

HC 1.3: SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER

Objective: The Objective of this paper is to trace the evolution of gender as a category of social analysis in the late twentieth century.

Unit-I:Introduction: Emergence of sociology of Gender, Relevance of sociology of gender in the present context, Methodological aspects for the study of Gender, Perspectives on Gender Development-Welfares and Develop Mentalist, Empowerment .

Unit-II: Basic Concepts: Sex and Gender, Patriarchy and Gender, Gender equality and Justice, Gender division of labour, Gender Socialization and Discrimination, Gender Sensitization.

Unit-III: Feminism: Concept and Practice, Theories of Feminism: Liberal, Marxist, Radical, Socialist and Post – modern.

Unit-IV: Women in Indian society: Demographic Profile: Economic Status, Political Status, Socio- Cultural Disabilities, Women and health, Women and law.

Unit-V: Empowerment and Development of Women in India: Concept of Empowerment of Women and its Importance, Role of Government: Policies and Strategies for empowerment and NGOs, Status of Women in Karnataka-Empirical Evidences, Effects of Developmental Policies on Gender Relations Field Activity.

Selected Reference:

1. Altekar, A.S. (1983). The position Of Women In Hindu Civilization. Motilal, Banarasidas, Delhi.
2. Chanana, Karuna. (1988). Socialization, Women and Education: Explorations in Gender Identity, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
3. Dube, Leela et.al. (1986) Visibilities and Power. Essays On Women in Society and Development. OUP, New Delhi.
4. McCormark,C. And Strathern M.1980. Nature, Culture and Gender, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
5. Myers, Kristen Anderson (Eds.1998): Feminist Foundations: Towards Transforming Sociology, New Delhi.

HC. 2.3 RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Objectives: To provide sociological skills to understanding of rural social structure, change and development in India. To impart sociological skills to reconstruct rural institutions and rural 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 System: Family, Caste, And Religion.

Unit-III: Rural Economy: Production relations: Structural integration and differentiation Hindu Jajmani System and Changing labor market, Land tenure System, Rural-Industrialization, Land reforms, 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. Betielle, Andre (1984). Agrarian Social Structure, Oxford, Delhi,
2. Desai A.R (1977) Rural Sociology in India, Bombay, Popular
3. Dube, S.C. (1995): Indian Village (London: Routledge)
4. Dube, S.C. (1958): India's Changing Villages, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London.
5. Mukarjee Ramakrishna (1957) The dynamics of Rural Society, Berlin A C Mukherjee
6. Srinivas M.N. (1985) India's Villages, MPP, Bombay

HC 3.2. SOCIOLOGY OF GLOBALIZATION

Objectives: This paper aims to delineate the characteristics of the issues relating to Globalization. After an introduction to the nature and dynamics of Globalization, it explains the various agencies involved in the process, examines its socio-economic and cultural impact.

Unit-I: Introduction: Meaning and Distinctive characteristics of Globalization, The Historical and Social context of Globalization; The Role of Science and Technology, in furthering the process of Globalization, Advantages and Disadvantages of Globalization.

Unit-II: Agencies of Globalization: Nation States, Mass Media, Non-Governmental Organizations Multi National Companies, I.M.F. and World Bank

Unit-III: Globalization and Culture: The Ethos of Globalization [Unbridled freedom, individualism and consumerism], Diffusion of Western value system, Global Tourism and Culture.

Unit-IV: Consequences of Globalisation: Inequality within and among Nation States, Socio-economic, Politico-ethical impact of Globalisation.

Unit-V: Globalisation and the Indian Experience: Beginning of Globalisation in Indian Subcontinent, Globalisation and Public Policy – A Debate, Globalisation and Women.

Selected References:

1. Appadurai Arjun, (1997). *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of globalization*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Drezem Jean and Amartya Sen. (1996). *Indian Economic Development and Social Opportunity*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi. Escobar, Arturo (1995). *Encountering Development: The making and unmaking Of the third world*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
3. Hoogvelt, Ankie, (1997). *Globalisation and Post-colonial world: the New Political Economy of Development*, Macmillan, London.
4. Hoogvelt, Ankie. (1998). *The Sociology of Development*. Macmillian, London.

HC. 4.2 : SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

Objectives: The main objectives of this paper is to introduce the students the concepts of health and to impress upon them that health is primarily a social science subject than a medical science and make them to understand that health is one of the basic rights of every citizen.

Unit-I: Introduction: Sociology of Health, Definition and importance, Dimensions of Health, Health and its relationship with other institutions, Evolution of Social medicine in India and abroad.

Unit-II: Social Epidemiology: Socio-cultural factors in health and sickness, The `sick role` and patient role, Epidemiology of disease-Natural history of disease.

Unit-III: Health Care Organizations: Hospital as a complex organization, Types of Hospitals Functions of hospitals, Doctor- patient relations, Medical social service in hospitals.

Unit-IV: Community Health in India: Community health problems and community medicine, NGOs and Health care, The health problem of women in India.

Unit-V: Health Policy of India: Social legislation pertains to health care, Health policy of government of India, Privatization of Health care in India

Selected Reference:

1. Albrecht, Gary L. and Fitzpatrick.R (1994). Quality of Life in Healthcare:Advances in Medical Sociology, Mambai:Jai Press
2. Coe Rodney M. (1970).Sociology of Medicine, McGraw Hill, New York.
3. Cockerham William C. (1997) Medical Sociology, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
4. Cockerham William C. (1997) Readings in Medical Sociology, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
5. Conard Peter (2000). Handbook of Medical Sociology, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.

OE.1.7 SOCIOLOGY OF TRIBE

Objectives: The course provides a comprehensive history on the categorization of the 'tribal' society. It introduces the student to understand the demographic features, social structure and cultural patterns. It also seeks to enable the students to understand the problems of tribal people and the welfare policies available.

Unit-I: Introduction: Definition and Characteristics of Tribes Concept of Jati, Varna, Adivasi, Indigenous Aborigines, Scheduled Tribes: The Fourth World, Approaches to the Study of Tribes.

Unit- II: Tribal Communities in India: Geographic Distribution of Tribals, Tribals of Central Zone, Tribals of Northern and North –Eastern Zone, Tribals of Southern Zone, Tribals of Karnataka.

Unit –III: Tribes in Transition: Impact of Industrialization and Urbanization, Media and Tribal society, Changes in social, Economic and political life, Issues of tribal identity and Tribal Movement.

Unit-IV: Perspectives, Programmes, Policies and Movements in India: Isolation, Assimilation, Adaptation, and Acculturation Protective Discrimination and Tribal Welfare.

Unit- V: Status of Tribal Women: Socio-Economic, Cultural and Political condition of women in India.

Selected Reference:

1. Bailey, F.G, Tribe, Caste and Nation, OUP, Bombay, 1960.
2. Bose, A, Nangbri, T. & Kumar, N. (eds.) Tribal Demography and Development in North-East India, Delhi, 1990.
3. Furer-Haimendorf, C.V, Tribes of India: The Struggle for Survival, OUP, Delhi, 1991.
4. Mehta, P.L, Constitutional Protection to Scheduled Tribes in India in Retrospect and Prospect, H.K, Delhi, 1991.
5. Nandini Sundar, Subalterns and Sovereigns: An Anthropological History of Bastar, 1854-2006, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1997, 2 Nd editions with afterword 2007.
6. Nandini Sundar (edit), Legal Grounds: Natural Resources, Identity and the Law in Jharkhand, OxfordUniversity Press, New Delhi, 2009.
7. Nandini Sundar, "Teaching to Hate: The RSS's Pedagogical Program." In Economic and Political Weekly 39(16), 2004, 1605-1612 (Also in Tom Ewing ed. Revolution and Pedagogy, Palgrave-Macmillan, 2005, 195-218.
8. Roger Jeffery and Nandini Sundar, New Moral Economy for India's Forests? -- Discourses of Community and Participation, Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1999.
9. Singh K.S (ed.), Tribal Situation in India, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, 1972.
10. Singh K.S, Tribal Movements in India Vol. I & II, Manohar Prakashan, New Delhi, 1982.

OE 3.7: CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Objectives: This paper aims at developing a sense of substantial understanding among the students to with a detailed knowledge on specific social problems ranging from socio-cultural, socio- economic to socio-political context. The students will get to know about the remedial measures as well.

Unit-I: Social Disorganization and Social Problems: Types of Disorganization, Meaning, and approaches Definitions-Types of Disorganization.

Unit- II: Deviant Behavior: Crime, Delinquency and Juvenile in Conflict with Law.

Unit -III: Social Order related Problems: Caste Conflict, Communal Riots, and Terrorism

Unit -IV: Gender related Problems: Dowry, Prostitution, Sex offences,

Unit -V: Problems of Youths: Youth Unrest, Drug Abuse, and Alcoholism.

Selected Reference:

1. Berreman,G.D (1979):Caste and other Inequalities: Essays in Inequality.
2. Beteille, Andre(1992):Backward Classes in Contemporary India, UPO New Delhi.
3. Bettle, Andre(1974):Social Inequality UPO, New DELHI.
4. G.R. Madan(2002):Indian Social Problems: Alied Publishers Pvt. Limited New Delhi.
5. Kiran Bedi (1998):It is Always Possible: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Limited New Delhi.

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 raise, 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 an 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. Gadgil Madhav and Ramchandra Guha (1996): Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature in contemporary India. OUR, New Delhi.
2. Michael Redclift.(1984): Development and the Environmental Crisis, Meheu Co.Ltd, New York.
3. Riordan O L T. (1981): Environment, Pion
4. Schnaiberg Allan (1980): The Environment, Oxford University Press. New York.