# Syllabi of Post-Graduate Course in Sociology:

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**Fax:** 080-26674441

**THE NATIONAL DEGREE COLLEGE BASAVANAGUDI, BANGALORE- 560 004**  
[AUTONOMOUS]

## Semester – MA Sociology

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<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title of the Paper</th>
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**Total Credit** 500 20

## II Semester – MA Sociology

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**Total Credit** 500 20

## III Semester – MA Sociology

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**Total Credit** 550 22
### IV Semester – MA Sociology

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Syllabus Details:

**I Semester M.A. Compulsory Papers**

**Paper 1.1 The Classical Sociological Tradition-I**

**Objectives:**
1. To introduce students to the trends in classical sociology
2. To acquaint students with the limitations of classical theory

1. **The Development of Sociology in the 19th Century**
   - i) Transition from Social thought to Sociology
   - ii) Comte & Positivism, Spencer & Social Evolution
     A profile of Harriet Martineau.
   - iii) **Emile Durkheim**:
     a) Sociology as Science
     b) The Division of Labour and Forms of Solidarity
     c) Suicide
     d) Religion
     e) Critical assessment of Emile Durkheim

2. **Karl Marx**:
   - a) Mode of Production and Social Structure
   - b) Historical materialism
   - c) Marx’s Methodology: Dialectics, Principles and Laws
   - d) Capitalism and Commodity Production
   - e) Class and Class Conflict
   - f) Class Struggle and classless society
   - g) Critical Assessment of the work of Karl Marx

3. **George Simmel**: Formal Sociology, Individuality and Social forms,
   Spatial Projection of Social Forms, Social Types, Ambivalent view on Modern Culture.

4. **Limitations of Classical Theory:**

**Required Readings:**

2. H.E. Barnes An Introduction to the History of Sociology, Chicago University Press

Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Paper 1.2 Methodology & Techniques of Social Research 60 Hours

Objectives:
1. To acquaint students with the fundamentals of research techniques and methods.
2. To acquaint students with the quantitative and qualitative strategies of research.

I. Scientific Social Research: 10 Hrs
   a) Research Process – Formulation of Problem in Social Research - Hypothesis
      The Problem of Objectivity in Social Research - Social Research and Values
   b) The Design of Research; Inter-disciplinarity & Multi-disciplinarity
   c) Sampling Methods and Techniques

II. Techniques of Data Collection: Quantitative Research Strategies: 10 Hrs
   a. Sources of Data- Primary, Secondary, Census
   b. Survey, Panel Study
   c. Structured Interview
   c. Content Analysis

III. Techniques of Data Collection: Qualitative Research Strategies: 10 Hrs
    [Field work oriented teaching]
    a) Differences between quantitative and qualitative research
    b) Unstructured Interview
    c) Case Study
    e) Participatory Action Research: PO; PRA; RRA; Action Research

IV. a) Analysis of Data and Interpretation: 10 Hrs
    Use of Statistics in Social Research - Basic Statistical tools

    b) Application of Research Skills
    Writing research proposal—Steps Review of Literature -- Guidelines for evaluating Review
      of Literature, Writing Bibliography

V. Recent Applications: 05 Hrs
    Triangulation: (a) Theory triangulation, (b) Methodological triangulation
    (c) Investigator triangulation: (D) Data triangulation.

VI. Practical training in SPSS package: 10 Hrs

VIII Ethics in Social Research 05 Hrs
Required Readings:

3. *Jayaram N, 1989* Sociology- Methods and Theories- Macmillan India Ltd,
8. *Kothari C.R., Research Methodology- Methods and Techniques, Wiley Eastern Ltd, New Delhi*
9. *G.Ç, K.Ç, (2007) सामर्थ्य सामग्रीक-विज्ञानशास्त्र अनुभव, स्मृति, धार्मिक. अनुसंधान*
10. *G.Ç, K.Ç, (2007) सामर्थ्य सामग्रीक-विज्ञानशास्त्र अनुभव, स्मृति, धार्मिक. अनुसंधान*
11. *G.Ç, K.Ç, (2007) सामर्थ्य सामग्रीक-विज्ञानशास्त्र अनुभव, स्मृति, धार्मिक. अनुसंधान*
12. *G.Ç, K.Ç, (2007) सामर्थ्य सामग्रीक-विज्ञानशास्त्र अनुभव, स्मृति, धार्मिक. अनुसंधान*
Paper 1.3  Sociology of India  60 Hrs

1. Development of Sociology and Social Anthropology in India  05 Hrs

2. The Professionalization of Indian Anthropology and Sociology- Peoples, Places, and Institutions  05 Hrs
   (Patricia Uberoi, Satish Deshpande & Nandini Sunder in Anthropology in the East:, 2010, Permanent Black Publications, Ranikhet.)

3. Pioneers in Indian Sociology:  40 Hrs
   a) L.K.Ananthakrishna Iyer- Colonial Anthropology and ‘the Native Anthropologist’ as Pioneer
   b) Patrick Geddes: Sociologist, Environmentalist and Town Planner
   c) G.S.Ghurye and the making of Indian Sociology
   d) The Sociology of D.P.Mukherji
   e) Iravath Karve: In the Cause of Anthropology
   f) A.R.Desai: Towards a Praxiological Understanding of Indian Society
   g) M.N. Srinivas and Indian Sociology: Fashioning a Postcolonial Discipline

4. Contribution to Indian Sociology towards Methodological pluralism  10 Hrs
   (T.N.Madan, Sociological Traditions- Methods and Perspectives in the Sociology of India- Sage)

Suggested Readings:

2. T.N.Madan, Sociological Traditions-Methods and Perspectives in the Sociology of India-Sage Publication New Delhi
1.4 SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Objectives:
1. To introduce the students to the role of social movements in social transformation
2. To help them understand the various approaches to the study of social

I. Nature, Definitions, Characteristics of social movement 15 Hrs
Conceptual Problems relating to Genesis & Typology of social movements, Relationship with State and Civil Society

II. Theories of Social Movements. 15 Hrs
a) Structural – functional
b) Marxist
c) Resource Mobilization Theory
d) New Social Movement

III. Social Movement and Social Change 10 Hrs
a) Reform, Rebellion, Revival
b) Revolution, Insurrection
c) Counter Movement

IV. New Social Movements (with specific reference to social basis, leadership, ideology and emotions) 20 Hrs
a) Gandhiji’s Sathyagraha & non-violence movement
b) Labour movement

Required Readings:
7) A.R. Desai, (ed) 1979, Peasant Struggles in India, Oxford University Press
Further Readings:

6. Gore M. S., Non Brahmin Movement of Maharashtra, Segment Book Distributors, New Delhi, 1989
**Optional Papers:**

1.5 (a) **ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY**

**Specific Objectives:**
After learning this paper, the learners will be able to:
1. get familiarized with the recently emerged field of environmental sociology.
2. understand the theoretical perspectives to understand relation between environment and society.
3. gain knowledge of contemporary environmental issues, problems, their causes and consequences

**I Early Interest in Environmental Issues**

- a] The Chicago School: Classical Human Ecology
- b] Duncan’s Ecological Complex: POET Model
- c] Basic Concepts Definitions and Meaning:
  - d) Environment
  - ii) Ecosystem
  - iii) Sustainable Development

**II Environmental Sociology: Field and Scope**

- a] Disciplinary Traditions and the study of Environmental Issues
- b] Dunlap and Catton: DWW, HEP and NEP
- c] Environmental Sociology: Subject-matter and Scope

**III Society – Nature Relationship: Approaches/Perspectives**

- a] Dunlap and Catton's Ecological Complex, Social Constructionism and Realism
- b] Deep Ecology
- c] Ecofeminism
- d] Gandhian Approach

**IV Environmental Sociology in India**

- a] Early interest in ecological issues in India: J. C. Kumarappa, Patrick Geddes, Radhakamal Mukerjee and Verrier Elwin
- b] Research in Social Ecology/Environmental Sociology in India: An Overview

**V Major Environmental Issues in India**

- a] Sustainable Agriculture
- b] Industrialization Urbanization and Environmental Problems
- c] Population Growth and Environmental Problems
- d] Environment and Human Health

**VI Environmental Protection in India**

- a] Environmental Protection Agencies in India
- b] Constitutional Provisions and Environmental Laws in India
- c] Environmental Movements in India
Sexism in Education:


Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
II Semester M.A.

Syllabus Details: Compulsory Papers 60 Hours

MAS 2.1: 2.1 CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION-II

Objectives:
1. To introduce students to the trends in Post-Marxian sociology
2. To acquaint students with the multi-faceted growth of sociology

I Debate on the Ghost of Karl Marx: 15 Hrs

Max Weber:
- a) Methodology of the Social Sciences- Ideal Types
- b) Social Action: Basic Concepts and Terms
- c) Bureaucracy and rationality
- d) Religion and Social Change
- e) Critical assessment of Max Weber

II Vilfredo Pareto: 15 Hrs
- a) Sociology as a logico-experimental Science
- b) Logical and Non-logical actions
- c) Residues and derivations
- d) The Circulation of Elites

III Development of Sociology in America- Contributions of: 20 Hrs
- a) W.G.Sumner, C.H.Cooley, G.H.Mead, W.I.Thomas
- b) Emergence of Critical Sociology- E.A.Ross, T.B.Veblen
- c) Chicago School: Robert E. Park, E.H.Southerland
- d) Harvard School: P.A.Sorokin, Talcott Parsons

IV a) Rise of Anti-positivism, non-positivism and rejection of empiricism. 10 Hrs

Essential Readings:

- H.E. Barnes An Introduction to the History of Sociology, Chicago University Press
• Lewis A. Coser, 2nd Ed. 1977, Masters of Sociological Thought: Ideas in Historical and Social Context, Harcourt Brace, Jovanovitch
• Lewis A.Coser, Masters of Sociological Thought, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1971
• Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
MAS 2.2: 2.2  
SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT  
60 Hours

Objectives:
1. To introduce various theoretical perspectives which have shaped the concept of development
2. To provide an understanding of the alternate trends and responses to modernization theory
3. To understand the contemporary socio-economic framework of development in India

Introduction to Development – 10 Hrs
• (a) Sociological perspectives to development-
  Scope and nature of the study of development particular reference to India
  (b) Definition of the concept of Development in Economics, Sociology, Measurement of Development.

II. Concepts: 10 Hrs
  Development, underdevelopment, social change, evolution, growth, indices of development-social and human development, gender development.

III. Social and Economic factors in development- 10 Hrs
  Caste, Religion and Education; Tradition v/s Modernity

IV. Theories of Development : 15 Hrs
  (a) Early Modernisation theory; Durkheim, Spencer, Weber, Parsons, Smelser
  (b) Variants of Modernization theory: Liberal and Marxist perspectives
  (c) Dependency theory, Poverty - Development
  (d) Neo-liberalism - MNCs, TNCs, GATT, WTO.

V Alternate Development thought: 05 Hrs
  Environmentalism, Gandhi and Schumacher,

VI Post Development: 10 Hrs
  De-constructing development: Development as discourse, Astro Escobar, Ashish Nandi,

Essential Readings:

1. Wood Charles, Roberts Bryan (ed), 2005, Rethinking Development In Latin America,
   Penn State Press,
10 Planning Commission, Govt. of India, 2008, Eleventh Five Year Plan 2002-12, Vol I Inclusive Growth, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
11. Women’s Studies Centre, Pune University, Pune

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.

Recommended Readings:

6. Cockerham, William C, 1997 Reading in Medical Sociology, New Jersey
9. Illich, Ivan. 1977. The Limits to Medicine, Rupa, New Delhi
MAS 2.3- 2.3 : Sociology of India-II-(Post-Colonial)  
60 Hours

I Social Organization of Agriculture:  
20 Hrs

a) Ownership, Control and Use of Land
b) Organization of Production
c) Agrarian Reform and Social Change
d) Agrarian Movements

II. Aspects of Urban India:  
20 Hrs

a) Nature of Urban Society
b) Emergence of New Occupations
c) Occupation and Social Class

III. Aspects of Politics and Society in Contemporary India:  
15 Hrs

a) Nationalism, Secularism, Communalism and Regionalism
b) Positive Discrimination: Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes
c) Women in Indian Society

IV. Continuity and Change: Tradition and Modernity  
05 Hrs

Essential Readings:


MAS 2. 4- 2.4 THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY 60 Hours

Objectives:
1. To develop the understanding of major sociological perspectives.
2. To develop the analytical abilities of the students.
3. To develop research orientation of the students with the understanding of major theoretical perspectives.

I   a) Concept of Theory, Nature and components of Sociological Theory
    10 Hrs

   b) Bearing of Research on Theory & Theory on Research
   c) Levels of Theorisation in Sociology

II   Structuralism: Radcliff-Brown, S.F.Nadel, Levi-Strauss. 10 Hrs
III  Functionalism: Malinowski, Parsons & Merton. 20 Hrs
IV  Conflict theory: Mills and Dahrendorf 10 Hrs
V   Symbolic Interactionism: C.H. Cooley, G.H.Mead, H.Blumer 10 Hrs

Essential Readings:

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
Optional Papers : **MAS 2 SC-3**  
**2.5(a) Sociology of Education**  

**Objectives**  
1. To get acquainted with the approaches and contributions in sociology of education  
2. To get acquainted with the alternative educational programmes in India  


**III. The Indian Tradition of Education**: Colonial education, contribution of Nationalists/Gandhi.  

**IV. Policies and programmes**: evaluation, issues of inequality, Child Labour and Education, Impact of globalization.  

**V. Alternative Education Programmes**  

**Essential Readings:**  
2. Gore, M.S. et.all (ed.): Papers on Sociology of Education in India, New Delhi, NCERT, 1975.  
4. N. Jayaram, (1990), Sociology of Education in India, Rawat, Jaipur  

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.
III SEMESTER M.A. IN SOCIOLOGY

MAS 3.1 - 3.1 ADVANCED SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

Course Objectives:
This paper primarily covers the central aspects of post-Marxism and neo-Marxism. The students will be provided with the essentials of (a) theory of ideology of Antonio Gramsci and Louis Althuser, and (b) the critique of modernity in the works of Theodor Adorno and Max Horkheimer of the Frankfurt School. (d) The works of Jürgen Habermas.

Module I Emergence of Western Marxism (15 Hours)

i) Nature and concepts
ii) Principles of non-reductionist conception of ideology
iii) The second international and Economism
iv) Leninism and its consequences

Module II Gramsci (1891-1937): Hegemony and Ideology

i) Hegemony as union of political leadership and intellectual and moral leadership
ii) National-popular will
iii) Expansive hegemony
iv) The problematic of ideology, a non-reductionist conception, organic ideology.
v) Hegemonic Principle, Hegemony and war of position, war of manoeuvre, Articulation, Counter Hegemony, Common sense and ideology; Traditional and Organic Intellectuals; Conception of civil society.

Module II Structural Marxism (15 Hours)

1) Louis Althuser: Critique of economistic view of history; Critique of centrality of self-constituted human subjects in history; Influence of Lacanian Structuralism; Scientific Marxism, epistemological break – Social Formation and Superstructure;
2) Ideology in For Marx and Reading Capital; Material nature of Ideology – ideology and the subject – hailing and interpellation; Repressive and Ideological State Apparatus; Over determination.

Module III Critical Theory of the Frankfurt School (15 Hours)

1) Introduction to the Frankfurt School – Critique of Marxian theory, positivism, sociology and modern society; Influence of Karl Marx, Max Weber (rationality and legitimation) and Sigmund Freud (unconscious);
2) Theodore Adorno and Horkheimer: Dialectic of Enlightenment- critique of instrumental reason, Myth and enlightenment; Culture Industry – standardization, loss of Art’s autonomy; Authoritarian Personality.
3) Jurgen Habermas: Structural transformation of the public sphere, Theory of Communicative action- distinction between communicative action and discourse.

**Module IV Post modernism** *(15 Hours)*

1) Michel Foucault: Archaeology of knowledge; discursive formation
2) Discourse; Episteme; power / knowledge

**Essential Readings:**


**Recommended Readings:**

2) Glucksmann, 1974, Structuralist Analysis in Contemporary Social Thought’, Routledge Publications, Boston
MAS 3.2 - 3.2 SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER 4 Hours/Week: (60Hours)

Objectives:
1. To introduce the basic concepts of gender and gender inequality
2. To analyze the gendered nature of major social institutions

Course Outline:

I. Introduction to sociology of Gender (15)
   a. Basic concepts--Sex, gender, patriarchy, sexual division of labour.
   b. Understanding gender inequalities-- class, caste and gender.
   c. Theories of Gender Relations- i) Liberal, (ii) Radical, (iii) Socialist
      (iv) Radical, (v) Post-modernist.

II. Gendered institutions: (10)
   a. Family-- Division of labor, family in different caste and class contexts, gender
      as a structural link between marriage and kinship
   b. Work -- Gender typing of jobs, the organized and unorganized sector
      Feminization of work, Glass ceiling.

III. Gender and Education (10)
   a. Gender in school, higher education
   b. Texts and contexts of learning, drop outs
   c. Emergence of women’ studies

VI. Challenges to Gender Inequality (15)
   a. Women’s movement, democratic movements (with reference to Law, Media, Health, Political participation, Education).
   b. State policies and programmes. Human Development Index v/s Gender Development Index

V. Women in India – Some Problems, Issues. (10)

Essential Readings:
2. Six Feminist Thinkers – Vidhyuth Bagwath
3. Indian Approach to Women’s Empowerment
Recommended Readings:

7. Delamont Sara: Feminist Sociology
13. IGNOU: Kits on Women in Indian Contexts, Delhi
15. Khullar Mala (edt.): Writing the Women’s Movement - A Reader, Zubaan, New Delhi, 2005.

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher
MAS 3.3 - 3.3 SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE

4 hours per week (60 hours)

Course Objectives:

This paper examines the intersection between the disciplines of sociology and medicine, and their relative importance. It also attempts to examine the social construction of health and illness that varies across societies. It endeavours to enable the student to undertake how health and illness are defined, when treatment is sought, how the sick are treated and by whom, and how they are treated. It also looks at the inequalities associated with health care and implications of caste, class and gender on the same.

Module 1: Emergence of Sociology of Health and Medicine and its Development (12 hours)

a. Sociology of Health and Medicine, nature of study and scope
b. Concepts of health and disease
c. Social models of health and illness
d. Emergence of the discipline of Sociology of Health and Medicine

Module 2: Sociological Perspectives on Health (12 hours)

a. Functionalist view
b. Conflict view
c. Symbolic internationalism - social construction of health

Module 3: Socio-Cultural Dimensions of Health (20 hours)

a. Socio-cultural causes of disease
b. Theories of disease causation
c. The sick role and the patients role (Parsons)

Module 4: Understanding Healthcare Systems in India (16 hours)

a. History of healthcare systems
b. Types - Allopathy, Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homeopathy, Indigenous systems
c. Issues and problems

Module 5: Community Healthcare Systems and Management (20 hours)

a. Indicators of public health
b. Health equity and social justice
c. Privatization of healthcare and its implications
d. Healthcare programs and policies in India, role of national and international organizations

e. Research in Health and its impact

Essential Readings:


Recommended Readings:


3. David Wain, Wright. Changing Phase of Medical Sociology.

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MAS 3.4 - 3.4 SOCIOLOGY OF WORK 4 Hours/Week: (60 Hours)

Objectives:
1. To introduce the basic concepts of work and approaches to work
2. To analyze the rapidly changing world of work and employment
3. To analyse the myths and realities of modern employment
4. To understand the term globalization and opening of the economy to foreign countries.

Module I  Introduction to Sociology of Work: 10 Hours

- Field of Sociology of Work
- Emergence of Industrial Sociology- Scientific Management, Illumination Study,
  Philadelphia Spinning Mule study
- Hawthorne study- Criticisms of Human Relations Approach

Module 2: Concept Work: 15 Hours

- What is Work? Problems of definition-work and non-work
- Radical approaches to work- Ideas of Hegel, Marx, Morris & Gorz, on work.
- Origins and significance of orientations of work- Domestic Labour, Gender & Domestic labour, Unemployment- social aspects of unemployment.

Module 3: Work in Historical Perspective: 15 Hours

- Pre-industrial work- The transition from feudalism to proto-industrialization-
- Factories and technological change-occupational change-
- Rise of trade unionism in the West and in India- State intervention and the Factory Acts.

Module 4: Classical & contemporary Approaches to Work 10 Hours

- Durkheim and industrial society
- Marx and capitalism
- Weber- Class, Status & Party- Capitalism and rationalization
- Human Relations & Neo-human relations
- Foucault and post-modernism
Module 5:

Future Work: Globalization and the Age of Enthrallment: 10 Hours

- The context of globalization- Global inequality
- Global cultural imperialism-branding
- Global exploitation-enthrallment

Essential Readings:
- Steven P. Vallas, etal,: Sociology of Work, Oxford University Press.
- Pascal Gisbert: Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology; Orient-Longman
- Nitish R.Day: An Approach to the Problems of Industrial Relations the Indian case.
- Krishna Kumar,( 2005) From Post Industrial to Post Modern Society
- Baviskar et al-Social Structure and Change [Vo.IV] Sage Publishers

Recommended Readings:
- Tony Watson, Sociology,Work and Industry, Cram101,Inc USA
- Rudi Volti, Sociology of Work and Occupations, Cram101,Inc USA
Optional Papers  **MAS 3 -SC-3**

### 3.5(a) THE INDIAN DIASPORA

**4 Hours/Week: (60 Hours)**

**Course Objectives:**
The Twenty Five Million strong Indian Diaspora has become one of the largest and influential global communities today. This paper attempts to introduce the students to the concept of Diaspora and to the Indian Diaspora in particular. It will begin with an examination of the term Diaspora and look at the Theories associated with the study of the same. It will also examine the construction of the Indian Diaspora and its representation in some forms of contemporary popular culture as well as at the interrelationship between India and her Diaspora today.

**Module I: Diaspora:**

(10 Hrs)
1) Definition and an introduction of the term.
2) Sociological Perspectives on Diaspora
3) Historical Background
4) Relevance and implications

**Module II: Indian Diaspora**

(20 Hrs)
1) Diaspora in Pre-colonial India
2) Colonization and the Indian Diaspora
3) Indian Diaspora in the Post-Independence Era

**Module III: Diaspora and Migration**

1) Brief insight into the Jewish, British,
2) Migration to developed countries- Middle East, West Asia.
3) Socio-economic profiles.

**Module IV: Theories of Diaspora:**

(15 Hrs)
1) Socio-economic implications
2) Political and issues of identity
3) Some case studies: Britain, South Africa, Middle East, USA,
4) Impact of the Diaspora on the Countries of Origin and the Host Countries
5) Indian Foreign Policy- Dual Citizenship, PIO

**Module V: Representation of Indian Diaspora in Literature and Cinema:**

a) *The Indian Diaspora in Indian Cinema- A study of Diaspora Comes Home; Disciplinary desire in DDLJ*

b) *Representation of the Indian Diaspora in Jhumpa Lahiri’s ‘The Interpreter of Maladies’*

**Module VI: Globalization, Development, Migration :**

Recent developments in demographic structure- Ex: Bangalore, Bombay
Essential Readings:
7) Uberoi, Patricia. 2006. *Freedom and Destiny: Gender, Family and Popular Culture in India*. OUP, New Delhi (Chapter 6)

Recommended Readings:
1) Ajay Kumar Sahoo, Brij Maharaj (Ed), *Sociology of Diaspora*, Rawat, 2011
6) R. Guha, (Ed) *Subaltern Studies- Writings on South Asian History and society*, Vol.1 OUP
Optional Papers **MAS 3. OE-1**

**MAS 3. OE-1 ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT**

4 Hours/Week: 60 Hours

- **Objectives:** The paper will help you to develop required traits and competencies to become successful social entrepreneur.
- Provide a basket of opportunities to start your own for-profit social enterprise to serve a social cause.
- Impart necessary knowledge, information and skills to plan and manage profitable social enterprise.
- Equip the student to prepare a suitable business plan and to start social enterprise.

**Unit I**
Entrepreneurship: Definition of Entrepreneur, Internal and External Factors, Functions of an Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurial motivation and Barriers, Classification of Entrepreneurship, Theory of Entrepreneurship, Concept of Entrepreneurship, Development of entrepreneurship; Culture, stages in entrepreneurial process.

**Unit II**

**Unit III**
International Entrepreneurship Opportunities: The nature of international entrepreneurship, Importance of international business to the firm, International versus domestic’s entrepreneurship, Stages of economic development.
Institutional support for new ventures: Supporting Organizations; Incentives and facilities; Financial Institutions and Small scale Industries, Govt. Policies for SSIs.

**Unit IV**
Family and Non Family Entrepreneur: Role of Professionals, Professionalism vs family entrepreneurs, Role of Woman entrepreneur.

Suggested Readings:
1. Couger, C- Creativity and Innovation (IPP, 1999)
6. Hunger J D and Wheelen T L - Strategic Management (Addison-Wesley, 1999)

MAS 3. OE-2
3.5(b) INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS & PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT
4 Hours/Week

60 Hours

Unit I: Nature and scope of industrial relations 10 Hours
1 Nature and scope of industrial relations
2 Value of industrial relations in India
3 Important concepts and components of industrial relations

Unit II: Approaches to industrial relations 10 Hours
1 Systems theory - Dunlop & Flanders
2 Action approach
3 Unitary Ideology and Pluralistic Ideology

Unit III: Changing Image of the working class 10 Hours
1) Working class as a social and political force in the west
2) Evolution of the working class in India
3) Onset of globalization and emergence of the knowledge worker

Unit IV: Sociology of trade unionism 15 Hours
1) Historical context of trade unions in India
2) Depoliticised Union – Insider vs Outsider Leadership
3) Trade union – challenges of globalization

Unit V: Industrial and labour relations 15 Hours
1) Industrial disputes / conflict -Collective bargaining
2) Worker participation in management (WPM); Industrial democracy, levels of participation of
   WPM, Objectives WPM models in India

Essential Readings
1) Arora, Monal, Industrial Relations, Excel Books, New Delhi, 2005
2) Joseph, Jerome, Industrial Relations, Global Business Press, New Delhi, 1995
4) Singh, B. D., Industrial Relations Emerging Paradigms, Excel Books, New Delhi, 2008
IV SEMESTER M.A. IN SOCIOLOGY

MAS 4.1 - 4.1 Sociology of Science
4 Hours/Week  60 Hours

Objectives: The primary purpose of this paper is to critically examine practices that constitute modern science. As science progresses and society develops, their relationship likewise evolves; we will try to capture this relationship by answering the following questions: Does science give us objective truth about the world? How are established theories overthrown? Is science actually progressing? Is science gender-biased?

The main objective of this paper is to cultivate, among the students, ability to think -- clearly, systematically, and critically.

1. An introduction to Philosophy of Science  05 Hrs
3. Scientific Explanation: Why questions- Deduction and Induction- (a) Empiricism and the development of inductivism-Mill’s Methods; (b) The development of Hypothetico-deductive conception- Karl Popper, (c) Problem of verification and the theory of falsification  15 Hrs
4. Limitations of the applicability of the methods of natural science to the study of social phenomena: Limitations of empiricism in Sociology- Contributions of Stanislav Andreski, Thomas Kuhn and Paul Feyeraband.  15 Hrs
5. Problem of Objectivity and Value freedom in social science: Social Science as ideology, Feminist Philosophy of Science.  15 Hrs

Essential Readings:

MAS 4.2-4.2 Rural Development: Concepts and Dimensions

Unit -I. Concepts of Rural Society and Rural Development, Definition and Scope of Rural Society and Rural Development, Economy, Education & Health, Causes of Rural Backwardness, Need for Rural Development  15 Hrs

Unit -II Approaches to Rural Development in India, Participatory Approach, Area Approach, Target Group Approach and Integrated Approach, Relevance of Gandhian and State Approach to Rural Development. 15 Hrs

Unit -III Panchayat Raj Institutions: Evolution - Structure Functions 73rd Amendment, Role of PRIs in Rural Development. 10 Hrs

Unit -IV Rural Development Programmes: CDP, IRDP, DWACRA, JRY, TRYSEM, SGRY, SHG’S, NREGA, EDUSAT, Right to Education 10 Hrs

Unit - V: Illustrative Studies - Any one of the following: 10 Hrs
i. Ram Krishna Mukherjee, 1957: The Dynamics of a Rural Society
iii. Singh, B.K. 2006: Women Empowerment through Self Help Groups (SHGs)
iv. Palanithurai, G. 2008: Dynamics of New Panchayati Raj System in India
v. Chauhan, Brij Raj, 2009: Rural Life: Grass Roots Perspectives

Recent Articles: A Student will select at least two articles from referred Sociological Journals published over the last three years. (To be placed by the H.O.D. Dept. of Sociology)

REFERENCES:
1. Mukherjee, Ram Krishna, 1957: The Dynamics of a Rural Society, Berlin, Academic
4. Robert Chambers, 1983: Rural Development Putting the Last First, New York, John Willey & Sons
5. Oommen, T. K., 1984 : Social Transformation in Rural India, Mobilization and State Intervention, New Delhi, Vikas
7. Jain S.C., 1985: Rural Development, Delhi, South Asia Books
10. Kumar, Ashok, 1990: Planning and Development in Rural India, New Delhi, Anmol Publications
13. Sharma, S.L., 1994: Perspectives on Sustainable Development in South Asia: The Case of India, in Samad (ed.) Perspectives on Sustainable Development in Asia, Kaulalampur, ADIPA
16. Keshav Dev Gaur, 1996: Dynamics of Rural Development in India, New Delhi, Mittal Publication
18. B. K. Sahu, 2003: Rural Development in India, New Delhi, Anmol Publications
19. Pant, S. K. & Pandey, Janak, 2004: Social Development in Rural India, New Delhi, Rawat Publishing
31. N.I.R.D., 2008: Rural Development in India Some Facets, Hyderabad
32. Palanithurai, G. 2008: Dynamics of New Panchayati Raj System in India, New Delhi, Concept Publishing
33. Chauhan, Brij Raj, 2009: Rural Life: Grass Roots Perspectives, Jaipur, Rawat Publication

MAS SC-4. 4.4 (B) SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION
SEMESTER-IV
4 Hours/Week: 60 Hours

Paper Objectives This paper introduces the students to the sociological interpretation of the media which they encounter every step of their way. This paper will begin with an overview of what constitutes media and a brief history which will be followed by an analysis of popular culture and ideology and its intersection with the media which will include debates on the rise of global media. The paper will culminate in a study on the media’s impact on Indian society such as through the portrayals of the minorities by the media.

Unit I: Introduction to Sociology of Media 10 Hours
1. Social History of media
2. popular culture

Unit II: Theories related to media and popular culture 15 Hours
1. Theories of media and popular culture:
2. Culture, ideology, hegemony
3. Aristocracy of cultures

Unit III: Media and Globalization 15 Hours
1. Politics of representation, global media and corporate capitalism

Unit IV: Media and society 20 Hours
1. Portrayals of women
2. Children
3. Dalits and other minorities

Essential Readings
1) Devereux, Eoin. Media Studies: Key Issues and Debates. 2007
2) Dortner, Kirsten. *International Handbook of Children, Media and Culture*. 2008
4) Perse, Elizabeth M. *Media Effects and Society*. 2001

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**Recommended Readings**

3) Devereux, Eoin. *Handbook of New Media*. 2004

**MAS 4. SC 5- SOCIOLOGY OF DISASTERS AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

**4 Hours/Week: 60 Hours**

**Objectives:**
1. To introduce the students to the concept and challenges of disasters.
2. To understand the role of state and other agencies in disaster management

**Course Outline:**

2. Causes and Types of Disasters: famines, floods, earthquakes, epidemics, wars, industrial disasters, nuclear disasters. **15 Hrs**
3. The effects and aftermath of disasters: victims and survivors **10 Hrs**
   **Case-studies of disasters in India:** Lathur, Bhopal, Pondicherry, Kashmir, North East, Srilanka(war), recent Gas leak (Andhra Pradesh)
4. The Welfare State and Disasters: the role of the state in preventing apprehending and Managing disasters. – Malaprabha-Ghataprabha. **10 Hrs**
5. Disasters and civil Society: meaning of Disasters, the role of voluntary organizations, political organizations, citizens associations international bodies.  

15 Hrs

Readings:

1. K.N. Shastri, Disaster Management in India, Neha Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi, 2012
3. Dhirendra Sharma, India’s Nuclear Estate (New Delhi: Lancers, 1983).
8. Dhirendra Sharma, India’s Nuclear Estate
9. Ashis Nandy : The Bomb, The Illustrated Weekly of India, 4 August 1985

14. Govt. of Pondicherry, 2012, A Report on the damage caused by very severe cyclonic storm, Thane in the Union Territory of Pondicherry- Puducherry Dept. of Revenue and Disaster management.
(b) 2010- Understanding evacuation behaviour in a disaster society; the case of coastal Orissa, Sociological Bulletin-59(2); 179-
4.5 (A) SOCIOLOGY OF MINORITY GROUPS
4 Hours/Week: 60 Hours

Objectives:
1. To discuss the issues of minority groups in India in the context of globalization.
2. To introduce the students to contemporary debates on minority issues.

Course Outline:
I Concept of Minority Community, Approaches to minority communities-Liberalism, pluralism, Multiculturalism, Post-modernism • 10 Hrs

II Majoritarianism v/s Minoritism – Pre Colonial, Colonial and Post-Colonial Definitions, Nation – state, citizenship, cultural rights, political rights • 10 Hrs

III State and minority communities in India Constitutional provisions, policies and programmes, politics of equality • 15 Hrs

IV Minority communities and Social Movements: Regional reorganization, politics of political representation • 10 Hrs

V Minority communities and Globalization beyond Nation, Citizenship, Exclusion and ‘New Social Movements’ • 15 Hrs

Essential Reading:
4. Hassan, Mushiral : Islam, Communities and the Nation: Muslim Identities in Asia and Beyond, Manohar, New Delhi, 1997.