

Employability final job scan



Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women University, Vijayapura
Department of Studies and Research in Sociology

Employability Subjects

SC.1.5	Sociology of Environment
SC. 1.6	Political Sociology
SC. 2.5	Industrial Sociology
HC. 2.3	Rural Sociology
HC. 3.3	Urban Sociology
SC.3.5	Sociology of Media
SC.4.5	Population and Society
SC.4.6	Sociology of Education

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SC 1.5 : SOCIOLOGY OF ENVIRONMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Selected Reference:

1. Venu Trivedi, 2011, environment and social concern, Concept.
2. Poddar, 2009, Globalization Liberalization & Environmentalism, Rawat Pub.
3. Desai R. G, (2014), Environmental Studies, Himalaya Pub.House-New Delhi.
4. Guha Ramachandra, (1998), Social Ecology, Oxford University Press.
5. Hannigan John A, 2006, Environmental Sociology, Routledge Pub

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SC 1.6 : POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Objectives:

The major objectives of teaching this course are:

1. To acquaint the students with the nature and functioning of political system(s), and the political processes.
2. To generate in the minds of students an awareness of their status and role as citizens of the state.
3. To make the students aware of the prerequisites of sound democratic political system and its vulnerability.
4. To study the relationship between society and polity
5. To study the various approaches to study the State and understand the contemporary socio-political challenges in India.

Course Outcome:

1. Awareness of role as citizens of the state.
2. Understand the contemporary socio-political challenges in India
3. Nature and functioning of political system(s), and political processes.
4. Prerequisites of sound democratic political system and its vulnerability.
5. Learn relationship between society and polity.
6. Approaches to study the State.

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

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

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

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

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

Selected Reference:

1. Ralhan, 2007, Political Sociology, Common Wealth Publication.
2. Dr. Suresh Chandra, 2011, understanding Political Sociology, Jnanada.
3. Dipankar Gupta, 1996, Political Sociology in India, Orient BlackSwan.
4. A M Shah, 2007, Grassroots of Democracy Filed Studies of Indian Elections, Permanent Black.
5. Nash Kate, 2000 Readings in Contemporary Political Sociology Wiley-Blackwell.

SC 2.5 INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

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

Selected Reference:

1. B K Malhotra, 2010, Industrial Sociology, D.P.S Pub.
2. Giri P. K, 2005, Industrial Sociology, Sublime Publications
3. Kumar Arvind, 1995, Rural Industrial Sociology, ANMOL PUBLICATIONS PVT. LTD.
4. Kabilan Rengasamy, 1993, From Traditional Society To Post Industrial Society, Commonwealth Publishers.
5. Jorapur B P, 1979, Occupational mobility of industrial workers, Karnataka University.

HC. 2.3 RURAL SOCIOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

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

Selected Reference:

1. Narang, 2006, Rural Sociology, Murarilal Pub.
2. K L Sharma, (2013), Readings in India Sociology Vol-II Sociological Problings in rural society, SA India
3. S L Doshi, (1999), Rural Sociology, Rawat Publications.
4. Robert Redfield, (1989), The little community and peasant society and culture, University of Chicago Press.
5. Khanna Sulbha:Diwan Upma, 2007, Rural Develoment Strategies and Planning, Sonali Publication:

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HC 3.3: URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Objectives:

This course is designed.

1. To provide sociological understanding of urban society in India
2. To acquaint students with basic concepts in urban studies
3. To analyze urban problems in India.
4. To provide knowledge of urban governance.
5. To impart sociological skills to reconstruct urban institution and urban development programmes to plan, monitor and evaluate urban development programmes.
6. To develop the understanding of students regarding the linkages between urban and rural reality.

Course Outcome:

1. Analyze urban problems in India
2. Knowledge of urban governance.
3. Skills to reconstruct urban institutions and urban development.
4. Sociological understanding of society in India
5. Basic concepts in urban studies
6. Development programmes to plan, monitor and evaluate.
7. Understanding of the linkages between urban and rural reality.

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

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

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

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

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

Selected Reference:

1. M L Narasaiah, 2009, Housing programmes for the Poor, Sonali Pub.
2. Henna Tabussum, 2011, Urban Sociology, ABD.
3. Colin Bell, 1998, Middle Class Families, Routledge
4. Bhattacharya B, (2006), Urban Development in India, Concept Publishing Company
5. Parveen Shahnaz, 2006, Changing Face and Challenges of Urbanization, Concept Publishing Company

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SC.3.5 SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA

Added

Objectives:

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

Course Outcomes:

The aim of this course is to provide a sociological perspective on the role of mass media in society especially in the context of Indian society. On successful completion of this course students will be able to:

1. Understand the social history of media.
2. Analyze the media content from a developmental perspective.
3. Acquaint with different types of media.
4. Develop critical thinking about various social issues in the interest of the society

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

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

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

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

Unit-V: Women and Media

Selected References:

1. Sheobahal Singh, (2010), Sociology of Development, Rawat Publication
2. Narayan, Sustainable Development, common Wealth Pub.
3. David Harrison, 1988, The Sociology Modernisation and Development, Routledge.
4. Ralhan S. S.:Lambat S. R. 2006, Sociology of Religion, Commonwealth Publisher.
5. Renavikar Madhavi D: 2003, Women and Religion, Rawat Publications

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SC 4.5 Population and Society

Objectives :

By studying the Social Demography the Learner shall be able to:

1. Know the importance of Social Demography.
2. Understand the basic concepts like Fertility, mortality, migration and so on.
3. Know population trend in India.

Course Outcomes :

After completion of the course on Social Demography the Learner can be:

1. Understand the fundamentals of Social Demography.
2. Get detailed knowledge on the demographic data and methods to describe, explain, and predict social phenomena.

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

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

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

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

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

Selected Reference:

1. S Gunashekarn, 2008, Determinants of Infant and child mortality in Rural India, Kalpaz Pub.
2. Thomas Malthus, 2007, An Essay On the Principles of Population, Dover Publications
3. Dubey Surendra Nath:2001, Population Of India 2001. Authors Press
4. Singh U.K.:Sudershan K.N.2010, Population Education, Discovery Publishing House
5. Misra R N: 2003, Dimensions Of Population Growth, ANMOL, PUBLICAIONS PVT. LTD.

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SC 4.6 : SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

Objectives:

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

Course Outcome:

The aim of this course is to explain and analyze the role of education in social life of a group. It focuses on both the enabling and binding nature of education in any society. On successful completion of this course students will be able to: understand the role of education in building a society and enabling its development look into the socialization process from a critical perspective. Appreciate the role of education in perpetuating the existing system of norms and values. Explore of possibilities of bringing about social change through education. Appraise educational policies and programme.

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

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

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

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

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

Selected Reference:

1. Dr. Babita Agarwal, 2010. Education and Society, ABD Pub.
2. B.V.Shah:K.B.Shah 1998. Sociology of Education, Rouse Publications
3. Ottaway A K C:1966 Education and Society, Routledge
4. Bhattacharya Srinibas:2008 Sociological Foundation of Education Atlantic Publisher and Distributors
5. Taneja V.R:2005 Sociological Approach to Education ,Atlantic Publisher and Distributors