

ರಾಯಚೂರು  
ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ



**RAICHUR  
UNIVERSITY**

Krishna Tunga Campus Yeragera-584133, Raichur, Karnataka State, INDIA

**DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES  
IN  
SOCIOLOGY**

**CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBSC)  
WITH EFFECT FROM 2021-22 ONWARDS**

**RAICHUR UNIVERSITY  
RAICHUR – 584 133**

**RAICHUR UNIVERSITY, RAICHUR**  
**DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY**

**Course Outline and Syllabus for Master of Arts (M.A.) in Sociology for first and second semester under CBCS and CAGP for the Academic Year 2021-22 Onwards**

Semester	Code	Title of the course	Semester exam	I a	Total	L	T	P	Credit values
<b>First</b>		<b>HARD CORE</b>							
	H.C.1.1	Classical Sociology-I	80	20	100	05	0	0	05
	H.C.1.2	Methods of Social Research	80	20	100	05	0	0	05
	H.C.1.3	Sociology of Health	80	20	100	05	0	0	05
		<b>SOFT CORE (ANY TWO)</b>							
	S.C.1.1	Social Movement	80	20	100	05	0	0	05
	S.C.1.2	Sociology of Globalization	80	20	100	05	0	0	05
	S.C.1.3	Sociology of Education	80	20	100	05	0	0	05
	S.C.1.4	Indian Society	80	20	100	05	0	0	05
		Total Credits for First Semester	400	100	500				<b>25</b>
<b>Second</b>		<b>HARD CORE</b>							
	H.C.2.1	Classical Sociology-II	80	20	100	05	0	0	05
	H.C.2.2	Social Stratification and Mobility	80	20	100	05	0	0	05
	H.C.2.3	Sociology of Minorities	80	20	100	05	0	0	05
		<b>SOFT CORE (ANY ONE)</b>							
	S.C.2.1	Gender and Society	80	20	100	05	0	0	05
	S.C.2.2	Social Statistics	80	20	100	05	0	0	05
		<b>OPEN ELECTIVE (ANY ONE)</b>							
	O.E.2.1	Environment and Society	80	20	100	04	0	0	04
	O.E.2.2	Political Sociology	80	20	100	04	0	0	04
		Total Credits for Second Semester	400	100	500				<b>24</b>

L = Lecture, T = Tutorial, P = Practical  
5 Credits for Theory = 5 Hours of Teaching/week  
4 Credits for Theory = 4 Hours of Teaching/ week

## H.C 1.1: CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGY –I Credits- 05

### **Objectives:**

- This paper is intended to familiarize the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline.
- It helps students to gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions in Sociology
- Their continuity and relevance to its contemporary concerns.

### **Unit – I: Meaning, Definition and Scope of Social Thought**

#### **Unit – II: August Comte**

1. Positivism
2. Law of Three Stages
3. Hierarchy of Sciences
4. Social Static and Dynamics

#### **Unit – III: Herbert Spenser**

1. Organic Analogy
2. Law of Evolution
3. Types of Societies

#### **Unit-IV: Karl Marks**

1. Historical Materialism
2. Class and Class Conflict
3. Alienation

#### **Unit- V: Emile Durkheim**

1. Types of Solidarity
2. Social Facts
3. Division of Labour
4. Suicide

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Aron, Raymond (1991) Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol.1.Penguin. London.
2. Barnes H E (ed.): An Introduction to the History of Sociology. Chicago University Press. Chicago. 1948
3. Carver, Terrel: Marx's Sociological Theory. Oxford. 1982.
4. Collins, Randell: Max Weber. Sage. London. 1986.
5. Coser, Lewis: Masters of Sociological Thought. H B J. New York. 1977.
6. Durkheim E: The Rules of Sociological Method. Free Press. New York. 1958.
7. Finer, S F (ed.): VifridoPeareto: Sociological Writings. Basil Blackwell, Oxford. 1966.

8. Gerth, H H and C W Mills: From Max Weber. Essays in Sociology. Oxford, 1981.
9. Giddens, Anthony: capitalis and Modern social theory :Cambridge university Press 1994
10. Zimmerman, cc sociological theories of pitrim Sorokin, University of Jaipur

### **H.C 1.2: METHODS OF SOCIAL RESERCH Credits- 05**

#### **Objectives:**

- Develop an understanding over the scientific approach, research strategies, and importance of Social research
- To develop an ability to see the linkages between practice, research, theory and their role in enriching one another.
- It provides an exposure to the students over various types of research designs, tools and techniques used in data collection, data processing and report writing
- It also impart research skills among the students

#### **Unit – I: Introduction**

1. Meaning and Importance of Social Research
2. Problem of Objectivity and Value Neutrality
3. Meaning and Functions

#### **Unit– II: Research Design - I**

1. Exploratory
2. Descriptive
3. Diagnostic
4. Experimental

#### **Unit – III: Hypothesis**

1. Meaning and Importance
2. Types of Hypothesis

#### **Unit – IV: Methods of Data Collection**

1. Observation
2. Questionnaire
3. Interview

#### **Unit – V: Sampling**

1. Meaning and Importance
2. Types of Sampling : Random, Simple and Stratified Sampling, Quota Sampling and Area Sampling, Purposive Sampling, Cluster Sampling, Multistage Sampling

## **Unit -VI: Analysis of Data**

1. Types of Data – Primary and Secondary
2. Quantification and Tabulation
3. Report Writing

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Bailey Keneth, D. (1988), Methods of Social Research, Johan Willey & Sons New York.
2. Black James A, and Champion, Dean J. (1976) Methods and Issues in social Research John Willey & Sons, New York.
3. Davis, G.B. (1981) Introduction to Computers, McGraw Hill New Delhi.
4. Goode, William J. &Hatt, Paul K. (1952) Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
5. Kerlinger, fred N. (1964) Foundations of behavioral Research, Surgeet, Delhi.
6. Krishnaswami, O.R. (1983) Methodology of Research in Social Sciences, Himalaya, Bombay.
7. Marie Jahoda, et al., (1958) Research Methods in Social Research, the Dryden Press, New York.
8. Moser, C.A.&Kalton G. (1971) Survey Methods in Social Investigations E.L.B.S. &Hienemann, London.
9. Narayan, Deepa (1997) Toward Participatory Research, the World Bank, Washington.
10. Young Pauline V. (1982) Scientific Social Serveys& Research, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.

## H.C. 1.3.SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

### **Objectives:**

- To develop an integrated and a interdisciplinary socio-cultural perspective of human social behavior related to health and illness.
- The paper intends to cover major Sociological and theoretical approaches to health behavior and health culture Studies with special emphasis on the public health scenario in India.

### **Unit -I: Introduction**

1. Historical Development of Medical Sociology
2. Scope and Importance of Medical Sociology

### **Unit- II: Health and Culture**

1. Cultural Context of Health and Illness
2. Sick Role and The Patient Role
3. Treatment - Preventive and Rehabilitative
4. Doctor – Patient – Nurse Relationships

### **Unit – III: Community Health in India**

1. Community Health Problems
2. Health Care Delivery System
3. Utilization of Health Care Services in Rural India

### **UNIT – IV: Health Care Organization**

1. Hospital as a complex organization, types of hospitals
2. Functions of Hospitals, Doctor-Patient relations, Medical Social Service in hospitals

### **UNIT – V: Health Policy of India**

1. Social legislation pertains of health care, Health policy of government of India, Privatization of Health care in India

### **Suggested Readings:**

- Turner, B.S. 1993, The Body and Society (Explorations in Social Theory), New Delhi, Sage.
- Olson, D.R. & Tomace, N, 1996, Modes of Thought (Explorations in Culture and Cognition), Cambridge; Cambridge Univ. Press.
- Bhat, V.N. 1991, Public Health in India, New Delhi, Amar Prakshan
- Dak, T.M (ed), 1991, Sociology of Health in India, New Delhi, Rawat.
- Mehta, S.R. 1992, Society and Health, New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House.
- Cockerhome William, Medical Sociology,
- CDE, Rodmery- Sociology of Medicare.
- Venkaradhan, Medical Sociology in India
- Comard, Peter- Hand Book of Medical Sociology

## S.C. 1.1: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

### **Objectives:**

- This paper is to sensitize the students to variety and dynamics of social movements and their role in Social transformation.
- It also aims to understand social movements in a sociological prospective.
- It examine origin and growths of various social movements
- It also studied causes, consequences and changes in the society

### **Unit – I: Introduction**

1. Nature and Scope of Sociology of Social Movements

### **Unit – II: Social Movements**

1. Meaning, Definition and Typology
2. Ideology and Social Movement
3. Social Movement and Social Change

### **Unit – III: Types of Social Movements**

1. Peasant Movement in Karnataka, Telangana, Kerala and west Bengal
2. Religious and Sectarian Movements:
3. Veerashaivism and Sikhism

### **Unit – IV: Reformist Movements**

1. AryaSamaj, BramhaSamaj
2. Dalit Movement

### **Unit –V: Other Movements**

1. Trade Union Movement
2. Student's Movements

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Rudolf Heberle. Social Movements (New York: A.C.C. 1951).
2. J.A. Banks. The Sociology of Social Movements ( London : Macmillan, 1972)
3. William R. Cameron. Modern Social Movements (New York: Random House, 1966).
4. M.S.A.Rao (ed.) Social Movements and Social Transformation (Delhi: Macmillan, 1979).
5. M.S.A.Rao (ed). Social Movements in India (Delhi: Macmillian, 1979).
6. S.C. Malik (ed). Dissent, Protest and Reform in Indian Civilization (Simla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study, 1977).
7. Ashish Kumar Roy. The Spring, Thunders and After (A Survey of the Maoist and the Altra Leftist Movement in India, 1962 – 75), Calcutta: Minerva Associates, 1975),
8. P. Sundarayya. TelanganPepole's Struggle and its Lessons (Calcutta: C.P.I.(M),1972.

## **S.C.1.2 SOCIOLOGY OF GLOBALIZATIONS**

### **Objectives:**

- This paper helps students to develop the critical thinking, analytical skills, and the historical perspective to examine the deeply held assumptions regarding the social world and to apply sociological inquiry in an attempt to provide explanations for phenomena associated with globalization.
- It provides an expose to the students over the theoretical perspectives on globalization, social impact of globalization on developing nations.
- It focus on socio-economic, cultural and political transformation across the globe due to the impact of process of globalization.

### **Unit I: The Nature and Significance of Sociology of Globalization**

1. Meaning and Distinctive Characteristics of Globalization-
2. Historical and Social Context of Globalization-
3. Modernization and Globalization-
4. The Role of Information and Communication Technology in the process of Globalization

### **Unit II: Theoretical Approaches**

1. Roland Robertson –
2. Immanuel Wallerstein–
3. ArjunAppadurai- Martin
4. Albrow- Anthony Giddens

### **Unit III: Agencies of Globalization**

1. Multi-National Corporation (MNCs)- Nation - State, Market- Non-
2. Governmental Organization (NGOs)-
3. International Monetary Fund,
4. World Bank,

### **Unit IV: Globalization and the Indian experience**

1. Globalization and Public Policy-
2. Resistance to Globalization :
3. Trends and Prospects

### **Unit V: Trends in Globalization**

1. GeorgeRitzer – Rethinking Globalization –
2. Globalization/Globalization and Something/Nothing- Edward Said – Orientalism

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Appadurai, Arjun, (1996), **Modernity at Large**, University of Minnesota Press.
2. Applebee R. And W. Bobinson, (2005), **Critical Global Studies**, New York: Routledge.
3. Browning, Halcli, Webster(ed), (1996) **Understanding Contemporary Society: Theories of the Present**, London: Sage Publications.



4. Cohen, Robin and m. Shirin (ed) **Global Social Movements**, London: The Athlone Press.
5. Giddens, Anthony, (2000), **Runaway World: How Globalization is reshaping Our Lives**, New York: Routledge.
6. Jha, Avinash, (2000), **Background to Glolization**, Mumbai: Centre for Education and Documentation.
7. Kofman and Young, (2003), **Globalization, Theory and Practice**, London: Continuum.
8. Lechner F. and J. Boli (ed), (2000), **The Globalization**, Oxford: Blackwell.
9. Waters M. (1995), **Globalization**, London: Routledge.

### **S.C.1.3: SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION** Credits- 05

#### **Objectives:**

- This paper is to study the application of Sociological Perspectives of education and society relationship between them.
- It also aims to understand the various Perspectives of understanding the nature of inequalities in education and issues of higher education.
- It focus on educational conditions of marginalized groups in society

#### **Unit- I: Introduction**

1. Nature, Scope and Importance of Sociology of Education.
2. Transition From Educational Sociology to Sociology of Education
3. New Sociology of Education

#### **Unit II: Agencies Of Education And Socialization**

1. Family, Peer Group, School and Mass Media
2. School as a Social System
3. The Importance of School as a Community Center

#### **Unit- III: Education and Stratification**

1. Caste and Education
2. Class and Education
3. Equality of Educational Opportunity

#### **Unit – IV: Sociology of Teaching Profession**

1. Role of Teacher
2. Professionalization of Teaching
3. Academic Freedom
4. Teachers Organization

## **UNIT – V: Issues in Higher Education in India**

1. Unplanned Growth of Higher Education
2. Educated Unemployment
3. Special Problems of the Education of Women
4. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Banks, Olive, Sociology of Education (2<sup>nd</sup>ed), Batsford, London, 1971.
2. Blackledge D and Hunt, B, Sociological Interpretations of Education, CromHelra, London.1985.
3. Brint, Steven, Schools and Societies, Thousand Oaks, Cali, Pine Forge Press A Division of Sage, 1988.
4. Ronnan, Paddison, Hamdbook of Urban Studies, Sage, India, 2001.
5. Bharadwaj, R.K, Urban Development in India, National Publishing House, 1974.
6. Gold, Hany, Sociology of Urban Life, Prennice Hall, Englewood Cliff. 1982.
7. CollingWorth I.R, Problems of Urabn Society Obl 2 geenrge and Unwin Ltd. 1972.
8. Alfered de Souza, The Indian City, Poverty, Ecodogy and Urban Development, Memohar, Delhi, 1979.
9. Desai, A.R and Pillai,S.D.(ed), Slums and Urbanization, Popular Prakashan,Bombay, 1970.
10. Ramachandran, R. Urbanilation and Urban Systems in India, OUP, Delhi, 1991.
11. Ellin Na, Post Modern Urbanisim, Oxfor, UK, 1996.
12. Fawa F Sylvania, New Urbanism in World Perspective-AReader T.Y. Cowell, New York, 1968.

### **S.C 1.5: INDIAN SOCIETY Credits- 04**

#### **Objectives:**

- To understand the various approaches to the study of Indian society, the diversities of Indian society and the changes that have occurred as results of various social forces.
- It also provides an exposed to the students over the socio-political dynamics, social inequalities in Indian society
- Intend to study the theoretical perspectives and weaker section

#### **Unit – I: Introduction**

1. Geographical and Historical Features
2. Unity in Diversity in Indian Society
3. Regional Disparities

**Unit – II: Theoretical Perspectives**

1. Structural – Functional Approach ( M. N. Srinivas)
2. Dialectical Approach
3. Marxist Sociology (A. R. Desai)
4. Indological Approach ( G. S. Ghurye)

**Unit – III: Characteristics Of Indian Society**

1. Caste system: Structure and Changing Trends in Caste
2. Caste Conflicts
3. Family in India: Types, Structure and Functions of Family, Joint Family.
4. Family in Rural and Urban Setting
5. Changing Trends in Indian Family

**Unit – IV: Weaker Section Of Indian Society**

1. Meaning and Classification of Weaker Sections : SCs, STs, OBCs, and Women
2. Socio – Economic Situation of Weaker Section in India

**Unit – V: Colonial Context**

1. Colonial Policy, Social Legislation
2. Social Policy and Social change
3. Neo – Colonialism

**Suggested Readings:**

1. D' Souza, P.R. (ed) Contemporary Indian: Tresteri Sage Publication, New Delhi 2000.
2. Dhanagere, D.N. Themes and Perspectives in Indan Sociology, Powal Publication, Jaipur, 993.
3. Dube, S.C. The Indian Village, Routledge, London, 1976.
4. Prabu, P.N. Hindu Social Organization, Popular publication, Bombay
5. YogeshAtal, Indian Sociology From where to where, Rewat, Jaipur, 2003.
6. MandaBeurn, D.C. Society in India, Popular Bomaby 1972.