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M.A. SOCIOLOGY

**SYLLABUS FOR
AFFILIATED COLLEGES**

SEMESTER SYSTEM

UNIVERSITY OF KERALA

W. E.F. 2013 ADMISSION

SYLLABUS FOR MA SOCIOLOGY SEMESTER PATTERN IN AFFILIATED COLLEGES

COURSE STRUCTURE AND MARK DISTRIBUTION – MA Sociology

S e m e s t e r	Paper code	Title of paper	Distri butio n of hrs per seme ster	Hours per week		ESA	Maximum marks		
				L	P		CA	ESA	Total
I	SO211	Development of Sociology as a Discipline	108	6		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO212	Theoretical Foundations in Sociology	126	7		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO213	Sociology of Indian Society	108	6		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO214	Social Research Methods-1	108	6		3 hrs	25	75	100
II	SO221	Sociology of Development	126	7		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO222	Social Policy and Planning	108	6		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO223	Social Research Methods-II	108	6		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO224A	Sociology of Industry/	108	6		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO224B	Sociology of Marginalized Communities/	108	6		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO224C	Urban Planning and Development	108	6		3 hrs	25	75	100
III	SO231	Theoretical Perspectives in Modern Sociology	126	7		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO232	Social Gerontology	108	6		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO233	Social Statistics	108	6		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO234A	Rural Planning and Development /	108	6		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO234B	Population and Society/	108	6		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO234C	Ethnicity ,Civil Society and Nation State	108	6		3 hrs	25	75	100
IV	SO241	Current Debates in Social Theory	126	7		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO242	Gender and Society	108	6		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO243A	Sociology of Tourism/	108	6		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO243B	Sociology of Childhood/	108			3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO243C	Social Welfare Administration	108	6		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO244A	Sociology of Mass Media and Communication/	108	6		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO244B	Sociology of Health/	108	6		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO 244C	Human Behavior & Personality Development	108	6		3 hrs	25	75	100
	SO245	Project work							100(80+20)
	SO246	Comprehensive Viva voce							100
		Grand total							1800

L- Lecture P -Practical CA continuous Assessment ESA- End Semester Examination

QUESTION PATTERN FOR M.A (AFFILIATED COLLEGES)

Total mark for each course for university examination will be 75

Part A (10 x 2 = 20) marks

Part-A consists of ten compulsory questions. The question in this part consists of definitions, concept clarification and shall cover all units in the syllabus. The candidate should write the answers in not more than 50 words.

Part-B (5X5= 25) marks

Part B consists of 8 questions. The questions as far as possible should cover all units. The candidate has to write answers to 5 questions in not more than 250 words.

Part-C (2x 15 =30) marks

Part-C should consist of 4 questions. The questions should cover the entire syllabus and there should be only one question from one unit. The question should be prepared in such a manner so that it will be analytical, should insist on illustrations, case studies and more application oriented. The candidate should answer 2 questions in not more than 1200 words.

UNIVERSITY OF KERALA
M.A. Degree in Sociology
Syllabus for Semester system in affiliated colleges
2013

SEMESTER –I

SO2.1.1 Development of Sociology as a Discipline

SO2.1.2.Theoretical Foundations in Sociology

SO2.1.3. Sociology of Indian Society

S02.1.4. Social Research Methods –I

S02.1.1. DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AS A DISCIPLINE

Objectives

- To help the students to understand the nature and character of sociological perspective.
- To familiarize the students with the critical exploration of the social processes, social issues and problems of society sociologically.
- To equip students with sociological imagination

Course Description

This course aims to introduce the students to the world of sociological thinking and its different possibilities. The course will help the students to familiarize themselves with some of the best known introductory writings in sociology and thereby develop a disciplinary perspective to pursue sociology in a meaningful manner. The course will be at the introductory level.

Unit 1.

Definition of Sociology and Sociological perspective. The difference between sociological imagination and other social sciences. The promise and future of sociology and sociological craftsmanship. Sociology as a form of consciousness and a humanistic discipline.

Unit 2.

Development of Sociology. The distinction and identity of sociology as a Discipline. Sociology and common Sense. Sociology of action, identity and understanding of everyday life. Relevance of thinking sociologically.

Unit 3.

Sociology in the World Context. French Revolution and sociology in France, Functional orientations of Emile Durkheim. Introduction of Marx's and Weber's perspectives on the study of society -the German context. Expansion of sociology into America and Britain. Development of sociology in India.

Unit 4.

An overview of emerging areas and specializations in Professional Sociology, policy sociology, critical sociology and public sociology, Movement of public sociology as attempts to connect sociology classrooms to the community.

Unit 5.

Student activity: Reviewing an introductory book on sociology/writing an essay on any of the above themes.

Pedagogy- Reading Assignments

Reading list

Beteille, Andre (2001) Sociology Approach and Method, New Delhi, Oxford University Press
(Chapter 1, 13-27)

Ballantine H. Jeanne & Roberts A. Keith (2011) Our Social World, Thousand Oaks; California, Sage

C Wright Mills (1959) Sociological Imagination, New York, Oxford University Press.

Bart, Pauline. & Frankel Linda (1981) The Student Sociologist's Handbook (third Edition) USA,
Scott, Foresman and company

Bauman, Zygmunt & May, Tim (2001) Thinking Sociologically, Malden; U S A, Blackwell
Publishing.

Korgen, Kathleen & White M, Jonathan. (2007) The Engaged Sociologist: Connecting the
classroom to the community, London, Pine Forge Press.

McLennan, Gregor (2011) Story of Sociology: A First companion to Social Theory, London,
Bloomsbury Academic.

Burawoy, Michael. 2004a. "Public Sociologies: Contradictions, Dilemmas and Possibilities." Social
Forces 82(4) 1603-1618.

Berger, Peter. (1963) Invitation to Sociology: A Humanistic Perspective. Middlesex, England:
Penguin Books.

SO2.1.2. THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS IN SOCIOLOGY

Objectives

- To acquaint the students with the historical background of the emergence of sociological theory.
- To introduce the students to the theoretical insights of classical thinkers with a view to understand, analyze and interpret the contemporary social scenario.
- To help students to relate theories of the classical thinkers to contemporary societal issues.

Course Description

This course examines the theoretical foundations of sociology as a discipline. It focuses on the key ideas and perspectives developed by "classical" theorists in their analyses of basic features of social life. In particular, the contributions of Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and George Simmel are discussed against the backdrop of the social and intellectual contexts of

their times. The course will introduce some of the major works of these classical thinkers in Sociology and so the course is conceived as text based.

Course Outline

Unit-I. Introduction to social Theory

The Emergence of Sociological thought: socio-political background-Industrialization and Urbanization -Rise of modernity, Nation State and Disciplinary Society -Social philosophy to social theory

Unit-II.Karl Marx

The context -Rejection of Hegel - from idealism to materialism, dialectical materialism -The materialist theory of History - primacy of production - means of Production, relations of Production, mode of production and forces of Production. Marx's theory of capitalism - theory of value, surplus value, commodity fetishism, alienation -Theory of class and class Struggle.

Unit -III. Emile Durkheim

The Context-Division of Labour in society and the types of solidarity -The Rules of Sociological Method -Discovery of social facts, normal and pathological-Suicide as a social fact, Functional perspective in social theory-Elementary forms of religious life: sacred and the profane.

Unit- IV. Max Weber

The Context-. Primacy of action and the theory of social action, typology of social action-Ideal types and interpretive sociology-. Protestant ethics and the spirit of capitalism-Theory of power and authority - Theory of bureaucracy- Theory of social stratification: class, status and party.

Unit -V. George Simmel

The context -Society as form and process- Sociology of Forms- Philosophy of Money-Social types-Modernity, the metropolis and fashion.

Pedagogy- Reading assignments

Essential Readings

Karl Marx

Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts (1844)

The German Ideology (1845-46)

Communist Manifesto (1848)

Capital Vol. 1 Chapters 1, 10, and 14(1863-67)

Marx, K. and F. Engels. 1969. Selected Works Vol. 1, pp. 398-474

Emile Durkheim

The Division of Labour in Society (1893)

The Rules of Sociological Method (1895)

Suicide (1897)

The Elementary Forms of Religious Life (1912)

Max Weber

Methodological essays (1902)

The Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism (1902-04)

Economy and Society (1910-14)

Sociology of Religion (1916)

Gerth H. H. and C. Wright Mills, eds., From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology
(Oxford University Press, 1958), 77-128, 180-252.

George Simmel

The Philosophy of Money (1900)

Sociology (1908)

Essays- The Significance of Numbers in Social Life (1908a)

The Stranger (1908b)

The metropolis and mental life (1903)

Recommended Readings

Abraham, J.C. 1973. Origins and Growth of Sociology. Harmondsworth: Penguin.

Coser, Lewis. 1996. Masters of Sociological Thought. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Craib, Ian. 1997. Classical Social Theory. New York: Oxford University Press.

Harrington, Austin. 2005. Modern Social Theory. New York: Oxford University Press.

Jones, Pip. 2003. Introducing Social Theory. Polity Press: Cambridge

McIntosh, Ian. 1997. Classical Social Theory. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Morrison, Kenneth. 1995. Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formations of Modern Social Thought. London: Sage Publications.

SO2.1.3. SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY

Objectives

- To develop a clear perception on the nature of Indian Society.
- To understand the various kinds of theoretical perspectives in understanding the Indian society.
- To examine the nature of rural and urban India and understand their specific problems.

Course Description

The course comprises a description of the nature and character of Indian society, with specific reference to the institutions of caste, family, marriage and kinship in India. The course will also include a section on the sociological approaches to the study of Indian society.

Course Outline

Unit-I. Conceptualization of Diversity & Unity in Indian Society- Cultural diversity through linguistic, racial, ethnic, and religious groups. Unity in Diversity.

Unit-II. Theoretical Perspectives

Indological/Textual- G. S. Ghurye and Louis Dumont. Structural-Functional- M.N. Srinivas.
Marxian- A.R. Desai. Subaltern perspective- B. R. Ambedkar

UNIT-III. Caste In India

Perspectives of Dumont, Gail Omvedt.

Unit-IV Marriage, Family and Kinship in India.

Marriage in India; Regional and religious variations.

Family: Structural and functional variations.

Kinship: Types. Changes in Kinship relations.

UNIT-V Contemporary Issues in India

Secularism Interrogated: Communalism, Regionalism, Terrorism.

Pedagogy- Reading assignments

Essential Readings

Uberoi, Patricia, 1993, Family, kinship and marriage in India, Delhi :Oxford University Press .

Patel, Tulsi, 2005, The family in India: structure & Practice, New Delhi, Sage.

Desai, A.R., 2005, Rural India in Transition, Bombay, Popular Prakashan.

Marriot Mckim, 1990, India through Hindu categories, New Delhi: Sage.

Mukherjee, D.P., 1958, Diversities, Delhi, People's Publishing House.

B.K. Nagla, 2008, Indian Sociological Thought, Jaipur, Rawat Publications.

Recommended Readings

DeSouza, P.R., ed.2000, Contemporary India- Transitions, New Delhi, Sage.

Dhanagare,D.N., 1993, Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology,, Jaipur, Rawat.

Dube, S.C. 1967, The Indian Village, London, Routledge

Dumont, Louis,1970, Homo Hierarchicus, The Caste System and its Implications, New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House.

Gupta, Kuntesh, 1990, The Sociology of Family in India,Delhi, Rohini Publications.

Ilaiah, Kancha, 1996, Why I am not a Hindu.Calcutta, Samya Publication.

Kurian, George, 1974, The family in India: A Regional view, Canada, Mouton.

Oommen, T.K.& Mukherjee, P.N.eds.1986, Indian Sociology: Reflections and Introspections. Bombay, Popular Prakashan.

Singh, K.S.,1992,The People of India: An Introduction, Calcutta, Seagull Books.

Singh Y.,1973, Modernization of Indian Tradition, Delhi, Thompson Press.

Srinivas, M.N.1960, India's Villages, Bombay, Asia Publishing House.

Journal of Indian Sociology

Journal of Family Studies

Objectives:

- Enable students to develop a primary idea about the concepts and processes of social research.
- To introduce the basics of major social research techniques to them.

Course description

This is an introductory course on social research, attempting to initiate the students to the basic concepts of social research methods. Social research is a very flexible process and it has evolved through a variety of approaches and techniques. The units of this course are arranged in a manner that aims to acquaint the students to those basic ideas, including the definition and types of most commonly referred methods and the most generally found steps in the research process.

Course outline

Unit-1. Definition of Social Research:-Paradigms of research: positivist, interpretive and critical. Relation between Sociological Theory and Research- Criteria of Research: validity, reliability and representativeness.

Unit-2.Types of research: Different classifications of research based on: Purposes of Social Research: Exploratory; Descriptive, Explanatory-Methodology/strategy: Quantitative and Qualitative. Outcome/result: Applied and Basic, action, participatory. Basic Research Designs in sociology: cross sectional; longitudinal, and case study. Type of data: Primary and secondary.

Unit-3. An overview of the Research Process: Research as a cyclical process: Basic steps in research-Statement of the Research Problem-Review of Literature, Research Questions and Hypotheses -Study Design- Data Collection-Data Analysis and Interpretation- Reporting the Findings and Conclusions.

Unit-4.Sketches of Common Social Research methods

Sample Survey - Documentary Research- Experimental research-Focus Group Discussion -Life History- Triangulation.

Unit 5 Report Writing

Steps in Report Writing-Characteristics of a Research Report- Reference/ Bibliography Documentation.

Pedagogy: Students will be given exercises in formulating Research problem and writing research proposals

Essential Readings

Bryman Alan, Social Research Methods, Third Edition, (2008)Oxford University press, Oxford.

Keith F Punch, (2003) Survey Research - The Basics; Sage Publications, London.

Garner Mark, Wagner Claire & Kawulich Barbara (eds) (2009) Teaching Research Methods in Social Sciences, Ashgate Publishing, England.

Creswell, John, (2009) Research Design. New Delhi, Sage publications.

SEMESTER II

SOC 2.2.1. Sociology of Development

SOC 2.2.2. Social Policy and Planning

SOC 2.2.3. Social Research Methods- II

SOC 2.2.4.A Sociology of Industry/

SOC 2.2.4.B. Sociology of Marginalized Communities/

SOC 2.2.4.C. Urban Planning and Development

SO2.2.1.SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

- To familiarize the students with the fundamental concepts of Sociology of Development.
- To acquaint with the theories of development.
- To examine the process of development in the Indian context.
- To explain the development related issues and problems in the age of globalization.

Course Description

This course provides an opportunity for the students to become familiar with the basic concepts in the field of sociology of development. Various theories of development are presented in order to become aware of the different interpretations of development. The

course highlights how the process of development needs to be examined in the context of globalization. This course examines the development process and issues in India and also deals with the development related issues and problems in a general fashion.

Course Outline

Unit-I. Concepts of Development – Economic development-Social development, Human development- Gender development- Sustainable development-Participatory development.

Unit-II. Theories of Development – Modernization theory- W W Rostow, Dependency School: A.G. Frank, Samir Amin, Immanuel Wallerstein. Alternative views: M.K. Gandhi, E.F. Schumacher- Welfare model: Amartya Sen.

Unit-III. Globalization and Development – Historical and social context of globalization,-Features of globalization-Globalization and world capitalism,-Cultural homogenization through globalization,-Social impact and increasing inequalities.

Unit-IV. Development process and issues in India – India as a developing economy, Human development in India, Economic development and environmental degradation. Five Year Plans: objectives, strategies and results; Impact of WTO on Indian economy.

Unit-V. Development related issues and problems – Depletion of Natural resources: water, land, minerals-Development induced displacement-Environmental pollution and waste management-Deforestation-Global warming-Poverty and social problems-Consumerism.

Recommended Readings

Amin Samir. 1979. Unequal Development. New Delhi: OUP

Appadurai Arjun. 1997. Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization. New Delhi: OUP

Dereze Jean and Sen Amartya. 1996. India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity. New Delhi: OUP.

Dereze Jean and Sen Amartya. 2002. India – Development and Participation. New Delhi: OUP.

Giddens Anthony. 1996. “Global Problems and Ecological Crisis” in Introduction to Sociology. New York: W.W. Norton Co.

Haan Arjan de. 2010. Towards a New Poverty Agenda in Asia. New Delhi: Sage.

Harrison D. 1989. The Sociology of Modernization and Development. New Delhi: Sage.

Haq. Mahbub Ul. 1991. Reflections on Human Development. New Delhi: OUP

Kiely Ray and Phil Marfleet (eds). 1998. Globalization and the Third World. London: Routledge.

Nayak Pulin B et al. 2010. India’s Economy and Growth. New Delhi: Sage.

Nederveen Pieterse Jan. 2010. Development Theory. New Delhi: Sage.

Singh Katar and Shishodia. 2007. Environmental Economics. Theory and Applications. New Delhi: Sage.

Sobhan Rehman. 2010. Challenging the Injustice of Poverty. New Delhi: Sage.

UNDP. Sustainable Development. New York: OUP

Yadav R. 2008. Social Planning and Development in India. New Delhi: Alfa Publications.

SO2.2.2. SOCIAL POLICY AND PLANNING

Objectives

- To introduce students to the concepts of social policy and planning
- To enable them to understand the dynamics of public policy formulation and project development in modern/democratic/globalized societies.

Course Description

Social policies are not randomly created. They are guided by values, ideologies and objectives. This course attempts at a definitional understanding of the concepts of social policy and planning and reviews some of the important principles and values which are applied to social policy from a comparative (global) perspective.

Course outline.

Unit 1: Introduction

- 1.1- Social Policy. Definitions and scope
- 1.2- Historical development of Social Policy
- 1.3- Welfare and Ideology

Unit 2: Approaches to social policy

- 2.1- Social policy as a field of study.
- 2.2 Social policy as an intervention process- the practice component.

Unit 3: Institutional context of social policy

- 3.1 Relevance of social policy. The Threat of Globalization, Welfare regimes, ecological concerns
- 3.2- Meaning of Human Wellbeing: Health and education, Income maintenance and employment, housing and environment, personal and social services, sharing of public goods, principles of distribution, problem of power, state and regional governance

Unit 4: Planning social policy

- 4.1-Definition of planning. Concept of Project Planning, Identification, Design, Appraisal, Implementation Plan, Monitoring Plan, Evaluation plan, proposal writing format

Unit 5: Global Social Policy

- 5.1 Global and regional social Governance, international organizations and national social policies, global social governance reform, global transfer of social policy.
- 5.2 Future of social policy and planning. Crisis of welfare, the new social policy, post-modernity and risk society

Student activity: Project development.

Primary Text books

1. Dean Hartley (2006) Social Policy, Polity Press, UK
2. Yeates Nicola (ed) 2010, Understanding Global Social Policy; Bookwell, Delhi

Secondary Readings

- 1- Burch Hobart A., (1996) Basic Social Policy and planning; Strategies and Practice methods, The Haworth Press, New York.
- 2- Catherine Jones Finer, and Paul Smyth eds, (2004) Social Policy and the Commonwealth: Prospects for social inclusion. Palgrave, Macmillan, New York
- 3- Drake, Robert F (2001) Principles of Social Policy, Palgrave, London
- 4- Iatridis, Demetrius S. (1994) Social Policy: Institutional context of social development and human services. Wadsworth Inc, California.
- 5- Martin, Jr George T. (1990) Social Policy in the Welfare State. Prentice Hall, New Jersey
- 6- Thandika Mkandawire (2004) Social Policy in a Development Context, Palgrave, Macmillan, New York.
- 7- Roy Sam.M (2002), Project Planning and Development, Jeevan Institute of Printing, Secunderabad
- 8- Desai Vasant, (2009) Project Management, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi

SOC2.2.3. SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS- II

Objectives

- To enable students to develop an in-depth idea about the two major strategies in research, the quantitative and qualitative.
- To provide students with an opportunity to acquaint himself/herself with the practical skills in developing a research proposal.

Course Description

The practice of social research is generally said to be based on the two major classifications of quantitative and qualitative. Although, there are clearly existing overlaps in practical contexts, there is a primary need for students to understand the dynamics of both the methods in an in-depth manner. The following units are organized around this idea.

Course outline

Unit- 1. Introduction to the Research strategies: Quantitative and Qualitative- central issues of epistemology and strategy.

Unit-II. Quantitative research: definition of quantitative research- concepts and their measurement-conceptualization and operationalisation- reliability and validity in quantitative research- issues of causality generalization and replication.

Unit-III. Basic quantitative survey designs: Cross sectional and Longitudinal- main steps of quantitative research-sampling: probability and non- probability methods, , instrument design, structured interviewing and self completion questionnaires-data collection and processing-quantitative data analysis, using secondary sources in quantitative research- criticisms of quantitative research.

Unit-IV. Qualitative research: Nature and definition of qualitative research- the main steps-theory and research- reliability and validity in Qualitative research - concepts in qualitative research-major preoccupations in qualitative research- basic designs of

qualitative research: Narrative research, Phenomenology, ethnography and participant observation, interview, FGD and case study method

Unit-V. Qualitative data analysis: general strategies of analytic induction and grounded theory- basic operations in qualitative data analysis, thematic and narrative analysis, criticisms of qualitative research.- A brief overview of the complementarities of the various social research methods: Triangulation.

Pedagogy (Student activity) Formulation of a quantitative or qualitative research problem and its presentation as a classroom seminar.

Recommended Readings

Bryman Alan (2008) Social Research Methods, Third Edition, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Babbie Earl (2004) The Practice of Social Research, Tenth Edition, Thomson and Wadsworth, U S A

Garner Mark, Wagner Claire & Kawulich Barbara (eds) (2009) Teaching Research Methods in Social Sciences, Ashgate Publishing, England

Bloor Michael, Frankland Jane et al. (2001) Focus Groups in Social Research, Sage Publications, London

Newman Lawrence. W, (1994) Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative

Approaches, (Second Edition) Allyn and Bacon, London

Creswell, John W. (2009) Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches, New Delhi, Sage Publications.

SO2.2.4.A SOCIOLOGY OF INDUSTRY

Objectives

- To give a theoretical understanding on the historical changes in industrial work and labour since the industrial revolution.
- To understand the changes in management strategies.
- To provide an overview of Industrial relations in India.
- To understand the changes in Industry and society due to ICT.
- To provide the opportunity for students to obtain first hand knowledge in the working of secondary and tertiary industries.

Course description

The course aims to equip the student with theoretical knowledge of the changes taken place from the cottage industries to the factory unto the virtual office, and its consequences on Indian society and the world. The impacts of globalization on industrial society, the sourcing of work, personnel, evolving work culture and industrial expectations are to be understood. The differences between public, private and mixed forms of organizations and their functions are also to be examined and capacity built by the student to work on any social issues in an industry.

Course Outline

Unit -I. Theoretical debates on the historical development of Industrial society

Industrialization and human progress (Auguste Comte), Characteristics and role of the entrepreneurs (Thorstein Veblen Bunde), Bureaucracy, Rationality and Authority in Social and Economic Organisations (Max Weber), Industrial Organisation-characteristics of formal and informal, Work - process, technology, employment and culture (Koontz,) Function and social positions of workers (S. Webb), Industry and the postmodern economy (Ulrich Beck, Anthony Giddens).

Unit -II. Overview of Industrial relations in India- classification of industries and Industrial areas. Industrial workforce. Role, functions and problems of Trade Unions. Industrial conflicts-causes and types. Overview of Industrial Relations Act- definition, agencies, functionaries and procedures in conciliation, arbitration and adjudication. Collective bargaining in Industry. Industrial management – the Scientific principles, Human Relations approach, Participative management, New Management Principles, Emphasis on Corporate Social Responsibility by industries eg: the TATA model

Unit –III. Changes in Industry due to ICT,- MNC and Offshore Outsourcing and its impact on the country of origin and host society. Work and Workforce diversity, gender relations in new industrial culture. emphasis on teamwork and Project Management, Social exclusion and inclusion of small scale industries.

Unit-V. Social Problems emerging out of Industry – Waste management and Environmental pollution, Changes in a) family structure, relations and lifestyle attitudes. b) nature of employment c) multiculturalism

Pedagogy: Exposure & Reporting by students in any one of the social issues taken in this subject under a Public, Private or a Public Private Partnership enterprise.

Essential Readings

Pascal, Gisbert, 1972, Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, New Delhi,Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co.,

Sinha, G.P.& Sinha,P.R.N.,1977, Industrial Relations and Labour Legislations, New Delhi, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.

Giddens, Antony, 1971, Capitalism and Modern Social theory: An Analysis of the Writings of Marx, UK, Cambridge University Press.

Giddens, Antony, 1992, The consequences of postmodern society, Stanford University Press, USA.

Grint, Keith, 2005, Sociology of Work, UK, Polity Press.

Webb, Sidney & Webb, Beatrice, 1965, Industrial Democracy, New York, Augustus M. Kelly.

Hamel, Gary, 2012, What Matters Now: How to Win in a World of Relentless Change, Ferocious Competition, and Unstoppable Innovation, San Francisco, CA, Wiley.

Recommended Readings

Agarwal, R.D., 1972, Dynamics of Labour Relations, New Delhi, Tata McGraw Hill.

Beck, Ulrich, 2006, The Cosmopolitan Vision, UK, Polity Press.

Beck, Ulrich, 1992, Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity, London, Sage Publications.

Brown, Richard K., 1992, Understanding Industrial Organizations: Theoretical Perspectives in Industrial Sociology, Routledge

Engno, Schneider V., 1979, Industrial Sociology, 2nd Edition, McGraw Hill Publishing Co., New Delhi, 1979.

Gilbert, S.J., 1985, Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, New Delhi, Tata McGraw Hill.

Hannock, Phillip & Taylor, Melissa, 2001, Work, Postmodernism and Organization, New Delhi, Sage.

Jackson, Michael Peart, 1982, Industrial Relations : A Textbook, Canberra, Croom Helm.

Karnik, V.B., 1970, Indian Trade Union – A Survey, Mumbai, Popular Prakashan.

Koontz, Harold & Weihrich, Heinz, 2007, Essentials of Management, New Delhi, Tata McGraw Hill.

Laxmanna, C. et al, 1990, Workers Participation and Industrial Democracy. Global Perspective, New Delhi, Ajanta Publications.

Mamoria, C.B. & Mamoria, S., 1992, Dynamics of Industrial Relations in India, Mumbai, Himalaya Publishing House.

Miller & Form, 1964, Industrial Sociology, New York, Harper Row.

Parker, S.R., Brown, K. & Chield, Juad Smith M.A., 1964, The Sociology of Industry, London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd.

Ramaswamy, E.A. 1977, the Worker and his Union, New Delhi, Allied.

Ramaswamy, E.A. 1978, Industrial Relations in India, New Delhi, Allied.

Ramaswamy, E.A. 1988, Industry and Labour, New Delhi, OUP.

Tripathi P.C., & Reddy, P.N., 2006, Principles of Management, New Delhi, Tata McGraw Hill .

Watson, K. Tony, 1995, Sociology, Work & Industry, Routledge Kegan Paul.

Veblen, Thorstein, 1904, Theory of Business Enterprise, New Jersey, Transaction Books.

SO2.2.4. B. SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES

Objectives

- To sensitize the students to the significance of sociological study of the marginalized communities
- To provide the different perspectives on marginalization
- To familiarize the students with the problems, movements, programmes and policies of marginalized communities.

Course Description

The course is aimed to focus on those segments of the population which have lived on the margins of society and which have not received adequate scholarly attention. The focus is to sensitize students of the significance of the sociological study of Dalits, tribal communities and other deprived communities. The students will also be acquainted with the movements led by the marginalized groups to ensure livelihood security and a life with dignity.

Course Outline

Unit-I. Concepts

Concept of marginalisation and marginalized communities, Tribes as marginalized communities. Denotified tribes, nomadic tribes, Scheduled Tribes. Scheduled Castes: social exclusion and inclusion.

Marginalization: Socio-economic indices, Exploitation, Educational Backwardness, and Deprivation, poverty, inequality.

Untouchability: historical and social roots. Current practices of untouchability: overt and covert forms

Unit-II. Perspectives on Marginalization

Role of Ideology in marginalization

Views of Ambedkar, Sree Narayana Guru and Ayyankali

Unit-III. Policies and its impact on Marginalized communities

Forest Policy and its impact on tribals. Status and problems of the scheduled tribes in contemporary society. Development programmes and its impact on tribes. Emerging Tribal image.

New Economic Policy and its impact on the marginalized communities. Reservation policy and marginalized communities.

Constitutional provisions for SCs/STs: implementation, impact and limitations. The status and problems of Scheduled castes in contemporary India. New identity formation and expression through cultural, social and political movements. Social mobility of Scheduled castes.

Unit-IV. Problems of the Marginalized Communities

Socio-economic, Cultural and political, Land alienation, Detribalization

Unit-V. Social Movements of the Marginalized Groups

Tribal Movements

Dalit Movements

Essential Readings

Beteille, Andre : Backward Classes and the New Social Order

Beteille, Andre : The Backward Classes in Contemporary India

Chaudarui, S. N : Changing Status of Depressed Castes in Contemporary India

Cardamom, K : The Emergence of a Slave Caste

Doshi S. L. :1997 Emerging Tribal Image. Rawat Publication, New Delhi.

.Fernades, Walter : Towards a New Forest Policy

Gomanago, Giridhar : 1992, Constitutional Provisions for the Scheduled Castes and the
Scheduled tribes Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.

Gore.M.S : The Social Context of an ideology – The social and political
Thoughts of Bahashab Amhedkar

Gupta Dipankar : Social Stratification

Jogdand, P.G : New Economic Policy and Dalits

SO2.2.4.C URBAN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

- To provide an in-depth understanding of cities--how and why they exist, how they develop, and the impacts they have on individuals and on social relationships.
- To analyze the relationship between urbanization and political economy of a society.
- To analyze the recent trends in urban development

Course Description

The course is designed to equip the students to understand the role of sociologists in urban planning and to acquaint with the approaches to urbanization and urban development. It will also enable the students to understand the urban development in India. Due importance will be given to understand urban administration and the steps taken by the government and voluntary agencies to address the issues of urban problems. The students should be able to understand the various changes in the social structure and social processes and its implications on the urban poor.

Course Outline

Unit I. Introduction to Urban Planning

Meaning of Urban Planning -Importance of Urban planning-Objectives of planning- Role of sociologists in Urban Planning -History of urban planning and development. Strategies of planning- Physical planning- levels of planning and their inter- relationships.

Unit II. Approaches to Urbanization and Urban Development

Chicago School: Robert Park (The city as ecological Community) Louis Wirth

(Urbanism as a way of life) Homer Hoyt (sector Theory) Ullman (Multiple Nuclei theory **Political economy model** Manuel Castells : The Urban Question-Urbanization and capitalist mode of production.-Social classes and cultural forms. Towards an integrated approach to urban development.

Unit-III .Urban Planning and Development in India

History of urban planning and development in India-Pre independence Period-post-independence period- urban development after the introduction of neo-liberal policies-- New trends – Exo -urbanization and role of external agencies in urbanization

Unit -IV. Urban Development Administration: 74th Amendment and salient features of Nagarapalika Act, structure and functions of urban development agencies.

Metropolitan Development Authorities- structure and functions of Municipalities-Slum Clearance Board, Housing Board, Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). Role of voluntary agencies in urban development.

Unit-V. Urban Development Programmes: Urban Development – Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), S J SRY, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Kerala State Slum Area & Clearance Improvement Act, Programs of Slum Clearance Board, Resettlement and Rehabilitation programme, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) in urban development. Problems in implementation of Urban Community Development Programmes,- Kudumbasree in urban settings.

Essential Readings

Quinn J.A. 1955, Urban Sociology, S. Chand & Vo., New Delhi.
Pick wance C.G. (ed) 1976, Urban Sociology: Critical Essays, Methuen
Saunders peter 1981, Social Theory and Urban Question, Hutchinson. Bose
Ashish 1978, Studies in India Urbanisation 1901 - 1971, Tata McGraw-Hill.
Abrahamson M. 1976 Urban Sociology, Englewood, Prentice Hall.
Ronnan, Paddison, 2001 : Handbook of Urban Studies. Sage : India.
Bharadwaj, R.K. 1874: Urban Development in India. National Publishing House.
Gold, Harry, 1982: Sociology of Urban Life. Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliff.
Colling Worth, J.B. 1972 Problems of Urban Society Vol. 2, George and Unwin Ltd.

Recommended Readings

Alfred de Souza 1979. The Indian City: Poverty, Ecology and Urban Development. Manohar, Delhi.
Desai A.R. and Pillai S.D. (ed) 1970 Slums and Urbanization, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
Ramchandran R. 1991. Urbanization and Urban Systems in India. OUP, Delhi.
Ellin Nan 1996 Post Modern Urbanism, Oxford UK.
Edward W. Soja 2000 Post Metropolis Critical Studies of cites and regions. Oxford Blackwell.
Fawa F. Sylvia, 1968: New Urbanism in Word Perspectives - a Reader. T.Y. Cowell, New York.
Pickvance, C.G. (ed.): Urban Sociology: Critical Essays, London, Methuen, 1976, pp.85-173.
Dear, Michael and Scoot, Alan J. (eds.): Urbanization and Urban Planning in Capitalist Society, New York: Methuen, 1976, pp. 3-198.
Saunders, Peter: Social Theory and the Urban Question, London: Hutchinson, 1981, pp.11-148, 180-218.
Sjoberg, Gideon: The Pre-industrial City, Illinois: The Free Press, 1960.

Frank, Moulaert & Allen . Scott : Cities, Enterprises and Society on the Eve of the 21st Century, London: Pinter, 1997, pp.3-56.

Castells, Manuel: The Urban Question, Paris: Haspero, 1972.

Harvey, David: The Urban Experience, Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1989.

Gilbert, A. & Gugler, J. : Cities, Poverty: and Development: urbanization in the Third World, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1982, pp.1-26, 49-64, 81-115, 134-161.

McGee, T.G. The Urbanization Process in the Third World, London: G.Bell & Sons, 1971, pp.13-96.

Guler, Josef (ed.)The Urbanization of the Third World, Oxford: OUP, 1998, pp.8-32. 74-92, 125-156, 338-366.

Gugler, Josef (ed.) The Urban Transformation of the Developing World, Oxford: OUP, 1996, pp.1-17, 93-132.

Safa, Helen (ed.) Towards a Political Economy of Urbanization in the Third World Countries, Delhi: OUP, 1982, pp.3-18, 119-150, 175-187.

Pedagogy

Reading assignments

SEMESTER III

SO2.3.1. Theoretical Perspectives in Modern Sociology

SO2.3.2. Social Gerontology

SO2.3.3. Social Statistics

SO2.3.4.A Rural Planning and Development /

SO2.3.4.B. Population and Society/

SO2.3.4.C. Ethnicity ,Civil Society and Nation State

SO2.3.1.THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN MODERN SOCIOLOGY

OBJECTIVES

- To introduce the students to the major theoretical traditions that continues to concern the practice of contemporary sociology.
- To initiate the students to interpret the relevance and significance of theoretical traditions in analyzing contemporary social reality.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course will introduce the students to the major theoretical approaches in Sociology. It will focus on the theoretical and conceptual constructs which could be used in understanding and analyzing the objective structures of social reality. The students will also be introduced to the way in which they could engage in sociological imagination using these theoretical frameworks with a critical mind. The course will expose the students to some primary works of the major thinkers discussed here.

Course outline

Unit I. Neo Marxist Perspectives

Basic Postulates of neo marxism

George Lukacs- History of class consciousness, Reification

Antonio Gramsci- Role of super structure and Politics, Civil Society

Unit-II. Functionalist perspective

Postulates of Functionalism

Talcott Parsons: The Structure of Social Action - Systems of action - Action schema, System theory.

R.K. Merton: Social theory and social Structure - Middle range theory, Codification of functional analysis, Theory of deviance.

Unit-III. Conflict Perspective

Postulates of Conflict theory

Dahrendorf: Dialectics of conflict.

L. Closer: functional analysis of conflict.

Unit IV. Exchange theoretical perspective

Postulates of Exchange Theory

George C. Homans: Behavioral Exchange Theory
Peter M. Blau: Structural Exchange Perspective

Unit-V. Structuralist perspective

Postulates of Structuralism

Origin of Structuralist perspective

S.F. Nadel: Theory of Social Structure.

Claude Lévi-Strauss: Structural analysis of Kinship.

Essential Readings

Collins Randall. 1997. Theoretical Sociology. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.

Dahrendorf, R. 1968. Essays in the Theory of Society, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul. Chapters 4 and 5

Gramsci, Antonio. Prison Notebooks. Tr. Joseph A. Buttigieg and Antonio Callari. New York: Columbia UP, 1992.

Levi-Strauss, C. 1969. The Elementary Structures of Kinship. London: Eyre & Spottiswood (Selected Chapters)

Levi-Strauss, C. 1973. Structural Anthropology. Glasgow: William Collins, 1973

Lukacs, George. 1971. History of Class Consciousness. London: Merlin Press. Chapter 1.

Parsons, T. and E.A. Shils. 1952. Towards a General Theory of Action. New York: Harper and Row (Part 1 and 2)

Parsons, T. et. al. 1961. The Theories of Society, New York: The Free Press (Vol. 1), pp. 30-79

Parsons, Talcott 1967. The Structure of Social Action. Free Press (1937)], Vol. 1, Part I.

Robert Merton. 1968. Social Theory and Social Structure. Free Press, 39-117, 136, 175

Craig, Ian. 1992. Modern Social Theory: From Parsons to Habermas. Wheatsheaf Books

Harrington Austin. 2005. Modern Social Theory an Introduction. Oxford University Press.

Ritzer, George. 1992. Sociological theory. New York: Alfred Knopf.

Ritzer, George. 2000. Sociological theory. New York: McGraw-Hill. (Selected chapters)

Ritzer & Smart. 2001. Handbook on Social Theory. New York: Sage

Turner, Jonathan H. 1979. The Structure of Sociological Theory. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.

Wallace Ruth. 1980. Contemporary Sociological Theory. Oxford University Press

SO2.3.2. SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY

Objectives

- To enable the students to look at the aging process from a broader social Perspective.
- To encourage each student to think about issues raised by social gerontology.
- Explain the interaction of sociological, biological, and psychological aspects of aging.

Course Description

Population aging is a global phenomenon. It is no secret that the number of people over age 65 in the world is growing rapidly. The numbers are staggering. This course is intended to provide an overview of this process of aging. To get a deeper understanding of aging requires, however, that we move beyond our individual experiences and broaden our view to understand how processes from the level of the individual cell to overall society influence us, and in turn are influenced by us as we progress through life. Through this course, we will examine various factors that affect aging in different societies.

Course outline

Unit- 1. Social Gerontology

Concepts of old age, ageing, and gerontology, Ageing in traditional societies, ageing in modern societies, social support mechanisms for the elderly in the family, community and the state.

Unit-II. Theoretical Perspectives on Ageing,

Micro-theories: Disengagement theory, Activity theory, Continuity theory. Macro theories: Modernization theory, Age stratification theory, Theories of power and Inequality. Biological

theories of ageing; Wear and tear theory, autoimmune theory, aging clock theory, cellular theory.

Unit-III. Life course perspectives on ageing -Meaning of life course, life transitions and trajectories, influences on the life course, aging in post industrial society.

Unit-IV.The Demographic context of ageing: the aging of populations, percentage aged, population pyramids, mean and median ages, dependency ratio, factors of aging:

Fertility, mortality, life expectancy, migration, rectangularisation of population.

Unit-V. The medical model of aging, Health and Illness; Key debates concerning health in old age. Compression of morbidity thesis-Caring networks of the elderly, Formal and informal care, Family and social networks, Verticalization of family, future of old age; International variations in aging; Country experiences, British, American and Indian contexts.

Pedagogy: Familiarizing with the organization of an old age home/other care centers, Prepare the Life history of an elderly person: Man or woman/Institutionalized/Non

Institutionalized/rural or urban

Recommended Readings

Quandagno Jill (1999) Aging and the Life Course: An Introduction to Social Gerontology, McGraw Hill College, USA.

Binstock.H Robert, Shanas Ethel (Eds) (1985) Handbook of Aging and the social sciences. Van Nostrand Reinhold Company. New York

Wilson Gail (Ed) (2000) Understanding Old Age critical and global perspectives.

Sage Publications.London.

Searbook Jeremy (2007) A World Growing Old. Viva Books, New Delhi.

Moody. Harry R (2002) Aging : Concepts and Controversies (4th Edition) Pine Forge Press, London.

Victor, Christina. R (2005) Social Context of Ageing, Routledge, New York; New Jersey : Prentice Hall Inc. 1963.

SO2.3.3. SOCIAL STATISTICS

Objectives

- To familiarize students with the statistical tools useful in social research.
- To train students to use statistical packages and web resources relevant for social research.

Course Description

This course will expose the students to the basic concepts and techniques of social statistics. Beginning with the meaning and types of statistics it will deal with important tools like graphing, measures of central tendency, dispersion, and correlation and regression analysis. Moreover the course will deal with some of the computer software like Excel and SPSS which will be helpful to students for data processing, analysis and interpretation. It will also focus on how to make use of the web resources for social research.

Course Outline

Unit-I. Statistics

Meaning. Types: Descriptive and Inferential. Uses in social research: advantages and limitations.

Unit -II. Organizing and Graphing Data.

Need and advantages. Qualitative – frequency table, bar graph, pie chart. Quantitative - frequency table, histogram, polygon.

Unit - III. Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion

Mean, Median and Mode-relative merits and demerits. Choice of appropriate measures. Dispersion-Different measures: Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation.

Unit-IV. Correlation and Regression Analysis

Correlation and causation. Purpose of finding out correlation

Measures of Correlation: Karl Pearson's Co-efficient of Correlation, Spearman's

Correlation Co-efficient. Tests of Significance: Chi-square test and 't'- distribution

Regression analysis.

Unit-V. Application of computers in statistical analysis – SPSS. Use of Internet
in social science research.

Recommended Readings

Aggarwal.Y.P. 1986. Statistical Methods. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.

Argyrous George. 2011. Statistics for Research. New Delhi: Sage.

Diamond Ian Jefferies. 2001. Beginning Statistics. An Introduction for Social Scientists. New Delhi: Sage.

Dietz Thomas and Kalof Linda. 2010. Introduction to Social Statistics: The Logic of Statistical Reasoning. Singapore: Wiley-Blackwell

Elifson Kirk et. al. 1998 Fundamentals of Social Statistics. Boston: McGraw-Hill.

Field Andy. 2009. Discovering statistics Using SPSS. New Delhi: Sage.

Gupta. S.P. 1992. Statistical Methods. New Delhi: S. Chand and Sons.

Kanji Gopal K. 2006. 100 Statistical Tests, 3E. New Delhi: Vistaar Publications

Kurtz Norman.R.1999. Statistical Analysis for the Social Sciences. Boston:

Allyn and Bacon.

Mann Prem. S. 2004. Introductory Statistics. Singapore: John Wiley and Sons.

Niel Burdess. 2010. Starting Statistics. A Simple Guide. New Delhi: Sage.

Sirkin R. Mark. 1995. Statistics for the Social Sciences. New Delhi: Sage.

SO2.3.4.A. RURAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

- To understand the concepts, and models of rural planning & development.
- To understand how national rural planning and development are impacted by global policies.
- To understand the processes and problems of rural development in India.
- To develop in students the skills for rural need assessments, Implementation and evaluation of development programmes.

Course Description

This subject aims to provide the student with an understanding of the theories used for rural development and to present the various criteria used for evolving plans. The critical reviews of the existing Indian plans in various sectors have been included to give an understanding of the overall rural development in India impacted by global policies. Finally, an exercise in designing a rural plan will help the student to take up a meaningful training at any of the public/private agencies of rural development.

Course outline

Unit-I. Rural Development - Concept and characteristics. Factors of rural development. Dilemmas in Rural Development- displacement, consumption and inequalities . The changing concept of village and its characteristics, Rural problems- poverty, migration and unemployment.

Unit-II. Rural planning – the concept, types of planning based on purpose, and duration. Need assessment and objectives of rural planning; Levels and functions of planning-macro, meso and microlevels - Five year plans and its implementation machinery- Integration of plans into global strategies.

Unit-III. An Overview of Models for Rural Planning & Development-

Induced growth model (Gunnar Myrdal), Social Development Model - Integrated Regional Development Planning model -Sustainable Livelihood Security model (Chambers & Conway).

Characteristics of the measures of development such as Social Development Index, Human Development Index, Gender Development Index, Human Poverty Index, Rural Consumer Expenditure Ratio, Below Poverty Line & Above Poverty Line.

Unit-IV. Agencies and Programmes of Rural Development –

Panchayat Raj Institutions. Impact of Green Revolution and Land Reforms, National Rural Development Programmes in various sectors such as Health, Education, Women, Employment, Housing, and Training . The Achievements and failures of these programmes.

UNIT -V. Rural Project Management

Definitions of Project Planning, Need for People's Participation in Project Management, Participatory Rural Appraisal in Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Pedagogy

Exposure and training in one or more of the following agencies to be able to identify emerging community needs, and to develop a Project plan for rural development programmes. Agencies- Panchayat, Block, ICDS, NHRM, NRLM, KILA, SIRD, etc.

Essential Readings

Brohman, John,2001, Popular development: Rethinking Theory & Practice of Development, Oxford,UK, Blackwell Publishers Ltd.

Majumdar, N.A., 2004, Economic Reforms sans Development, New Delhi, Academic Foundation.

Doshi, S.L.& Jain, P.C.,1999, Rural Sociology, Jaipur, Rawat Publications.

Majumdar N.A.,2007, Inclusive Growth : Development Perspective in Indian Economy, New Delhi, Academic Foundation.

Misra, R.P. & Achuyta, R.N., 1990. Micro-level rural Planning: Principles, Methods and Case Studies,New Delhi,Concept Publishing company.

Young, Frank W., 1983, Interdisciplinary Theories of Rural Development, New York, Jai Press.

Recommended Readings

Dreze,Jean & Sen,Amartya, 1996, India:Economic Development and Social Opportunity, New Delhi, OUP.

Goetz, Anne Marie, 2001, Women's Development Workers Implementing Rural Credit Programmes in Bangladesh, New York, Jai Press.

Haq, Mahbub Ul, 1991, Reflections on Human Development, New Delhi, OUP.

Isaac, Thomas & Franke, Richard W., 2000, Local Development and Planning, New Delhi, Leftword Books.

Mukherjee, Amitava, 1995, Participatory Rural Appraisal: Methods and Applications in Rural Planning, New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House.

Mukherjee, Amitava & Chambers Robert, 2004, Micro- level planning for Rural Development in Participatory Framework: the Soft System Approach, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Co.

Sharma S.L., 1986, Development: Socio-cultural Dimensions, Jaipur, Rawat.

Srinivas, M.N., Social Change in Modern India, Berkeley, University of Berkeley Press.

Srivastava S.P., 1998, The Development Debate, Jaipur, Rawat Publications.

Sudan, Falendra K., Globalization and Liberalization: nature and consequences, New Delhi, Serials Publications.

UNDP, Human Development Reports, New York, OUP.

World Bank Reports, Washington D.C., WB.

Millennium Development Goals report, 2006

Human Development Reports

Gender Development Reports

Census Reports, GOI

Planning Commission Reports, GOI

Rural development statistics, NIRD Journal of Rural Development, NIRD, Economic Planning, Kerala State Planning Board

SO2.3.4. B POPULATION AND SOCIETY

Objectives

- To understand the influence of population on social phenomena.
- To acquaint students with the demographic features and trends of Indian society Vis-à-Vis World population.
- To acquaint with the population control measures and their Implementation.

Course Description

Population size is often considered a crucial variable in appreciating social issues. The course is designed to understand the dynamics of population growth. The course also highlights the components of population change and India's population problems. Comparative analysis of population across the globe will be examined.

Course outline

Unit - I Population and Society

Need for population studies in India-Major sources of social demographic studies, their uses and limitations.

Census-Vital Registration system-Special surveys. Measurement of population trends in the world, India and Kerala.

Unit-II. Theories of Population

Nature Law theories of population. (Malthus)

Theory of demographic transition.

Optimum theory of population.

Unit-III. Components of population change

Basic Demographic Concepts: Birth Rate, Live birth, still birth, reproductive age group, fecundity. Death Rate, Expectancy of life at birth, Sex ratio, infant mortality rate, Population Control, small family norms, spacing, eligible couples.

Meaning of fertility and factors affecting fertility.

Mortality - causes of death and infant mortality.

Migration - types and causes of migration.

Unit-IV India's Population Problems: their causes and remedies

Quantitative Problems: over population, Higher Dependency Ratio, Density of Population, Urbanization.

Qualitative Problems: Poverty, unemployment, low standard of living, illiteracy, malnutrition, slums, crime, prostitution, beggary.

Unit-V. Reproductive Health

Meaning and need of family planning. Factors Hindering family planning Programme in India. Methods of family planning.

India's Population policy - Role of Government and Non - Government agencies in family planning programme. Reproductive Health

Pedagogy

Study of census report and writing a brief report on the census studies.

Conducting a survey on a small community of the people's reaction to the Family Welfare programme.

Group discussion with members of the family welfare organizations

Recommended Readings

Census of India Reports

Finkle, Jason L and C Ali McIntosh (Ed) The New Policies of Population. New York: The Population Council, 1994.

Hatcher Robert et al. The Essential of Contraceptive Technology Baltimore: John Hopkins School of Public Health, 1997.

Bose, Asish : Demographic Diversity of India Delhi : B.R. Publishing Corporation, 1991.

Premi, M.K. et. al. An Introduction to Social Demography Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1983.

Rajendra Sharma: Demography and Population Problems New Delhi: Atlantic Publisher, 1997.

Srivastava, O.S. Demography and population studies New Delhi : Vikas Publishing House, 1994.

Chandrashekhar, S. (Ed.) Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India London : George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 1974.

Agrawala S.N. - India's Population Problems. Bombay : Tata McGraw-Hill.

Mamoria C.B. - India's Population Problems.

Bhede & T.Kanitkar - 'Principle of Population.'

K.Shrinivasan & S. Mukerji - Dynamics of Population on and Family - Welfare.

Rao, Kamala Gopal - 'Studies in Family Planning: India, New Delhi, Abhinav publication, 1974.

Ashish Bose et.al.Population in India's Development, Delhi, Vikas, 1974.

Hereley, George. W.Techniques of Population Analysis London. John Wiley and sons. Inc, 1958.

Coale, Ansley J. and Ednar M. Hoover : Population Growth and Economic Development in low income countries. Princeton, Princeton - University Press, 1958.

Dandekar Kumudini : In Defence of Compulsory Sterilization ,Economic and Political weekly. Vol. 11 No. 21 May 22, 1976.

SO2.3.4.C. Ethnicity, Civil Society and Nation State

Objectives

- To introduce the students to the dynamics of identity politics in the world moving around the issues of ethnicity, pluralism and civil society.

Course Description

The course explores the concepts of identity, i.e., ethnicity and pluralism and the dynamics of civil society. It employs various sociological theories and methods to analyze and understand the formation of and deconstruction and resurgence of social identities. Moreover the course attempts to situate the literature and discourse about identities in today's era of globalization.

Course Objective

To introduce the students to the dynamics of identity politics in the world moving around the issues of ethnicity, pluralism and civil society.

Course outline

Unit I

Conceptualizing ethnicity: historical associations of the concepts of race, ethnic, and ethnicity; ethnicity- global and local, citizenship and nationality

Unit II

Pluralism: cultural and political, Pluralism and equality, dilemma of advanced societies, linguistic pluralism and the European union, religious pluralism in Asia, cultural pluralism in India and USA, Making sense of multiculturalism.

Unit III

Conceptualizing civil society; institutions of civil society, ethnic conflict and civil society, state and civil society in India: Issues and prospects, concept of post nationalism.

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Unit IV

Democratization and federalization in Asia, Multi nation federalism, Federal accommodation and ethno-cultural identities in India, reconciling nationality and ethnicity: the role of citizenship

Unit V

Student activity/ assignment: Prepare a report on national and international models of conflict resolution

References

Kimlicka Will (2007) *Multi cultural Odysseys; Navigating the new International politics of Diversity*; Oxford university press, New York

He Baogang, Galligan Brian, Inoguchi (eds) (2007) *Federalism in Asia*, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, UK

Oommen T.K (2002) *Pluralism, Equality and Identity*; Oxford university press, New Delhi

May Stephen, Modood Tariq, and Squires Judith (eds) (2004), *Ethnicity, Nationalism, and Minority Rights*, Cambridge University Press, UK

Varshney Ashutosh (2002) *Ethnic Conflict and Civic Life: Hindus and Muslims in India*; Oxford University Press, New York

SEMESTER IV

SO2.4.1 Current Debates in Social Theory

SO2.4.2. Gender and Society

SO2.4.3. A. Sociology of Tourism/

SO2.4.3.B. Sociology of Childhood

SO2.4.3.C. Social Welfare Administration.

SO2.4.4.A. Sociology of Mass Media and Communication/

SO2.4.4.B. Sociology of Health/

SO2.4.4.C. Human Behavior and Personality Development

.

SO2.4.5. Project Work

SO2.4.6. Comprehensive Viva-Voce

SO2.4.1. CURRENT DEBATES IN SOCIAL THEORY

OBJECTIVES

- To introduce the students to the recent developments in social theory.
- To overview the emerging theoretical and conceptual constructs in social theory in relation to the contemporary changes in society.
- To understand the changing trends in contemporary society and familiarize with the theory building process thereof

Course Description

This course builds upon the foundations laid by classical social theory and maps out the field of contemporary social theory. In particular, the legacy of classical theory is critically reviewed in

the light of the advent of the postindustrial, postmodern and post-Cold War era in the late twentieth-century and the early twenty-first century. Beyond surveying the ideas and perspectives that major social theorists have developed in response to the transformation of contemporary society, the subject focuses on key contributions that have influenced the development of sociology in recent decades.

Course outline

Unit-I Critical theory

The Frankfurt School- origin and development

Habermas: Theory of Communicative Action – public sphere - life world

Louis Althusser: Structural Marxism- epistemological break- Structural causality

Unit-II. Subjective orientations in social theory

Phenomenological Sociology:

Edmund Husserl- Human Consciousness and Life world

Alfred Schutz- Perceptions of everyday life; Inter subjectivity and common sense world

Berger and Luckman- Social construction of reality

Symbolic Interactionism: Herbert Blumer - Interactional model of Self and

Society-Erving Goffman - Dramaturgical view of Social life

Unit-III. Reflexive Sociology

Pierre Bourdieu: Theory of capital – Habitus and Field

Anthony Giddens: Structuration Theory

Unit-IV. Integrative developments

Theorization process, Linkage between theory –concept and research

Integrative phase: Micro – Macro, Agency – Structure, Individual – Society

Unit-V. Postmodern and Post structural trends

M. Foucault: Discourse – Power-Knowledge.

J. Derrida: Deconstruction.

Essential readings

Althusser, L. For Marx. London: Verso. 1986 (Chapters 3 and 6)

Berger, P. L. and T. Luckmann. 1967. The Social Construction of Reality. London: Allan Lane and Penguin Press (Selected chapters)

Bourdieu, Pierre.1997. Outline of a theory of Practice, London.

Derrida, Jacques. 1976. *Of Grammatology*, trans. [Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak](#). Baltimore & London: Johns Hopkins University Press

Giddens, A and Turner J.H. (ed). 1987. *Social Theory Today*. Stanford University Press (Selected chapters)

Giddens, Anthony. 1983. *Central Problems in Social Theory: Action, structure and contradiction in social analysis*. London: Macmillan. London: Harvester Press.

Goffman, Erving. 1962. *Asylams*. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co.

Goffman, Erving. 1973. *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*. New York: the Overlook Press.

Gramsci, Antonio. 1992. *Prison Notebooks*. Tr. Joseph A. Buttigieg and Antonio Callari. New York: Columbia UP

Michel Foucault. 1979. *Discipline and Punishment*. New York: Vintage Books.

Michel Foucault. *The History of Sexuality*. 1980 New York: Vintage Books.

Recommended Readings

Bottomore, Tom. 1984. *The Frankfurt School*. Chester, Sussex; Ellis Harwood and London: Tavistock publications.

Bryan S. Turner. 1996. *The Blackwell Companion to Social Theory*. Oxford: Blackwell.

Layder, Derek. 1997. *Modern Social Theory: Key debates and New Directions*. London: UCL Press Ltd.

Maynard, M. 1989. *Sociological Theory*, London and New York: Longman.

Noble, T. 2000. *Social Theory and Social Change*, New York: St Martin's.

Owen, David. 1997. *Sociology after Postmodernism*. London: Sage.

Ritzer, George. 2000. *Sociological theory*. New York: McGraw-Hill. (Selected chapters)

Scott, Lash. 1990. *Sociology of Post modernism*, London: Routledge.

Smart, Barry. 1985. *Michel Foucault*. London: Routledge.

Wallace, R.A. and Wolf, A. 1999. *Contemporary Sociological Theory: expanding the classical tradition*, Upper Saddle River: Prentice Hall.

Zetlin, Irving M. 1998. *Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of Contemporary Theory*. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.

SO2.4.2. GENDER AND SOCIETY

Objectives

- To introduce students to the context, history and trajectory of gender and women's studies.
- To sensitize the students to the significance of gender as an analytical tool to understand the social realities.
- To equip the students with theoretical insight to analyze and interpret the social system around men and women.
- To familiarize the students with the problems, movements and strategies taken by the society.

Course Description

The course introduces to the study of gender in the social sciences, theoretical works significant to gender analysis; and deals with the history of evolution of gender studies. This course plan focuses on the emergence of women's studies in the context of feminist thought and critiques of sociological theories and of social methodologies. The objective is to trace the evolution of gender as a category of social analysis in the late twentieth century. Major debates that have emerged are also outlined. It is hoped that exposure to the course will lead to a better understanding of the social phenomena.

Course outline

Unit-I. Conceptualizing Gender

Sex and Gender-social construction of gender-Gender socialization-Gender roles-

Patriarchy as ideology and practice-Introducing Gender and Feminism, Gender and Sexuality studies, Gender and Masculinity studies .

Unit-II. Theories of Gender Relations

Gender and Feminism: an overview, Liberal/Marxist/socialist/radical/ ecological feminism, gender difference feminism, post modern psycho-analytic feminism, sexual difference, feminist standpoint theory, theories on masculinity

Unit-III. Gender and Sociological Analysis

Feminist critiques of sociological theories

Feminist Methodology as critique of positivist sociology

Emergence of women's studies

Unit-IV. Gender Division of Labor

Gender and work-Production vs. reproduction-Public vs. private, power relations in the family-roles and responsibilities-Gender and social institutions-Gender and development-Gender budgeting and auditing,

Unit-V. Gender Issues

Domestic violence

Sexual Harassment

Media violence

Trafficking

Gender issues and debates of Kerala society.

Pedagogy

Reading, discussion and experience sharing oriented

Essential Readings

Davis Kathy, Evans Mary and Lorber Judith (2006) Handbook of Gender and Women's

Studies; Sage Publications, London

Richardson, Diane and Robinson, Victoria (1997) Introducing Women's Studies: Feminist Theory and Practice; New York University Press, New York.

Essed Philomena, Goldberg Theo David, Kobayashi Audrey (eds) (2005) A Companion to Gender Studies, Blackwell Publishing, Oxford.

Rege Sharmila, (2003) Sociology of Gender, Sage Publications, Delhi.

Chaudhri Maitreyee (2004) Feminism in India, Kali for Women, Delhi

Delamont Sara (2003) Feminist Sociology, Sage Publications, London

Reinharz Shulamit (1992) Feminist Methods in Social Research, Oxford University Press, New York

Recommended readings

Altekar A.S. 1983. The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization. Delhi : Motilal Banarasidass, second Edition: P. Fifth reprint.

Chodrow, Nancy, 1978. The Reproduction of Mothering. Berkeley : University of California press.

Desai, Nancy, 1978. The Reproduction of Mothering. Berkeley : University of California Press.

Desai, Neera and M. Krishnaraj. 1987. Women and Society in India. Delhi.

Dube, Leela et. al. (eds.) 1986. Visibility and Power. Essays on Women in Society and Development. New Delhi : OUP.

Forbes, G. 1998. Women in Modern India. New Delhi, Cambridge University Press.

India, Government of India 1974, Towards Equality : Report of the Committee on the Status of Women.

Maccoby, Eleanor and Carol Jacklin. 1975. *The Psychology of Sex Differences*. Stanford :Stanford University Press.

McCormack, C. And M. strathern (ed.) 1980. *Nature, Culture and Gender*. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.

Myers, Kristen Anderson et. al. (eds.) 1998. *Feminist Foundations: Towards Transforming Sociology*. New Delhi : Sage.

Oakley, Ann. 1972. *Sex, Gender and Society*. New York : Harper and Row.

Sharma, Ursula. 1983. *Women, Work and Property in North-west India*. London: Tavistock.

Shulamitz, Reinharz and Lynn Davidman. 1991. *Feminist Research Methods*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Srinivas, M.N. *Caste :Its Modern Avatar*, New Delhi : Penguin (Leela Dube's Article on Caste and Women).

Vaid, S & K. Sangari. 1989. *Recasting Women: Essays in Colonial History*, New Delhi : Kali For women.

Pardeshi, Pratima. 1998. *Dr.Ambedkar and the Question of Women's Liberation in India*. Pune : WSC, University of Pune.

Tong, Rosemarie, 1989. *Feminist Thought : A Comprehensive Introduction*. Colorado : Westview Press.

Whelham, Imelda. 1997. *Modern Feminist Thought*. Edinburgh : Edingurguh University Press.

SO2.4.3.A Sociology of Tourism

Objectives

- To examine the interface between tourism development and society.

- To sensitize the students to the need for sustainable tourism development.
- To make a comparative analysis of the experiences of tourism development in different countries.
- To examine the social cost of tourism.

Course description

The course is designed to understand tourism as a growing hospitality industry. The objective is to capture the changes that are happening in the host country and the resultant social problems as a result of tourism related activities. The different theoretical perspectives are examined to understand tourism development.

Course outline

Unit-I Development of Tourism

Definition and concepts of travel, tourism, leisure, hospitality-industry. Types of tourism –Cultural tourism, Eco tourism, Medical tourism, Sex tourism, Recreational tourism, Monsoon tourism, Adventure tourism, Pilgrim tourism. International and domestic tourism, Mass tourism-Tourist and tourist motivation, attitude and culture towards host community.

Unit -II. History of growth of tourism in Global, Indian and Kerala context.

Growth of tourism through various periods- medieval, modern and post modern. Tourism experiences of various countries- Bali, U S A, India and Kerala. Technological advancements and its impact on tourism development

Unit-III. Perspectives and theories of tourism development

Perspectives –social, economic, environmental and geographic. Theories- Eric Cohen, Doxey's Irritation index theory, Motivational theory- John Urry.

Unit IV. Tourism Statistics and Planning –Trends of tourism in India and Kerala. Measures taken by the Govt. and Non-governmental agencies

Unit-V. Impact of tourism

Cultural, Social, Economic, and Environmental-Responsible Tourism-Sustainable Tourism.

Recommended Readings

Batta,R.N.,2000, **Tourism and the environment: a quest for sustainability with special reference to developing countries and policy analysis on Himachal Pradesh**, Indus publishing House, New Delhi.

Chris Ryan, 2003, **Recreational tourism: Demand and Impacts**, Channel View Publications,U.K.

Christopher P.Cooper,2003, **Classic Reviews in Tourism** , Channel view Publications,U.K

Erik Cohen,2004, **Contemporary Tourism :Diversity and Change**, Elsevier,U.K

John.A.P,1992, **Understanding host resident's perceptions of impacts of tourism through social exchange theory**, Texas.A&M.University press,U.S

Melanie.K.Smith,2003, **Issues in Cultural Tourism Studies** , Rout ledge, USA

Peter.E.Murphy, Ann.E.Murphy, 2004, **Strategic Management of Tourism Communities: Bridging the Gaps**, Channel view Publications, U.K

Richard sharples, David J.Tefler (eds) ,2000, **Tourism and Development: concepts and issues**, Channel View Publications,U.K

Richard sharples,David J.Tefler,2008, **Tourism and Development in Developing World**,Routledge,U.K

Sharma, K.K., 2004, **Tourism and Socio-cultural Development**, Sarup & Sons, New Delhi

Sinha,P.C.,2005, **Encyclopedia of Travel , Tourism and Ecotourism.vol.1**, Anmol publications, New Delhi.Sharma.K.K 2004, **Tourism and Regional Development**, Sarup & Sons ,New Delhi

Tapan.K.Panda,Mishra,S,Parida,B.B,2004 **Tourism Manangement :The Socio Economic and Ecological Perspective**, Orient Longman pvt Ltd,Hyderabad.

Twan Huybers(eds),2007, **Tourism in Developing Countries**, Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd,U.K

Yvette Reisinger,2009, **International Tourism: Cultures and Behavior**, Butterwoorth-Heinemann,U.K

SOC2.4.3. B SOCIOLOGY OF CHILDHOOD

Objectives

- To understand the situation of children in India.
- To understand the concept & process of socialization.
- To understand the history & philosophy of child welfare in India.
- To understand the national & international efforts for child welfare.
- To familiarize with the programmes & services for child welfare.

Course description

The course is designed to popularize the importance of sociology of childhood as an emerging field. The objective is to examine how the social construction of child and childhood takes place. Due attention will be given to examine children from different strata and categories as children are not a homogeneous category. Further the problems faced by children in the globalized world will also be examined. The course will draw special attention to the various policies and laws protecting children and the ways to ensure care and protection for children.

Course outline

Unit-I. Situation of children

Definition of child-stages of childhood-unequal childhood.- need for the study of childhood studies. Demographic characteristics- Needs and Problems of children in India Street child, destitute, delinquent, abandoned, orphaned, sexually abused, child labour, child trafficking,

natural calamity affected children, HIV-AIDS affected and infected children, tribal child, child beggar, child prostitute, children from poverty groups, special problems of girl child.

Unit-II.Socialization of Child

Concept and process of socialization. Social construction of child. Goals of socialization-Child rearing practices. Agents of socialization - family, school, peer group, neighborhood, mass media, religion. Socialization of children with special needs-crises in care-mother alone, both parents not present, relatives, institutional care.

Unit –III. Child Health : A Situational Analysis

Causes of infant mortality and morbidity. Reproductive and child health, health of adolescent girls. Common childhood diseases Nutritional deficiencies Genetic disabilities

Unit-IV.ChildWelfare

Historical review of child welfare in India. -Changing philosophy of work with children. UN Declaration on the Rights of the Child and other international initiatives Constitutional Provisions, National Policy for Children, National Charter for Children,

National Action Plan for Children, Commissions for Protection of Child Rights and Kerala State Policy for children. Review of Legislations for children to ensure child rights Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act Guardianship and Wards Act, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation)Act1986

Unit-V. Services for children

Recent initiative: Statutory and non-statutory services, Supportive Service (for example, supplementary nutrition) Developmental services (for example, non-formal education) Remedial services (e g. residential care, child guidance clinic), Child right approach. Challenges in developing comprehensive approach to child protection

Recommended Readings

Annette Lareau .Unequal Childhoods, Berkeley; University of California Press, 2003.

Banerjee, B. G. (1987) Child Development and Socialization, New Delhi : Deep & Deep Publication

Baroocha, Pramila Pandit (1999) Hand book on Child, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Com.

Bossare, James H. S. (1954) The Sociology of Child Development, New York : Harper & Brothers

Chaturvedi, T. N. (1979) Administration for Child Welfare, Admin, New Delhi : Indian Institute of Pub.

Derothy Ziets (1951) Child Welfare Principle and Methods, New York : John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Ghathia, Joseph (1999) Child Prostitution in India, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company

Gupta, Nira (2003) Health Care and Mental Hygiene of a Child, Jaipur: ABD Publishers,

Hugh Jolly (1978) Book of Child Care, London : George Allen & Unwin Ltd.

Hugh, Jolly (1981) Diseases of Children, Oxford, London, Edinburgh : The English Language book society and Blackwell Scientific Publications

Hurlock, Elizabeth B. (1968) Child Development, New Delhi : Tata McGraw Hill Pub; Com; Ltd.

Kumar, Arun (2002) Child as Human Resource, New Delhi: Sarup and Sarup

Lairel, Joan & Hartomdy, Aun (1985) A handbook of Child Welfare, New York : The Free Press

Myron, Weiner (1991) The child and the state in India : Oxford University Press

NIPCCD (1999) Rights of Children with Disabilities, Delhi: Published by NIPCCD

Patkar, Pravin (2002) Trafficking & Commercial Sexual Exploitation

Nanda, V. K. (1998) Nutrition and Health for child Development, New Delhi : Anmol Publication Pvt. Ltd.

Neil. C. (1969) Human Socialization, California: Brooks/Cole Publication.

Orville G. Brim Jr. (1965) Education for Child Rearing (with a new introduction), New York : The Free Press

Pandey, Rama S. (1977) : Child Socialization in Modernization, Bombay : Somaiya Publication Pvt. Ltd.

Rajhsinghani, Aroona : Handbook of Baby and Child Care, Bombay : Jaico Publishing House

Rao, M. Koteswar (2000) Exploited children, New Delhi : Kanishka Publishers, Distributors

Reddy, Suma Narayana (1989) Institutionalized Children, Allahabad, India : Chugh Publications

Rose, Peter Myron Glazer, Pening Migdal Glazer (1982) (IInd Edition) Sociology Enquiring into society, New York : St. Martins Press

Shah, P. M. and Shah, Kusum P. (1978) Timely Health Care of Children and Mothers, Bombay : Popular Prakashan

Singh, Dolly (2001) Child rights & Social wrongs Vol. I, II, III Kanishka Publishing Distributors

Sudhir Kakar, The Inner World; A Psycho Analytical Study of Childhood and Society In India, New Delhi; Oxford University Press.

Welhs, Thomas J. (1971) Children in need of special care, Scotland : Souvenir P Govt. on India, New Frontiers in Child Welfare, The Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi (India)

SO2.4.3.C SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

Objectives

- To help students understand the basics of social welfare administration.
- To analyze the role of legislations in social welfare administration
- To study different approaches of social welfare and governance
- To equip the students to administer human service organization

Course Description

The course is designed to familiarize with the principles of social welfare Administration.

Besides it will provide an understanding of the approaches of social welfare Administration. The students will be familiarized with the various social welfare measures adopted by the India state. At the end of the course the students will be given training to manage social service organizations.

Course Outline

UNIT-I. Meaning and Scope of social welfare administration

Social welfare administration -objectives, principles and philosophy. Difference between social welfare and social work Administration. Difference between social welfare Administration and public Administration. Social welfare Administration: NGOs and Government Organizations. Central and State social welfare boards and their functions. Importance for social welfare in the Indian Constitution.

UNIT-II. Evolution of Social Welfare administration

Evolution of social welfare administration in India. Methods and models: Family and child welfare, youth welfare, services for the handicapped, disaster relief. Administrative arrangements for social welfare in Kerala.

Unit-III. Approaches to social welfare administration

Different approaches of Social welfare: Liberal, Neo-liberal, Rights approach. Welfare and types of governance.

UNIT-IV. Social legislations for social welfare

Personal laws. Laws related to children: Adoption, Guardianship and Maintenance. Laws related to women: Dowry, Immoral Traffic, Domestic violence. Hindu laws related to marriage and divorce, Special Marriage Act. Laws to safeguard SC/ST. Legal aid, Public Interest litigation (PIL), Right to Information Act.

Unit-V. Management of Social service Organizations

Human Resources: Executive Boards, professional and staff relationship, participation in team, supervision.

Financial resources: Organizational budget, sources of finance, fund raising, records keeping, auditing.

Physical resources: Activities related to acquiring, hiring and maintaining buildings and other assets.

Project management: Project formulation and analysis. Requirements of a project manager.

Recommended Readings

Batattacharia Sanjay 2006 Social Work Administration and Development, New Delhi, Rawat.

Choudri .D. Paul 1991: Voluntary Social Welfare in India, New Delhi, sterling.

Choudry D.Paul; 2000 Social Welfare Administration, Lucknow, Atmaram and Sons

Friedlander.W.A 1958 Introduction to Social Welfare New Delhi. Prentice Hall.

Gangarde,Y.D. 1978 Social Legislation in India Vol I and II, New Delhi, concept .

Goel .S.L& Jain R.K: 1998 Social Welfare Administration (Vols I&II)

Haiman.A. Professional Management and Practice, Delhi; Eurasia Publications, 1982.

Hasenfeld. Y. and English. R. Human Service Organizations, Ann Arbor; University of Michigan Press, 1978.

Norman Barry, Welfare, 2002.

Kulkarni.P.D 1978 The Central Social Welfare Board New Delhi: Asia.

Pandey S.K. 2007 Social welfare Administration, New Delhi, Mahaveer and sons

Rameshwari Devi 2001 Social Welfare Administration, Jaipur, Mangal Deep Publication.

Sachdeva :D.R. 1978 Social Welfare Administration in India, Allahabad, Kitab Mahal.

Sachedeva. D.R. Social Welfare Administration, 2004.

Skidmore & Salvin.S eds. Social work Administration, New Jersey ; Prentice Hall.

S. Pathak. Social Welfare; An Evolutionary and Development perspective, New Delhi : Macmillan, 1981.

S. Rengaswamy, Social Welfare Administrative Arrangements for Social Welfare in India.

SO2.4.4.A SOCIOLOGY OF MASS MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

Objectives

- To provide an understanding of various aspects and forms of communication
- To familiarize the various theories on media to the students
- To examine the pertinent issues in modern mass media
- To expose the students to the media industry in India

Course Description

This course deals with both mass media and communication as two inseparable fields and analyzes them from a sociological perspective. It focuses on the basic concepts and theories in this area of study. This course also presents the various issues of modern mass media and the impact of globalization and modern technology on this field. In particular the course will deal with the media industry in India and aims to expose the students to the field experiences in this industry.

Course Outline

Unit-I Introduction to communication – Definition, Process. Types: non-verbal, Inter-personal. Folk and traditional media. Mass media: Nature, Characteristics and functions. Printing and publication, Radio, Cinema and Television, New media and Advertising

Unit-II. Theories of media –Marshall McLuhan: Space, time and Implosion in the global village. Adorno: Culture industry. John Thompson: The media and modern society. Jean Baudrillard: Hyper reality

Unit III Issues of modern mass media – Impact of technology. Impact on youth and children in respect of values, consumerism, food preferences, fashions and entertainment. Influence of media on the formation of public opinion and propaganda

Unit IV Media and globalization – Information and communication technology, Digital divide. Cyber media, Globalization of news, corporate media. The new media and the diversification of mass audience, social networks and virtual communities.

Unit V The media industry in India – Impact of mass media on the Indian society. Changes due to the privatization of visual media. Media activism: Media as public watch dog. Democracy and issues in media regulation by government. Media bias and freedom of the press. Media violence. Cultural imperialism through media.

Essential Readings

Axford and Huggin (ed.). 2001. *New Media and Politics*. New Delhi: Sage. Castells Manuel. 1996. *The Rise of Network Society*. London: Blackwell Publishers.

Devi Meena. 2006. *Fundamentals of Mass Media and Communication*. New Delhi: Alpha Publications

Gaur Shubhra P (ed). *Journal of Creative Communications*. SAGE India Journal

Hodkinson Paul. 2011. *Media, Culture and Society. An Introduction*. New Delhi: Sage

Khandekar Vanita Kohli. 2010. *The Indian Media Business*. New Delhi: Sage

Kumari Shipra. 2007. *Revolution of Media Communication*. New Delhi: Alpha Publications

Liu Shuang et al. 2011. *Introducing Intercultural Communication*. New Delhi: Sage

Rajan Nalini. 2007. *21st Century Journalism in India*. New Delhi: Sage

Singhal and Everett. 1998. *India's Communication Revolution from Bullock Carts to Cyber Mart*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Subhash, Bhatnagar. 2000. *Information and Communication Technology in Development*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Warren John T and Fassett Deanna L. 2011. *Communication - A*

Critical/Cultural Introduction. New Delhi: Sage.

SO2.4.4.B SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

Objectives

- To introduce the students the concepts of health and disease.
- To understand the problems of health in India
- To examine the problems of health and the role of sociologists in health care.

Course Description

The course is intended to acquaint the students with the role of sociologists in health care. With this in view an attempt is made to understand the determinants of health with emphasis on the socio-cultural context of illness behavior. The changes in health care system via various agreements and policies and its impact on the common man in the Indian context will also be analyzed.

Course outline

Unit –I. Concept of Health and Disease

Definition and determinants of Health. Concept of Well-being: Standard of living and Quality of life. Physical quality of life index. - Concept of Disease. Socio-contextual analysis of illness behavior: Structuralist and Interactionist approaches. Sick role – Parsons. Labeling theory. Perspectives on Health and Disease: Medical Sociological - Anthropological- Emerging Trends-Social Epidemiology.

Unit –II. Theories of Disease Causation

Theory of contagion. Theory of magic. Philosophy of lack of harmony with the universe. Psychological causes. Hot and Cold theory of disease. Germ Theory of Disease causation- Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch. Multifactorial theory

Unit –III. History of Public Health

Role of Behavioral Sciences in Public Health. Views of Virchow, Mann, and Lebuscher of Germany. Chadwick of England. Shattuck from United States. Public Health in India.

Unit –IV. Social Components in Health and Rehabilitation

Folk medicine and traditional healing practices. Environmental hygiene-Health Nutrition- Health attitudes and Behavior. Social aspects of Acute and Chronic Life-style diseases HIV/AIDS. Health and Social system: Family, Religion, Economy, and State. Rehabilitation- Principles of Rehabilitation- agencies-State and Private agencies-Problems of therapy and rehabilitation.

Unit-V. Health Care System in India

Public Health Sector, Private Health Sector. Indigenous Systems of Medicine-Voluntary Health services. National Health Programmes.

Health care delivery systems in India -Primary Level, Secondary Level, Tertiary Level. NRHM. Health Care for Disabled, Elderly and Palliative care, Mental Health, Gender dimensions of health care. WTO, IPR and Manufacturing of essential drugs and their Distribution. Issues of Consumer Protection and the Govt.

Pedagogy. Case studies to be conducted at the field level to give exposure on Social Implications of Chronic diseases at individual, family, and community level.

Reading Materials

Anne. Marie Barry, Chris Yuill. Understanding the Sociology of Health, 2008, Sage Publications Ltd.

Blaxter, M., Health and Life Styles, Routledge, London

Berkman, L.A., Kawachi, A Historical Framework For Social Epidemiology, 2000, Oxford University Press, London.

Cockerham, William, C. Medical Sociology, 1997, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.

Coockerham, William, C. Readings in Medical Sociology, 1997, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.

COE, Rodney, M. Sociology of Medicine, 1970, McGraw Hill, New York.

Conrad, Peter, .et.al. Handbook of Medical Sociology, 2000, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.

FOX, Renee, C. Essays in Medical Sociology: Journeys into the field, 1988, Transaction Publishers, New York.

Jeannine Coreil, Carol A Bryant, Social and Behavioral Foundations of Public Health.2001, Sage Publications Inc.

Julie Cwikel, Social Epidemiology- Strategies For Public Health Activism, 2006, Columbia University Press, Columbia

Hobson, W. World Health and History, 1963 Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore.

Mechanic, D., Handbook of Health, Health Care and the Health Profession, 1982

Free press, New York.

Marmot, M and Wilkinson, R.G., Social Determinants of Health, 1999, Oxford University Press, London.

Mechanic, David. Medical Sociology: A Selective View. 1978, Free Press, New York.

Pescosolido, Bernice, A. Handbook of Sociology of Health, Illness and Healing, Springer Publications.

Suchman, E.A. Sociology and the Field of Public Health, 1963, Russel Sage Foundation, New York.

Rosen, G., A History of Public Health, 1958, M D Publications, New York.

Susser, W.M., And Watson, W., Sociology in Medicine 1962, Oxford University Press, London.

SO2.4.4.C . HUMAN BEHAVIOR AND PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

- To understand the fundamental components of human behavior.
- To acquaint with the theoretical perspectives on human behavior.
- To familiarize with the socio-psychological theories of human behavior.
- To familiarize with the issues of HRD.
- To examine the steps in Leadership development.

Course Description

The course is designed to familiarize with the factors influencing human behavior. With this in view the students will be exposed to the major theories related to socio-psychological behavior. Emphasis is given to acquaint with the process of leadership and personality development and the importance of social learning. The underlying feature of the course is to promote human capabilities to enhance human resource development.

Course Outline

Unit-1.Dimensions of Human Behavior

Concept-factors influencing human behavior-heredity and environment-areas of human development-principles and areas of human development-social-emotional-cognitive-and physical. –Stages in Life-span Approach from conception to old age-characteristics-needs-task and problems at each stage. –Multiple Dimensions of person-Biological person-psychological person-psycho-social person-spiritual person. Social Bases of Behavior-Social perception-processes of adjustment- factors-stress and frustration.

Unit- II. Theories related to socio-psychological Behavior

Theories of socialization- Looking Glass self-C.H.Cooley-Theory of Self-G.H.Mead .Motivation Theories-Need Theory-Maslow-Operant conditioning-Skinner's Theory.

Unit-III. Learning

Definition-concept-Basic conditions of learning -types of learning- Learning theories-cognitive learning theories: Jean Piaget-social theories of learning: Albert Bandura.

Unit-IV. Personality Development and Leadership

Personality –Definition-characteristics of personality-foundations of personality-concept of self and its importance in personality development-assessment of personality. Leadership-Definition-style-Functions-characteristics of leadership-Development of leadership through personality and life skill.

Unit-V. Human Resource Development

Meaning of Human Resource Development-Differences between learning, education,

Training and Development. Steps to promote human capability. Skill development

Process:Personal, Conceptual, Technical, Managerial. Three 'C' principles of HRD-capacity-capability-competency.

Recommended Readings

Atkinson, John (1966) An Introduction to Motivation, New York : D.Van Nostrand Co.Inc.

A, Bandura, Social Learning Theory 1997.NJ: Englewood Cliff.

Bee Helen L., Mitchell Sandra K. (1984) The Developing Person : A Lifespan Approach, New York : Harper and Row Publishers.

Berry, John W., Mishra R. C., Tripathi R. C. (2003) Psychology in Human and Social Development, London : Sage Publications.

Bischof Ledbord J. (1970) Interpreting Personality Theories, New York : Harper International.

Cameron Norman (1969) Personality Development and Psychopathology, Bombay : Vakils, Feffer and Simons Pvt.Ltd.

Cofer, C.N., Appay M.H (1980) Motivation Theory and Research, New Delhi : Wiley Eastern Ltd.

Daniel Robert S. (1965) Contemporary Readings in General Psychology, Boston : Houghton Mifflin.

Gardner, Murphy (1964) An Introduction to Psychology, Calcutta : Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.

Hurlock, Elizabeth (1968) Developmental Psychology, New Delhi: Tata McGraw

Hurlock, Elizabeth (1976) Personality Development, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd.

L.Nadler, 1984.The Handbook of Human Resource Development.

Lawrence, Cole (1953) Human Behavior, New York: World Book Company

Mangal, S. K. .(2007) General Psychology, New Delhi: Sterling Publisher Pvt. Ltd.

McLonnell James V. (1977) Understanding Human Behaviour, New York : Holt, Rinehart and Winston

Munn Norman (1955) The Evaluation and Growth of Human Behaviour, Boston : Houghton Mifflin Company

Pervin Lowrence A. (1975) Personality: Theory, Assessment and Research, New York: Johnwiley and Sons Inc.

Sadan. Life Skill Training Module, Jaipur 2005.

Munn, Norman (1962) Introduction to Psychology, Boston : Houghton Mifflin Company

Sherif, Muzafer and Sherif, Carolyn W. (1969) Social Psychology, New York : Harper and Shariff

Iqbal (2006) Personality Development and Social Work, Jaipur : Raj Publishing House

Skinner Charles E. (1970) Educational Psychology, New Delhi : Prentice hall of India Pvt. Ltd
V. Rajakesharan Nair, Life skills Personality and Leadership, Sriperumbudur, 2010.

SO2.4.5. PROJECT WORK

Specifications of project work

1. The project work may be based on any social problem relevant to the study of Sociology.
2. It should be based on primary and secondary sources of data
3. It should be between 50-75 pages. Typed, spiral bound (12 font Times New Roman 1.5 space)
4. The project work shall contain the following items
 - A> Introduction and Review of literature
 - B> Methodology
 - C> Analysis and interpretation
 - D> Conclusion and Suggestions if any
 - E> References and Appendix if any
5. The project assignment may be given in the 3rd semester and report should be submitted at the end of 4th semester before the university examination.

6. Project viva (20 marks) Project Report (80 marks)

SO2.4.6. COMPREHENSIVE VIVA-VOCE

Comprehensive viva-voce examination based on Social Theories, Research methodology and Core papers.

SO2.1.3. SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY

Objectives

- To develop a clear perception on the nature of Indian Society.
- To understand the various kinds of theoretical perspectives in understanding the Indian society.
- To examine the nature of rural and urban India and understand their specific problems.

Course Description

The course comprises a description of the nature and character of Indian society, with specific reference to the institutions of caste, family, marriage and kinship in India. The course will also include a section on the sociological approaches to the study of Indian society.

Course Outline

Unit-I. Conceptualization of Diversity & Unity Indian Society- Cultural diversity through linguistic, racial, ethnic, and religious groups. Unity in Diversity

Unit-II. Theoretical Perspectives

Indological/Textual- G. S. Ghurye and Louis Dumont. Structural-Functional- M.N. Srinivas.
Marxian- A.R. Desai. Subaltern perspective- B. R. Ambedkar

UNIT-III. Caste In India

Perspectives of Dumont, Gail Omvedt.

Unit-IV Marriage, Family and Kinship in India.

Marriage in India; Regional and religious variations.

Family: Structural and functional variations.

Kinship; Types. Changes in kinship relations.

UNIT-V Contemporary Issues in India

Secularism Interrogated: Communalism, Regionalism, Terrorism.

Pedagogy- Reading assignments

Essential Readings

Uberoi, Patricia, 1993, Family, kinship and marriage in India, Delhi :Oxford University Press .

Patel, Tulsi, 2005, The family in India: structure & Practice, New Delhi, Sage.

Desai, A.R., 2005, Rural India in Transition, Bombay, Popular Prakashan.

