

**CBCS SYLLABUS**  
**Department of Sociology**  
**Bangalore University -**  
**M.A. 1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER**

**Core: Paper 1.1: Foundations of Social Thought-I**

**Objectives:**

The of the course offered in two parts on the first and second semester is to provide the student with the necessary foundations in the major thinkers and pioneers of sociological thinking "such Marx, Weber, Durkheim and Pareto. A sound understanding of these thinkers would go a long way in helping a student to understand the contemporary and "current social issues and problems.

**Course Outline:**

**Unit 1: Introduction**

Emergence of Sociology from social philosophy of medieval age — especially with reference to ideas -of state of nature; progress; social evolution; utopian socialism

**Unit 2: Sociological Ideas**

- a. Auguste Comte,
- b. Herbert Spencer and
- c. Montesquieu p

**Unit 3: Sociologisrn of Emile Durkheim**

- a. Sociology as a study of social facts
- b. Rules of sociological method '
- c. Studies on division of labour, "religion and suicide

**Unit 4: Max Weber's Contributions**

- a. Fundamental concepts — social action, social relationship, legitimacy, authority and power
- b. Methodology of social sciences — values, objectivity, ideal types
- c. Weber's conception of history, rationalization, disenchantment  
Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism

**Reading list:**

1. Aron, Raymond (1991) Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol. 1. Penguin. London. Chapters on Durkheim and Weber
2. Barnes H E (ed.): An Introduction to the History of Sociology. Chicago University Press. Chicago. 1948.
3. Collins, Randell: Max Weber. Sage. London. 1986.\_Chapter on Social Action and Typology
4. Coser, Lewis: Masters of Sociological Thought. I-IBJ. New York. 1977. Chapters on Weber and Durkheim
5. Durkheim E: The Rules of Sociological Method. Free Press. New York. 1958
6. Gerth, H H and C W Mills: From Max Weber. Essays in Sociology. Oxford. 1981
7. Giddens, Anthony: Capitalism and Modern, Social Theory. Cambridge University Press. 1994

## Core: Paper 1.2: Statistics in Social Research

### Objectives :

The aim of the course offered in two parts, is to provide the student with the necessary skills and techniques to carry out independent social research. The first part introduces the student to simple tools and techniques while the second part exposes them to statistical treatment of data and the application of computer to analyse and interpret the data.

### Course Outline: -

Unit 1: Introduction to social research

- a. Meaning
- b. Objectives and
- c. Importance

Unit 2: Approaches and Types of social research:

- a. Approaches: Historical, Case study, Descriptive, Experimental
- Types: Fundamental/Pure/Theoretical and Applied.

Unit 3: Research procedures

- a. Research Problem; Identification and Formulation
- b. Survey of literature
- c. Research Design
- d. Hypothesis
- e. Methodology and Definition of concepts and variables
- f. Pilot survey/Pre-test
- g. Data collection : Primary and Secondary

Unit 4 : Tools and techniques of data collection:

- a. Observation
- b. Questionnaire and Schedules
- c. Survey, Census
- d. Interview
- e. Case Study
- f. Sociometry

Unit 5 : Sampling

Types: Probability and Non Probability

Unit 6 : Introduction to Analysis and Interpretation of Data

- a. Meaning and techniques of interpretation.
- b. Theoretical and data presentation. -

Unit 7 : Report writing

- a. Kinds of reports: survey, research and documentation.
- b. Preparation of report. -

### **Reading List:**

1. Bose, Pradip Kumar. 1995. Research Methodology. New Delhi: ICSSR
2. D. A. de Vaus. 1986. Surveys in Social Research. London : George Relen and Unwin.
3. Madge, John. 1970. The Origins of Scientific Sociology. London: Tavistock
4. Goode and Hatt Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill.
5. Young, Pauline. V: 1992; Scientific Social Surveys -and Research, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi.
6. Sadhu, A N and Amarjit Singh: 1980, Research Methodology in Social Sciences, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
7. Dooley, David; 1997 Social Research Methods, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi

## **Core: Paper 1.3: Structure and Change in Indian Society**

### **Objective :**

This course is designed as a core course to equip the student with a second theoretical understanding of the development of sociological "understanding of Indian society. In a way it is also Sociology of Indian society. Beginning with the orientalist and industrial construction of India. The student is exposed to the developments in what may be called main stream sociology of India. Contributions of D P Mukherjee, G S Ghurye, M N Srinivas, Louis Dumont, Andre Beteille, and others are sought to be understood in the context of the changes and shifts in sociological paradigm.

### **Course Outline:**

Unit 1: The Western Conquest of the non-west;-2111 world and India -

- a. The emergence of orientalism
- b. Orientalist constructions of Indian society and culture

Unit 2: Pre-colonial Indian society and culture u

- a. Western accounts of India;
- b. British reports on 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century India; especially on village economy, education science and technology;
- c. British Census of India — especially on caste

Unit 3: Origin and growth of Sociology in India from Orientalist and Indological Writings

Contributions of the pioneers — D P Mukherjee, G S Ghurye and D N Majumdar

Unit 4: The Emergence and importance of the field view of Indian Society

Ethnographic accounts; British social anthropology and its influence on Indian scholars

M N Srinivas on 'book view' and 'field view' of Indian society I

### **Reading List:**

1. Dharampal: Collected Writings (in 5 volumes). Other India Press. Goa. 2000
2. Edward Said. Orientalism
3. Index, Ronald: Imagining India. Oxford. 1992
4. Index, Ronald: Orientalist constructions of India. Asian Review.
5. M N Srinivas: Caste in Modern India and Other Essays.
6. Madan.T N; Pathways. Oxford. 1994 .

## **Core: Paper 1.4: Rural Society in India**

### **Objectives :**

The course is designed to provide an overview of the rural social reality to the student. With emphasis is on the changing nature of the rural society. The factors on the changing nature of the rural society. The factors that have been responsible for changes in 'rural society' as also the efforts of the governments at addressing rural problems/issues are to be given importance.

### **Course Outline:**

Unit 1 : Historical background of village community in India:

- a. Myth and reality of Indian village community
- b. Importance of its study.

Unit 2 : Social organization of Indian Village :

- a. Caste system
- b. Features and processes.

Unit 3 : Economic organization;

- a. Land — Importance of Land; economic interdependence; .
- b. The so called 'janmani' system;
- c. Impact of market economy/commercialization on village economy; -
- d. Changes in agriculture since independence-new economic opportunities / challenges.

Unit 4. Rural power Structure:

- a. Village Panchayat
- b. Impact of the democratic process party politics on village
- c. Emerging trends in rural power structure
- d. Decentralization of power. .

Unit 5. Rural society in transition:

Appraisal of the impact of urbanization, industrialization, modernization and globalization.

### **Reading List:**

1. Berch, Berberogue : (ed) Class, State and Development in India. Sage. New Delhi.1992 ' '
2. Desai A R (Ed): Rural Sociology in India. Popular, Bombay, 1969
3. Desai A R: Rural India in Transition. Popular, 1972 -
4. Epstein T. S: South India — Yesterday today and tomorrow. Macmillan. London. 1978
5. Lakshminarayana H D : Democracy in Rural India. National.Delhi, 1930.
6. Oommen.TK :Social Transformation in Rural India. Vikas. New Delhi, 1984
7. Thomer.Daniel and Alice Thorner :Land and Labour, in India. Asia, Bombay 1962

## **Core: Paper 1.5.1 : Social Stratification and Social Mobility**

- I Theoretical Frameworks:  
Structural Functionalism: Marxism: Weberian and neo-Weberians.
- II Caste as a system of Social Stratification  
Theoretical debates on Caste; Dumont, Srinivas, Beteille, Dirks  
Caste today, Socio Economic transformation and caste: Caste and political process; Caste, sub caste and Dalit identities '
- III Class as a system of Stratification:  
Agrarian Classes in the pre-modern agrarian India,  
Development of Capitalism in agriculture and the changing profile of rural classes. Industrialisation and Class formation: Bourgeoisie and proletariat .  
India's Middle classes; caste and Class in India. -
- IV Gender  
Sex and Gender, patriarchy, Gender and poverty, caste and gender, gender and labour markets, capitalism and gender.

### **READINGS:**

1. Grusky David (ed) 1994 Social Stratification in Sociological Perspective, Oxford, West view Press. Bendix, R and Lispet 1966 Class Caste and Power. New York, Free Press. -
2. Gupta D (ed) Social Stratification, -Delhi, Oxford University Press.
3. Giddens A 1980 Class structure in advanced societies, Un win London .
4. Weber, M, 1948 From Max Weber eds H Gertg and CW Mills ,London, Routledge and Cagen Paul.
5. Dirks NB 2001 Caste of Mind Colonialism and making of Modern India, Princeton, Princeton University Presss.
6. Srinivas MN 194 Dominant Caste and Other Essays. Delhi: Oxford - University Press.
7. Dhanagare, 'DN 1998 'The green revolution and social inequalities in Rural
8. India Bulletin Of Concerned Asian' Scholars, vol.20 pp 2-13
9. Mishra BB 1961 The Indian Middle Class: Their growth in modern times, Bombay, Oxford University Press
10. Mukherjee, A 1986 Indian Capitalist Class; Aspects of its Economic, political and ideological Development in Colonial Period 1927-1947' in S Bhattacharya and R Thapareds, Situating Indian History Oxford University Press
11. Sharma, K L 1997 'Social Stratification in India: Issues and themes' New Delhi, Sage Publications
12. Singh, G, 1985 New Middle class in India, Jaipur Rawat.
13. Varma, PK 1998, The Great Indian middle Class, New Delhi, Viking Publications.
14. Agarwal B, 1988 Structures of Patriarchy; State, Co\_mmmunity and Household in Modernising Asia, New Delhi; Kali for women.
15. Benera Led 1982 Women and development; The sexual division of Labour in Rural societies, New York, Praeger

## **Core: Paper 1.6.1: Social Demography**

People in India suffer from communicable and infectious diseases, and nutritional inadequacies. There is a lack of infrastructural facilities both in rural and urban areas. The national policy on population and health care needs a re-look as the social dimension is neglected. Any improvement in the quality of life of the people of any country is closely associated with health care issues and any study must invariably look into the population structure, socio-demographic profiles of the population, morbidity rates and the cultural milieu under which policies and the programmes operate. The recent census report of India has provided newer dimensions to population issues and also set a debate on the health care policy. This course attempts to move towards an appropriate awareness and is designed to facilitate understanding of population as related to society and health. Census, NSS reports, NGO reports and reports of various commissions set up by the Government should be used in the classroom for discussion.

### **Course Outline: -**

Unit 1: Definition, nature, scope and concepts

- a. Study of population, relation between population and society,
- b. Its relevance, scope and nature.
- c. Basic concepts of population: Fertility, mortality, migration, morbidity, measurement of population, birth rate, death rate, density.
- d. Composition of India's population: age, sex, education level, and employment Census — its uses-and relevance ` `

Unit 2: Theories of Population

- a. Theories of population: pre— and post-Malthusian theories.
- b. Population pyramid. (Explain using data from census of different countries with particular reference to India)
- c. Population growth and development — causes and issues.
- d. Ageing population — with reference to developing and developed countries
- e. Comparative study of population in developed and developing countries (with special reference to India)

Unit 3 : Migration.

- a. Migration - definition, theories, causes.
- b. Migration and urbanization; Migration and its impact on population, economy, housing, transportation.
- c. Population movements and demographic change: Social, economic and cultural changes in context of migration; rural poverty and emigration -
- d. Impact of globalisation, liberalisation (internal migration) and Indian Diaspora

Unit 4: Social components of Health

- a. Sociology of health, definitions and scope.
- b. Four dimensions of health; Health and its relationship with other social components (such-as social, cultural, economic, demographic....)
- c. Community health: concepts, problems in India, health, longevity, and illness Attitudes, beliefs, practices and responses related to disease as also health—seeking behaviour

## Unit 5 : Issues in Public Health Care Policy

- a. Population and health policies (past, present and future) in India: relationship with Political economy
- b. Health programmes in rural and urban communities, PHC & their organisation, structure, and working.
- c. Health as a fundamental right, financing health care, and health care insurance
- d. Special issues of women, children, aged and disabled.
- e. Evaluation of States' population and health policy

### Reading list:

1. Bogue Donald, Demography.
2. Census of India, Government of India publication, New Delhi
3. NSS reports, Government of India publication, New Delhi
4. Aggrawala, B. R, India's Population Problems
5. Bose, Ashish, Patterns of Population Change
6. Agarwala, S.N. 1981. India's Population Problems. New Delhi : Tata McGraw Hill Publications.
7. Caldwell, J .C., P.H.Reddy and P.Caldwell. 1983. The Causes of Marriage Change in South India. Population Studies, 37 :-343 — 61.
8. Davis, K., and J .Blake. 1956. Social Structure and Fertility : An Analytical
9. Framework. Economic Development and Cultural Change, 4 : 211 — 35.
10. Goyal, R.P. 1975. Shifts in Age at Marriage in India between 1961 and 1971. Demography India, 14 : 336 — 44.
11. I.I.P.S. 1995. National Family Health Survey (MCH and Family Planning), India 1992 — 93. Bombay : I.I.P.S.
12. Mandelbaum, David, G. 1974. Human Fertility in India : Social Components and Policy Perspectives. Berkeley : University of California Press.
13. Sinha, U.P. 1970. Marriage Age Patterns in India — A Criticism. ArthaVijnana, 12': 439 - 42.
14. Smith, P.C. 1983. The Impact of Age at Marriage and Proportions Marrying on Fertility. In A Rodolfe Bulato and D.ronald Lee (eds.), Determinants of Fertility in Developing Countries. New York : National Academy Press.
15. United Nations. 1961. The Mysore Population Study. New York : Department of Economic and Social Affairs, U.N.
16. Wringley, E.A. 1978. Fertility Strategy for the Individual and the Group in C.Tilly (ed.), Historical Studies of Changing Fertility. Princeton, NJ. : Princeton University Press.
17. Mutharayappa. S.C., Primary Health Care in Karnataka - A Report
- Albrecht, gary L. and Fitzpatrick, R. 1994. Quality of life in healthcare: Advances in medical sociology. Mumbai: Jai Press
18. Coe, Rodney M. 1970. Sociology of medicine. New York: McGraw Hill
19. Dasgupta, R. 1993. Nutritional planning in India. Hyderabad: NIN
20. Nayar, K.R. 1998. Ecology and Health: a system approach. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation
21. Rao, Mohan. 1999. Disinvesting in health: the World Bank's prescription for health. New Delhi : Sage
22. Schwarz, Howard. 1994. Dominant issues in medical sociology. New York: McGraw Hill.

## **Paper 1.5.2 : Sociology of Family**

Unit 1: Family: Nature of the family, Concepts and Conceptual Frameworks, Developmental cycle, Theories in origin of family; Approaches: Anthropological, structural –functional, psychological, economical. -

Unit2: Family and Marriage in India: patterns: regional diversities, cross-cultural Perspectives forces of change, emerging family patterns; family in the Context of health care of the child and the aged; future of the family.

Unit 3: Marriage and affinity: Alliance theory: Symmetrical exchange prescriptive and preferential marriage monogamy and polygamy marriage transactions Stability of marriage, Rules of residence: virilocal, uxoflocal, neolocal and natolocal residence.

Unit 4:Contemporary Issues :Migration, Diasporas and Impact on Family Implications of new reproductive technologies, Domestic violence Challenges tothe normative model of family

### **REFERENCES :**

1. Ahmad, Imtiaz (ed.): 1976; Family, Kinship and Marriage among Muslims in India; New Delhi: Manohar.
2. Dube, Leela; 1974; Sociology of Kinship." An Analytical Survey of Literature; Bombay; Popular Prakashan.
3. Dube, Leela; 1997; Women and Kinship: Comparative Perspectives on Gender in South and South – East Asia; New Delhi; Sage Publications.
4. Fox, Robin; 1967; Kinship and Marriage: An anthropological Perspective; Harmondsworth; Penguin Books.
5. Karve, Iravati; 1968; Kinship Organization in India; Bombay; Asia Publishing House.
6. Madan,- T.N; 1989; Family and Kinship: A Study of Pandits of Rural Kashmir. Delhi; Oxford University Press.
7. Shah, A.M; 1998; 'The Family in India: Critical Essays; New Delhi; Orient Longman.
8. Tali, N and A. LanunungsangAo; 2005; Naga Society and Culture; Nagaland University; Tribal Research Centre; Hqrs: Lumami.
9. Trautman, T.R; 1981; Dravidian Kinship; Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
10. Uberoi, Patricia (ed.); 1993; Family, Kinship and Marriage in India; New Delhi; Oxford University Press.
11. Weston, K; 1991; Families ire choose: Lesbians, Gays, Kinship; New York; Columbia University Press.



## **Core: Paper 1.6.2: Disaster Management and Rehabilitation**

Unit 1 : Definition and nature of disasters. Natural\_ disasters: causes, classification. Prediction possibilities, precautions measures stipulated by the government.

UNIT 2: Anthropological. perspectives on disasters: natural and man made disasters. Peoples perception of disasters, belief system, past experiences, folklore, stories, proverbs etc on disasters. People religion, caste, ethnic variations, ideas about precautions and preparations. Theoretical perspectives.

UNIT 3 : Disaster and after: Physical trauma during and after. Dead ones, critically wounded, seriously and casually Wounded. Lost ones; miraculously" escaped ones. Women, children and elderly survivors.

UNIT 4 : Role of personal identification during and after disasters. Problems and solution. Identification through bone remains, fragmentary bones», teeth, etc. Role of Anthropometry and somatoscopy in personal identification. Physiological traits viz. blood and body fluids.DNA finger printing.

- Managing disaster survivors and their families. Identifying close relations. Restoration of their family ties and organizing help for shelter food and medical treatments. Organizing funds for resettlement; work opportunities for survivors.
- Group coordination for relocating; reorganization of religious places, hospitals, schools, communication facilities, food medicine, water` supply and drainage.
- Disposal of the dead after identification; photographing; collecting blood samples, finger; palmar prints and scopic observations.

### **Recommended Readings**

1. Bose.B.P.C. Disaster Policies and Administration: A Study of Three Andhra Disasters
2. Cohen, Stephen P. and C.V, Raghavulu The Andhra Cyclone of 1977. Individual and Institutional Responses to Mass Death
3. Fernandes, Walter and Enakshi Ganduli Thakrai (Eds.) Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation
4. Gangopadhyay, T and K.A. Mankodi Rehabilitation: ' The Ecological and Economic Costs
5. Goldsmith and Hildyad, N The Socical and Environmental Effects of Large Dams
6. Keller, Stephen L. Uprooting and Social Change \_
7. Saklani, Girija The Uprooted Tibetans
8. Schedder, T. The Human Ecology and Big Projects: River Basin Development and Resettlement in Annual Review of Anthropology

## **Soft Core: Paper 1.7: Issues of Development and Social Change**

### UNIT 1 Introduction:

Origin of the concept of development  
The emergence of the concept of Progress; Colonialism and the division of the world, development and modernity

### UNIT 2 Neo Colonialism

Modernisation Theory; Structuralism and Dependency Theory, Development and Underdevelopment

### UNIT 3 Post-colonial studies and development

The Indian experience, Latin American experience

### UNIT 4 Deconstructing development

Works of Arturo Escobar; Ashish Nandy and others

### UNIT 5 Globalization and the Nation states:

The Impact of Liberalisation, privatization and Multilateral agencies

### READINGS:

1. Escobar Arturo, 1995, 'Encountering development; the Making and Unmaking of the Third world', Princeton university Press , Princeton
2. Hoogvelt Ankie, 1997, 'Globalisation and the Post colonial world- the new political economy of development Macmillan publications London
3. -----, 1978, 'the Sociology of Development, Macmillan London
4. Rist Gilbert, 1999, 'The History of development', Zed Books, London
5. Sachs Wolfgang, 199..., 'The development Dictionary, Zed books, London
6. Larrain Jorge, 1989, 'Theories of Development', Polity Press, Cambridge
7. Nandy Ashish, .... .., 'The Intimate Enemy', Oxford University Press, Oxford
8. Pieterse, Jan Nederveen, .2001, ' Development theory- Deconstructionsf Reconstructions, New Delhi: Vistar publications
9. Bagchi, Amiya Kumar (1982) "The Political Economy of Underdevelopment", Orient Longman, UK.

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**M.A. 2<sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER**  
**Core: Paper 2.1: Social-Thought-II**

**Course Outline:**

Unit 1: Marx and Marxism

Marx's concept of history and society  
Class and class consciousness — the inevitable doom of capitalism  
Alienation and social being

Unit 2: Vilfredo Pareto

Logical and non-logical action \_  
Sociology as logico-experimental science  
Residues and derivations  
The circulation of elites

Unit 3: George. Simmel

Method; forms of interaction and individuality; social types; modern culture

Unit 4: Pitrim A Sorokin

Sorokiri and integralist sociology

**Reading List:**

1. Aron, Raymond: Currents in Sociological..Thought. Penguin. London. 1991. Vol. 1
2. Carver, Terrel: Marxis Sociological Theory. Oxford. 1982. Chapters 3 and 4
3. Coser, Lewis: Masters of S,ocio1ogical,Thought-. HBJ. New York. 1977.
4. Finer, S F (ed.): Vifredo Pareto: Sociological Writings. Basil Blackwill. Oxford. 1966
5. Giddens, Anthony: Capitalism and Modem Social" Theory. Cambridge University Press. 1994.Part1—Marx .
6. Zimmerman, C. C \_S,ociological Theories of Pitirim Sorokin, University of Jaipur, (undated).

## Core: Paper 2.2: Social History

Preface : This paper is offered with a view to providing an opportunity to obtain critical understanding of the history of social institution and processes that constitute the core of Indian society\_ This would, among other things enable the students to acquire an in-depth understanding of the ongoing changes of the contemporary Indian society particularly at the time when globalization and the concomitant process of liberalization, global capital and global market forces have exerted a lot of pressure on our cultural», social, political,' economic and ecological aspects of our social being.

### UNIT 1: Introduction

- a) The discovery of India-Changing approaches to Indian history: The archaeological background.
- b) Looking at Indian history from below : Early India.
- c) Historical Perspective of Nation building.

### UNIT 2 : Religion and History

- a) Communalism: a historical perspective.
- b) Religion and secularizing India.
- c) Syndicated Hinduism.
- d) Our women in the past.
- e) Becoming a Sati- the problematic widow.
- f) Rape within a cycle of violence.

### UNIT 3: Value systems and Attitudes

- a) Indian thought: Three elements of continuity
- b) The world and unitary thought
- c) Rebirth and causality
- d) The terror of time
- e) Ethical dilemma: dharma in Epics
- f) The Bhagavad Gita
- g) Arthasastra and the power cult
- h) Two ethical experiments
- i) Aesthetic pessimism

### UNIT 4: Sacred authority and secular state

- a) Guru- Shishya relation shift
- b) Narensus and nirvana principle
- c) The Guru's magic circle -
- d) A strategy of desperation

### References:

1. Richard Lannoy, 1975, The Speaking Tree, the study of Indian culture and society.
2. K.M. Pannikar, A Survey of Indian History.
3. Romila Thapar, A History of India, Penguin Books. .
4. Romila Thapar, The past as present: Foreign contemporary Identities through history.
5. Satish Saberwal, On the Making of Muslims inIndia History: In Sociological Bulletin, Vol 55, No. 2, pp23'-266.
6. Ahmad, Aziz, 1964, Studies in Islamic-Culture in Indian Environment, Oxford, Calarendon press-
7. Ahmed Imtiaz (ed.) 1981, Ritual and religion among Muslims in India, New Delhi.
8. Bose nirmal Kumar, I941, Cultural and Society in India, Bombay, Asia Publishing House.
9. Jayaram, N., and S. Saberwal (ed.), 1996, Social conflict, New Delhi, Oxford University Press

### **Core: Paper 2.3: Sociology of Health and Happiness.**

UNIT 1: Meaning and scope: changing concepts of health and disease, concepts of and lifestyle in relation to health and disease.

UNIT 2 : Enthomdicine, magico, religious practices; indigenous medical systems and medical practitioner, Ethno botany, ethno biology , ethno pharmacology" Ethnography' of tribal and folk medial system in India With case studies

UNIT 3 : Plural systems of medicine: traditional system in as part of culture and life style. Survey, Siddha, Unani, Naturopathy, Tibetan, Chinese: basic principles. Resurgence of traditional medial system in the West and in India.

UNIT 4: Epidemiology: basic -principles, epidemiology of common I communicable and non-communicable disease- Malaria, TB, Leprosy, STD, AIDS, Diabetics, Cancer and Cardiovascular disease, mental health.

UNIT-5: Medical statistics: measurement of morbidity and rates, incidence and prevalence rates, adjustment of rates and other vital statistics,

UNIT 6: Health promotion and health programmes': nutrition, RCH, family Welfare, health education, ageing. (People's perspectives to be focused.)

UNIT 7: Health and environment: Water-pollution, pollution, noise pollution

#### **Recommended Readings**

1. Caudill, W. Applied Anthropology in Medicine
2. Foster, G.M and B.G. Anderson. Medical Anthropology
3. Banejee B.G. and R. Jalota. \_Fo1k' Illness and Ethnomedicine
4. Rivers, -W.H.R. medicine, Magic and Religion 1 ' "
5. Hasan, K. The Culture Frontiers of Health `
6. Bannermann et. Al. Traditional `Medical and Health Care Coverage (WHO)
7. Kakar, D.N.' Folk and Modern and Medicine R
8. Leslie,C.(Ed.) Asian Medical System . R - R
9. London, J.B. Social Anthropology and Medicine
10. Madan. TN. Doctors and Society . A
11. Antia, A.H. & Bhatia. People's Health-tin People's Hand
12. Jejeebhay, S. Women's Autonomy, Education and Reproductive Health
13. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare: National Health Policy
14. W.H.O. World Health Reports
15. Freeman, H.E. et.al. Handbook of Medical Anthropology
16. Landy,. D., Culture, Disease and Healing
17. National institute of Health & Family Welfare. Maternal & Child Healing
18. Paul, B.D. Health, Culture and Community.
19. Mead M. Culture, Health and Disease
20. Mead, M. Cultural Patterns and Technological Change

## **Core: Paper 2.4.1: Labour an Interdisciplinary Perspectives**

**Objectives:** This paper is offered with a view to providing an opportunity to students to have a holistic understanding of one of the fundamental issues of contemporary India. 'Study of labour is regarded' as a gateway to understand the economy, polity, society and culture in this interlinkages. Labour has been subjected to a wide range of influence of which globalization has had a negative role if not totally hostile to labour of labour welfare.

Unit – 1 : Interdisciplinary perspective

- a. Historical perspective: Origin, development of Working class movements
- b. Labour recruitment, labour retention, motivation, -morale, training and the problem attrition (psychological perspective)
- c. Organized groups, the dynamic, of their behavior, labour unions, employees association labour department, collective bargaining etc..(Sociological perspective)
- d. Economic perspective: Labour markets
- e. Legal perspective: labour legislation, implementation, labour welfare, well being, work rights.

Unit-2: Industrialization and working in India

- a. Industrialization, structure of working class, the problems of working class pre British.
- b. industrialization during' British period and the emergence of working class on their problems and prospects.

Unit-3: Industrial

- a. Indian Industrial working class since independent emergence of public sector, militant trade unions, the welfare state etc.
- b. Industrial working class, the globalization and new economic policy 1991.
- c. Emergence of new knowledge workers, gender issues, the future of industrial relations.

Unit-4: Industrialization and social Change in Post Modern.-India

- a. Need for labour reforms: with a critique of existing labour legislations.

Reading list

1. Ramaswamy. E.A. Industry and Labour in India: Oxford University press. 1995.
2. Ramaswamy(ed). Industrial Relations in India: A Sociological Perspective.
3. Narayanachetty. Y,(2004). Dynamic of Trade union in India, Anmol Publication, New Delhi.
4. Seth. N.R..Industrial Sociology in India A Book of Reading, 1987
5. Michael Rose, Sociology of Industrial Behaviour.
6. Clement, Trade Unions under Capitalism

## **Core: Paper 2.5.1: Education and Society in India**

### UNIT 1 : Education as a Social Institution

Education and the Classical Sociological Tradition 4 Durkheim, Weber and Manheim

Marxist analysis of education

Gandhi, Illich and Paulo Friere on Education

Bourdieu and the Sociology of Education

### UNIT 2: Rise of Modern Education in India

Colonialism and the introduction of modern education in India

Education and nation-building in Independent India

### UNIT 3: Education Deprivation in India

Approaches to social exclusion and inclusion

Caste, class and gender disparities in education

Regional variations in access and quality of education

### UNIT 4: Educational Processes. "

Curriculum, pedagogy and ideology

### UNIT 5: Education Policy and Reforms

The Kothari Commission and the National Policy on Education, 1986

Universalisation of Primary Education '

Human—Capital and the new managerialism in education

### READINGS

1. Sharp, Rachel. Education and the Classical Sociological Tradition-in Knowledge, Ideology and Politics of Schooling: Towards a Marxist Analysis of Education London: Routledge, 1980.,
2. Durkheim, Emile. On Education, and Society in Karabel, Jerome and A.H Halsey (eds.) Power and Ideology in Education. New York: Oxford University Press, 1977.
3. Bourdieu, Pierre. Cultural Reproduction and Social Reproduction in in Brovm, Robert (ed.) Knowledge, Education and Cultural Change. London: Tavistock, 1973.
4. Bourdieu, P Passeron, J.C. Reproduction in Education, Society and Culture
5. Agrawal S.P. Aggarwal J.C. Development of education in India : Select documents New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company, 1997.
6. Camoy, Martin. Education as Cultural Imperialism, London: Longman, 1974
7. Rudolph, Lloyd & Susanne Rudolph. Education and Politics in India New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1972
8. Raza, Moonis, Education, development and society. New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 1990.
9. Vasavi, A R Schooling for a New Society? The Social and Political Bases of Education Deprivation in India. IDS Bulletin, 34 (1), January, 2003
10. Bhatt, Kiran Educational Deprivation in India : A, Survey of Field Investigations. Economic and Political Weekly, July 4, 1998.
11. Vaidyanathan A. and P R Gopinathan Nair (eds.). Elementary Education in Rural India – A Grassroots View. New Delhi : Sage, 2001.
12. Ghosh, Raina & Mathew Zachariah. Education and the Process of Social Change New Delhi: Sage, 1987.
13. Tilak, J.B.G. Education Poverty in India: New Delhi: National Institute of Educational Planning & Administration (NIEPA), 2000.
14. Sayed, Yusuf & Crain Soudien. (Re) Framing Education Exclusion and Inclusion Discourses : Limits and Possibilities. IDS Bulletin, 34(1), January, 2003.
15. Apple, Michael. W. Ideology and Curriculum London: Routledge, 1979
16. Jayaram, N (1990) "Sociology of Education in India", Rawat, Jaipur.
17. Juneja, Nalini. Constitutional Commitments, SEMINAR 464, 1998 (Issue on Right to Education).
18. Government of India, National Policy on education, 1986: programme of action 1992, New Delhi, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education, 1992.
19. Chitnis, Suma & Altbach, Philip G (eds). Higher education reform in India; experience and perspectives New Delhi, Sage Publications, 1993.
20. University Grants Commission. Report on 'National Colloquium on Right to Education as a Fundamental Right'. Journal of Higher Education 16(1), Autumn, 1992.

## **Core: Paper 2.4.2 : Sociology. of Marginalized and Weaker Section Objectives**

This paper is aimed at sensitizing students towards the concept, process and theories of marginalisation from sociological perspective. (It further goes from sociological perspective.)

### **Course outline:**

#### **UNIT 1 Marginalisation**

- a. Meaning and process of marginalisation
- b. Scope and importance of studying marginalisation
- c. Dimensions of marginalisation: Social, Cultural, Political, Historical
- d. Methods of Marginalisation: Discrimination, Relative Deprivation, Exploitation, Inequality

#### **UNIT 2 Perspectives of Marginalisation:**

- a. Views of Jotira Phule, Periyar, Dr. B R Ambedkar, Narayan Guru, Ram Manohar Lohiya
- b. Caste, Class, Power and Subaltern Perspective
- c. Role of Ideology in Marginalisation
- d. Exclusion and Inclusive attempts

#### **UNIT 3 Marginalised Groups in India**

- a. Dalits and Scheduled Castes
- b. Adivasies and Scheduled Tribes
- c. Neo-Converted: Buddhists, Christians, Muslims
- d. Third Gender, Women, Physically and Mentally Challenged

#### **UNIT 4 Social Movements among Marginalised Communities**

- a. Nature and Dynamics of Social Movements
- b. Perspectives of Social Movements, Protests, Reforms
- c. Sub-nationalism, Nativism, Millenarianism
- d. Role of Christian Missionaries in Social Reformation Movements

#### **UNIT 5 Affirmative Action: Role of State and NGO's**

- a. Constitutional Provisions and Implementation
- b. Government Welfare Measure and programmes of Inclusive Policies
- c. Impact on Marginalised, limitation and Critical Review
- d. Emerging elites among marginalised groups

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Ambedkar, B.R. (1946) Who Were the Shudras, Thacker and Co. Ltd., Bombay.
2. Ambedkar, B.R. (1948) The Untouchables: Who are They and Why They Became Untouchables. Kaushalya Prakashan, - 152 pages
3. Ghurye, G.S. (1969) Caste, Race and Occupation in India, New Delhi,
4. Gore, M.S. (1993) The Social Context of an Ideology; The Social and Political Thought of Babasahab Ambedkar, Delhi: Sage Publication.
5. Gupta, Dipankar (1991), Social Stratification, New Delhi, Oxford University, Press.
6. Jogdand, P.G. (2000), New Economic Policy and Dalits, Jaipur, Rawat Publication.
7. Omvedt Gail (1999), Dalits and the Democratic Revolution, Delhi, Sage Publications.
8. Omvedt, Gail. (1975). 'Caste, Class and Women's Liberation in India, Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars:7
9. Oomen, T.K. (1990), Protest and Change: Studies in Social Movement, Delhi: Sage Publication.
10. Ranjeet Guha : Subaltern's Studies 2 Vols, Oxford, OUP.
11. Schchidananda (1977). Harijan Elites, Faridabad: Thomson Press.
12. Shah, Ghanshyarn (1990). Social Movement in India: A Review of Literature in India, Delhi: Sage Publication.



## **Core: Paper 2.5.2: Sociology of Law**

### UNIT 1: Perspectives on Law

a) Theories of Natural Law, Legal Positivism, Historical School, Jurisprudence and legal realism.

b) Anthropological and Sociological Perspectives

### UNIT 2: Law and Society

c) Contributions of Durkheim, Marx, Weber, Ehrlich and Pound

d) A review of critical legal studies

### UNIT 3: Law in Indian Society

e) Colonialism and the modern legal system in India

f) The organization of the legal system in India

### UNIT 4: Community, Identities and Law in India

g) Cultural/ community rights and the individual e conceptual issues

h) Religion, Caste, Gender and jurisprudence

### UNIT 5: Human Rights in India

i) Human Rights Law — National and International Instruments

j) Critique of Human Rights Situation - Human Rights/ Civil Liberties Movement in India

### READINGS:

1. Cotterrell, Roger. *The Sociology of Law: An Introduction*, London: Buttersworth, 1984
2. Baxi, Upendra. *The Crisis of Indian Legal System* New Delhi: Vikas, 1982
3. Hunt, Alan. *The Sociological Movement in Law* London: Macmillan, 1978
4. Roberts, Roger. *Order and Dispute: An Introduction to Legal Anthropology*. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1979
5. Tornasic, Roman. *Trend Report in Sociology of Law* *Current Sociology*, No.1, Vol.33, 1985
6. Galanter, Marc. *Law and Society in Modern India* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1989
7. Arnold, David. *The Colonial Prison: Power, Knowledge and Penology in Nineteenth-Century India*. In Arnold, David and David Hardiman (eds). *Subaltern Studies VIII - Essays in Honour of Ranajit Guha* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1994
8. Agnes, Flavia. *Law and Gender Inequality — The Politics of Women's Rights in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999
9. Cohn, Bernard. *Some Notes on Law and Change in North India in An Anthropologist among the Historians and Other Essays*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1987
10. Cohn, Bernard. *Notes on Disputes and Law in India in An Anthropologist among the Historians and Other Essays*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1987.
11. Das, Veena. *Cultural Rights and the Definition of Community in Mendelsohn, Oliver and Upendra Baxi (eds.). The Rights of Subordinated Peoples*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1994
12. Crawford, James. *Legal Pluralism and Indigenous Peoples of Australia in Mendelsohn, Oliver and Upendra Baxi (eds.). The Rights of Subordinated Peoples*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1994
13. Uberoi, Patricia. *Hindu Marriage Law and the Judicial Construction of Sexuality*. In Kapur, Ratna. *Feminist Terrains in Legal Domains — Interdisciplinary Essays on Women and Law in India*. New Delhi: Kali for Women, 1996
14. Foucault, Michel. *Discipline and Punish*

## PROJECT WORK

### Soft Core: Paper 2.6: Social Movements

UNIT 1: Meaning and Importance of the study of Social Movements.

Conceptual issues,  
Types of movements

UNIT 2: Religious and sectarian movements

Bhakthi Movements;  
Veera Saiva movements.

UNIT 3: Social reform Movements:

Arya Samaj, Brahma Samaj, Jothi Rao Phule,  
Ramakrishna Mission, Narayana guru,  
Sathya Sai Movements.

UNIT 4: Peasant Movements:

Telengana Movements of 1948,  
Peasant Struggle in the post independent India,  
Farmers movements of the late 1970s in Maharashtra, Karnataka and  
Uttar Pradesh.

UNIT 5: Bhakthi movements :

Non Brahmin Movements in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka;  
Mandal Commission and the rise of OBC in north India.

UNIT 6: Dalit Movements

Origin and growth:  
Issues and Problems facing the movements.

### READINGS

1. Baulis JA 1972, The sociology of Social movements, Mac Millan Publications, London.
2. Dhanagare, D N, 1983, Peasant movements in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
3. Oommen, T K, 1990, Protest and Change: Studies in Social Movements. Sage Publications, New Delhi.
4. Rao, MSA, 1974, Social Movements in India, Manohar Publications, New Delhi.
5. Rao, M S A, 1979, Social Movements and Social transformation, Mac Millan Publications, New Delhi.
6. Shah, Ghanashyam, 1990. Social Movements in India: A review of literature. Sage Publications, New Delhi.

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**Department of Sociology**  
**Bangalore University**

**M.A. 3<sup>rd</sup> SEMESTER**  
**Core: Paper 3.1: Modern Sociological Theories**

UNIT 1: Structural Functionalism:

Structural Theory: Contributions of Social Anthropologists; Functional analysis.

Roots of Functionalism: Durkheim and Radcliff Brown.

The Analytical Functionalism of Talcott Parsons: The Structure of Social Action,

The Social System, The transition of Functional Imperativism.

Empirical Functionalism of Robert Merton: Merton's Paradigm for Functional Analysis.

Criticism

UNIT 2: Conflict Theory.

Introduction to Conflict Theory: The Dialectical Conflict Theory of Dahrendorf,

Post Capitalist Society and Critique of Marxian Theory.

Conflict Functionalism of Simmel and Coser.

UNIT 3: Interactionist Theory.

Critique of Structural Functionalism. Early Interactionism and Phenomenology, Early American thinkers. Symbolic Interactionism of Blumer and Manford Kuhn. Goffman and Dramaturgical Analysis, Garfinkel's Ethnomethodology, G H Mead.

READINGS:

1. Merton Robert, 1949 Social Theory and Social Structure, Glencoe, Free Press.
2. Collin Randall, 1975 Conflict Sociology, New York, Academic Press
3. Dahrendorf Ralf 1958 Out Of Utopia; Towards a reorientation of Sociological Analysis. American Journal of Sociology, 64
4. Coser, Lewis 1956, The Functions of Social Conflict, London Free Press of Glencoe.
5. Mead, 1934, Mind Self and Society, in CW Morris (ed) Chicago University Press, Chicago.
6. Blumer Martin 1984 The Chicago School of Sociology Chicago, Chicago University Press
7. Blumer H 1969 Symbolic Interactionism; perspectives and Methods, Princeton Englewood Cliffs. -
8. Turner Jonathan 1987 The structure of Sociological THEORY, Jaipur, Rawat Publications

## **Core: Paper 3.2: Qualitative Social Research**

### **Objectives**

To provide students with an orientation to Qualitative Social Research

To acquaint students with the important concepts, techniques and processes in qualitative research

To guide students to work on meaningful, minor research projects

Unit 1. Qualitative Research: An introduction.

- a. Meaning, significance and critical concerns of Qualitative Research
- b. Theoretical foundation and paradigms: Interpretivism and critical theory
- c. Designing a qualitative study ,

Unit 2 Qualitative approaches to enquiry

- a. Ethnography
- b. Case study
- c. Feminist
- d. Content Analysis

Unit 3 Methods and Techniques of data collection

- a. Interview :Unstructured, Semi structured, In-depth
- b. Focus Group discussion
- c. Participant observation

Unit 4 Qualitative Analysis softwares

- a. NUD-IST
- b. ATLAS.ti
- c. Ethnograph

### **Reading List**

1. Bryman Alan (2001) 'Social Research Methods', Oxford University Press.
2. Cresswell, J .W,2007, Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design- Choosing among five approaches, Sage Publication: New Delhi
3. Cresswell , J .W,2002, Research Design -Qualitative Quantitative and mixed methods approaches, Sage Publication: New Delhi '
4. Gibbs Graham (2007), 'Analyzing Qualitative Research', The Sage Qualitative Research Kit, Sage Publications.
5. Somekh Bridget & Lewin Cathy (ed) 'Research Methods in Social Science'
6. Uwe Flick (2007), 'Designing Qualitative Research', The Sage Qualitative Research Kit, Sage Publications.
7. Uwe Flick (2007), 'Managing Quality in Qualitative Research', The Sage Qualitative Research Kit, Sage Publications.

## Core: Paper 3.3: Urban Society in India

### OBJECTIVES:

While it is true that India is even today predominantly rural, the urban growth has been no less spectacular and problem free. In absolute terms India perhaps has longer urban population, which is growing very rapidly in the last 2/3 decades. Urban growth has also its accompanying social problems. The course is aimed to sensitize the student to the urban reality of India.

### COURSE OUTLINE:

Unit 1. Classical sociological traditions as urban and city dimensions:

- a. Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx, Max Weber and Ferdinand Tonnies;
- b. Urban community and spatial dimensions. Park, Burgess and McKenzie.
- c. George Simmel: Metropolis, Louis- Wirth Urbanism and Redfield
- d. Rural-Urban continuum as cultural form.

Unit 2. Urban sociology in India;

- a. Emerging trends in urbanisation,
- b. Factors of urbanisation sociological dimensions of urbanisation,
- c. Social consequences of urbanisation.

Unit 3. Classification of urban centres, cities and towns:

- a. City industrial urban-base, its growth and special features,-
- b. Industry centered developments.

Unit 4. Changing occupational structure:

- a. Its impact on social stratification-class, caste Gender, family Indian city
- b. Its growth, migration, problems of housing, slum development urban environmental problems, urban poverty.

Unit 5. Urban planning and problems of urban management in India.

Urban institutions, Factors affecting planning, regional planning and the links between social and spatial theory.

### Reading list:

1. Quinn J A 1955, Urban Sociology, S Ghand & Go., New Delhi
  2. Pickwance G G (ed) 1976, Urban Sociology; Critical Essays, Methuen. Saunders peter 1981, Social Theory and Urban Question, Hutchinson.
  3. Bose Ashish 1978, Studies in India Urbanisation 1901-19711 Tata M0 Graw Hill.
  4. Abrahamson I}I 1976 Urban Sociology, Englewoot, Prentice Hall.
  5. 83 Ronnan, Paddison, 2001 :1-Imidbook of Urban Studies. Sage: India
  6. Bharadwaj, R.K. 1974 : Urban Development in India. National Publishing House. Gold,
  7. Harry, 1982 : Sociology ofUrban Life. Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliff.
  8. Colling Worth, J b 1972 Problems of Urban Society VOL. 2,George and Unwin Ltd.
- References
9. Alfred de Souza 1979 The Indian City; Poverty, ecology and urban developement, Manohar, Delhi.
  10. Desai A R and Pillai S D (ed) 1970 Slums and Urbanisation, Popular prakashan, Bombay.
  11. Caste/Is M 1977 I The Urban Question, Edward Arnold, London.
  12. Ramachandran R 1991 Urbanisation and Urban Systems in India, OUP,Delhi. Ellin Nan 1996 Post Modern Urbanisim, Oxford UK.
  13. Edward W Soja 2000 Post Metropolis; Critical Studies of cites and regions. Oxford Blakcwell.
  14. Fawa F. Sylvia, 1968: New Urbanism in World Perspectives -a Reader. T. Y.Cowell, New York.

## Core: Paper 3.4.1: Politics and Society in India

### UNIT 1: Society and Politics

- a) The field of political sociology
- b) Types of political systems and the nature of the modern State
- c) Nature of political power

### UNIT 2: Nation-State and Ideology in India

- d) Nation and Nationalism - Conceptual issues -
- e) Colonialism and the emergence of the modern Indian Nation-state
- f) The political thought of Gandhi, Ambedkar and Nehru .

### UNIT 3: Democracy and Political Processes in India

- g) The role of caste, community, religion, language and ethnicity
- h) The recent debates on 'civil society' and 'social capital'

### UNIT 4: Nationalism and its Fragmentation

- i) Sub-national struggles
- j) Regionalism and political federalism
- k) The secular principle and communalism

### UNIT 5 : Electoral Politics in India

- l) Coalition politics and regional parties
- m) Voting behaviour
- n) New articulation — dalits and women

### READINGS:

1. Bendix, Reinhard & Seymour M. Lipset. The Field of Political Sociology in Coser, Lewis (ed.) Political Sociology. New York; Harper, 1966 (Pgs. 9 -44)
2. Giddens, Anthony. Durkheim 's Political Sociology in Studies in Social and Political Theory. London: Hutchinson, 1977. (Pgs. 235 - 272)
3. Bottoinore, Tom. Political Sociology. London: Hutchinson, 1979 (especially the Introduction and chapters 1, 2 & 5)
4. Hinlze, Otto. The State in Historical Perspective in Bendix, Reinhard (ed.) State and Society: A Reader in Comparative Political Sociology. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1968. (Pgs. 154 - 169)
5. Parekh, Bhikhu. The Nature at the Modern State. In Sheth D.L & Ashis Nandy (eds). The Multiverse of Democracy - Essays in honour of Rajni Kothari. New Delhi: Sage, 1996
6. Anderson, Benedict. Imagined Communities .
7. Gore M.S. The Social Context of an Ideology»Ambedkar's Political and Social Thought. New Delhi: Sage, 1993
8. Patil V.T. Explorations in Nehruvian Thought. New Delhi: Int'l-India, 1991.
9. Rudolph, Lloyd I. The Modernity of Tradition: The Democratic Incarnation of Caste in India in Bendix, Reinhard (ed.) State and Society: A Reader in Comparative Political Sociology. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1968, (Pgs. 529 — 549)
10. Lloyd & Susanne Rudolph. The Modernity of Tradition: Political Developments in India. Chicago, Chicago University Press, 1967.
11. Shah, Ghanshyam. Dalit Identity and Politics. New Delhi: Sage, 2001
12. Coleman, James S. Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital in American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 94, 1988. pgs. 95-120
13. Blomkvist, Hans and Ashok Swain. Investigating Social Capital and Democracy in India in Economic and Political Weekly, 36 (8) pgs. 641-59
14. Hasan, Zoya Parties and Party Politics in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2002
15. Weiner, Myron. Struggle against Power: Notes on Indian Political Behaviour in Bendix, Reinhard (ed.) State and Society: A Reader in Comparative Political Sociology. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1968. (Pgs. 630 — 640)
16. Gupta, Dipankar. Civil Society in Indian Context: A Conceptual Excursus. In Rivalry and Brotherhood — Politics in the Life of Farmers in Northern India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997
17. Parekh, Bhikhu. Cultural Diversity and Liberal Democracy. In Mahajan, Gurpreet (ed). Democracy, Difference and Social Justice. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998

## **Core: Paper 3.5.1: Sociology of Gender and Gender Issues in India**

### Objective:

This course will focus on the study of women from a sociological perspective, (including historical, cultural views) and feminist thought and methodologies. The purpose of the paper is to equip a student of sociology to understand gender in all its dimensions and not merely as women's issues. The students are encouraged to take this course to understand Indian society and the changes occurring in the context of equality, power and politics. The paper is designed to help students of sociology understand both theory and methodology and also the impact of society and culture on gender roles in different cultural settings and economic groups of women. It would be interesting to give examples of regional, ethnic and religious differences to enable the student to grasp social realities.

### Unit 1: Definitions and nature of study

- a. Gender and biology; Equality and difference
- b. Women and family; intra-household relations; patterns of authority
- c. Socialisation through the life-cycle; Gender roles; Private-public dichotomy
- d. Social, cultural and religious factors as related to gender
- e. Concepts of empowerment, development and choice

### Unit 2: Feminist thought

- a. Origin and emergence of feminist movements
- b. Concepts of patriarchy, power and politics
- c. Feminist critiques of sociological theories
- d. Feminist theories and feminist methodology

### Unit 3: Gender and society in India ~

- a. Socio-historical perspectives of women; Pre- and post-independence periods
- b. Demographic profile of women in India, gender gap (study through census data and other research)
- c. Economic aspects: Division of labour, women in agricultural, industrial, service sectors; Organised, unorganised labour; Women's work, concept of invisibility
- d. Political aspects: representation in legislatures, parliament, ministries; parliamentary reservation debate

### Unit 4: Major social issues

- a. Health, education, violence and harassment, destitution, ageing
- b. Legislation and legal rights; Property rights, inheritance, divorce, dowry, sati
- c. Issues of Dalits and minority women
- d. Women's organisations: nature, role as related to generating social consciousness, activism, and failure of other institutions towards representation

### Unit 5: Women and Media

Women in traditional, folk and popular cultures

### Reading List:

1. Neera Desai and Maitreyi Krishnaraj: Women and Society in India (New Delhi: Ajantha, 1987)

2. Neera Desai and Vibhuti Patel: Indian women (Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1985)
3. Leela Dube, Elezmar Leacock, Shirley Ardener (ed.): Visibility and Power: Essays on Women in Society and Development (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1986)
4. Susheela Koushik (ed.): Women's oppression: Patterns and Perspectives (New Delhi: Ajantha, 1984)
5. Devaki Jain: Advances in Feminist Theory: An Indian Perspective (New Delhi: Institute of Social Studies, 1981)
6. Simone de Beauvoir: The Second Sex (London: Penguin, 1953)
7. C. McCormick and M. Strathern (ed.): Nature, Culture and Gender (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1980)
8. Kristen Anderson Myers et al (ed.): Feminist Foundations: Towards Transforming Sociology (New Delhi: Sage, 1992 I)
9. Ann Oakley: Sex, Gender and Society (New York: Harper and Row, 1972)
10. Reinharz Shulamitz and Lynn Davidman: Feminist Research Methods (New York: Oxford University Press, 1991)
11. S. Vaid and K Sangari: Recasting Women: Essays in Colonial History (New Delhi: Kali for Women, 1989)
12. N. Gandhi and N. Shah: The Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India (New Delhi: Kali for Women, 1992)
13. Rehana Ghadially (ed.): Women in Indian Society (New Delhi: Sage, 1988)
14. Rosemarie Tong: Feminist Thought: A Comprehensive Introduction (Colorado: Westview Press, 1989)
15. Jana Everett: Women and Social Change in India (New Delhi: Heritage Publications, 1987)
16. Keohane, Maunerl, O, et al, "Feminist theory, A critic of ideology" A The harvester press, Sussex, 1983
17. Harding Sandra (ed.): Feminism and Methodology — Pergamon press, Oxford, 1983)
18. Banks, Olive, 'Faces of Feminism', Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1981, 1986
19. Michell, Juliet — "What is Feminism?"



## **Core: Paper 3.4.2: Government, Civil Society and NGO's**

### UNIT -I

History of civil Society, its origin, meaning and definition, its effect in Europe and India.

The classical debate: Social contract theorists, Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau: Hegel, Emmanuel Kant, Karl Marx Engels and Neo, Antonio Gramsci

### UNIT -II

Civil Society, State and Democracy

Pluralism and Civil Society

Social Justice in globalized Society

Civil Society and good Society

### UNIT -III

Nature of Civil Society in India

Democracy and Civil Society in India,

India and Civil Society: Religion Caste and Language in

Civil Society and identity Politics in India.

### UNIT -IV

NGOs and Civil Society in India

Civil Society organization Partnership in urban governance: An appraisal of the Mumbai- experience of Civil Society and Social change in Modern India.

Gandhian to approach to civil Society issues.

Anna Hazare and anti-corruption movement.

### **Reference and Reading Material**

1. Chandhoke, Neera. 1995. State and Civil Society New Delhi. Sage Publications
2. Oominen, T.K. 1990. State and Society in India New Delhi. Sage Publications.
3. Uberoi, J.P.S. 1996. Religion, Civil Society and the State, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
4. Block.F. 1987. Revisiting State Theory. Essays in Politics and Post-industrialism. Philadelphia, Temple University Press.
5. Gramsci, Antonio. 1971 Selections from Prison Notebooks London, International Publishing Company.
6. Jessop, Bob. 1991. State Theory: Putting the Capitalist State in its place. Philadelphia, Philadelphia, state University Press.
7. Jaya Ram. N. (ed) 2005. On Civil Society: Issues and Perspectives, New Delhi-Sage Publications.

## **Core: Paper 3.5.2: Sociology of Crime and Deviance**

### **Unit-I**

Concept and theories: concept of Deviant, theoretical Perspectives of Social Deviance: Anomie theory: Differential Association Theory, Labelling Theory, Power Theory

### **Unit-II**

Forms of Deviance: Juvenile Delinquency; Alcoholism; Drug Addiction; Mental disorder; Homosexuality; Beggary.

### **Unit-III**

Types of Crime: organized Crime: Concept, characteristics And effects; Professional Crime characteristics, types; Cyber Crime: concept and types.

### **Unit-IV**

Women and crime: Crime against Women: Concept, Types and Extent; women as a criminal: Nature and extent

### **Readings:**

1. Ahuja, Ram (2000) Social Problems in India, Jaipur : Rawat Publications.
2. Appadurai, A 1996. Modernity at Large. N.Y. University of Minnesota Press
3. Baumann, M 2000. Diaspora: Genealogies of Semantics and Transcultural Comparisons.
4. N. Jayaram (ed), Diversities in the Indian Diaspora. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Kadekar & Bhat. 2009. The Indian Diaspora. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
6. Irudaya Rajan. 2011. Dynamics of Indian migration. N.P.: Rutledge.
7. Vinary Lal, "The Diaspora at Home: Returness and Resident Non-Indians" in
8. The other Indians: A Political and Cultural History of South Asians in America, Problems, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.

## Open Elective: Themes and Perspectives in Sociology

**Preface:** Themes and Perspectives in Sociology paper is designed basically to provide an opportunity for students from other sciences to know Sociology as a social science. Sociology as an art of living explores areas of human experience that are beyond the crude sense of science. Sociology provides knowledge that can be applied in social situations to achieve Welfare and wellbeing of humans. Sociology as a science provides an opportunity to sensitize the students and general public to a wide range of more sensitive issues like, women and women issues, labour and labour issues and the issues of various disadvantage groups in society.

15 Hours

UNIT 01: Introduction to the field of Sociology.

- a. Origin and Development: Transition from social philosophy to Sociology.
- b. Concept of Society: Society as a social structure (Anthropological Perspective).
- c. Society as a Social System: Sociological Perspective.
- d. Society as a Social Process: Interactionist Perspective/ Social constructionist Perspective.
- e. Society as an arena of social conflict.

10 Hours

UNIT 02: Methods and Techniques of Social Research.

- a. Sociological Method: Holistic aspect, Empirical aspect and Empathic aspect.
- b. Types of Social Research: Survey Research, Participant observation method, Case study method, Historical Method and Library research.

10 Hours

UNIT 03: Social Ecology.

- a. Society and Ecological Processes.
- b. Society and primary demographic processes: Fertility, Mortality and Migration.
- c. Characteristics of Population: Size, Growth, Composition and Distribution.
- d. Emergence of social groups and typology of social groups.

15 Hours

UNIT 04: Social Change.

- a. Concept of change and development and progress.
- b. Theories of social change.
- c. Social change and patterns of human adaptation.

### Reading List:

1. Dube S.C., 1982, "Indian Society", National Book Trust of India, New Delhi.
2. Kingsley Davis, 1969, "Human Society", Mac Millan Publications, New Delhi.
3. Jayaram N, "Introduction to Sociology: An Indian Adaption" Mac Millan Publications, New Delhi.
4. Bottomore T.B., "Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature", revised edition, S Chand Company, New Delhi.
5. Alex Inkeles, 'What is Sociology?' Eastern Economy Edition.
6. Haralambus M., 1980, "Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, Oxford University Press, Cambridge.
7. Ramchandra Guha, 2001, 'Social Ecology', New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

**CBCS SYLLABUS**  
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**Bangalore University**

**M.A. 4<sup>th</sup> SEMESTER**

**Core: Paper 4.1: Post-Modern Sociological Theories .**

UNIT 1: Neo Marxist Theory

Gramsci: Theory of hegemony and common sense.  
Althusser; Theory of Ideological state apparatus.

UNIT 2. Frankfurt School

Theodore Adorno and Horkheimer:  
Critique of enlightenment and culture industry

UNIT 3: Habermas:

Theory of Bourgeoisie public sphere and Communicative action.

UNIT 4: Bourdieu

Theory of Social and cultural capital and Habitus.

UNIT 5: Structuralism:

Levi Strauss: Theory of myth and totem.

UNIT 6: Post structuralism:

Michael Foucault: Theory of discourse and power.

**READINGS:**

1. Center for contemporary cultural analysis, 1977, "Ideology" Hutchinson Publications, London
2. Eliot Gregory, 1994, 'Althusser: A Critical Reader', Blackwell Publications London
3. Bronner S E and Mac Kay Kellner, 1989, 'Critical Theory on Society a Reader' Routledge Publications New York
4. Layder Derek, 1994, 'Understanding Social Theories', Sage publications London
5. Mc Lellan, David, 1979, 'Marxism After Marx', Mac Millan Press London
6. Callinicos Alex, 1999, 'Social theory; A Historical introduction', Political Press, Cambridge
7. Delanty Gerard, 2001, 'Modernity and Post Modernity', Sage Publications, London
8. Fowler Bridget(ed), 2000, 'Reading Bourdieu on Society and culture', Blackwell Publications, Oxford
9. Best Stevan and Douglas Kellner, 1991, 'Post Modern Theory; Critical Interrogation' Mac Millan Publications, London
10. Glucksmann, 1974, 'Structuralist Analysis in Contemporary-Social Thought', Routledge Publications, Boston
11. Jenkin Alan, 1979, 'The Social Theory of Claude Levi Strauss', Mac Millan Publications, London
12. Mouzelis Nicos, 1995, 'Sociological Theory what went wrong' Routledge Publications, London
13. Seidman Stevan, 1994, 'The Postmodern Turn', Cambridge Publications London
14. Joll James, 1977, 'Gramsci', Fontana and Collins Publications, Glasgow
15. Leach Edmund, 1970, 'Levi Strauss' Fontana and Collins Publications, Glasgow
16. Pusey Michael, 1977, 'Jurgen Habermas', Tavistock and Ellishors wood Publications London
17. Smart Barry, 1985, 'Michael Foucault', Routledge London
18. Danher Geoff, Tony Schirito and Jenwebb, 2000, 'Understanding Foucault', Sage Publications London

## **Core: Paper 4.2: Environmental Sociology**

UNIT 1 : Environmental Sociology: definition and approach; aims and objectives; key terms and concepts used (only a brief mention); relation with other disciplines: inter disciplinary, nature of environmental sociology. -

UNIT 2: Historical background and development

- a. Ecological approach as a reaction to the Deterministic explanations: a critique of Cultural Determinism and Environmental Determinism; a gradual shift from Determinism to possibilism; Possibilistic versions of Boas, Kroeber and Steward;

UNIT 3: Ecology and ecosystem: ecology as a natural science: definition of ecology; concepts of ecosystem, eco-niche, ecological community, energy pyramid, ecological hierarchy, competition for resources, territorialism, adaptation and specialization, feedback and carrying capacity.

UNIT 4: Cultural ecology: inadequacy of original definitions of ecology and ecosystem when applied to human society and culture, anthropological reinterpretation of ecology, ecosystem and other related concepts; man-nature and culture-nature relationship reviewed from the viewpoint of cultural ecology; ecological transition; concepts of culture; ecological ethnography: study of hunter-gatherers, nomads and pastorals, island communities, etc.,

UNIT 5: Major branches of ecological anthropology: growth of ecological anthropology beyond cultural ecology, other branches: population systems ecology, ethnoecology, socio-biology, archaeological ecology, human energetics.

### **Recommended Reading**

1. Roberto Frisancho. A. Human Adaptation
2. Barth, F. 1956, 'Ecological Relations of Ethnic Groups in Swat, Pakistan' American Anthropologist.
3. Bennet, John 1979. 'The Ecological Transition: Cultural Anthropology and Human Adaptation' Pergramon Press Inc, Great Britain.
4. Chapple, Elliot 1980. 'Biological Foundations of Individuality and Culture', Robert E. Krieger Publication, New York.
5. Changanon & Irons 'Evolutionary Biology and Human Social Behavior'
6. Cohen, M., Nathan 'The Food Crisis in Pre-history: Over Population and Origins of Agriculture'
7. Eids, R.C. 'Man, Culture and Settlement'
8. Gadgil & Guha 1997 This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India. OUP
9. Hardesty, Donald. 1997. 'Ecological Anthropology', John Wiley and Sons. India Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
10. Moran, E.F. Human Adaptability: An Introduction to Ecological Anthropology
11. Netting, R.M. The Ecological Approach in Cultural Study
12. Odum, H.T. Environment, Power and Society
13. Odum, Eugene. Fundamentals of Ecology
14. Reddy, G.P. Scarcity and Survival
15. Steward, Julian. Theory of Culture Change
16. Tax, S. & Freeman, L. Horizons of Anthropology
17. Tiwari & Shararn. Tribal Eco-system and Malnutrition in India
18. Ucko & Dimbleby. The Domestication and Exploitation of Plants and Animals

## **Core: Paper 4.3: Science, Technology and Society**

**Objectives:** Globalization and liberalization have brought in new dimensions of the development of Indian Science and Technology for the development of our economy vis-a-vis developed economies. Any effort at development depends on our competitive ability in the international market to sell our products and services. Marketability is dependent on the ability of our scientists to develop new products and processes and in the up-gradation of our technological tools in industry and other service areas.

- To enable the student to understand the relationship between science and Society
- To introduce the student to the conceptual and theoretical issues in the study of sociology of science
- To understand the issues relating to science, technology and society in India both in the Historical and Globalization contexts.

### UNIT 1

The study of Science-its importance. Relationship between society and science and vice-versa. Science as a social system. Norms of science. Relationship between science and technology.

### UNIT 2

History of modern science in India — colonial-independence and post-independence science. Nature of science and technology education in India and its quality. Pure vs. Applied Science in India. Indian social structure and science. Social background of Indian scientists. Brain drain and brain gain.

### UNIT 3

Science policy, social organization of science in India —scientific laboratories and their contribution to the development of technology.

### UNIT 4

Science education in contemporary India - primary level to research level. Performance of universities in the development of technology. /Interrelationship between industry and universities.

### UNIT 5

Globalization and liberalization and their impact on Indian science and technology. WTO and issues related to intellectual property rights. MNCS and Indian industry. Political economy of science & technology at the national and international levels.

### References:

1. Appleyard, R. ed. 1989. The impact of international migration on developing countries Paris:OECD,
2. Barber, Bernard 1952. Science and the social order New York: Free Press.
3. Gaillard, J 1991.Scientists in the third world Lexington: Kentucky University Press. Gaillard, 1., V.V.Krisl1na and R.Waast, eds. 1997. Scientific communities in the developing world New Delhi: Sage.

4. Kamala Cahubey ed. 1974 Science policy and national development New Delhi: Macmillan.
5. Krishna, V.V. 1993.S.S.Bhatnagar on science, technology, and development, 1938-54 New Delhi; Wiley Eastern.
6. Kornhauser, William. 1962 Scientists in industry, Berkeley: University of California Press, Price, Derek J.deSolla, 1963 Little science, big science New York: Columbia University Press.
7. Rahman, A. 1972. Trimurti: Science, technology and society ~ A collection of essays New Delhi: Peoples Publishing House.
8. Storer. Norman W. 1966. The social system of science New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston.
9. UNCTAD/CSIR Case study in reverse transfer of technology: A survey of problems and policy in India Doc.TD/B/C/. 6/AC.4/6 and Corr.1, Geneva.
- 10.Crane, Diana. 1965."Scientists at major and minor universities: A study of productivity and recognition," American sociological review, 30 (5), Pp. 699—714.
- 11.Coler, Myron A. ed. 1963. Essays on the creativity in the sciences New York: New York University Press.
- 12.Debroy, Bibek. 1996. Beyond the Uruguay round: The Indian perspective on GATT New Delhi: Sage.
- 13.Gilpin, Robert, and Christopher Wright eds. 1964. Scientists and national policy making New York: Columbia University Press.
- 14.Kumar, Nagesh and N.S.Siddharthan. 1997. Technology, market structure and internationalization : Issues and policies for developing countries London: Routledge and The United Nations University.
- 15.MacLeod, Roy and Deepak Kumar. 1995. Technology and the raj: Western technology and technical transfers to India, 1700—1947 New Delhi: Sage.
- 16.Merton, Robert K. 1938. "Science, technology and society in seventeenth-century England", Osiris (Bruges, Belgium), 14, Pp.360-632.
- 17.Merton, Robert K. 1963. "The ambivalence of scientists" Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, 112, Pp.77-97.
- 18.Storer. Norman W. 1964. "Basic versus applied research: The conflict between means and ends in science", Indian sociological bulletin, 2 (1), Pp.34-42.

### **Pedagogy**

Assignments to summarize ideas from essential readings and from references to be given. References given above are important and indicative and not exhaustive. The teacher may add new references.

Organizing discussion groups on different units or issues on units and involve the whole class to discuss. Current information from Economics dailies may be taken up for discussion.

Review sessions of articles published in Reports and Journals published by the CSIR, DSIR, DST, ICAR, Director General of Foreign Trade and select left wing journals. Occasional seminars may be organized inviting guest speakers to introduce subjects of importance and to familiarize new concepts.

## **Core: Paper 4.4.1: Corporate Social Responsibility**

**Objective:** This is an inter-disciplinary course being taught at the department of sociology. It can be considered as belonging to the sub-discipline of Economic sociology. It attempts to provide an adequate introduction to the world of corporate business locating it in the historical context of society. The overall framework encompasses political economy, sociology and law. An inter-disciplinary approach is adopted which is in keeping With the reality of the subject- matter. Since developments in the corporate world are extremely transient, students are advised to also follow the business pres apart from studying the prescribed readings.

UNIT – I Corporate social responsibility in Indian context and International:  
CSR – Definition, concepts, Approaches of CSR, overview of corporate social responsibility and corporate social accountability, SR Tools, National and International CSR activities.

UNIT – II Business ethics and corporate social responsibility:  
Concept of business ethics – meaning, Importance and factors influencing business ethics. Corporate Governance – meaning, significance, principles and dimensions. Ethical decision - making in different culture, consumer protection, environment protection, gender issues in multiculturalism, ethics and corruption, ethics and safety.

UNIT III Corporate governance:  
Issues, implications, theories and practices; Business benefits of CSR, corporate democracy.

UNIT - IV Legislative measures of CSR:  
Corporate, Labour, stake holders, Environmental and pollution. Social Accounting, Social Auditing, SA:8000 and Corporate Social Reporting.

UNIT – V Corporate community participation and Role and skills of social Worker in CSR: Corporate, NGO, Government, Citizen, need for partnership, need assessment, corporate perspective on building successful partnership, tools and techniques. Roles and skills – Advocacy, administration, marketing, mediating, budgeting, organizing, documenting, presenting, public speaking, teaching, supervising, and report writing.

Reference:

1. The business of social responsibility – Harsh Sluivastava , books for change, Bangalore, Yr 2000
2. Corporate social responsibility – concepts and cases, CV. Baxi, yr 2005. .
3. Global strategic management, Dr.M.Mahmoudi, Deep & Deep Publications pvt.Ltd, Delhi. yr.2005
4. International Human resource management – Global perspective, SK.Bhatia, Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd, Delhi, yr.2005.



## **Core: Paper 4.5.1: Globalization; Society and Culture in India**

**Objectives:** This paper aims to delineate the characteristics of and the issues relating to globalization. After an introduction to the nature and dynamics of globalization, it explains the various agencies involved in this process, examines its socioeconomic and cultural impact. It finally examines the Indian experience of globalization and reflects on its problems and prospects.

### UNIT 1 The Nature and dynamics of globalization

The historical and social context of globalization World capitalism, modernization and globalization + Distinctive characteristics of globalization - The role of information and communication technology - Benefits and disadvantages of globalization.

### UNIT 2 Agencies of Globalization

Political economy of globalization - Agencies of globalization: Multinational corporations (MNCs), nation-state, media, market, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), international agencies (International Monetary Fund, World Bank, etc.).

### UNIT 3 Globalization and Culture

The ethos of globalization (unbridled freedom, individualism, consumerism) Diffusion and projection of American value system and cultural patterns through the media - Cultural homogenization, hegemony and dominance — Globalization and the resurgence of . ethnic consciousness: global tourism, diasporic communities, transnational ethnic and religious movements, religious fundamentalism.

### UNIT 4 Social consequences of globalization

Inequality Within and among nation states - Differential perception of globalization among nations and their populations A Socioeconomic impact of globalization — Impact on individual and group identities.

### UNIT 5 Globalization and the Indian experience

Globalization and public policy - Debate on globalization - Impact of globalization: Trends and prospects.

#### References:

1. Appadurai, Arjun. 1997. *Modernity at large: Cultural dimensions of globalization*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Drezein Jean and Amartya Sen. 1996. *Indian jeconornic development and social opportunity*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Escobar, Arturo. 1995. *Encountering, development: The making and unmaking of the third World*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
4. Hoogvelt, Ankie. 1997. *Globalization and the post—colonial world — The new political economy of development*. London: Macmillan.
5. Hoogvelt, Ankie. 1998. *The sociology of development*. London: Macmillan.
6. Kiely, Ray and Phil Marfleet (eds.). 1998. *Globalization and the third world*. London: Routledge. '
7. Preston, P;W. 1996. *Development theory - An introduction*. Oxford Blackwell.
- Waters, Malcolm. 1996. *Globalization*. London: Routledge.

#### **Pedagogy**

The focus of this paper is on globalization as a worldwide phenomenon, and attempt is be made to draw illustration` from different parts of the world. The emphais of this paper is more on socioeconomic and cultural issues relating to globalization. and its purely economic aspects may be kept to the necessary minimum.

Effort should be made to draw insights from the on-going debate and research on globalization and incorporate them into the curriculum. Illustrations from the unfolding Indian scenario will facilitate understanding the thrust of the paper.

## **Core: Paper 4.4.2: Indian Diaspora**

This course is intended to introduce the students to the Indian Diaspora. After explaining Diaspora as an area of sociological study, it describes the socio-historical background of the Indian diaspora, analyses the processes of change and continuity among the diasporic Indians, and examines the issues confronting them, and discusses the mutual orientations of the diasporic and India.

### **Unit-I**

- Meaning and implications of diaspora
- Approaches to the study of diaspora
- Scope and significance of diasporic studies

### **Unit-II**

- Historical background of the Indian diaspora
- Pre-colonial: Trade, and spread of religion
- Colonial: The indentured system
- Post-colonial: Brain drain and skill drain V

### **Unit-III**

- Discourses on the Indian diaspora
- Colonial
- Nationalist
- Contemporary

### **Unit-IV**

- Case studies of the Indian diaspora
- Cultural revivalism: the Caribbean
- Political struggle: Fiji and Malaysia
- Apartheid and subjection: South Africa and East Africa
- Political dominance: Mauritius
- Enclavization and racism: The North America and U.K
- Transient diaspora: The Middle East

### **Unit-V**

- MEA and Indian Foreign Policy regarding Diaspora
- Dual Citizenship / Overseas citizenship
- Indian Diaspora and International Politics
- Participation of Indian Diaspora in Indian Cultural aspects, economy and other sectors.
- Scheme to surrender Indian Passport
- Latest initiatives of GOI towards Global Indian Diaspora

## Readings :

1. Clarke, Colin; Ceri Peach and Steven Certovec (eds): South Asians overseas. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990.
2. Dabydeen, David and Brinsley Sarnaroo (eds): Across the dark Waters: Ethnicity and Indian identity in the Caribbean, London and Basingstoke: Macmillan Education, 1996.
3. Gosine, Mahin (Ed). The East Indian.
4. Jain, Ravindra K: Indian Communities abroad: Themes and literature. New Delhi: Manohar, 1993.
5. Klass, Mortan: Singing with Sai Baba: The Politics of Revitalization in Trinidad Boulder, Colorado Westview Press, 1991.
6. Kurian, George and Ram P. Srivastava (eds): Overseas Indians: A study in adaptation. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1983.
7. Rao, M.S.A. (ed.): Studies in migration: Internal and international migration in India. Delhi: Manohar Publications, 1986.
8. Sociological Bulletin, 38 (1), 1989. Special issue on Indians abroad, edited by S.L.Sharma
9. Tinker, Hugu. A new system of slavery: The export of Indian Labour overseas, 1830-1920 (2nd edition). London: Hansib Publishing limited, 1993.
10. Vertovec, Steven (ed.): Aspects of the south Asian diaspora. New Delhi: Oxford university Press, 1991.

## **Core: Paper 4.5.2: Issues of Urbanization: Case Studies**

### Unit I :

Conceptual Issues and Theories: Urban society, Urbanism, Urban Development, Urbanization

Theories of Urbanization

- Tonnies
- Simrnel
- Ecological Approach
- Louis Wirth

### Unit II: Urbanization in India

- Early urbanization
- Urbanization in the colonial period
- Urbanization in the post-Independence period

### Unit III : Contemporary Issues in Urbanization

- Inequality, Migration and Urbanization.
- Caste and Communalism
- Social Space and Marginalized Groups
- Social Movements
- Role of Civil Society

### Unit IV : Planning and Policies in India

- Urban Planning and Urban Development
- Urban Policy and Urban Development Programmes
- Problems of Urban Management
- Urban Government and its Role

**Case Study:** Study of Garbage Problem in Bangalore. \_

### References:

1. Alfred D'Souza (1978): The Indian City: Poverty, ecology and Urban Development, Manohar New Delhi
2. Bose. Ashis. (1901-2001) Urbanization in India
3. Raj Bala( 1 986): Trends in Urbanisation, Rawat Publications, Jaipur,
4. Ram Nath Shaniia : Urban Sociology, A Rajhans Publications, Meerut
5. Rao M.S.A. 1974:Urban Sociology in India, Orient Longrnan, New Delhi.
6. Siddhartha K and Mukherjee (2005): Cities, Urbanisation and Urban System, Kisalay Publications,Delhi,
7. Vibooti Shukla (1988): Urban Development and Regional Policy - An Economic Anal;sis,Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.
8. Ramchandran. N (1989): Urbanization and Urban Systems in India Oxford University, Press: New Delhi.

## **PROJECT**