FINAL COPY

Final Copy.

ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ
ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಶಿವಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ–577007

ಡಾ. ಪ್ರಕಾಶ್ ಎಸ್.ಆರ್.
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು & ಸಂಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು

ಮೋಬೈಲ್ ನಂ.: 9740622310

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ದಾವಿವಿ/ಸ.ಶಾ./2024–25/೮೪೮

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 24–09–2024

ಗೆ,
ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು (ಆಡಳಿತ)
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ
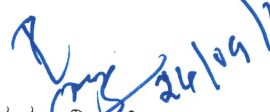ಶಿವಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ: ಬಿ.ಓ.ಎಸ್. ಸಭೆಯ ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕುರಿತು
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ದಾವಿವಿ/ಅ.ಮ./466/2024–25/1781   ದಿನಾಂಕ: 16–08–2024

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ, ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 18–09–2023 ರಂದು ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 12:00 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ನಡೆದ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಂಡಳಿ (PG BOS) ಸಭೆಯ ನಡಾವಳಿಯ ಶುದ್ಧ ದ್ವಿ–ಪ್ರತಿ (Proceedings Copy) ಹಾಗೂ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹೊಸ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಈ ಪತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಂದನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ,

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ

ಸಂಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗ
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ
ಶಿವಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ-577007

ಲಗತ್ತು: ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹೊಸ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

DAVANGERE UNIVERSITY, DAVANGERE

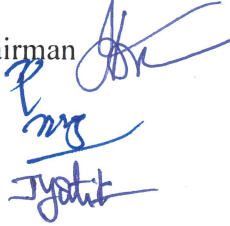## DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

PROCEEDINGS OF BOS (PG) MEETING

A Meeting of the Board of Studies in Sociology (PG) was held on 18.092024 at 12.00 noon in the Chamber of the Chairperson, Department of Sociology, Davangere University to discuss and resolve the items in the agenda. The following members were present.

Members Present

1. Dr. Shaukath Azim (BOS PG) …Chairman

2 Dr. Prakash S. R. Member

3. Dr. Jyothi K Member

Following are the agenda and resolutions:

Item No 1: Confirmation of the minutes of PG BOS meeting held on 03.08.2023.

Resolution: Resolved to confirm the minutes of earlier meeting held on 03.08.2023.

Item No. 2: Preparation of Post Graduate Syllabus in Sociology(revised) for the academic year 2024-25 year onwards.

Resolution: Resolved to revise the PG Syllabus in Sociology from the academic year 2024-25 onwards and send the revised syllabus to the Registrar, Davangere University, Davangere

Item No. 3: Any other matters with the permission of the Chair

Resolution: No Items

Prof. Shaukath Azim

Chairperson

DAVANGERE UNIVERSITY

SYLLABUS

for

MASTER OF ARTS IN SOCIOLOGY

With Effect from the academic year 2024-25
(Under Choice Based Credit System)
CBCS

Department of Studies in Sociology
Davangere University,
Shivagangotri,
Davangere-577007

Suchitra.S

1

MA Sociology (CBCS) Course Structure (2024-25 onwards)

Semester	Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Instruction Hrs./Week	Examination	Internal Assessment	Total Marks	Credits	Examination Duration
	Soc 1.1	Classical Sociological Theories	4	70	30	100	4	3
F	Soc 1.2	Sociology of Indian Society	4	70	30	100	4	3
I	Soc 1.3	Sociology of Stratification and Mobility	4	70	30	100	4	3
R	Soc 1.4	Research Methodology of Sociology	4	70	30	100	4	3
S	Soc 1.5	Population Studies	4	70	30	100	4	3
T	Choose any one of the following							
	Soc1.6.1	Society and Industry	4	70	30	100	4	3
	Soc1.6.2	Globalization and Society						
	Mandatory Credits: Communication Skills		2	-	-	-	2	-
S	Soc 2.1	Modern Sociological Theories	4	70	30	100	4	3
E	Soc 2.2	Rural and Tribal Societies in India	4	70	30	100	4	3
C	Soc 2.3	Sociology of Urban Life	4	70	30	100	4	3
O	Soc 2.4	Sociology of Subaltern Groups	4	70	30	100	4	3
N	Soc 2.5	Sociology of Development	4	70	30	100	4	3
D	Choose any one of the following							
	Soc 2.6.1	Sociology of Gender	4	70	30	100	4	3
	Soc 2.6.2	Sociology of Minorities						
	Mandatory Credits: Computer Skills		2	-	-	-	2	-
T	Soc 3.1	Post Modern Social Theories	4	70	30	100	4	3
H	Soc 3.2	Sociology of Health	4	70	30	100	4	3
I	Soc 3.3	Social Statistics and Scaling Techniques	4	70	30	100	4	3
R	Soc 3.4	Sociology of Human Resource Management	4	70	30	100	4	3
D	Soc 3.5	Sociology of Counseling	4	70	30	100	4	3
	Choose any one of the following							
	Soc 3.6.1	Society in Karnataka	4	70	30	100	4	3
	Soc 3.6.2	Environmental Sociology						
	Soc 3.7	**INDIAN SOCIETY (Open Elective)**	2	40	10	50	2	2
F	Soc 4.1	Sociology of Social Deviance	4	70	30	100	4	3
O	Soc 4.2	Political Sociology	4	70	30	100	4	3
U	Soc 4.3	Social Policy and Planning	4	70	30	100	4	3
R	Soc 4.4	Education and Society	4	70	30	100	4	3
T	Soc 4.5	**PROJECT WORK**	4	70	30	100	4	-
H	Choose any one of the following							
	Soc 4.6.1	Sociology of Science and Technology	4	70	30	100	4	3
	Soc 4.6.2	Artificial Intelligence and Society						
	Mandatory Credits: Personality Development		2	-	-	-	2	-
	Total Credit for the Course		104	1720	730	2450	104	71

Suchitra.S

2

DEAN
Faculty of Arts
Davangere University
Shivagangotri, Davangere-07

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

Registrar
Davangere University
Shivagangotri, Davangere

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davangere University,
Shivagangothri, Davangere 577007

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
I-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 1.1)

CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

Course Objectives

This course explores the development of classical sociological theory from the mid-19th to the early 20th century. It focuses on the foundational works of Karl Marx, Max Weber, and Émile Durkheim, along with contributions from other influential theorists. Students will examine how these thinkers addressed issues such as capitalism, bureaucracy, social cohesion, religion, and the nature of social order and change. The course will provide the intellectual tools to critically engage with both classical and contemporary sociological debates.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will:

- Gain familiarity with the major classical sociological theories.
- Understand the historical and social contexts that shaped classical sociological thought.
- Analyze key theoretical concepts such as alienation, anomie, rationalization, and social solidarity.
- Apply classical theory to contemporary social issues.

Module I
1.1 Intellectual and Social forces in the development of Sociological Theory: Renaissance, Enlightenment, French Revolution, Industrial Revolution, feminism, urbanization, the growth of science
1.2 Early Social Philosophers: Ibn Khaldun, Montesquieu, Saint Simone
1.3 Auguste Comte: Positivism, Herbert Spencer: Organic Analogy
1.4 Emile Durkheim: Social Fact, Division of Labour, Suicide

Module II Karl Marx
2.1 Dialectical Method
2.2 Materialist conception of society
2.3 Class and Class conflict
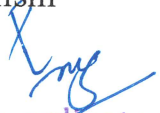2.4 Theory of Alienation, Commodity Fetishism

Module III Max Weber
3.1 Verstehen, Social Action, Ideal Type
3.2 Theory of Power and Authority, Bureaucracy
3.3 Rationality and Modernity- Rationalisation
3.4 The Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

Module IV Georg Simmel
4.1 Formal Sociology, Sociation and Group formation
4.2 Relationships and Social types
4.3 Philosophy of Money
4.4 Modernity - Metropolis

Module-V: Vilfredo Pareto
5.1 Society as a social system
5.2 Residues and derivations
5.3 Theory of circulation of elites
5.4 Logical and Non-Logical Actions

References:

Introduction from Anthony Giddens. Capitalism and Modern Social Theory. CUP,1994.

Herbert Marcuse. Reason and Revolution. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1967.Pp. 323-360.

Lewis A Coser. Masters of Sociological Thought, HBJ: Newyork.

Bert N Adams and R A Sydie. Sociological Theory, Vistar, 2011. Pp. 46-56

Raymond Aron. Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol.I, Penguin. Chapter on Karl Marx.

George, Simmel. On Individuality and Social Forms : Selected Writings, Univ. of Chicago

George Ritzer. (2021) Classical Sociological Theory (6th edition), Rawat, Jaipur

E PG Pathshala: Paper I Classical Sociological Theory(34) https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/Home/ViewSubject?catid=sP9KhysDemvbqPHPOAmaYw

Haralambos, M., (1999), *Sociology: Themes & Perspectives*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Ibn-e-Khaldun, (1995), *The Muqaddamah- An Introduction to History* (trans. Frauz Rosenthal) (Vol.1 pp xxiv-xxxvi and Vol. II chap vi), Routledge& Kegan Paul.

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
I-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 1.2)

SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY

Course Objectives:

This course offers a sociological understanding of Indian society, examining its social structure, cultural practices, and institutions. It explores the complexities of caste, class, gender, and religion in India, focusing on how these elements shape individual experiences and collective identities. The course also addresses issues of social change, development, globalization, and the impact of colonialism and postcolonial processes on Indian society.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will:

- Understand the key social institutions and cultural practices of Indian society.
- Analyze the dynamics of caste, class, gender, and religion in India.
- Examine the historical and contemporary processes of social change in India.
- Critically engage with sociological literature on Indian society and apply it to contemporary issues.

Module I Indian Society: Historical Emergence
1.1 Historical context and emergence of Modern India- British rule and its impact (A.R.Desai,   Ramachandra Guha)
1.2 Freedom Movement and the emergence of the Indian Nation (A.R,Desai)
1.3 Indian society in the post Independent era (Contemporary India-Satish Deshpande)
Module II Approaches To the Study Of Indian Society-I
2.1 Development of Sociology in India, Contextualisation and Indegenisation
2.2 Indological approach: Louis Dumont-Homo Heirarchicus, Purity - Pollution;   G SGhurye- Origin and   Features of Caste System
2.3 Structural-Functional approach: M N Srinivas- Social structure and Mobility,   S C Dube- Village Society
Module III Approaches To The Study Of Indian Society-II
3.1 Cultural approach: Surajit Sinha-Tribes and Indian Civilisation , N.K.Bose-Civilisational View of Indian Society
3.2 Dialectical approach: D.P.Mukherjee- Indian Social Structure , A.R.Desai-Social Unrest and Nationalism
3.3 Subaltern approach: David Hardiman- Devi Movement, Ambedkar-Annihilation of Caste

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

Module IV Current Issues In Indian Society

4.1 Contemporary Issues in India: Poverty, Inequality of Caste and Class, Issues in Agrarian Sector

4.2 Secularism, Communalism, Ethnicity

4.3 Nationalism- Views of Tagore, M.K Gandhi ,Nehru, Constitutional Views

Module-V: Methodological Debate on Indigenizing Sociology in India

5.1 Sociology for India

5.2 Sociology of India

5.3 Modernization and recent challenges in Indian society.

References:

Satish Deshpande(2003) Contemporary India : A Sociological View, Penguin India, New Delhi.

Abhijit Kundu and Nupurnima Yadav(2021) Sociology of India, Sage Texts, New Delhi

Yogesh Atal (2003) Indian Sociology from Where to Where: Footnotes to the History of the Discipline, Rawat, Jaipur.

Yogesh Atal (2016)Indian Society: Structure and Change: Continuity and Change, Pearson India, New Delhi.

Yogesh Atal (2021) Changing Indian Society, Rawat, Jaipur

B K Nagla(2022) (Third Edition) Indian Sociological Thought, Rawat, Jaipur.

Veena Das (2002)- The Oxford Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology, Oxford, New Delhi.

Singer, Milton & Cofer, Bernards, (1996), Structure and Change in Indian Society, Rawat, Jaipur

Singh, Yogendra (1998) Modernization of Indian Tradition, Rawat, Jaipur.
https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/Home/ViewSubject?catid=sP9KhysDemvbqPHPOAma Yw, EG Patashala, P. 4 Indian Sociology(37)

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
I-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 1.3)

SOCIOLOGY OF STRATIFICATION AND MOBILITY

Course Objectives:

This course examines the structures of inequality in contemporary societies, focusing on the causes and consequences of social stratification. Social stratification refers to the unequal distribution of resources (wealth, power, prestige) among members of society. This course will explore theories and dimensions of stratification, the role of race, class, gender, and other social categories, and how mobility affects and is affected by stratification.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will:

- Understand key theories of social stratification and mobility.
- Analyze the effects of inequality across various social dimensions (class, race, gender, etc.).
- Evaluate empirical evidence on social mobility in different societies.
- Investigate the relationship between stratification and policy.

Module-I: Introduction
    1.1 Definition and Scope
    1.2 Characteristics of social Stratification
    1.3 Processes of Social Stratification.

Module-II: Approaches to the study of Social Stratification
    2.1 Functionalist Approach
    2.2 Marxian Approach to the study of Class
    2.3 Weber's Approach to Stratification

Module-III: Forms of Social Stratification
    3.1 Caste: Features and Changing patterns
    3.2 Class: Problems of Identifying social class
    3.3 Determinants of Class

Module-IV: Social Mobility
    4.1 Meaning, Definitions and Types of Social Mobility
    4.2 Determinants of Social Mobility
    4.3 Measurement of Social Mobility
    4.4 Factors of Social Mobility:

Module-V: Social Change
    5.1 Meaning and Definitions of Social Change

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri Davanagere-577007

5.2 Theories of Social Change

5.3 Factors of Social Change

References:

Beteille Andre (1965), Caste Class and power: Changing Social Stratification in a Tanjore village, Oxford University Press. New Delhi.

Beteille, Andre (1990), Race, Caste and Gender in Man, New Series, Vol. 25, No.3 pp. 489- 504 Published by: Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland

Cox, Oliver C. (1945), Race and Caste: A Distinction in The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 50, No.5 pp. 360-368 Published by: The University of Chicago Press

Deshpande Sathish: (2003) Contemporary India: A Sociological View (Selected Essays)Penguin Books, Delhi.

Dirks. N.B. (200 I), Caste of Mind: Colonialism and Making of Modern India, Princeton University Press, Princeton.

Gupta Dipankar (ed). (1991), Social Stratification Oxford University Press, N.Delhi. (Selected Essays)

M.N. Srinivasa (ed) (1999) Caste and its 20th century Avatara. (Selected Essays) Penguin Books, Delhi.

Manoranjan Mohanty (ed) (2004) Class, Caste, Gender, Sage, N. Delhi.

Reddy Deepa S. (2005), The Ethnicity of Caste in Anthropological Quarterly, Vol. 78, No.3 pp. 543-584 Published by: The George Washington University Institute for Ethnographic Research

Sharma.K.L.(1997). Social Stratification & Mobility, Rawat Publications. New Delhi.

Smedley, Audrey. (1998).Race and the Construction of Human Identity, in American Anthropologist, New Series, Vol. 100, No.3 (Sep., 1998), pp. 690-702 published by: Blackwell Publishing on behalf of the American Anthropological Association

rinivasa M.N, Dominant Caste & other Essays. (1994) Oxford University Press. New Delhi, (Selected Essays)

T. V. Sathyamurthy (ed) (1996) Class Formation and Political Transformation, in Post Colonial India.

Tumin M.M. (199\67), Social Stratification: the Forms & Functions of Social Inequality, Prentice-Hall.

Yinger, .I. Milton. (1985). Ethnicity in Annual Review of Sociology, Vol. 11, ,pp.151-180 Published by: Annual Reviews

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
I-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 1.4)
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF SOCIOLOGY

Course Objectives:

This course provides an introduction to research methods used in sociology. It covers both qualitative and quantitative techniques, from the formulation of a research question to the presentation of findings. The course focuses on the fundamental tools needed to conduct sociological research, including research design, data collection, data analysis, and ethical considerations. Students will gain hands-on experience with different research techniques and learn how to critically evaluate sociological research.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will:
- Understand the principles and practices of sociological research.
- Formulate research questions and hypotheses.
- Design and implement qualitative and quantitative research studies.
- Collect, analyze, and interpret data.
- Critically evaluate sociological research studies.
- Understand ethical issues in sociological research.

Module I Philosophical Foundations of Social Research

1. 1 Major Philosophical Orientations – Epistemology, Ontology and Hermeneutics

1.2 Scientific Method in Social Science, Nature of Social Reality, Logic of inquiry – Induction and Deduction, Objectivity and Reflexivity in Social Research

1.3 Social Research – Nature and Types, Theory building, Theory-research duality, Inter-disciplinary and Multidisciplinary dimensions, Challenges in Social Research

1.4 Methods and Methodologies in Sociological Enquiry, Ethical concerns in Social Research

Module II Prologue To Research

2.1 Problem Formulation, Review of Literature, Research questions, Objectives, Hypothesis

2.2 Concepts, Variables, Conceptual and Theoretical framework

2.3 Research Design – Definition, Functions and Types

2.4 Proposal, Synopsis and Abstract; Preparation of Research Proposal

Module III Data Collection

3.1 Techniques of Primary Data collection: Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule and Interview guide, Census and Sample Survey

3.2 Sources of Secondary Data: Archives, Census , Survey Reports, Gazetteers, District handbooks, Film,and Visual Artifacts

3.3 Types of sampling — Probabilistic and Non probabilistic.

Module IV Qualitative Methods In Social Research

9

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007

4.1 Nature and scope of Qualitative Research Methods; Methodological issues in qualitative research

4.2 Methods: Ethnography and Visual Ethnography, Archival Methods, Oral History, Interviews/ Case Studies, Content analysis , Life History, Genealogy

4.3 Grounded Theory, Triangulation and Mixed methods: Context and Scope

MODULE V Analysis of Data And Recent Trends

1. Analysis of Data
2. Recent Trends in Social research: Etic and Emic Approach
3. Participatory approach

References:

Ahuja, Ram (2001) Research Methods, Rawat, Jaipur.

Bailey Kenneth, (1988) Methods of Social Research, John Willey and Sons, NewYork.

Black, James A., and Champion: Dean].,(1976) Methods and Issues in Social Research, John Willey and Sons, New York.

David Dooley (1997) Social Research Methods, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.

Davis G.B., (1981) Introduction to Computers, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

Goode, William .1., and Hatt, Paul K., (1952) Methods in Social Research, McGrawHill, New Delhi.

Kerlinger, Fred N., (1964) Foundations of Behavioral Research, Surgeet, Delhi.

Krishnawami O.R., (1983) Methodology of Research in Social Science, Himalaya,Bombay.

Marie Jahoda, et al., (1958) Research methods in Social Research Investigations, E.L.B.S. and Heinemann, London.

Moser C.A., and Kalton G., (1971) Survey Methods in Social Investigations, E.L.B.S. and Heinemann, London.

Young, Pauline V. (1982) Scientific Social Surveys &Research, Prentice Hall, New Dehli.

"Emics and Etics: The Insider/Outsider Debate" (1990) – Thomas N. Headland, Kenneth L. Pike, Marvin Harris (Editors), Oxford, London.

Understanding Caste: From Buddha to Ambedkar and Beyond" (2011) – Gail Omvedt, Sage, India

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
I-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core:1.5)
POPULATION STUDIES

Course Objectives:

This course provides an introduction to the field of population studies, focusing on the demographic analysis of human populations. It covers key concepts such as population size, structure, and composition, and the processes that affect these variables, including fertility, mortality, and migration. The course also explores population theories, global population trends, and the socio-economic implications of population growth and decline. Special attention is given to the relationship between population dynamics and social, economic, and environmental factors.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will:

- Understand the fundamental concepts and methods used in population studies.
- Analyze demographic data and apply population measures such as birth rates, death rates, and migration rates.
- Examine the relationship between population dynamics and socio-economic development.
- Explore global and regional population trends and their implications.
- Understand the social, economic, and political consequences of population change.

Module-I: Introduction
    1.1 Definitions, Scope and Importance of Population studies
    1.2 Importance of Population in Sociological Research
    1.3 Sources of Population Data-Census, Vital Statistics, NSS Reports of the state and its Agencies
    1.4 World population: Growth and Distribution

Module II : Theories of Population Growth:
    2.1 Pre-Malthusian Theories
    2.2 Malthusian Theory
    2.3 Post-Malthusian Theories ,
    2.4 Optimum and Theories of Demographic Transition.

11

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept. of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociolog
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

Module– III : Components of Population Change:

      3.1Fertility : Role of Fertility, Differential Fertility
      3.2Mortality: Role of Mortality, Infant Mortality.
      3.3Migration: Types and Models of Migration
      3.4 Recent trends in Population Changes

Module IV – IV: Population of India:

      4.1 Size and Growth of population in India.
      4. 2Composition and Characteristics of Population of India
      4.3 Distribution of Population in India
      4.4 Recent trends in India's Population dynamics

Module – V: Population Policies and Programmes:

      5.1Importance of Population Policies and Programmes
      5.2 Implementation and Evaluation of Population Policy in India.
      5.3 Recent Trends in Population Policy

References:
Aijazuddin Ahmad Daivel Noin, H.N Sharma (eds) (1997), "Demographic Transition: The Third worlds Scenario" Rawat Publication, Jaipur.
Asha Bhende and Tara kanitjar: (1999) Principles of Population studies, Mumbai Himalaya publishing House.
Bose.Ashish: (1991) Demographic Diversity of India Delhi; B.R. Publishing Corporation.
Donald J Bogue (1969) Principles of Demography, London John Wiley and sons, Inc. .
 P.M Houser and Duncan: (1973), Study of Population Chicago: University of Chicago Press,
Kingsley: Davis (1951) "Population of India and Pakistan, Princeton University Press Princeton,
Macarena's, (1982) Population Education II Edition, Oxford and IBH, New Delhi.
National Family Health Survey (1998-99) & (2005-06) International Institute of Population Studies, Bombay.
Peterson William (1969) "Population London: Macmillan.
Population Reference Bureau Latest world Population date sheet.
Chandrashekar (ed): (1974) "Infant mortality Population Growth and Family Planning in India.
O.S. Srivatsava: (1996) "Demography and population Studies, Vikas Publishing house New Delhi.
 W.S.Thomplson and D.T. Lewis (1976) "Population Problems". New Delhi

12

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociolog
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
I-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 1.6.1)
SOCIETY AND INDUSTRY

Course Objectives:

This course introduces students to the concepts, theories, and methods of industrial sociology. It explores the historical development of industrialization and its social implications and to understand the dynamics of labor, industrial relations, and workplace structures. It analyzes the contemporary issues in industrial societies such as globalization, technological change, and labor policies.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will:

- Demonstrate knowledge of key theories and concepts in industrial sociology, including classical and contemporary perspectives.
- Analyze the dynamics of labor relations, including the role of trade unions, collective bargaining processes, and labor movements.
- Understand and evaluate different organizational structures and their impact on workplace culture, employee behavior, and management practices.
- Examine the effects of technological advancements on job roles, work environments, and the nature of employment in industrial settings in India.

Module – I: Introduction

1.1 Scope and significance of Industrial Sociology.
1.2 The Rise of Industrial Sociology: Hawthorne Experiment
1.3 Development of Industrial Sociology in India
1.4 Impact of Industrial Institutions on Society.

Module – II: Rise and Development of Industry:

2.1 Early Industrialism in Western Society: The Manorial System, Guild System, The Putting out System
2.2 The Factory System: Its Characteristics

Module – III: Organizational Structure of Industry:

3.1 Formal Organization: Line and Staff.
3.2 Informal Organization.
3.3. Industrial Bureaucracy

Module – IV: Industrialism and Indian Society:

4.1 1Industrial Development in India.
4.2 Characteristics of Indian labour and labour problems
4.3 Absenteeism in Indian industries.
4.4 Social Consequences of Industrialism in India.

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociolo,
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-57700

Module -V: Industrial Relations:

5.1 Trade Union Movement in India.

5.2 Industrial Disputes, Collective bargaining

5.3 Industrial democracy- workers' participation in management

5.4 Labour Welfare

References:

Miller and Form : Industrial Sociology, London, Hurper and Row Publishers 1964.

Schneider Eugene. V. : Industrial Sociology, London, McGraw Hill, 1971

Moore,W.E.: Industrial Relations and Social Order, New York: MacMillan, 1974.

Eldridge : Industrial Disputes, London Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Parker,S.R. et. al. : The Sociology of Industry, London George Allen and Unwin, 1967.

Etzioni, Amitai : Modern Organizations, New Delhi. Prentice Hall of India. 1976.

Sexena,R.C. : Labour Problems and Social Welfare, Jai Prakash Nath & Co. Meerat, 1955.

Agrawal,R.D. : Dynamics of Labour Relations in India : A book Readings ; Tata MacGraw Hill.

Pascual Gisbert,S.J. : Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology,Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Ltd., New Delhi 1972..

N.R.Sheth (ed) : Industrial Sociology in India. : A Book of Readings Allied Publishers Pvt Ltd., New Delhi 1982.

Memoria.C.B. and Mamoria: Dynamics of Industrial Relations in India. Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai 1992.

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

Deepak Mathur (2010):Industrial Sociology, Text & Practice, Biztantra.

Narendar Singh (2012): Industrial Sociology, Tata McGraw Hill Education Private Limited, New Delhi.

G. Subrahmanya (2006) Principles of Industrial Sociology, Sapna, Gandhinagar, Bangalore.

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagango

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007

DAVANGERE - 577 007

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
I-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 1.6.2)
GLOBALIZATION AND SOCIETY

Objectives:

This Course will help the Students to;

Understand the relationship with modernization, globalization and society and analyse the globalization process in relation with culture, information, technology and society. It also studies various agencies of globalization, globalized culture and social impact of globalization.

By the end of the course, students will:

1. Understand various factors in relation with globalization and society.
2. Study the relationship between globalization and social aspects involved.
3. Know consequences of globalization process on society.
4. Enhance their interests in research on globalization and society.

Module I: Introduction:

1.1 The nature, Characteristics of globalization

1.2 The historical and contemporary context of globalization

1.3. World capitalism, modernization and globalization

1.4. The role of information and communication technology

1.5 The needs and utilities of globalization.

Module II: Agencies of globalization:

2.1. Political economy of globalization

2.2. Agencies of globalization: Multinational corporations (MNCs),

2.3 The State, media, market,

2.4. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)

2.5. International agencies (IMF, W B, etc.).

Module III: Globalization, society and culture:

3.1. The ethos of globalization (unbridled freedom, individualism, and consumerism)

3.2. Diffusion and projection of American value system and cultural patters through the media

3.3. Cultural homogenization, hegemony and dominance

3.4. Globalization and the resurgence of ethnic consciousness:

3.5. Global tourism, diasporic communities.

Module IV: Social Consequences of Globalization:

4.1. Inequality within and among nation states

4.2. Differential perception of globalization among nations and their populations

15

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,

4.3. Socio-economic impact of globalization

4.4. Impact of globalization on individual and group identities.

Module V: Globalization and the Indian experience:

5.1. Globalization and public policy

5.2. Debate on globalization

5.3. Globalization: Problems and prospects.

References

Appadurai, Arjun. 1997. Modernity at large: Cultural dimensions of globalization. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Sociology 71

Drezem Jean and Amartya Sen. 1996. Indian economic development and social opportunity.Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Escobar, Arturo. 1995. Encountering development: The making and unmaking of the third world.Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Hoogvelt, Ankie. 1997. Globalization and the post-colonial world - The new political economy ofdevelopment. London: Macmillan.

Hoogvelt, Ankie. 1998. The sociology of development. London: Macmillan.

Kiely, Ray and Phil Marfleet (eds.). 1998. Globalization and the third world. London: Routledge.

Preston, P.W. 1996. Development theory - An introduction. Oxford Blackwell.

Waters, Malcolm. 1996. Globalization. London: Routledge.

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri Davanagere-577007.

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
II-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 2.1)

MODERN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

Course Objectives:

This course explores the development of modern sociological theories, focusing on the major perspectives that have shaped sociological thinking from the mid-20th century to the present and to know the theoretical traditions such as functionalism, conflict theory, symbolic interactionism, alongside their practical applications to contemporary social issues.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:
- Understand the main schools of thought in modern sociology.
- Critically engage with key sociological concepts and apply them to analyze social phenomena.
- Compare and contrast different sociological perspectives.
- Explore how these theories address issues of power, inequality, and social change.

Module-I: Making Sense of Common Sense

    1.1. Concepts, Theories and Paradigm

    1.2 Theory and Social Reality

    1.3 Levels of Theorization: Middle Range and Grand Theories

Module-II: Structural Functionalism

    2.1 Structural Theory: Contributions of social Anthropologists, Functional Analysis Roots of Functionalism: Durkheim and Radcliff Brown

    2.2 The Analytical Functionalism of Talcott Parsons, The Structure of Social Action, The Social System, The Transition of Functional Imperativism

    2.3 Empirical Functionalism of Robert K Merton: Merton's Paradigm for Functional Analysis and Criticism

Module-III: Conflict Theory

    3.1 Introduction to Conflict Theory: The Dialectical Conflict Theory of Ralf Dahrendorf

    3.2 Post Capitalist Society and Critique of Marxian Theory

    3.3 Conflict Functionalism of Simmel and Coser

Module-IV: Symbolic Interactionism

    4.1 Early Interactionism and Phenomenology

    4.2 Early American Thinkers. Symbolic Interactionism of Blumer and Manford Kuhn

    4.3 Goffman and Dramaturgical Analysis, Garfunkel's Ethnomethodology G.H.Mead: Theory of Self

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007/

Module-V: Neo-Functionalism And Neo-Marxism:

    5.1   Jeffrey Alexander
    5.2   Althusser-Structuralism
    5.3   Gramsci- Ideological Hegemony
    5.4   Analytic Marxism of Erik Olin Wright

References:

Blumer H, (1969) Symbolic Interactionism: Perspectives and Methods, Englewood Cliffs, Princeton

Blumer Martin, (1984) The Chicago School of Sociology, Chicago University Press, Chicago

Collin Randall, (1975) Conflict Sociology, Academic Press, New York

Coser Lewis (1956) The Functions of Social Conflict, London Free Press of Glencoe

Dahrendorf Ralf (1958) Out of Utopia: Towards a Reorientation of Sociological Analysis, American Journal of Sociology, 64

Mead, (1934) Mind Self and Society in CW Morris (ed), Chicago University Press, Chicago

Merton Robert, (1949) Social Theory and Social Structure, Free Press, Glencoe

Turner Jonathan, (1987) The Structure of Sociological Theory, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.

George Ritzer (2020) Modern Sociological Theory, Rawat, Jaipur(Indian Edition)

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
II-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 2.2)

RURAL AND TRIBAL SOCIETIES IN INDIA

Course Objectives:

This course is introducing students to the historical and contemporary structures of rural and tribal societies in India, including their social, economic, and political aspects and examine the cultural practices, belief systems, and institutions that shape rural and tribal communities, focusing on kinship, religion, economy, and governance. This course explores the effects of modernization, industrialization, and globalization on rural and tribal communities, highlighting both positive and negative impacts.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will:
- Comprehend the Diversity and Complexity of Rural and Tribal Societies
- Critically Analyze Socio-Economic Changes
- Apply Theoretical Frameworks to Real-World Issues
- Evaluate the Effectiveness of Development Policies
- Promote Social and Cultural Sensitivity

Module I Rural And Peasant Society

1.1 Scope and importance of the study of rural society in India
1.2 Rural Society, Peasant Society, Agrarian Society: Features
1.3 Perspectives on Indian Village Community: Historical, Ecological
1.4 Nature and changing dimensions of village society, Village Studies –M Marriot & Andre Beteille

Module II Changing Rural Society

2.1 Agrarian Social Structure, Land Ownership and Agrarian Relations
2.2 Emergent Class Relations, Decline of Agrarian Economy, De-peasantization
2.3 Land reforms and its impact on rural social structure
2.4 Migration, Globalisation and rural social transformation

Module III Governance In Rural Society

3.1 Rural governance: Village Panchayat, Caste Panchayat, Dominant Caste
3.2 Decentralisation of Power in Village Society, Panchayati Raj
3.3 Community Development Programme in India
3.4 People's Planning Programme: A critical appraisal

Module IV Tribal Society In India

4.1 History of Indian Tribes, Demographic Features
4.2 Integration of the Tribals with the Non-Tribals , Tribe- Caste Continuum,
4.3 Tribal Problems in India: Education and Health
4.4 Approaches, Planning and Programmes for Tribal Development

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

References

Das Veena (ed),2003 "Oxford India companion to sociology and social anthropology, Oxford.

Desai . AR (ed),1978 Rural sociology in India, Bombay, popular

Doshi. SL & PC jain 1999 Rural sociology , jaipur,Rawat

Singh K.P. (ed.) Tribal Development in India (New Delhi : Uppal, 1988).

Singh K.S. (ed.) Tribal Situation in India (Simla : Indian Institute of Advanced Study, 1972)

Ghurye G.S. The Scheduled Tribes, popular, New Delhi.

Punit , AE 1978 social system in rural India Delhi,sterling

Rao MSA (ed) 1974 Urban sociology, orient longman Hyderabad

Gupta, Dipankar (ed.) Social Stratification New Delhi : Oxford, 1992) (See John Mencher, The Caste System Upside Down)

Vidyarthi L.P. The Tribal Culture of India New Delhi : Concept, 1985

Nadeem Hasnain, 2011, Tribal India, Palaka Prakashana, New Delhi.

Ghurye G.S., 1963. The Scheduled Tribes, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.

Ahuja R (2001) Society in India, Rawal Publication, New Delhi.

Vidyathri. L.P and B.K. Rai (1985), The Tribal Culture of India, concept publishing company, New Delhi.

Bose, N.K. (1941), Hindu mode of Tribal absorption, Science and Culture vol. VII

Forde, G.D. (1979) (original 1934) Habitant, Economy, and Society, London, Methnen & co. Ltd.

Toynbee A. J. (1947), A study of History (Abridgement of vol. I-VI) New York, Oxford University, Press.

Enthoven, Tribes and Castes of Mysore.

Tribal Health in India: Bridging the Gap and Roadmap for the future(2018)(Report of the Expert committee on Tribal Health, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) Government of India and Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi.

20

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
II-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 2.3)

SOCIOLOGY OF URBAN LIFE

Course Objectives:

This course introduces students to the sociological study of cities, urban life, and the processes of urbanization. It covers key theoretical perspectives, historical transformations, and contemporary urban issues. The course explores the relationship between urban environments and social inequalities, economic changes, migration, globalization, and culture.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will:

- Develop a theoretical and empirical understanding of urbanization and urban life.
- Analyze urban issues such as segregation, gentrification, and inequality using sociological frameworks.
- Critically assess the role of cities in shaping social relations, culture, and identities.
- Understand the historical evolution of cities and the impact of industrialization and globalization.
- Conduct sociological research on urban areas using appropriate methods and tools.

Module- I: Classical Sociological Sketches on Urban and City Dimensions
   1.1. Emile Durkhiem, Karl Marx, Max weber and Ferdinand Tonnies
   1.2 George Simmel: Metropolis, cultural Louis Wirth Urbanism and Redfield
   1.3 Rural-Urban Continuum as Cultural Form
   1.4 Urban Growth in Ancient, Medieval and Modern times
   1.5 Pre-Industrial City

Module- II: Spatial and Ecological Dimensions of City.
   4.1 Concentric Zone Theory
   4.2 Sector Theory
   4.3 Multi Nuclei Theory and Others
   4.4 Recent Theories: Neo-Weberian perspectives of Pahl, Rex and Moore
   4.5 Neo Marxian approach of Manuel Castells

Module- III: Classification of Urban Centers, Cities and Towns:
   3.1 Urban Institutions: Urban Family, Kinship and Neighborhood, Urban Religion, Voluntary Associations
   3.2 City Industrial Urban-base, its Growth and Special Features
   3.3 Industry Centered Development

21

Modules- IV: Urban Society in India

    2.1 Emerging Trends in Urbanization India

    2.2 Factors of Urbanization Sociological Dimensions of Urbanization

    2.3 Sociological implications of Indian urbanization: Impact on class and occupational structures, religion and polity, kinship networks

    2.4 Migration and Urbanization

Module-V: Urban Problems, Planning and Policy of India

    5.1 Urban Social Problems: Housing, Poverty, Slums, Gentrification

    5.2 Urban Planning: AMRUT, HRIDAY, PMAY(Urban)

    5.3 Urban Policy of India: NUPF 2020

    5.4 Urban Development Policy of Karnataka

References:

Bharadwaj R.K., (1974) Urban Development in India, National Publishing House, Gold

Bose Ashish (1978) Studies in India Urbanization 1901-1971, Tata McGraw Hill

Caste lis M., (1977) The Urban Question, Edwaed Arnold, London.

Desai A R, and Pillai S.D, (ed) (1970) Slums and Urbanization, Popular Prakashan, Bombay

Fawa F. Sylvia (1968) New Urbanism in World Perspectives- A Reader, T.Y.Cowell, New York

Harry, (1982) Sociology of Urban Life, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliff

Jayapalan N, (2003) Urbanization in India in Contribution to Indian Sociology Sage Publications

Quinn J.A., (1955) Urban Sociology, S. Chand and Co, New Delhi

Rao M.S.A., (ed) (1955) Urban Sociology in India, Manohar, Delhi

Satish Saberwal (ed) (1976) The Mobile Men: Limits to Social.

The American Journal of Sociology 1955. Vol. LX, March 1955, No.5, Pp. 427-520.

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept. of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
II-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 2.4)
SOCIOLOGY OF SUBALTERN GROUPS

Course Objectives:

This course introduces students to the sociological concept of marginalization, including its causes, processes, and consequences, as well as its intersections with other forms of social inequality and to explore the historical, political, and economic conditions that have led to the marginalization of certain groups in society, with special emphasis on caste, race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, disability, and indigenous status In India. This course analyzes the structural, institutional, and cultural mechanisms that perpetuate exclusion, discrimination, and inequality, focusing on education, healthcare, employment, and political participation.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will:

- Develop a Sociological Understanding of Marginalization
- Critically Analyze Social Structures and Institutions
- Propose Solutions to Address Marginalization in India
- Cultivate Sensitivity and Empathy Toward Marginalized Communities in India

Module-I: Introduction
1.1 Meaning and Nature of Subaltern Studies
1.2 Scope and importance of studying Subaltern Studies
1.3 Dimensions of Marginalization: Social, Cultural, Political, Historical and Economic
1.4 Methods of Marginalization: Discrimination, Relative Deprivation, Exploitation, Inequality

Module-II: Perspectives of Marginalization
2.1 Views of Jyotiba Phule, Periyar Ramaswamy, Dr.B.R. Ambedkar, Narayana Guru, Ram Manohar Lohia
2.2 Caste, Class, Power and Subaltern Perspective
2.3 Role of Ideology in Marginalization
2.4 Exclusion and Inclusive attempts

Module-III: Socio-Economic Status of Marginalized Groups
3.1 Aged: Ageism, Factors and Problems of Aged
3.2 Sexual Minorities: Issues and Challenges
3.3 Differently abled: Issues and Challenges

Module-IV: Social Groups and Marginalization in India
4.1 Scheduled Castes: Socio-economic status

23

4.2 Scheduled Tribes: Socio-economic status

4.3 Neo-Converted Buddhists: Issues and Challenges

4.4 Muslims in India: Socio-economic and political status

Module-V: Affirmative Action: Role of State and NGOs

5.1 Constitutional Provisions and Implementation

5.2 Government Welfare Measure and Programmes of Inclusive Policies

5.3 Impact on Marginalized Limitation and Critical Review

5.4 Emerging elites along marginalized groups

References:

Ambedkar, B.R. (1946) Who Were the Shudras, Thacker and Co. Ltd., Bombay.

Abhijit Kundu and Nupurnima Yadav(2021) Sociology of India, Sage Texts, New Delhi.

Ambedkar, B.R. (1948) The Untouchables: Who are They and Why They BecameUntouchables. Kausalya Prakashan,-152 pages

Ghurye, G.S. (1969) Caste, Race and Occupation in India, New Delhi

Gore, M.S. (1993) The Social context of an Ideology; The Social and Political Thought of Babasahab Ambedkar, Delhi: Sage Publication

Gupta, Dipankar (J 991), Social Stratification, New Delhi, Oxford University, Press

Jogdand, P.G. (2000), New economic Policy and Dalits, Jaipur, Rawat Publication

Khan, Mumtaz "'Ali,(1980), Scheduled Caste and Their Status in India, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi

Mahajan, Gurupreet (1998) Democracy: Difference and Social Justice, Oxford University Press, New Delhi

Omvedt Gail (1999), Dalits and the Democratic Revolution, Delhi, Sage Publications

0mvedt Gail (1975), Caste, Class and Women's Liberation in India, " Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars 7

Ranjeet Guha: Subalterns Studies 2 Vols, Oxford, OUP

Schchidananda (1977). Harijan Elites, Faridabad: Thomson Press

17. Shas, Ghanshyam (1990). Social Movement in India: A Review of Literature in India, Delhi: Sage Publication

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept. of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
II-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 2.5)
SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Course Objectives:

This course introduce students to the major sociological theories of development, including modernization theory, dependency theory, world-systems theory, and postcolonial critiques and to explore the social, cultural, political, and economic aspects of development, focusing on how development processes impact various social groups and institutions. It investigates how development processes contribute to or alleviate social inequalities related to class, caste, gender, ethnicity, and geography in India.

Course Outcomes:

After studying this course students will

- Comprehend and Critically Assess Development Theories
- Analyze the Social Impact of Development Initiatives
- Understand the Challenges of Sustainable Development
- Engage in Informed Discussions on Human Development Issues In India
- Propose Solutions for Equitable Human Development

Module – I : Introduction:

1.1 Rationale for Studying Development Sociologically

1.2 Scope and Importance of Sociology of Development

1.3 Historical Development of Economic Sociology

1.4 Components of Development

1.5 Sociological Dimensions of Development

Module – II : Conceptual Perspectives on Development:

2.1 Changing Conceptions of Development- Economic Growth, Human Development, Social Development, Sustainable Development, Post -Developmentalism

2.2. Liberal and Marxist Perspectives

2.3 Strategies and indices

2.4 Transforming communities: Maps and Models

2.5 Hindrances of Development

Module - III: Theories of Development:

3.1 Structural Functional Theory

3.2 Socio-Psychological Theory (D. MaCllelland)

3.3 Stages of Growth Model (W.W. Rostow)

3.4 Vicious Circle Model

3.5 Theory of Social Change(Spengler)

Module – IV: Theories of Under Development:

4.1 Dependency Theory

4.2 Unequal Development (Samir Amin)

4.3 The World System and Multinational Corporations (WallerStein)

4.4 Development of under Development (A.G.Frank)

4.5 Trends in Development Theory (J.N. Pieterse)

Module -V Social Structure and Development (with special reference to India):

5.1 Education, Culture and Development

5.2 Gender, Youth and Development

5.3 Agriculture, Ecology and Development

5.4 Technology, Liberalization, Globalization and Development

5.5 Human Development of Karnataka

References:

Alexander K.C. and Kumaran,K.P. (1992) Culture and Development , New Delhi, Sage.

Haq,Mahabub ul.(1990) Reflections on Human Development, Karachi, Oxford.

Hoogvelt, Ankie M. (1996) The Sociology of Developing Societies, Delhi. MacMillan.

Hoselitz, Bert F. (1996) Sociological Aspects of Economic Growth, New Delhi, Amerind Publishers.

Pandey, Rajendra (1985) Sociology of Development, New Delhi, Mittal.

Pandey, Rajendra (1986) Sociology of Underdevelopment, New Delhi, Mittal.

Rostow,W,W, (1960) The Stages of Economic Growth, London.

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

Smelser, Neil. J. (1988) The Sociology of Economic life, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.

Webster, Andrew (1988) Introduction to the Sociology and Development, New Delhi, Macmillan.

Zimmerman, Carle C. & Richard E. Duwords (eds) (1976) Sociology of Underdevelopment, Jaipur, Rawat.

Ian Roxborough (1979) Theories of Underdevelopment, Macmillan, London

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept. of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
II-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 2.6.1)

SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER

Course Objectives:

This course introduce students to the foundational concepts and theoretical frameworks in gender studies, including gender as a social construct, feminism, masculinity studies, and queer theory. It explores how gender operates as a social institution that structures individuals' experiences, social roles, and access to resources in different spheres of life such as family, work, education, and politics. It investigates how gender intersects with other social categories such as race, class, caste, ethnicity, sexuality.

Course Outcomes:

After the end of this course students will

- Comprehend Key Theories and Frameworks in Gender Studies
- Critically Analyze Gender as a Social Construct
- Evaluate Gender Inequalities Across Different Contexts in India
- Propose Solutions for Addressing Gender Inequality in India
- Cultivate Gender Sensitivity and Ethical Awareness towards girls and women

Module-I: Introduction
1.1 Meaning and importance of Sociology of Gender
1.2 Social Construction of Gender-Gender and Biology Equality and Difference Gender Roles.
1.3 Sexual Division of Labor Ideology and Gender
1.4 Sex Preference of Declining sex Ratio and Socio-Cultural Implications

Module-II: Gender and Sociological Analysis
2.1 Socio-historical Perspective, Feminist Critiques of Sociological Theories,
2.2 Emergence of Feminist thought: Women's movements including Eco-Feminism
2.3 Theories of Gender Relations. Liberalist, Radical Socialist; Post modern Feminism, Black Feminism, Feminist methodology
2.4 Emergence of Gender Studies

Module-III: Women and Development
3.1 Production vs Reproduction,
3.2 House Hold work Invisible work,
3.3 Women's work and Technology,
3.4 Impact of Development policies, Liberalization and Globalization on women machinery for women

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept. of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

Module-IV: Status of Women in India

4.1 Social Economic and Political Status of Women,

4.2 Women in the changing Society,

4.3 Policies and programs for Women's Development.

4.4 Women's political reservation's Debate

Module-V: Empowerment of women in India

5.1 Concept of empowerment

5.2 Indicators of Empowerment

5.3 Facilitating and Constraining Factors of Empowerment- Political and public participation of women

References:

Bakereal (1980) "Women today California: Cole publishing

Charlotte, G.O. (1980)- _.Women and men in society. Litton education publishing inc

Connel, R.W. (1995) masculinities Berkeley; University of California Press

Desai, Nand Patel, V. (1985), India Women Bombay: Popular Parkas publishing.

Folbre N C (19894) "Who pays for kids Gender and the structures of constraint, New Your Rutledge

Ghosh S.K (1984) "Women in changing society." New Delhi Ashish publishing

Graham (1984) Women Health and family, New York; Harvester wheat sheet

Gupta etal, (1995) "Women's Health in India: Risk and vulnerability New Delhi: Oxford Press

Maccoby, E and Jacklin C (1975) " The psychology of Sex differences. Stanford: Stanford University Press

Marget pernav, Imtiaz Ahmad and Helmut Rifled (2003) Family and Gender Changing Values in Germany and India sage publications, London, United Kingdom

Mocormark , C and M Strahern (1980)" Nature, Culture and Gender Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Myers, K.A.et at (eds) (1998) Feminist Foundations: Towards Transforming Sociology, New Delhi: sage

Oakely.A. (1972) Sex Gender and Society. New York, Harper and Row

Philips, L (2000) "Flirting with danger: Young women's Reflections on sexuality and domination. New York: New York university Press

Ramu G.N (1989) "Women Work and Marriage in Urban India New Delhi: sage publications.

Sharmila Rege (ed) (2003)" Sociology of Gender Sage publications London

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
II-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 2.6.2)

SOCIOLOGY OF MINORITIES

Course Objectives:

The course aims to familiarize about the concept of minority and the nature of minority-majority relationships particularly in India. It also provides knowledge about the socio-economic and educational conditions of religious minorities in India and the government schemes for their welfare.

Course Outcomes:

After the end of this course students will

- Enrich knowledge about minorities and their association with majorities.
- Enhance the understanding of minority-majority relationship in India.
- Develop the capability of assessing different measures for ameliorating the conditions of minorities in India.
- Advance the skill of juxtaposing minorities with majorities on account of the welfare measures.

Module I: Conceptual Foundations and Sociological Theories on Minorities

1.1 Key Concepts: Minority, Majority, Identity, Marginalization, Discrimination

1.2 Sociological Theories: Power and Domination (Weber),Marxist Perspectives on Class and Minority Rights; Functionalist vs. Conflict Theories of Minority Relations Critical Race Theory and Inter-sectionality (Patricia Hill Collins, Kimberlé Crenshaw)

1.3 Types of Minorities: Religious, Linguistic, Racial, Ethnic, and Caste-based Minorities

Module II: Historical Context of Minorities in India

2.1 Pre-Colonial and Colonial Context: Religious Pluralism in Pre-Colonial India;Impact of British Colonialism on Caste and Religious Groups; Divide and Rule Policy and Its Impact on Religious Communities

2.2 Post-Independence Period: 2.3 Partition and Minority Rights (Impact on Muslims and Sikhs)

2.3 Secularism and Indian Constitution (Articles 14, 15, 16, 29, 30)

Module III: Religious and Linguistic Minorities in India

3.1 Religious Minorities: Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain Communities; Issues of Identity, Representation, and Marginalization

3.2 Linguistic Minorities: Role of Language in Identity Formation

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangothri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

State Reorganization and Linguistic Minorities (Impact of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956)

3.3 Muslim Community in Post-Independence India: Socio-economic problems

3.4 Northeast India and its Linguistic Diversity

Module IV: Caste, Tribal, and Other Marginalized Communities

4.1 Caste-based Minorities: Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)Dalits and the Struggle for Social Justice

4.2 Tribal Communities and Issues of Displacement, Development, and Identity

4.3 Other Marginalized Groups: LGBTQ+ as a Minority Community and Refugee Communities in India (Tibetan, Rohingya, etc.)

Module V: Legal and Policy Framework for Minority Rights in India

5.1 Constitutional Provisions: Articles 14-16: Equality and Non-discrimination; Articles 29-30: Rights of Minorities to Establish and Administer Educational Institutions

5.2 Government Policies and Institutions:
National Commission for Minorities (NCM);Affirmative Action for SC/ST/OBC Communities; Welfare Policies for Religious and Linguistic Minorities

5.3 Contemporary Challenges: Communalism and Violence; Muslims Representation in Politics, Media Representation and Stereotyping

References

Ahmad, A. (1996). *Muslims in India.* New Delhi: Inter-India Publication.

Ahmad, I. (1975). Economic and Social Change in India. in Z. Imam, *Muslims in India.* New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Ahmad, I., Partha, G., & Helmut, R. (Eds.). (2000). *Pluralism and Equality: Value in Indian Society and Politics.* New Delhi: Sage Publication.

Ansari, I. (Ed.). (nd). *Reading on Minorities* (Vols. I,II,& III). New Delhi: The Institute of Objective Studies.

Bajpai, R. (2000). Constituent Assembly Debates and Minority Rights. *Economic and Political Weekly , XXXV* (21-22), 1837-45.

Banerjee, S. (1999). *Shrinking Space: Minority Rights in South Asia.* New Delhi: Manohar Publication.

Baru, R. (1999). Missionaries in Medical Care. *Economic and Political Weekly , XXXIV* (09).

Benjamin, J. (Ed.). (2006). *Minorities in Indian Social System.* New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.

Brass, P. R. (1991). *Ethnicity and Nationalism: Theory and Comparision.* New Delhi: Sage Publication.

Brass, P. R. (1974). *Language, Religion and Politics in North India.* New York: Cambridge University Press.

Engineer, A. A. (1999). Resolving Hindu-Muslim Problem: An Approach. *Economic and Political Weekly , XXXIV* (07).

Asghar Ali Engineer, "Communalism in India", Manohar, New Delhi.

Government of India, "Sachar Committee Report (2006)", Government of India, New Delhi,

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Department of Sociology
Davangere University, Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
II-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 3.1)

POST MODERN SOCIAL THEORIES

Course Objectives:

This course have the aim to examine the historical and intellectual contexts that led to the development of postmodern theories in contrast to modern theories. It explores key distinctions between classical and contemporary social theories and critically analyze the works of important post- modern thinkers and Investigate global theories on modernity, such as Orientalism, global capitalism, and technological networks, and their effects on contemporary global society.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Explain the significance of postmodern social theories.
- Critically evaluate contemporary theorists' contributions:
- Apply post-structuralist ideas in sociological analysis
- Understand the implications of globalization and global theories:
- Engage with contemporary social debates

Module I Introduction
1.1. Meaning and Causes for the emergence of Post-modern Social Theories
1.2. Distinction between modern and Post-modern theories
1.3. Classical Theorists on Modernity
1.4. The Development of Postmodern Social Theory

Module - II Bridging Gaps In Theorising The Social:

2.1 Pierre Boudieu's Theory of Practice
2.2 Ulrich Beck: Risk Society, Second Modernity, The Cosmopolitan perspective
2.3 Jurgen Habermas: Modernity as an 'Unfinished Project'

Module - III Contemporary Theories Of Modernity:

3.1 Anthony Giddens: Juggernaut of modernity
3.2 George Ritzer: McDonaldization; Americanization,
3.3 Zygmunt Bauman: Modernity and the Holocaust, Liquid Modernism,
3.4 Manuel Castells: Informationalism and The Network society

Module- IV Post Structuralism And Post Modernism:

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept. of Sociology
Davanagere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007

4.1 Sociology of Post structuralism and post modernism
4.2 Jacques Derrida: Deconstruction and Grammatology
4.3 Michael Foucault on knowledge and power relationship
4.4 Jean Baudrillard: Hyperreality and Simulacra and simulations

Module- V The Global Society:

5.1 Edward Said: Orientalism
5.2 Joseph E. Stieglitz: Globalism's Discontents
5.3 Thomas L. Friedman: The World is Flat

References

Bourdieu, Pierre: Outline of a theory of practice. London: Cambridge University Press, 1977.

Charles Lemert(2004) Social Theory: The Multicultural and Classical Readings, Rawat, Jaipur.

David Harvey(1989) The Condition of Post-modernity, Blackwell, London.

E.C. Cuff et al (2009) Perspectives in Sociology, Routledge, London

George Ritzer(2019) Post Modern Social Theory, Rawat, Jaipur.(Indian Edition)

George Ritzer: Modern Sociological Theory. Rawat, Jaipur (Indian Edition)

Giddens, Anthony and Jonathan H. Turner (eds.): Social theory today. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1987.

Habermas, Jurgen: The philosophical discourses of modernity: Twelve lectures. Mass.: MIT Press, 1987

Habermas, Jurgen: The theory of communicative action, Vol.2: Life world and system: A critique of functionalist reason, Boston: Beacon Press, 1987

Haralambos and Holborn (2007) Sociology (7th edition), Collins, London.

James Farganis (2013) Readings in Social Theory, The Classic Tradition to Post Modernism, Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.

Scott A. Appelouth and Laura Desfor Edles(2012) Classical and Contemporary Sociological Theory, Sage, New Delhi.

Scott, Lash: Sociology of postmodernism. London: Routledge, 1990.

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

Steven Seidman and Jeffrey C. Alexander(2010) The New Social Theory Reader, Routledge, New York.

Thomas L. Friedman (2007) World is Flat: The Globalized World in the Twenty First Century, Penguin, U.K.

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
III-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 3.2)
SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

Course Objectives:

This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the sociology of health by exploring the relationships between health, illness, society, and social institutions. It covers key sociological concepts such as health, illness, medicalization, and social epidemiology, while analyzing historical and contemporary healthcare practices, including shamanism, modern medicine, and alternative healing systems. The course also addresses the social determinants of health, health hazards, and global health debates, while considering the role of politics, ethics, and inequalities in healthcare. Through various theoretical perspectives like functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionism, students will critically analyze health disparities, healthcare systems, and policies, both globally and within the Indian context.

Course Outcomes:
By the end of the course, students will be able to:
- Understand the key sociological concepts related to health, illness, and the healthcare system.
- Analyze the role of social institutions and determinants in shaping healthcare outcomes and practices.
- Critically examine health disparities based on class, gender, age, race, and ethnicity.
- Gain insights into the impact of globalization, politics, and ethics on healthcare policies and practices, especially in India.
- Explore health issues specific to marginalized communities and evaluate the challenges in addressing health inequities in India.

Module I Sociology of Health: an introduction
1.1. Definition, Areas of study, Significance and Scope of Sociology of Health Concepts: Health, Illness, Sickness, Diseases, Healing, Hygiene, Medicalization, Socialization and Health Care, Social Epidemiology

1.2. Medication and Curing practices in early human society - Shamanism
Role of Social Institutions in Health care – Family, Religion, Education, Culture Determinants and Indicators of Health - Nutrition and Balanced Diet, Prevention of Illness - Infrastructural, Social, Medical

1.3 Health hazards – Infectious diseases, Contagious diseases Types: - Occupational diseases, Lifestyle diseases, Disease in a Global Perspective: HIV- AIDS, EBOLA, STD Measures of prevention - Community Medicine

1.4 Health, Politics and Ethics: Global Debates on Death and Dying: Debates around Euthanasia, Organ Donations and Transplant, Chosen Bodies: Debate around abortions

34

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davangere University,
Shivagangothri, Davangere-577007.

Module II
Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology of Health
2.1. Functionalism – Parsons - Sick Role ; Stages of Illness - Suchman
2.2. Conflict Perspective – Karl Marx, Eliot Freidson
2.3. Symbolic Interactionism - Social Construction of Illness - Brenda L Beagan
2.4. Social Constructionism and Post Modernism – Michael Foucault

Module III
Social Inequalities in Health Care
3.1. Socio Cultural environment and Sickness - Attitudes, Beliefs, Values, Superstitions
3.2. Class differences in Health care, Morbidity and Mortality, Privatization, Patenting and Poor
3.3. Gender and Age differences in Morbidity and Mortality - Hegemonic masculinity; Sexual Minority, Women and Reproductive Health, Social Gerontology
3.4. Race, Ethnicity and Health
Module IV
Heath Care System and Health Policy
4.1. Health Care System – Primary, Secondary and Tertiary, Role of NGO in Health Care, Health Insurance, Issues and challenges in the Health care sector
4.2. Medical Practices: Allopathy – Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Sidha, Unani; Medical Pluralism, Alternative Medicine
4.3. Health as fundamental right - Health Services assured in Five Year Plans - Major Healthcare programmes in India, Health Insurance, Health Education
4.4. Medical Ethics, Legal Provisions and Health policy of Government of India, Impact of Globalisation on health care, International Agencies of Health care

MODULE– V: Special Issues in Health in India:
1. Inequities in health and health care
2. Special issues of Women, Children, Aged and Disabled
3. Health among the marginalized: Scheduled Castes (SCs) Scheduled Tribes (STs)
4. Health care disparities in Karnataka: North-South divide

References:
Albrecht, Gary L. (1944). Advances in medical sociology Mumbai: Jai Press.
Albrecht, Gary L. and Fitzpatrick, R. (1994). Quality of life in healthcare:
Advances in medical sociology. Mumbai: Jai Press.
Almeling, Rene. 2011. Sex Cells: The Medical Market for Eggs and Sperm.
Berkeley: University of California Press.
Anspach, Renee R. 1993. Deciding Who Lives: Fateful Choices in the Intensive
Care Nurser. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Socio...
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

Basu S.C. 1991. Hand book of preventive and social medicine 2nd edition, Current Books International, Calcutta.

Cifu, Adam S., and Vinayak K. Prasad. 2015. Ending Medical Reversal: Improving Outcomes, Saving Lives. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Cockerham, William C. (1997). Medical sociology. New Jersey: Prentice Hall. Cockerham,

Coe, Rodney M. (1970). Sociology of medicine. New York: McGraw Hill. Conrad, Peter et al. (2000). Handbook of medical sociology, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Conrad, Peter et al. 2000. Handbook of medical sociology, New Jersey: Prentice Hall

Dasgupta, R. (1993). Nutritional planning in India. Hyderabad: NIN.

Deaton, Angus. 2013. The Great Escape: Health, Wealth, and the Origins of Inequality. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Epstein, Steven. 2007. Inclusion: The Politics of Difference in Medical Research. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Fadiman, Anne. 1997. The Spirit Catches You and You Fall Down. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux

Fox, Renee C. (1988). Essays in medical sociology: Journeys into the field. New York: Transaction Publishers.

Kevin White (2002). An Introduction to the Sociology of Health and Illness. London: Sage Publications.

Kishore, J. (2009). National Health Programs of India. New Delhi: Century Publications Netteleton Sarah (2006).

The Sociology of Health and Illness. Cambridge Polity Press. Planning Commission, Government of India: Five Year Plans. Planningcommission.nic.in

Rao, Mohan. (1999). Disinvesting in health: The World Bank's prescription for health New Delhi: Sage. Sociology 97

Rebach, Howard M. and John G. Bruhn, eds. 2001. Handbook of Clinical Sociology, Second Edition. New York: Kluwer Plenum Press.

Scrambler, Graham and Paul Higgs. (1998). Modernity, medicine and health: Medical sociology towards 2000. London: Routledge

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
III-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 3.3)
SOCIAL STATISTICS AND SCALING TECHNIQUES

Course Objectives:

This course aims to equip students with essential knowledge and skills in research methodology, particularly focusing on measurement, scaling techniques, and statistical tools used in social research. It introduces various measurement scales, discusses the development and validation of measurement tools, and covers key statistical techniques such as central tendency, dispersion, correlation, and regression. The course also delves into data processing, analysis, and graphical representation while emphasizing the importance of academic writing and reporting. Additionally, it familiarizes students with the ethical issues of plagiarism and the use of software tools in research and data analysis.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand various measurement scales and scaling techniques used in social research.
- Apply statistical methods such as measures of central tendency, correlation, and regression in analyzing research data.
- Develop skills in data processing, tabulation, graphical representation, and the use of computers for data analysis.
- Demonstrate the ability to write academic reports and adhere to proper citation styles like MLA and APA.
- Recognize the ethical issues related to plagiarism and copyright in academic writing, and utilize software for academic research.

Module I Statistics In Social Research
1.1 Nature, Use and Limitations of Statistics in Social Research
1.2 Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode; Measures of Dispersion: Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation
1.3 Correlation-Meaning and types, Karl Pearson's Correlation, Spearman's Rank Correlation; Regression: Meaning and Purpose, Linear regression
1.4 Parametric test: t-test, F-test; Non-parametric test: Chi-square Test
Module II Processing And Analysis Of Data
2.1 Classification and Tabulation of data –Tables: Frequency Table and Two way table
2.2 Graphical and Diagrammatic representation of Data : Graphs-Histogram, Ogives ;Diagrams- Bar Diagram and Pie Diagram

2.3 Data Analysis: Editing, Coding and Classification of Data, Interpretation and Inference

2.4 Use of Computers in Data Analysis

Module III Reporting

3.1 Report Writing – Purpose of reporting,

3.2 Types: Technical Report, Popular Report

3.3 Format of Report ; Style Manuals: MLA, APA; Referencing , Bibliography and Indexing

Module IV Academic Writing

4.1 Academic Writing: Significance, Forms: Article, Monograph, Dissertation, Thesis

4.2 Issues of Copyright and Plagiarism

4.3 Use of Software's in Social Research

Module V Measurement And Scaling Techniques

5.1 Measurement in Research, Measurement Scales: nominal scale, ordinal scale, interval scale, ratio scale., Sources of Error in Measurement

5.2 Tests of Sound Measurement, Technique of Developing Measurement Tools

5.3 Scaling- Meaning, Purpose, Basic problems of Scaling, Establishing validity and reliability of the Scale

5.4 Construction of Scales: Bogardus' Social Distance Scale, Thurston's Equal Appearing Interval Scale, Likert's Internal Consistency Scale

References

Young, Pauline.V. - Scientific Social Surveys and Research, Surjeet, New Delhi.

Silverman, David(Ed) - Qualitative Research

Kothari - Research Methodology, Surjeet, New Delhi

Festinger and Katz - Research Methods in Behavioural Sciences

Kerlinger, Fred. N. - Foundations of Behavioural Research

Kothari. C.R. - Research Methodology- Methods and Techniques

Layder, Derek - Sociological Practice: Linking Theory and Social research, Punch,

S.P. Gupta (1985) Statistical Methods, S. Chand & Sons, New Delhi.

S.C. Gupta (1990) Fundamentals of Statistics, Himalaya Publishing, Mumbai.

Y.P. Agarwal (1995) Statistical Methods: Concepts, Applications and Computation, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.

R. Mark Sirkin(1995): Statistics for the Social Sciences, Sage, London.

K.K. Sharma (1998) A to Z Elementary Statistics, Krishna Prakashan, Meerut.

Peter Norton (2000) Introduction to Computers, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi

V. Rajaraman: Fundamentals of Computers, Prentice-Hall, New Delhi.

John Galtung, 1980: Theory and Methods of Social Research, Social Statistics, New Delhi. S. Chand

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology,
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
III-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 3.4)

SOCIOLOGY OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Course Objectives:

This course is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of Human Resource Management (HRM), covering its evolution, structure, functions, and sociological dimensions of human resource management. Students will explore key HR concepts such as group dynamics, leadership, communication, and manpower planning, with an emphasis on recruitment, selection, and placement processes. The course also delves into performance appraisal, job satisfaction, and compensation management while equipping students with career and professional skills, including team collaboration, digital literacy, and self-motivation. Practical aspects of career planning and development, such as resume preparation, interview techniques, and mock interview sessions, will help students prepare for real-world HR challenges.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the core principles, functions, and sociological determinants of Human Resource Management.
2. Develop skills in manpower planning, team management, and employee development techniques.
3. Apply recruitment, selection, and performance appraisal strategies in organizational contexts.
4. Analyze factors affecting job satisfaction, employee compensation, and grievance redressal systems.
5. Acquire essential career and professional skills such as resume writing, interview techniques, and digital literacy.

Module 1
Overview of Human Resource Management
1.1 Definition of Human Resource Management, Social determinants of Human resource management, Society and Human Resource Management.
1.2 Structure and Function - Systems view of HRM, The lighter side of HR: Parkinson's Law, Peter Principle, Dilbert Principle, Importance of Human Resources in organizations, Role of HR manager

39

1.3 Group Dynamics - Definition, Methods of Group Analysis - Group Behaviour model, Variables that affect Group Behaviour, Group Decision Making Process, Group Cohesiveness

1.4 Leadership, Supervision and Communication – Definition, Leadership styles, Leadership Theories, Effective Supervisory Practices, Communication Models, Barriers for effective communications, Communication Network

Module II Manpower Planning

2.1 Definition, Factors, Organization and Practice

2.2 Manpower Planning Techniques, Short-term and Long-term Planning

2.3 Manpower Quality Management Techniques, Team building and Team management

2.4 Management Development: Mentoring, Coaching, Job rotation, Professional development, Upward feedback, Executive education, Supervisory training

Module III Recruitment, Selection and Placement

3.1 Recruitment - Meaning, Relevance, Factors, Recruitment process Job Analysis Description, Job Specification

3.2 Selection: Meaning, Selection procedure, Tests and interviews, Group discussion; Barriers to effective selection

3.3 Placement and Induction, Attracting and Retaining top talent, In - service training

3.4 Career Planning – Objectives, Process, Total Quality Management

Module IV Performance Appraisal

4.1 Definition, Purpose, Factors affecting Performance Appraisal, Methods and Systems of Performance Appraisal, Counseling

4.2 Training and Development – Definition, Need and Importance, Assessment of Training, Needs, Training and Development of Various Categories of Personnel

4.3 Job satisfaction – Definition, Nature of Job Satisfaction, Sources, Employee Compensation management (VRS, Risk Benefits etc.) Grievance Redressal and Job Satisfaction

4.4 Wage and Salary Administration – Fringe Benefits, Incentives

Module V Career and Professional Skills -

5.1 Career and Professional Skills: Listening Skills, Reading Skills, Writing Skills, Effective Resume preparation, Interview Skills, Group Discussion Skills, Exploring Career Opportunities, Psychometric Analysis and Mock Interview Sessions

5.2 Team Skills: Cognitive and Non-Cognitive Skills, Presentation Skills, Trust and Collaboration, Listening as a Team Skill, Brainstorming, Social and Cultural Etiquettes

5.3 Digital Skills: Computer skills, Digital Literacy and Social Media, Digital Ethics and Cyber Security

5.4 Attitude: Concept, Significance, Social Factors affecting attitudes; Motivation: Concept, Significance, Importance of self motivation-Factors leading to de-motivation

References:

Ashwatthapa, K. 2005. Human Resource and Personnel Management, Text and cases, The Mc Graw Hill Companies. New Delhi

Bateman Snell, Management: Competing in the new era, McGraw-Hill Irwin, 2002.

Bhattacharyya, Management Accounting, Pearson, 2010

Chandan J.S., Management Concepts and Strategies, Vikas Publishing House, 2002.

Davis, Keith. (1983) Human Behaviour at Work. Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

Gareth R. Jones, Organizational Theory, Design & Change, Pearson Education.

Ghanekar A. 2000. Human Resource Management Managing Personnel the HRD Way, Everest Publishing House. Mumbai

Hellriegel, Jackson and Slocum, Management: A Competency - Based Approach, South Western, 9th edition, 2002

Khan, Jain, Management Accounting: Text, Problems and Cases Tata McGraw Hill

Kuppapally, Accounting for Managers, Prentice Hall of India, 2009.

Maheswari, Maheswari Accounting for Management Vikas Publishing 2009

Koontz, Essentials of Management, Tata McGraw-Hill, 5th Edition, 2001.

Lane, H. (Edn.). 2005. The Blackwell handbook of Global Management: A guide to managing complexity, Blackwell Publishing. United Kingdom

Mamoria C, Gankar, S.V. 2007, Personnel Management, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

March, J. G. (ed.) (1965) Handbook of Organizations. Chicago Rand McNally.

Pandikumar, Management Accounting-Theory and Practice, Excel Books 2009

Richard L. Daft, Understanding the theory & Design of Organizations, Cengage Learning

Stephen P. Robbins and David A. Decenzo, Fundamentals of Management, Pearson Education, Third Edition, 2001.

Barun K. Mitra, "Personality Development & Soft Skills", Oxford Publishers, Third impression,2017.

Ghosh, Shantikumar. 2004. Universal Values. Kolkata: The Ramakrishna Mission

<div align="center">

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
III-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 3.5)
SOCIOLOGY OF COUNSELING

</div>

Course Objectives:

This course aims to introduce students to the principles, processes, and techniques of counseling, exploring its meaning, goals, and relevance in various aspects of social life. It highlights the distinction between guidance and counseling while emphasizing the role of both formal and informal groups as agents of counseling. The course covers different types of counseling, such as crisis, preventive, and developmental, and examines counseling techniques like observation, listening, and questioning. Additionally, students will explore specific areas of counseling, including family, educational, and de-addiction counseling, while examining modern trends such as problem-solving through voluntary agencies, transactional analysis, and rational emotional therapy.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand the fundamental concepts of counseling and differentiate between guidance and counseling.
- Identify the goals of counseling and its significance in social and personal life.
- Gain knowledge about different types of counseling and their applications in various contexts.
- Learn the counseling process and techniques, including the counselor-counselee relationship and effective communication.
- Explore modern trends in counseling, including problem-solving approaches, transactional analysis, and rational emotional therapy.

Module I Introduction
1.1 Counseling: Meaning and Definition, Guidance: Meaning and purpose, Difference between guidance and counseling, Society and Counseling
1.2 Goals of Counseling-immediate and long-term, Relevance of counseling in Social life.
1.3 Agents of Guidance and Counseling: Informal and Formal Groups
1.4 Types of counseling: Crisis counseling, Facilitative counseling, preventive counseling, Development counseling, Group Counseling
Module II Process And Techniques Of Counseling
2.1 Counseling process, Preparation for Counseling, Proceeding of Counseling, Follow up
2.2 Variables affecting Counseling process, Counselor-counselee relationship

<div align="center">

42

</div>

2.3 Techniques of Counseling: observation, listening, responding, non-verbal Behavior , communication, questioning, silence, transference.

Module III Areas of Counseling
3.1 Family and marital Counseling
3.2 Educational and vocational Counseling
3.3 De-addiction Counseling.

Module IV Role of Sociologist in Counselling
4.1 Understanding Social Context: Understanding how social environment (family, community, work, education, etc.) influences their behavior, attitudes, and mental health.
4.2 Addressing Social Inequalities: impact of race, class, gender, and other forms of inequality on mental well-being.
4.3 Analyzing Social Relationships: emphasizing social justice and ethical considerations

Module V Modern Trends in Counseling
4.1 Problem solving-role of Voluntary and non- Voluntary agencies
4.2 Transactional analysis
4.3 Rational emotional therapy
4.4 Role of Online Media in counseling

References

R. A. Sharma(2015) Fundamentals Of Guidance & Counselling, R. LL Publishers New Delhi

Reeta Kumari (2021) The Concept of Guidance and Counselling, Disha Publishers, New Delhi.

Ramakant Tiwari (2009)Guidance and Counselling Hardcover – Import, 1 January 2009, New Central Pubslihers, New Delhi.

Richard Nelson(2023)Basic Counselling Skills, Sage, New Delhi.

Gladding, S.T. - Counseling: A comprehensive profession, Sage, London

Bhatnagar, Asha and Gupta, Nirmala (Eds.) - Guidance and Counselling: A practical Approach, Manohar, New Delhi

Sharma, R.N. & Rachana Sharma - Guidance and Counselling in India, RLL publishers, New Delhi.

Gibson, R.L. and Mitchell, M.H. - Introduction to Guidance, Sage, London.

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007

SOCIETY IN KARNATAKA

Course Objectives

This course is designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the social, historical, and political development of Karnataka, focusing on the emergence of statehood and its special characteristics. It examines the state's socio-economic and demographic aspects, regional disparities, and development trajectories both before and after independence. The course explores Karnataka's social organization, including caste, religion, tribes, and cultural diversity, while addressing regional imbalances, movements, and contemporary social issues. Additionally, it introduces students to the contributions of prominent sociologists from Karnataka, offering insights into their work and its relevance to the study of the state's social fabric.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand the historical and political formation of Karnataka, along with its socio-economic and demographic features.
- Analyze the social organization of Karnataka, including caste, religion, tribes, language, and culture.
- Examine the development patterns of Karnataka, focusing on regional imbalances and human development indicators.
- Gain insights into various movements in Karnataka, including backward class, Dalit, religious, and progressive movements.
- Study the contributions of key sociologists from Karnataka and their impact on understanding the state's social issues.

Module I: Introduction:

1.1 Emergence and formation of statehood- Historical, social and Political
1.2 Special features of Karnataka
1.3 Socio-economic, Demographic characteristics of Karnataka Sources of data- Census, NSS, survey, Reports etc.
1.4 North and Central Karnataka and its special features

Module – II: Social Organization:

2.1 Religious Groups in Karnataka and the Role of Sufism in Karnataka
2.2 Other Backward Castes in Karnataka

2.3 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka

2.4 Language, Arts and culture of Karnataka

Module – III: Development Scenario of Karnataka:

3.1 Development Prior to Independence and after Independence

3.2 Human Development indicators of Karnataka

3.3 Regional imbalance in development (education, gender, employment, health)

3.4 Regional disparities – North-South divide

Module – IV: Movements in Karnataka:

4.1 Backward Classes and Dalit movement

4.2 Religious movements, Lingayat movement, Dasa Movement

4.3 Progressive movements – literary, farmers' and environmental movements

4.4 Contemporary social issues and contestations (Border, water, language, and communal, Recent demand for reservation)

Module– V: Development of Karnataka Sociology and Sociologists of Karnataka

5.1 Origin and Development of Sociology in Karnataka

5.2 M.N. Srinivas

5.3 C. Parvathamma

5.4 K. Ishwaran

References:

Government of Karnataka. 2006. *Karnataka Human Development Report* 2005, Planning and Statistics Department, Bangalore.

Jai Prabhakar S C, *Socio-Cultural Dimensions of Development in North Karnataka*, CMDR Monograph Series No. – 63. Karnataka Human Development Reports.

Malini Adiga. 2006. *The Making of Southern Karnataka*: Society, Polity and Culture in the early medieval period, AD 400–1030, Orient Longman, Chennai.

Narasimhacharya, R. 1988. *History of Kannada Literature*, 1988, Asian Educational Services, New Delhi.

Nilakanta Sastri, K.A. 1955. *A History of South India, From Prehistoric times to fall of Vijayanagar*, OUP, New Delhi.

45

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

Panchamukhi P R. 2001. *North-South Divide: Karnataka's Development Scenario*,

CMDR Monograph, Series No.21, pp.1-10, Centre for Multi-Disciplinary

Development (CMDR), Dharwad, Karnataka.

Srikanta Sastri, S. 1940. *Sources of Karnataka History*, Vol I (1940) - University of Mysore Historical Series, University of Mysore, Mysore.

Suryanath U. Kamat. 2001. *Concise history of Karnataka*. MCC, B

Seminal works of Dr. M.N. Srinivas, Dr. C. Parvathamma and Dr. K. Ishwaran

IIPS, National Family Helath Survery- 1,2,3,4, IIPS, Mumbai.

ಆರ್. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜನಗಣತಿ 2011, ಪ್ರಸಾರಾಂಗ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ.
ಹೆಚ್.ಡಿ. ಪ್ರಶಾಂತ (ಸಂ) ಜನಸಮುದಾಯ ಸಂಪುಟ, ಪ್ರಸಾರಾಂಗ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ.
ಹಿ.ಚಿ. ಬೋರಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆದಿವಾಸಿ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ರಹಮತ್ ತರೀಕೆರೆ(2021) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸೂಫಿಗಳು, ಅಭಿನವ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಮುಜಾಫರ್ ಅಸ್ಸಾದಿ(2021) ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರು ಮತ್ತು ಜಾತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಬಹುರೂಪಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ರಹಮತ್ ತರೀಕೆರೆ (2017) ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಅಭಿನವ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Govt. of Karnataka: Reports of Backward classes/ committees, GOK, Bangalore.

Niloshree Bhattacharya (2017)Networks, Solidarities And Emerging Alternatives: Farmers' Movement In Karnataka, Economic and Political Weekly,Vol. 52, No. 25/26 (JUNE 24, 2017), pp. 48-55 (8 pages)

B R Parineeta(2022) Karnataka Society, Economy and Culture, (Kindle version only) Amazon Asia-Pacific Holdings Private Limited.
B. Sheik Ali (2012) Cultural History Of Karnataka, Mysore Book House, Mysore
V. K. Sridhar(2019)Social Movements in Karnataka:: A Study of Kudremukh Region in the Western Ghats, Aakar Books, Bangalore

Halu Suhasini(2012)Human Rights and Dalit Movement in Karnataka Lambert Academic Publishing, Bangalore.

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
III-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 3.6.2)

ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

Course Objectives:

This course aims to introduce students to the field of Environmental Sociology by exploring the relationship between society and the environment through various social, cultural, and religious lenses. It provides an understanding of key environmental concepts like ecology, biodiversity, and ecological footprints. The course studies major theoretical perspectives, such as Duncan's POET model and the political economy of environmental issues. Focusing on contemporary environmental challenges in India, students will explore issues such as pollution, deforestation, and the socio-environmental impacts of development projects.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand basic environmental concepts and the need for studying the interaction between environment and society.
- Analyze major environmental ideologies and their contributions to environmental thought, particularly in relation to social theory and deep ecology.
- Explore key theoretical perspectives in Environmental Sociology, with a focus on both Western and Indian scholars.
- Examine contemporary environmental issues in India, such as pollution, deforestation, and the impact of development projects on local communities.
- Gain insights into environmental conservation efforts in India, including major movements like the Chipko Movement and Save Western Ghats Movement.

Module I: Introduction to Environmental Sociology
1.1 Basic concepts -Environment , Ecosystem, Ecology, Biodiversity, Ecological footprint
1.2 Environment and Society- Need for the study of environment,
1.3 Environment in Culture and Religion: Non Western Views of the Environment, The Judeo- Christian Legacy, Pre-nineteenth century social readings
1.4 Environmental Sociology: Field and Scope, Development of Environmental Sociology in India

47

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

Module-II: Major Environmental Ideologies

2.1. The Enlightenment, Environment and Social Theory - 19th-21st century social theory -Development of Environmental Sociology

2.2. Environmental Visions - Thoreau, Rachel Carson, Gandhiji

2.3. Anthropocentrism, Anthropocene and Deep Ecology

2.4. Green dilemmas: Consumerism and Environmentalism

Module -III: Theoretical Perspectives in Environmental Sociology

3.1 Duncan's Ecological Complex: POET Model

3.2 Dunlap and Catton's Ecological Explanation

3.3 Political economy interpretation- Alan Schnaiberg

3.4 Indian thinkers: Radhakamal Mukherjee, Ramachandra Guha

Module – IV: Contemporary Environmental issues in India:

4.1 Pollution and their effects

4.2 Deforestation

4.3 Developmental Projects- Displacement & Rehabilitation

4.4 Population growth and Environmental Problems

UNIT– V: Toward Environmental Conservation in India:

5.1 Environment and Development

5.2 Environmental Movements & The Politics of Development

5.3 Chipko Movement and Narmada Bachavo Andholan (NBA)

5.4 Save Western Ghats Movements

References:

Bas Wielenga, 1999. Towards an Eco-just Society, Bangalore: Centre for Social Action.

Michel Mayerfeld Bell, 1998. An Invitation to Environmental Sociology, California: PineForge Press. (Ch.2)

Marx, Karl. 1976.The Fetishism of the Commodity and its Secret. In *Capital: A Critique ofPolitical Economy*, Vol. 1. Trans. Ben Fowkes. Harmondsworth: Penguin & New LeftReview, pp. 163-177.

Gardner, Assadourian, Sarin.2013. "The State of Consumption Today". In State of theWorld 2004: Progress towards a Sustainable Society. UK: Earth Scan

Christopher Schlottmannet. al., 2017. Environment and Society: A Reader. New York: NewYork, University Press. (CH.9)

Maria Mies and Vandana Shiva, 2010. Ecofeminism, Jaipur: Rawat

Karren J Warren, 1997. Ecological Feminism, London: Routledge

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University, Shivagangothri
DAVANGERE- 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

Agarwal. Bina. 2011. Gender and Green Revolution, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Vandana Shiva. 1991. Ecology and the Politics of Survival: Conflict over Natural Resourcesin India, New Delhi: SAGE.

Vandana Shiva. 2014. *Jeevantenilanilppu*, Kozhikode: Mathrubhumi Books (2009. *StayingAlive: Women Ecology and Development*. Delhi: Kali for Women)

Michel Mayerfield Bell, 1998. An Invitation to Environmental Sociology, California:Pine Forge Press

Bas Wielenga, 1999. Towards an Eco-just Society, Bangalore: Centre for Social Action.

MadhavGadgil, 1997. This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India, New Delhi:Oxford

RamachandraGuha, 2000 Environmentalism: A Global History, New Delhi: OUP

John Barry, 1999. Environment and Social Theory, London: Routledge

Saberwal. S and Rangarajan. M. 2005. Battles Over Nature: Science and the Politics ofConservation. New Delhi: Permanent Black. (Ch.7)

Ghanshyam Shah, 2004. Social Movements in India, New Delhi: Sage.

Gadgil.M. and R. Guha . 1995. Ecology and Equity: Use and Abuse of Nature,

MiddlesexUK: Penguin Books

Vandana Shiva.1991. Ecology and the Politics of Survival: Conflict over Natural Resourcesin India.New Delhi: SAGE.

RanjitDwivedi. 2006. Conflict and Collective Action: The SardarSarovar Project in India.New York: Routledge.

Omvedt. G.1984: Ecology and Social Movements, Economic and Political Weekly. XIX(44): 1865- 67.

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
III-SEMESTER
Course Code: 3.7 (Soc. ID: III-1) OPEN ELECTIVE

INDIAN SOCIETY

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the basic concepts of sociology and their relevance in understanding Indian society.
2. To explore the historical and philosophical foundations of Indian social thought, focusing on traditions like Vedic, Buddhist, Bhakti, and Sufi.
3. To examine key social institutions in India, including family, caste, religion, and education, and their roles in shaping social structure.
4. To analyze the dynamics of social stratification, social change, and movements in India.
5. To critically engage with contemporary issues in Indian society, such as poverty, inequality, environmental challenges, and policy interventions.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, open elective students will be able to:

1. Comprehend the foundational sociological concepts and apply them to understand the complexities of Indian society.
2. Recognize the historical and cultural diversity of Indian society, including the contributions of major religious and philosophical traditions.
3. Understand the structure and functioning of key social institutions in India and their role in shaping social relations.
4. Analyze processes of social stratification and social change, focusing on issues of class, caste, gender, and movements for social justice.
5. Critically evaluate contemporary challenges facing Indian society, such as poverty, inequality, public health, and environmental sustainability, while considering policy interventions.

Module I: Foundations of Indian Society

1.1 Understanding Sociology and Its Basic Concepts
1.2 Indian Social Thought: Influences of Vedic, Buddhist, Bhakti, and Sufi traditions
1.3 Salient Features of Contemporary Indian Society
1.4 Unity and Diversity in India: Religious, Linguistic, ethnic, and cultural diversity
1.5 Contemporary Challenges of Indian Society

Module II: Social Institutions in India

2.1 Family and Marriage: Joint family vs nuclear family, changing patterns of family.
2.2 Caste System: Origin, characteristics, and contemporary relevance.
2.3 Tribe and Rural Societies: Social structure of tribal and rural communities.
2.4 Religion and Society: Major religions in India and their role in society.
2.5 Education and Social Mobility: The role of education in achieving social mobility.

Module III: Social Stratification and Change

3.1 Class and Caste in India: Economic and social stratification.
3.2 Gender and Society: Gender roles, patriarchy, and the status of women.
3.3 Social Movements in India: Dalit, feminist, and tribal movements.
3.4 Processes of Social Change: Modernization, urbanization, and westernization.
3.5 Globalization and Indian Society: Impact of globalization on Indian culture and economy.

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

Module IV: Contemporary Issues in Indian Society

4.1 Poverty and Inequality: Economic disparities, unemployment, and marginalization.

4.2 Challenges to National Integration: Casteism, communalism, regionalism, and ethnic conflict.

4.3 Health and Well-being: Public health challenges and access to healthcare.

4.4 Environmental Issues: Environmental degradation, sustainability, and climate change.

4.5 Development and Policy Interventions: Government schemes and policies aimed at social welfare (e.g., MGNREGA, reservations).

References:

- Andre Beiteile (1965) Caste, Class and Power, 3rd Edition, Popular, Mumbai
- Bose N.K. (1967) Problems of National Integration. Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla.
- David C Mandelbaum, (1972) Society in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay
- Leela Dube (1997) Kinship System in India, United Nation University Press
- Rao M.S.A.(2000) Social Movements in India (Vol I & II) 3rd Edition, Manohar Publishers and Distributors
- Prabhu P.N. (1991) Hindu Social Organisation, Popular Prakashan, Mumbai.
- Singer & Cohen, (2007) Structure and Change in Indian Society, Transaction Publishers. New Delhi.
- Srinivas M.N. (1962) Caste in Modern India, Asia Publishing House, Bombay
- Srinivas M.N.(1980) Social Structure, Transaction Publishers, New Delhi.
- Yogendra Singh (2011) Modernization of Indian Tradition, Rawat Publications.
- Ram Ahuja (2020) Society in India, Rawat, Jaipur
- Ram Ahuja (1999) Indian Social System, Rawat, Jaipur.
- B K Nagla(2012) Indian Sociological Thought, Rawat, Jaipur.

Co-or
Post-Gradu
Davanagere
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
IV-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 4.1)

SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL DEVIANCE

Course Objectives

This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the sociology of social deviance, exploring its meaning, nature, and significance within society. Students will delve into various perspectives on deviance, including functionalist and interactionist approaches, while examining the relationship between deviance and social norms. The course will ultimately enhance awareness of criminal behavior, the complexities of suicide as a deviant act, and the mechanisms of social control that influence societal responses to deviance.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Analyze the definitions and significance of deviance within various social contexts.
- Differentiate between types of deviance and understand the impact of sub-cultural norms.
- Evaluate major sociological theories and perspectives on deviance.
- Identify and classify different types of criminal behavior and their sources.
- Assess the role of social institutions, including law enforcement and family, in regulating deviance.

Module I: Introduction:

1.1 Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance of Sociology of Deviance
1.2 Deviance and Social norms
1.3 Differentiation and sub- cultural norms
1.4 Perspectives in the study of Deviance
Module II: Approaches to the Study of Deviance:

2.1 The functionalist Approach: Durkheim and G.H. Mead
2.2 The Interactionist Approach: C.H. Cooley, Edwin M. Lemert, Howard S. Backer, Erving Goffman
2.3 Anomie and Deviance: Durkheim, Merton, Parsons, Cohen
2.4 Social and Cultural Approach : Edwin H. Sutherland, Richard, A. Cloward

Module III: Criminal Behaviour and its Types:

3.1 Nature of Crime
3.3 Sources of Criminal attitudes
3.4 Classification and Typology of Criminal Offenders
3.5 Types of Criminal Behaviour

52
Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangothri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

Module IV: Suicide:

4.1 Suicide as Deviant Behaviour
4.2 Types of Suicide (Durkheim)
4.3 Social Differentials in suicide
4.4 Suicide and mental disorder

Module V: Deviance and Social Control:

5.1 The Criminal Law
5.2 The Police
5.3 Prisons
5.4 The Role of Family, the Peer group, Community and Civil Society

References:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate ... Sociology
Davangere ...
DAVANGERE ...

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007,

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
IV-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 4.2)

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Course Objectives

This course aims to provide an in-depth exploration of political sociology, focusing on the intricate relationships between society and political systems. Students will delve into the nature of power, the evolution of the nation-state in India, and the impact of ideologies on political processes. By examining the role of various social identities, the dynamics of nationalism, and electoral politics, the course seeks to enhance students' understanding of contemporary political challenges and the influence of social factors on political behavior in India.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Explain key concepts in political sociology and the nature of different political systems.
- Analyze the historical development of the modern Indian nation-state and its ideological underpinnings.
- Evaluate the influence of caste, community, and religion on democracy and political processes in India.
- Assess the implications of sub-nationalism and regionalism for political federalism.
- Investigate voting behavior and the significance of coalition politics in shaping electoral outcomes.

Module-I: Society and Polities
1.1 The field of political sociology
1.2 Types of political systems and the nature of the modern State
1.3 Nature of political power
1.4. Power and Society-Elite Theories of Distribution of power in society
    Weber, Pareto, Mosca, Mills and Bottomore

Module-II: Nation-State and Ideology in India
2.1 Nation and Nationalism-Conceptual issues
2.2 Colonialism and the emergence of the modern Indian Nation-state
2.3 The political thought of Gandhi and Dr B.R Ambedkar

Module-III: Democracy and Political Processes in India
3. 1 the role of caste, community, religion, language and ethnicity
3.2 The recent debates on civil society and social capital

Module-IV: Nationalism and its Fragmentation
4.1 Sub-national struggles

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociol
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-5770

4.2 Regionalism and political federalism

Module-V: Electoral Politics in India
5.1 Coalition politics and regional parties
5.2 Voting behavior
5.3 New articulation-Dalits and women

References:

Bendix, Reinhard & Seymour M.Lipset. (1966), *The Field o(polilical Sociolol1)!*in Coser, Lewis (ed.) Political Sociology. New York: Harper, (Pgs. 9-44)

Giddens, Anthony (1977), *Durkheim 's Political Sociology* in Studies in Social and Political Theory, London: Hutchinson (Pgs.235-272)

Bottomore, Tom. (1979) *Political Sociology.* London: Hutchinson, (especially the Introduction and chapters 1,2 & 5)

Parekh, Bhikhu. (1996), *The Nature o(the Modern Stale,* In Sheth D.L & Ashis Nandy (eds.). The Multiverse of Democracy-Essays in honour of Rajni Kothari. New Delhi: Sage

Basu Amrita and Atul Kohli (1998), " Community contlict and the state in India": Oxford University Press, New Delhi.t of Social Change

Baviskar Amita (1995)," In the belly of the river Satya Murthy (ed) State and Nation in the context of Social Change", Oxford University Press. New Delhi.

Mahajan Gurpreet (1998), "Democracy, Differences and Social Justice" Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
IV-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 4.3)
SOCIAL POLICY AND PLANNING

Course Objectives

This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of social policy and planning, focusing on their significance in promoting social development. Students will explore the principles, processes, and models of social policy, along with its historical context in India. The course will also examine the interrelationship between social policy and planning, analyzing the roles of various institutions and stakeholders in policy formulation and implementation. By investigating the challenges and successes of social planning in India, students will gain insights into the complexities of addressing social issues and promoting equity and justice.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Analyze the process of policy formulation in India, including the influence of research and interest groups.
- Assess the historical evolution of social policy in India and its impact on various sectors such as education, health, and marginalized communities.
- Examine the linkage between social policy and planning, highlighting the role of different political and social institutions.
- Critically evaluate the effectiveness of planning machinery and programs in India, focusing on objectives of growth and social justice.

Module I: Introduction

1.1 Social Policy-Meaning, Scope and Principles
1.2 Need, Components and Process of Social Policy
1.3 Models   of Social Policy and its different Institutions
1.4 Social Policy and Social Development
1.5 Social Policy and the Sociologist(M S Gore)

Module II Policy formulation

2.1 Approaches to Social policy: Unified, Integrated and Sectoral
2.2 The Process of Policy Formulation: Through Research, role of interest groups
2.3 History of Social Policy in India: Objectives, Features and Outcomes
2.4 Policies on education, health , women, children, housing, youth, Aged, differently abled population, environment, urban and rural development, marginalized groups and poverty in India
2.5 Values underlying Social Policy and planning based on the Constitutional Provisions

56

Module III Policy and Planning

3.1 Concepts of social and developmental planning and History of Planning in India

3.2 Linkage between social policy and planning-planning as an instrument and source of policy and Role of ideology

3.3 Federal political system and the planning process

3.4 Role of political, judiciary, social movement and voluntary action Legal and public interest litigation

3.5 Role of The NITI Ayog, Panchayat Raj Institutions, Municipal corporations in Planning

Module IV The Planning, Machinery and Monitoring

4.1 The machinery and process of social planning in India

4.2 Plans and Programmes with special reference to Karnataka

4.3 The problems of coordination and centralization

4.4 A broad review of the five year plans with emphasis on the objectives of growth and social justice

References:

Dimitto.D.M. 1991 Social Welfare: Politics and Public Policy, New Jersey: Prennice Hall

Bulmer.M.eu.1989 The Goals of Social Policy, London: Unwin Hyman

Ganapathy, R.S.andOthers 1985 Public Policy and Policy Analysis in India, Delhi:Sage Publication.

Hebsur. R.K.(Ed)Social Intervention for Justice, Bombay: TISS

Huttman .E.D. 1981 Introduction to Social Policy. NewYork: McGraw Hill

Jenks.W.1876Social Policy in a Changing world, Geneva: ILO

Jones. K. et. Al. 1983 Issues in Social Policy. London: Routledge & Kopan Paul

Khan.A.E.1973 Social Policy and Social Services. New York: Random House

Kulkarni P.D. 1952 Social Policy in India, New York: Mc Graw Hill Book Company

Spicker, Paul 1998 Principles of Social welfare: An Introduction to Thinking about the Welfare State. London: Rutledge

Martin J. George T. (1990) Social Policy in the welfare state. New Jersey. Prentice Hall.

Yeates N. (ed.) (2010) Understanding Global social policy, Delhi Bookwell

Spicker, Paul. (2014). Social Policy – Theory and Practice. Policy Press: Bristol.

Titmuss, Richard. (1974). What is Social Policy? Pantheon Books, New York, Retrieve from: http://rszarf.ips.uw.edu.pl/welfare-state/titmuss.pdf.

M S Gore(1983) Social Policy and the Sociologist, Sociological Bulletin, vol. 32, No.1(March 1983), pp 1-13

Backward Classes Welfare Department, Social Welfare department, Directorate of Minorities, Government of Karnataka websites.

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
IV-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 4.4)

EDUCATION AND SOCIETY

Course Objectives

This course aims to provide a thorough understanding of the sociology of education, focusing on the dynamic interplay between education and society. Students will explore the nature, scope, and significance of education, examining various theoretical perspectives that inform educational practices. The course will address critical issues such as socialization, stratification, and equality of opportunity, while delving into the challenges facing higher education in India. Additionally, students will evaluate education policies, including the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, to understand their impact on social development and equity.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- explain the importance of education and its societal dynamics.
- Analyze the relationship between education and socialization, including the roles of various stakeholders within educational systems.
- Evaluate the impact of education on social stratification and mobility, emphasizing issues of access and equality.
- Examine the growth, challenges, and prospects of higher education in India, including the professionalization of teaching.
- Assess the implications of education policies in India, particularly focusing on the

Module-I: Sociology of Education
    1.1 Nature and Scope of Sociology of Education
    1.2 Relationship between Society and Education
    1.3 Importance of Education and types Formal and informal education
    1.4 Theoritical Perspectives in Sociology of Education: Functional, Conflict and Radical Perspectives

Module-II: Issues and Process Education
    2.1 School as a Social System (Parsons) and School as a Process (Ivan Illich).
    2.2 Education and Socialization, Education and Mass Media.
    2.3 Relationship between Teachers and Pupil, Relationship Student-Student, Relationship Teacher-Teacher

58

BOS Chairman
Post Graduate Dept. of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007

UNIT III: Education and Social Stratification:

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

UNIT IV: Higher Education in India:

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

UNIT V: Education Policy and Society in India:

a. A Brief Socio- Historical View: Colonial and Independent India
b. School and Higher Education: Diversities, Disparities
c. Challenges of Women's education in India.
d. National Education Policy(NEP) 2020

References:

Agrawal S.P. Aggarwal, .I.e. (1997), *Development or education in India:* elect *documents* New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company

Bourdieu, Pierre. (1973), Cultural Reproduction and Social Reproduction
In Brown, Robert (ed.) Knowledge, Education and Cultural Change. London: Tavistock.

Chanana, Karuna (2001), Interrogating Women Education, Rawat Publications, Jaipur and New Delhi.

Chanana, Karuna (2001), Interrogating Women Education, Rawat Publication, Jaipur and New Delhi.

Chitnis, Suma & Altbach, Philip G (eds.). (1993), Higher education reform 111 India: experience and perspectives. New Delhi, Sage Publications

Durkheim (1967), Education and Sociology, New York Free Press.

Emile Durkheim, (1977), On Education and Society in Karabel, Jerome and A.H Halsey (eds.) Power and Ideology in Education. New York: Oxford University Press.

Ghosh, Ratna & Mathew Zachariah. (1987), Education and the Process of Social Change New Delhi: Sage

iIich, Ivan (1973), De schooling Society, London, Penguin. Introduction, London: Rout ledge and Kagan Paul.

Jayaram, N (1990), "Sociology of Education in India" Rawat, Jaipur.

Raza, Moonis, (1990), *Education, development and society.* New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House

Robinson, P (1987), Perspective in the Sociology of Education: An

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
IV-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 4.5)

PROJECT WORK

GUIDELINES AND FORMAT FOR MA SOCIOLOGY PROJECT WORK

Dissertation is a mandatory part of the curriculum in Post Graduate Programme in Sociology. The structure for the MA dissertation is broad and dissertations vary in format.

This is because of differences in the nature of the research question/s and the theoretical and research orientations of students or supervisors. However, there are certain elements that are obligatory in all dissertations, These include

A. Preliminaries.

1. Title Page
2. Certificate-Certificate from 1) Self (declaration) 2) from Guide- must be included in the dissertation. The head of the institution/ department must countersign the dissertation.
3. Acknowledgement-Acknowledge all persons who have helped directly or indirectly from the start to the finish.

B. Text (main body)

1. Introduction & Theoretical frame work
2. Statement of the Problem
3. Relevance of the study
4. Review of Literature.
5. Objectives- General &specific (different aspects of general objective would form the specific objectives
6. Hypotheses (hypotheses should be the assumptions regarding the findings linked to objectives and should bring out the relation between the dependent variable (s) and any one independent variable)
7. Research Design-mention the design and give the rationale for choosing it.
8. Variables – both dependent and independent
9. Pilot Study
10. Universe and unit
11. Sampling
12. Sources of data-primary and secondary
13. Tool of data collection-Pre-test and finalisation
14. Data Collection, Analysis and Interpretation. Give inferences also.
15. Findings and suggestions.

C Bibliography- Two commonly used styles are : 1) Vancouver Style : References are numbered according to their appearance in the text. The first author cited in the text is reference number 1 the second author cited is reference number 2 and so on.

60

Model Question Paper

First Semester M. A. Degree Examination, February 2025
(CBCS)

Paper: (OE) _____

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 40

SECTION-A

1. Answer any FIVE of following. Each question carries TWO marks.   (2 X 5 =10)

   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
   e.
   f.
   g.
   h.

SECTION-B

Answer any FOUR of the following. Each question carries FIVE marks   (5 X 4 = 20)

   2.
   3.
   4.
   5.
   6.
   7.

SECTION-C

Answer any ONE of the following. Each question carries TEN marks.   (10 X 1= 10)

8.
9.
10.

Suchitra.S

These numbers are written as Superscripts in the text at their relevant places and enlisted at the end serially.2) Harward Style : References are written in alphabetical order. The standard formats for writing references/ bibliography are APA and MLA

D. Annexure is included at the last section of the dissertation and should include the tool used and other supplementary data like statistics, photographs etc

Organization of Report

The following are mandatory components of your thesis or dissertation (unless otherwise indicated), and they must be presented in this order:

• Title page (i) - It should be concise, but informative, the title must indicate the Objective of the study and the place where the study was conducted
• Certificate (ii)
• Declaration (ii)
• Acknowledgments (optional)
• Dedication (optional)
• Preface (optional)
• Table of contents
• List of tables with page numbers
• List of figures with page numbers
• Main body of your text
• Appendix or appendices (optional – may include tables, figures, photographs, etc., when not inserted in the text)
• References /Bibliography (or appropriate name of this section as prescribed by chosen style manual)

Main Body Chapterisation

1. Introduction-Introduction should contain the purpose of the study .Significance of the study has to be narrowed down from, what is already known of the topic, through, what is not known, to, identifying the unexplored aspect of the topic.

Review Of Literature

Care must be taken to include relevant references only. Evolve a consistent theme in the narration.

Methodology

Methodology and research methods give details of the methods you have used (sample, procedure etc.). Why have you used these methods? How do they enable you to answer the research question? Why are you using a quantitative or qualitative approach?

2. Data analysis and Results.

3. Discussion/Inferences/Summary and Conclusion

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate ~~~~~~ Sociology
Davanagere ~~~~~~~
DAVANGERE - 577002

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
IV-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 4.6.1)

SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Course Objectives

This course aims to provide a critical examination of the intersections between science, technology, and society within the framework of sociology. Students will explore the power dynamics involved in knowledge production, including the dichotomies of science and non-science, as well as the implications of technological determinism and social constructionism. The course will address the social impacts of technology on contemporary societies, analyzing key concepts such as technocracy, network society, and risk society. Additionally, students will investigate how technological interventions redefine notions of space and time, influence governance, and affect social structures, including family relations and health systems.

Course outcomes

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Identifies Technology as a form of knowledge
- Explains sociological perspectives towards Science & Technology Studies
- Examines the relationship between science, technology and society
- Critically evaluate the various impact of technology

Module 1: Technology as Form of Knowledge

1.1.Power relations in knowledge production - Science-non science dichotomy, Science and

technology duality, State of indigenous knowledge

1.2.Scientism in social sciences – Perceptions on research in social sciences – thrust on Objectivity,

Quantitative techniques and consequent reductionism

1.3.Perspectives on technology and society: Technological Determinism, Social Constructionism, Post humanism

Module 2: Science and Technology as a Concern of Sociology

2.1.Concepts and ideas on Social impacts of Technology -Technocracy, Technological Determinism, Y Generation, Disneyfication, Fordism and Post-Fordism, ,

2.2.Views on contemporary societies - Daniel Bell-Post Industrial Society,

2.3.Theoretical views on technological interventions in social life: Bruno Latour - Actor-Network Theory (ANT),

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Dept. of Sociology
Davangere University Shivagangotri
DAVANGERE - 577 007

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007.

Module 3: Technological Interventions and Society

2.1 Technological interventions in re-defining space and time - Industrialisation and urbanization, migration.

2.2 Changing notions of Time and Space, Flows and Boundaries, Virtual Community

2.3 E-Governance and Surveillance Society, State Policy, Digital Divide and Inclusion, Cyber Crime

Module 4 Technology and its Impact on Society

4.1 Technology and Emerging Political Processes

4.2 Technology and Changing Family Relations

4.3 Technology and Changing Health Systems

References

WiebeBijker, T. P. Hughes, and Trevor Pinch (eds.) 1987, Social Construction of Technology, pp.17- 50.

Knorr-Cetina. K. The Manufacture of Knowledge: An Essay on the Constructivist and Contextual Nature of Science, Oxford: Pergamon Press 1981.

Wiebe E. Bijker et.al. 2012. The Social Construction of Technological Systems. Cambridge: The MIT Press.

Uberoi, J. P. S. 2002. The European Modernity: Science, Truth and Method. Delhi: Oxford,University Press.

Hall, S., D. Held and T. McGrew. Ed. 1992. Modernity and its Futures. Cambridge: Polity Press/Open University.

Gyan Prakash. 1999. Another Reason: Science and the Imagination of Modern India. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Latour, Bruno. 1987. Science in Action. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

McGinn, R.1991. Science, Technology and Society, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.

Singh, Rajendra. 2001. Social Movements, Old and New: A Postmodernist Critique. New Delhi: Sage.

AUberoi, J. P. S. 2002. The European Modernity: Science, Truth and Method. Delhi:

Kamala Chaubey ed. 1974 Science policy and national development New Delhi: Macmillan.

Peter Robb (Nov-1981) British Rule and Indian Improvement: The Economic History Review, New Series, Vol.34, No.4- PP. 507-523

Tim Dyson et.al. (eds.), 2004,Twenty-first Century India: Population, Economy, Human Development, and the Environment, New Delhi: Oxford

Co-ordinator
Post-Graduate Department of Sociology
Davangere University
DAVANGERE

BOS Chairman
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
IV-SEMESTER
Course Code: (Soc. Core: 4.6.2)
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND SOCIETY

Course Objectives:

This provides foundational knowledge about AI, its history, key technologies, and its societal perception. It explores the ethical, legal, and social implications of AI, including concerns about fairness, bias, and transparency. It analyzes the impact of AI across various social institutions like healthcare, education, work, and governance and examines the potential future of AI in India, addressing issues like inequality, national security, and workforce transformation.

Learning Outcomes:

After learning this course students will

1. Gain a comprehensive understanding of AI, its evolution, and current applications in society.
2. Be able to critically assess ethical dilemmas related to AI, including bias, privacy, and accountability.
3. Evaluate the role of AI in reshaping industries, institutions, and work, particularly in the Indian context.
4. Understand emerging trends in AI and its potential to address or exacerbate social issues like inequality and labor market challenges.

Module I: Foundations of Artificial Intelligence

1.1. Introduction to AI: Definitions, scope, and types of AI (Narrow AI, General AI, Super-intelligence).

1.2 History and Evolution of AI: Key milestones, AI winters, breakthroughs in machine learning, and neural networks.

1.3 AI in Popular Culture and Society: Perception of AI in media, movies, and literature, and its role in shaping societal attitudes.

1.4 Key AI Technologies Machine learning, deep learning, neural networks, natural language processing, and computer vision.

1.5 Social and Cultural Impacts of AI: How AI is reshaping social norms, culture, communication, and interpersonal relationships.

Module II: Ethical, Legal, and Social Implications of AI

2.1 AI Ethics and Moral Responsibility: Fundamental ethical principles (fairness, transparency, accountability) and their application in AI.

2.2 Algorithmic Bias and Fairness: Understanding biases in AI systems, and real-world consequences (e.g., racial, gender bias in algorithms).

2.3 AI and Privacy Concerns: Issues surrounding data collection, surveillance capitalism, and the protection of personal data.

64

2.4 Legal Frameworks for AI: Overview of laws and policies governing AI (e.g., GDPR, data protection, AI ethics guidelines).

2.5 AI Accountability and Transparency: The "black box" problem, challenges of making AI decisions transparent and accountable.

Module III: AI in Social Institutions and Industries

3.1 AI in Healthcare: AI's role in diagnostics, personalized medicine, healthcare robots, and ethical dilemmas in healthcare decisions.

3.2 AI in Education: Personalized learning, AI-driven tools for teachers and students, and the digital divide.

3.3 AI and the Future of Work: Automation, job displacement, new job opportunities, and the future of labor markets.

3.4 AI in Governance and Smart Cities: Use of AI in urban planning, public services, policy-making, and governance (e.g., smart cities, AI in law enforcement).

3.5 AI and the Environment: AI's potential in solving environmental challenges (e.g., climate change, sustainable development).

Module IV: The Future of AI and India Society

4.1 AI and Social Inequality in India: Potential for AI to exacerbate or reduce inequality (access to technology, digital divide, AI in poverty reduction).

4.2 AI in National Security and Warfare: Autonomous weapons, AI in military strategies, and the ethical implications of AI in warfare.

4.3 AI and the Future of Work in India: Automation and the changing nature of jobs and Reskilling and upskilling the Indian workforce for the AI era.

4.4 India's AI landscape: NITI Aayog's AI strategy and National AI Policies, AI safety, and regulation challenges in India

4.5 The Future of AI: Trends and Technologies: General AI, AI-human collaboration, AI and creativity, and emerging AI applications.

References

Module I: Foundations of Artificial Intelligence
1. **Russell, Stuart, and Peter Norvig (2010)** *Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach* (3rd edition). Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, NJ..
2. **Goodfellow, Ian, Yoshua Bengio, and Aaron Courville (2016)** *Deep Learning*.
   MIT Press, Cambridge, MA.
3. **Kaplan, Andreas, and Michael Haenlein (2020)** *Artificial Intelligence in Popular Culture and Society.* Elsevier.

Module II: Ethical, Legal, and Social Implications of AI
1. **Boddington, Paula. (2017)** *Towards a Code of Ethics for Artificial Intelligence.* Springer, 2017, Cham, Switzerland.

Co-ordinator
Post-Gra...
Dava...

BOS Chairman
...rtment of Studies and Research in Sociolog
Davanagere University,
Shivagangothri, Davanagere-577007

2. **O'Neil, Cathy.(2016)** *Weapons of Math Destruction: How Big Data Increases Inequality and Threatens Democracy.* Crown Publishing Group, New York, NY.
3. **Eubanks, Virginia.(2018)** *Automating Inequality: How High-Tech Tools Profile, Police, and Punish the Poor.*St. Martin's Press, New York, NY.

Module III: AI in Social Institutions and Industries

1. **Topol, Eric. (2019)** *Deep Medicine: How Artificial Intelligence Can Make Healthcare Human Again.*Basic Books, New York, NY. **Luckin, Rose.(2018)** *Machine Learning and Human Intelligence: The Future of Education for the 21st Century.*UCL IOE Press, London, UK.
2. **Ford, Martin.(2015)** *Rise of the Robots: Technology and the Threat of a Jobless   Future.* Basic Books, New York, NY.
3. **Kitchin, Rob(2014)***The Data Revolution: Big Data, Open Data, Data Infrastructures and Their Consequences.* Sage Publications, London, UK.

Module IV: The Future of AI and Indian Society

1. **NITI Aayog.***National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence: #AIforAll.* NITI Aayog, Government of India, 2018.
2. **Sengupta, Ranjit, and Amitabh Sinha.***Artificial Intelligence and National Security: Implications and Challenges for India.*ORF Occasional Paper, 2021.
3. **Davenport, Thomas H., and Rajeev Ronanki** (2018)*AI Advantage: How to Put the Artificial Intelligence Revolution to Work.*MIT Press.
4. **Christo El Morr** (2022)AI and Society: Tensions and Opportunities, Taylor and Francis, London.
5. Sumit Tripathi, Joanna Rosak-Szyrocka (Eds.) 2024 Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Society, Chapman and Hall, London. Leslie D'Monte
6. Jayanth N Kolla(2023), AI Rising: India's Artificial Intelligence Growth Story, Jaico Publishing House, New Delhi.

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

Paper Name:

Paper Code:

Time : 3 Hours   **Max. Marks: 70**

PART-A

1. Answer any Five of the following. Each question carries Two marks.   (5X2=10)

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

g)

h)

PART-B

Answer any Four of the following. Each question carries FIVE marks.   (4X5=20))

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

PART-C

Answer any Four of the following. Each question carries Ten marks. (4X10=40)

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

Model Question Paper

First Semester M. A. Degree Examination, February 2025
(CBCS)

Paper: (OE) _____

Time: 2 Hours   Max. Marks: 40

SECTION-A

1. Answer any FIVE of following. Each question carries TWO marks.   (2 X 5 =10)

a.
b.
c.
d.
e.
f.
g.
h.

SECTION-B

Answer any FOUR of the following. Each question carries FIVE marks   (5 X 4 = 20)

2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

SECTION-C

Answer any ONE of the following. Each question carries TEN marks.   (10 X 1= 10)

8.
9.
10.