Indian Perspective and Global Scenario, all India Institute of Medical sciences, New Delhi.

SC 2.5 INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

Objectives: As industrial society is a part of society with all its distinctive characteristics and as industrialization has been seedbed of sociological treatise on society, the knowledge and scholarship on industry and society should be the necessary requirement of the P.G Students.

Unit-I: industrial Society in the classical Sociological Tradition: Division of labour, Bureaucracy, Rationality, Production relations, Surplus value, Alienation.

Unit-II: Industry and Society: Factory as a Social System, Formal and Informal Organization, Impact of Social Structure on Industry, Impact of Industry and Society.

Unit-III: Industrial Relations: Changing Profile of Labour, Changing Labour- Management Relations, Conciliation, Adjudication, Arbitration, Collective Bargaining, Trade unions, Workers' participation in management (Joint Management Councils), Quality circles.

Unit-IV: Industrialization and Social Change in India: Impact of industrialization on family, education and stratification, Class and class conflict in industrial society, Obstacles to and limitations of industrialization

Unit-V: Industrial Planning: Industrial Policy, Labour legislation, Human relations in industry

Selected Reference:

1. R.C. Sexena, Labour Problems and Social Welfare, K. Nath and Co. Meerut, 1981.
2. V.V. Giri (3rd ed.). Labour Problems in Indian Industry, Asia Publications, Bombay, 1972.
3. S.D. Punekar, Trade Unionism in India, Trade Union Leadership In India, (1952)
4. V.N. Agrawal, Labour Problems in India, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1972.
5. E.A. Ramaswamy (ed.) Industrial Relations in India, Macmillan, Delhi, 1978.
6. Kennedy V.D., Unions, Employers and Government (Bombay, Manktalas 1966)
7. J.N. Mongia (ed.), Readings in Indian Labour and Social Welfare, Atma Ram, Delhi, 1980.
8. Miller and Form: Industrial Sociology, London, Hurper and Row Publishers 1964.
9. Schneider Eugene. V: Industrial Sociology, London, McGraw Hill, 1971

SO 2.6: SOCIOLOGY OF MIGRATION

Objectives: This course is aimed at sensitizing students to the significance of the sociological study of dalits, tribal communities and nomadic castes and tribes. The focus of the paper is on groups and communities, which have suffered extreme poverty, deprivation and discrimination over a long period of time.

Unit –I: Introduction: Meaning and Definition, Types of Migration, Importance of Migration, Factors Affecting Migration, Characteristics of Migration, Sources of Migration Data, Methods of Measurements of Migration, Differential Migration,

Unit – II: Theories of Migration: Revenstein’s Laws of Migration, Everett S. Lee Theories of Migration, Sorokin’s and M.N.Srinivas causes of Rural-Urban Migration, Voluntary Factors, Compulsory, Impact of Rural-Urban Migration.

Unit- III: Social Dimensions of Migration: Gender and Migration, Caste and Class, Processes of Migration in the North and South, Ethnic Groups, Refugees and Migration.

Unit-IV: Voluntary of Migration: Emigration from India, Factors Encouraging International Migration, Consequences of Migration, Brain Drain- Causes, Effects and Remedial Measures for Brain Drain.

Unit-V: India: Development and displacement, Partition, Seasonal Migration, Migration in Capitalist System, Migration and the World Economic System.

Selected References:

1. Lydia Potts: the World Labour Market, Zed Books Ltd., London and New Jersey, 1990.
2. Stephen Castles and Mark J. Miller: the Age of Migration, the Guilford Press, New York, 1993.
3. Loes Schenk-Sand Bergen (ed.): Women and Seasonal Labour Migration, Sage Publication, New Delhi, London, 1995.
4. R. Mansell Prothero and Murray Chapman: Circulation in Third World Countries, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, 1983.
5. Omprakash Mishra (ed.): Forced Migration, Manak Publication, Delhi, 2004.
6. Milton Israel and N.K.Wagle: Ethnicity, Identity, Migration, The Centre for South Asian Studies, University of Toronto, 1993.
7. Binod Khadria: The Migration Of Knowledge Workers, Sage Publications, New Delhi, London, 1999.

OE.2.7 GENERAL SOCIOLOGY

Objectives: The basic aim of the course is to make a preliminary interface of the students with the fundamental concepts in the discipline of Sociology. The course intends to infuse a sociological way of thinking amongst the students. The students will be able to know about the historical evolution of sociology in general and help them to grasp the foundation of Sociological thinking.

Unit-I: Sociology: Nature, Scope and Significance; Development of Sociology as a discipline in General, and in India; Universalistic Sociology vis-a-vis Indigenization; Interdisciplines dialogue.

Unit-II: Basic Concepts: Society, Group, Community, Association, Social System, Social Structure: Status and Role: Socialization: Culture.

Unit-III: Social Progresses: Associative- Co-operation, Accommodation, Assimilation; **Dissociative-** Competition, Conflict; Social Stratification and Social Mobility.

Unit- IV: Social Institutions: Marriage, Family, Kingship, Economy, Polity, Religion.

Unit-V: Socialization: Meaning, Stages and agencies.

Selected Reference:

1. Aron. Raymond: Main Currents in Sociological Thought (Vol-I and II), Penguin; 1965/67.
2. Bottome, T.B: Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature, George Allen and Unwin, Delhi;1972.
3. Davis, Kingsley: Human Society, Surjeet Publication, New Delhi: 1981.
4. Fox, R: Kinship and Marriage; 1963.
5. Giddens Anthony: Sociology, Oxford University Press; 1989.
6. Ginsberg, M: Sociology, Surjeet Publication, New Delhi; 1979.
7. Haralambos: Sociology, Themes and Perspectives, Bell and Hyman, London; 1985.
8. Inkeles, A: What is Sociology, Prentice hall, New Delhi; 1987.
9. Johnson, H.M: Sociology: A Systematic Introduction, Allied Publishers, New Delhi; 1995.
10. Kapadia, K.M: Marriage and Family in India, Oxford University Press, Bombay; 1980.
11. MacIver, R. M. and H.Page: Society –An Introductory Analysis, Macmillan, New Delhi; 1974.
12. Parsons, T: The Social System, Amerind Pub. Company; 1951.

III SEMESTER

HC 3.1 ADVANCED SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

Objectives: This course aims at familiarizing students with symbolic Interactionism, ethno methodology and phenomenology, which will come under theoretical reformulations.

Unit-I: Symbolic Interactions: G. H. Mead, C.H. Cooley, Herbert Blumer, Mamford Kuhn, Fred Davis.

Unit-II Ethno methodology: Harold Garfinkel , Social Construction of Reality - Peter Berger and T.G Luckmann.

Unit-III: Phenomenological Sociology: Alfred Schutz, Karl Mannheim.

Unit-IV: Theories of Social change: Marx, Pareto, Sorokin, Veblen, Simmel- Factors and Processes of Social Change.

Unit-V: Other Recent trends in Sociological Theorizing: Structuration -A.Giddens, Habitus and Field-Bourdieu, Postmodernism-Semiotics, convergence, Merton's reference group Theory and Concept of Middle Range Theories.

Selected Reference:

1. Adams and Sydie, *Sociological Theory*, Vistar Publication, New Delhi, 2001.
2. Alan How, *Critical Theory*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2003.
3. Anthony Giddens, *The Constitution of Society*, Polity Press, Cambridge, 1984.
4. Bourdieu Pierre, *The Logic of Practice*, Stanford University Press, 1992.
5. Bourdieu, P, *In Other Words – Essays Towards a Reflexive Sociology*, Stanford University Press, Stanford, 1991.
6. Bryn Turner and Others (ed), *The Sage Handbook of Sociology*, Sage Pub., 2005.
7. Cassell Philip (edt), *The Giddens Reader*, Maxmillan, UK, 1987.
8. Charles Lemert, *Sociology after the Crisis*, Westview 1995.
9. Giddens A. and Turner J, *Social Theory Today*, Polity Press, UK, 1987.
10. Jurgen Habermas, *The Theory of Communicative Action*, Vol. 1 and 2 Cambridge: Polity Press, 1987.
11. Luke Goode, Jurgen Habermas, *Democracy and the Public Sphere*, Pluto, 2005.
12. Seidman Steven, *Contested Knowledge- Social Theory in the Post modern Era*, Blackwell Pub, 1994.

HC 3.2. SOCIOLOGY OF GLOBALIZATION

Objectives: This paper aims to delineate the characteristics of the issues relating to Globalization. After an introduction to the nature and dynamics of Globalization, it explains the various agencies involved in the process, examines its socio-economic and cultural impact.

Unit-I: Introduction: Meaning and Distinctive characteristics of Globalization, The Historical and Social context of Globalization; The Role of Science and Technology, in furthering the process of Globalization, Advantages and Disadvantages of Globalization.

Unit-II: Agencies of Globalization: Nation States, Mass Media, Non-Governmental Organizations Multi National Companies, I.M.F. and World Bank

Unit-III: Globalization and Culture: The Ethos of Globalization [Unbridled freedom, individualism and consumerism], Diffusion of Western value system, Global Tourism and Culture.

Unit-IV: Consequences of Globalisation: Inequality within and among Nation States, Socio-economic, Politico-ethical impact of Globalisation.

Unit-V: Globalisation and the Indian Experience: Beginning of Globalisation in Indian Subcontinent, Globalisation and Public Policy – A Debate, Globalisation and Women.

Selected References:

1. Appadurai Arjun, (1997). *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of globalization*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Drezem Jean and Amartya Sen. (1996). *Indian Economic Development and Social Opportunity*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi. Escobar, Arturo (1995). *Encountering Development: The making and unmaking Of the third world*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
3. Hoogvelt, Ankie, (1997). *Globalisation and Post-colonial world: the New Political Economy of Development*, Macmillan, London.
4. Hoogvelt, Ankie. (1998). *The Sociology of Development*. Macmillian, London.

HC 3.3: URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Objectives: Students will be acquainted with the structure, functioning, change and problems of the urban world. The need for sociological theories, approaches methods and concepts to analyse the urban affairs is highlighted in this paper.

Unit-I: Introduction: Scope and importance of study of urban society, Concepts: Urban, Urbanization, urbanism and sub-urbanization, theories of urbanization, urban growth in ancient, medieval and modern times.

Unit-II: Urbanization in India: Trends of urbanization, Factors of Urbanization, Impact of Urbanization, industrialization, economic development and urbanization,

Unit-III: Urban social institutions: Urban family, Urban religion, Urban Government.

Unit-IV: Problems of Urban society: Slums, Urban Crime, Urban poverty, Problem of Housing, Environmental Pollution.

Unit-V: Urban Planning: Urban Policies and Planning and problems of urban management Regional planning.

Selected Reference:

1. Abrahamson M (1976), Urban Sociology, Englewood, Prentice Hall.
2. Bose Ashish (1978), Studies in India's Urbanisation 1901-1971, Tata Mc Graw.
3. Pickwance C G (1976), Urban Sociology; Critical Essays, Methuen.
4. Quinn J A (1955), Urban Sociology, S Chand & Co., New Delhi
5. Saunders Peter (1981), Social Theory and Urban Question, Hutchionson.

SC 3.4: SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

Objectives: This paper introduces the students to the sub-field of Sociology of religion. It focuses on the inter face between religion and society in India and the contestation over religion in contemporary times.

Unit-I: Introduction: Religion Definition, Functions and Dysfunctions, Sect and Cults; Religion and Science, Spiritualism, Divinity, Transcendentalism, Secularization.

Unit-II: Sociological Interpretations of Religion: Durkheim, Weber, Levi-Strauss, Karl Marx, Nancy Ammerman

Unit-III: Religions of India: Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, and Sikhism

Unit-IV: Social change and Religion: Socio-religious movements; popular religion and emerging cults; Fundamentalism, Communalism, Secularism; Proselytism

Unit-V: Women and Religion: Hinduism and women, Islam and women, Christianity and women

Selected References:

1. Dalmia Vasudha and H.von Steitencron, (1995) Representing Hinduism: The construction of Religions Tradition and National Identity, Sage, New Delhi.
2. Jurgensmeyer Mark,(1993) Religion Nationalisms confronts a Secular State, OUP,Delhi.
3. Nandy,A Trivedy, Mayaram and Yagnik, (1987) Creating a Nationality: The Ramjanmabhoomi Movement and the Fear of the Self, OUP, Delhi.
4. Madan. T N (1991). Religion in India, OUP. New Delhi.
5. Peter Vander Veer, Gods on Earth: 1989.The management of Religions Experience Identity north Indian Pilgrimage center, Oxford, Delhi.

SC.3.5 SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA

Objectives: This paper presupposes to get the students acquainted with the basic concepts, models, types, functions and means of communication along with the methods of media studies. The course also aims at the students to look critically on the issues of the effects of mass media on youth, culture industry, popular culture, high/elite culture, globalization of culture, digital divide, cultural hegemony and media imperialism etc.

Unit- I: Communication: Concept, Basic Model and Types; Varieties of Communication-- Developmental, Corporate, and Political Communication, Media Studies Methods –Content Analysis, Surveys and Ethnographic Method.

Unit-II: Mass Communication: Meaning, Features and Functions; Means of Mass Communication; Media Audience; Mass Media effects on Youth and Children.

Unit- III: Mass Media and Media Criticism: Culture Industry (Adorno), Popular Culture (Braudrillard) vis-à-vis High/Elite Culture; Globalization of Culture and Media Imperialism.

Unit- IV: Communication and Development: Communication Infrastructure in India; Developmental Role of Communication; Innovation and Diffusion; Mass Communication Dysfunctions – Digital Divide; Cultural Hegemony.

Unit-V: Women and Media

Selected References:

1. Adorno, T. : Culture Industry, Routledge, New Delhi; (2001),
2. Appadurai, Arjun : Modernity at large: Cultural Dimension of Globalization, New Delhi, Oxford University Press; (1997),
3. Blumber, J.G. and E. Katz : Mass Communication: Sage Publications, London ;(1974),
4. Bronsius, C.and M.Butcher : Image Journey – Audio Visual Media and Cultural Change in India,,: Sage (1999),(ed.).
5. Breckenridge, C. : Public Culture in Contemporary India. Consuming Modernity
6. Curran, J and M. Gurvitch,,: Mass Media and Society (London : Edward Arnold) ; eds (1991),
7. Gunaratne, S. : Handbook of the Media in Asia: Sage, London); 2000, eds.
8. Hall stuart: Culture, Media, Language,Rouledge, 1980.
9. Johnson, Kirk : Television and Social Change in Rural India: Sage, London; (2000).
10. Joshi, P.C. : Sanskriti, Vikas aur Sanchar Kranti, GranthShilpi, New.Delhi; (2001).
11. Klaus Bruhn, J: A Handbook of Media Research: Qualitative and Quantitative Methodologies, Routledge, N. Delhi; (2005).

SC 3.5 SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Objectives: To offer an insight into the ways in which social structure imposes on development and development on social structure, to address the Indian experience of social change and development, 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: Conceptual Perspectives on Development: Economic growth, Human development, Social development, Sustainable development, Ecological and Social.

Unit-II: Theories of Underdevelopment: Liberal: Max Weber, Gunnar Myrdal, Dependency: Centre-periphery (Frank), Uneven development (Sarnir Amin.), World-system (Wallerstein).

Unit-III: Paths of Development: Modernisation, Globalisation, Socialist, Mixed, Gandhian.

Unit-IV: Social Structure and Development: Social structure as a facilitator / inhibitor, Development and socio-economic disparities, Gender and development.

Unit-V: Culture and Development: Culture as an aid / impediment, Development and displacement of tradition, Development and upsurge of ethnic movements.

Selected References:

1. Alexander K.C. and Kumaran K.P (1992) Culture and Development. New Delhi, Sage.
2. Haq, Mahabub ul,(1990) Reflection on Human Development, Karachi, Oxford.
3. Hoogvelt, Ankie M, (1996) The Sociology of Development Societies, Delhi, Macmillan.
4. Hoselitz, Bert F, (1996) Sociological Aspects of Economic Growth, New Delhi, Amerind Publishers.
5. Ian Roxborough(1979) Theories of Under development, Macmillan, London.
6. Pandey Rajendra (1985) Sociology of Development, New Delhi, Mittal.
7. Pandey Rajendra (1986) Sociology of Underdevelopment, New Delhi Mittal.
8. Rostow, W.W. (1960) The stages of Economic Growth London.
9. Sharma S.L. (1986) Development: Socio-cultural Dimensions, Jaipur, Rawat.
10. Smelser, Neil.J.(1988) The Sociology of Economic life, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.
11. Webster, Andrew (1988) Introduction to the Sociology and Development, New Delhi, Macmillan.

OE 3.7: CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Objectives: This paper aims at developing a sense of substantial understanding among the students to with a detailed knowledge on specific social problems ranging from socio-cultural, socio- economic to socio-political context. The students will get to know about the remedial measures as well.

Unit-I: Social Disorganization and Social Problems: Types of Disorganization, Meaning, and approaches Definitions-Types of Disorganization.

Unit- II: Deviant Behavior: Crime, Delinquency and Juvenile in Conflict with Law.

Unit -III: Social Order related Problems: Caste Conflict, Communal Riots, and Terrorism

Unit -IV: Gender related Problems: Dowry, Prostitution, Sex offences,

Unit -V: Problems of Youths: Youth Unrest, Drug Abuse, and Alcoholism.

Selected Reference:

1. Berreman,G.D (1979):Caste and other Inequalities: Essays in Inequality.
2. Beteille, Andre(1992):Backward Classes in Contemporary India, UPO New Delhi.
3. Bettle, Andre(1974):Social Inequality UPO, New DELHI.
4. G.R. Madan(2002):Indian Social Problems: Alied Publishers Pvt. Limited New Delhi.
5. Kiran Bedi (1998):It is Always Possible: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Limited New Delhi.

IV SEMESTER

HC 4.1 INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

Objectives: This course aimed to familiarize students with perspectives on Indian society in relation to thought and theory in sociology.

Unit-I: Indological Textual: G.S.Ghurye, Louis Dumont, Structural Functionalism: M.N.Srinivas, S.C Dube, Historical Perspective: Romil Thapar.

Unit-II: Marxism: D. P. Mukherjee, A. R. Desai, R.K. Mukherjee, Synthesis of Textual and Field Views: Irawati Karve , A.M. Shah.

Unit-III: Civilization View: N. K.Bose, Surajit Sinha.

Unit-IV: Subaltern Perspective: B.R. Ambedkar, David Hardiman.

Unit-V: Current debates: Contextualization, Indigenization, and Use of native categories in the analysis of Indian Society, Sociology for India.

Selected Reference:

- 1.Desouza P.R (2000): Contemporary India-Transitions Sage, New Delhi.
2. Dhanagare: D.N. (1993) Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology, Rawat, Jaipur.
3. Dube S.C. (1973): Social Sciences in a Changing Society Lucknow, University Press.
4. Dube S.C (1967): The Indian Village, Rutledge, London.
5. Dumont Louis (1970): HomoHierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications. Vikas, New Delhi.
6. Karve Irawati (1961): Hindu Society: An Interpretation Deccan College, Poona.

HC. 4.2 : SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

Objectives: The main objectives of this paper is to introduce the students the concepts of health and to impress upon them that health is primarily a social science subject than a medical science and make them to understand that health is one of the basic rights of every citizen.

Unit-I: Introduction: Sociology of Health, Definition and importance, Dimensions of Health, Health and its relationship with other institutions, Evolution of Social medicine in India and abroad.

Unit-II: Social Epidemiology: Socio-cultural factors in health and sickness, The `sick role` and patient role, Epidemiology of disease-Natural history of disease.

Unit-III: Health Care Organizations: Hospital as a complex organization, Types of Hospitals Functions of hospitals, Doctor- patient relations, Medical social service in hospitals.

Unit-IV: Community Health in India: Community health problems and community medicine, NGOs and Health care, The health problem of women in India.

Unit-V: Health Policy of India: Social legislation pertains to health care, Health policy of government of India, Privatization of Health care in India

Selected Reference:

1. Albrecht, Gary L. and Fitzpatrick.R (1994). Quality of Life in Healthcare:Advances in Medical Sociology, Mambai:Jai Press
2. Coe Rodney M. (1970).Sociology of Medicine, McGraw Hill, New York.
3. Cockerham William C. (1997) Medical Sociology, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
4. Cockerham William C. (1997) Readings in Medical Sociology, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
5. Conard Peter (2000). Handbook of Medical Sociology, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.

SC. 4.4: SOCIOLOGY OF FAMILY AND KINSHIP

Objectives: This course takes students through different approaches to the study of kinship, family, and marriage-key institutions of society, the study of which is a special prerogative of sociology. The course contents will expose students to classical as well as contemporary themes in the field. At the end of this course, students would be able to identify the key elements of kinship, family, and marriage and be able to appreciate their significance in ordinary as well as special circumstances in a range of societies.

Unit-I: Introduction of Family: Concept of family, characteristics of family-family is universal. Functions and importance of the family, functional approach, Marxist approach to family.

Unit-II: Types of family: Hindu Joint Family -extended family- breakdown of joint family.

Unit -III: Concept of Kinship: Descent, residence and inheritance, marriage alliance, official and practical kinship, cultural constructions, relatedness.

Unit-IV: Transformations in the family, marriage and property: Family and marriage, kinship and property, Honor shame and violence.

Unit-V: New areas in the study of kinship: Reproductive technologies and reconfigured kinship, Gay and lesbian kinship, kinship and genetics.

Selected Reference:

1. Goel and Sherjung, (1997). Marital disputes and counselling, Vol 1,2, &3 APH pubb Corporation, New Delhi.
2. Goode Willian J., (1951).The Family, prentce hall Engel Cliffs.
3. Kapadia. K.M., (1988). Marriage and Family in India, Oxford pres, Delhi 376.
4. Krishna Reddy. M.M.(1988). Marriage, population and Society, Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi .
5. Trautmann, T. R. Lewis Henry Morgan and the Invention of Kinship, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1987. (Selected chapters).
6. Gellner, Ernest. 1957. 'Ideal language and kinship structure', Philosophy of Science, vol. 24, No.3, pp. 235-42.
7. Rodney Needham. 1960. 'Descent Systems and Ideal Language' Philosophy of Science, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 96-101.
8. J. A. Barnes. 1961. 'Physical and social kinship' Philosophy of Science, Vol. 28, No. 3, pp. 296-299.
9. Schneider, David Schneider. 1984. A critique of the study of kinship, Michigan: University of Michigan Press, selected chapters.
10. Butler, Judith. 'Is Kinship Always Already Heterosexual?' Differences: A Journal of Feminist Cultural Studies - Volume 13, Number 1, Spring 2002, pp. 14-44.

SC 4.5 Population and Society

Objectives: This paper provide the students a systematic interface of population and society and it also address some theoretical aspects related to the population growth. Further, it coins some basic demographic concepts such as fertility, mortality and migration and their impact on the composition, size, and structure of population. It looks at various policies/ programmes and problems linked with the population control.

Unit-I: Theories of Population Growth: Malthusian, Demographic transition.

Unit-II: Population Growth and Distribution in India: Growth of Indian population since 1901, Determinants of population.

Unit-III: Concepts of Fertility, Mortality, Morbidity and Migration: Age and Sex composition and its consequences, Determinants of fertility, Determinants of mortality, infant, child and maternal mortality Morbidity rates, Determinants and consequences of migration.

Unit-IV: Population and Development: Population as a constraint on and a resource for development, Socio-cultural factors affecting population growth.

Unit-V: Population Control: Population policy: problems and perspectives, Population education measures taken for population control.

Selected Reference:

1. Kingsley, devis-Population of India and Pakistan, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1951.
2. Donald,j Bogue- Principles of demography, London, John Wiley and sons, Inc, 1969.
3. W.S.Thompson and D.T.Lewis-Population Problems, New Delhi, TMH, 1976.
4. P.M.Houser and Duncan; Study of Population Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1973.
5. Peterson William-Population; Lomdon:Macmillan, 1969.
6. Population Reference Bureau- Latest world population data sheet.
7. Mascarenhas, Population Education, II Edition, Oxford and IBH, New Delhi, 1982.
8. S. Chandrashekar (ed): Infant Mortality, Population growth and family planning in India; Lomdon; gerge Allen and Unwin Ltd, 1974.
9. Bose. Ashish: Demographic Diversity of India Delhi; B.R. Publishing Corporation, 1991.
10. Aijazuddin, Ahmad, Daivel Nion, H.N. Sharma (eds); demographic Transition; “The Third World Scenario”, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
11. O.S.Srinivastsava; demography and Population Studies, vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1996
12. National Family Health Survey 1998-99 and 2005-06. International Institute of Population stidies, Bombay.

SC 4.6 : SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

Objectives: This paper Education and Society helps us to understand the application of sociological perspectives to understand one of the important components of society-education.

Unit-I: Introduction: Meaning, Nature, Scope and importance of Sociology of Education. Theories of Education: Structural, Functional and Conflict, Feministic views of Education.

Unit-II: Socialization and Education: Agencies of Socialization; family, school/teachers, peer group, media, Under achievement and Achievement Syndrome.

Unit-III: Educations and Social Stratification: Class and Education, Equality of Education opportunity, Women and Education, Education and Social Mobility.

Unit-IV: Educations and Society in India: Socio-historical context, Education in Ancient, Colonial and Contemporary India, Educational Diversities and Disparities- Region, Tribe, Caste, Gender, Rural-Urban, Educational Policy in India.

Unit-V: Sociology of Teaching Profession: Professionalization of Teaching, Social role of Teacher, Academic Freedom, Women in Teaching Profession.

Selected Reference:

1. Banks, Olive (1971) - The Sociology of Education, Batsford, London.
2. Boudon, Raymond (1973) Education, Opportunity & Social Inequality, John Wiley Sons, New York.
3. Blackledge, D. and Hunt B. (1985) - Sociological Interpretations of Education, Crom Helm, London.
4. Brookeover, Wilbert B. (1955) A Sociology of Education, American Book Company, New York.
5. Chitnis, Suma and Altbach, Philip G. (1993) - Higher Education Reforms in India: Experience and perspectives Sage, New Delhi.

OE-4.7 : SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

Objectives: 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: Meaning and Characteristics of Social Movements, Structural Determinants of Social Movements, Life Cycle of Social Movement, Types of Social Movement.

Unit-II: Theories of Social Movement: Marxist Theory, Weberian Theory, Relative Deprivation Strain and Revitalization Theories.

Unit-III: Social Movement and Leadership: Role and types of leadership, Relationship between leaders and masses, Social movement and social change.

Unit-IV: Reform Movements in India: Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Veerashaiva Movement in Karnataka, SNDP Movement, Naxalbari Movement.

Unit-V: Empowerment Movement: Tribal Movement, Women Movements, Dalit Movement, Peasant Movements, Environmental Movement.

Selected Reference:

1. Desai A. R., (ed), Peasant Struggles in India; Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1979.
2. Dhanagare D. N., Peasant Movements in India- 1920-1950; Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1983.
3. David S. Meyer, Nancy Whittlev, Belinda Robnett, Social Movements, Oxford University Press, New York, 2002.
4. Gore M. S., Non Brahmin Movement of Maharashtra, Segment Book Distributors, New Delhi, 1989.
5. Guha Ranajeet, Elementary aspects of Peasant Insurgency in India; Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1983.
6. James Petras, Henry Vettmeyer, Social Movements and State Power, Pluto Press, London, 2005.
7. Jogdand P.G, Dalit Movement in Maharashtra, Kanak Publications, New Delhi, 1991.
8. Oomen T. K, Social Movements; ICSSR Survey of Literature, Satvahan Publications, New Delhi, 1985.



Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura
(Formerly: Karnataka State Women's University, Vijayapura)
Department of Sociology
Department council Meeting

The Department council Meeting was held on 18-05-2018 at 11.30am in the office of the Chairperson, Department of Sociology, Social Science Building, Jnanashakti Campus, Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura.

The following members are present:

Internal Members**Signature**

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Dr. Vijaya B. Korishetti,
Prof & Chairperson, Dept. of Sociology,
AWU, Vijayapura. | Chairperson |
| 2. Dr. M.P. Baligar, Assistant Professor,
Dept. of Sociology, AWU, Vijayapura.. | Member |

Item 1: To prepare and approve the syllabus from I to IV Semester of PG Sociology in accordance with the new uniform regulations governing admission to PG under CBCS.

Resolution: The new uniform regulation structure of PG course in sociology consist of

- d. Hard core papers (H) 3 papers for all four semesters and each paper with four credits.
- e. One soft core papers with choice for all four semester and each paper with four credits.
- f. Open Elective Paper for all four semesters each paper with four credits for three semesters and two credits for fourth semester.

(The list of semester-wise hard core and soft core papers is enclosed.)

Item 2: To prepare and approve scheme of evaluation and question paper pattern for PG Sociology.

Resolution: As per the new uniform regulations, the suggested pattern of exam is that the theory papers would be of 70 marks and 30 marks internal assessment. The BOS approved new question papers pattern (enclosed).

Item 3: Any other matter with permission of Chair.

Resolution: No Items.