



Regulations and Programme Structure

## **M.A . in Sociology**

(I to IV Semesters)

Master Degree Programme under Choice Based Credit System

(Framed under section 43(1)(i) of KFU Act.2011)

*With effect from 2022-23*

(Draft copy approved by the Finance Committee, Academic Council and Syndicate of the University, in their meetings held on 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2018 and 11<sup>th</sup> June 2018 and 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2018 respectively)

# Regulations

Regulations Governing Post-Graduate Programme M.A. in Sociology in the Department of Sociology under the Faculty of Social Sciences under Choice Based Credit System

(Framed under Section 43(1)(i) of the K.F.U Act. 2011)

## 1.0 Title

The Regulations shall be called “Regulations Governing the Post-Graduate Programme M.A. in Sociology in the Department of Sociology under the Faculty of Social Sciences under the Choice Based Credit System” in Karnataka Folklore University, Gotagodi.

## 2.0 Commencement

These Regulations shall come into force from the date assented to by His Excellency the Chancellor.

## 3.0 Definitions

- a** In these Regulations, unless otherwise provided:  
“Academic Council” means Academic Council of the University constituted according to the Karnataka Folklore University Act. 2011.
- b** “**Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**” The CBCS provides choice for students to select from the prescribed courses (core, elective, soft core etc. courses).
- c** “Board of Studies” means P.G. Board of Studies of the University, Adhoc/Combined and Steering Committees of Diploma Programmes in the discipline/subjects concerned.
- d** “**Board of Examiars (BoE)**” means **P G Board of Examiars (BoE)** panel of examiners who does all the examination related activities such as evaluation, question paper setting, viva-voca examination etc. This panel of eximaers should be indentified and approved by BoS.
- e** “Compulsory Course” means fundamental paper, which the student admitted to a particular Post-Graduate Programme, should successfully complete to receive the Post Graduate Degree in the concerned subject.
- f** “**Course**” Usually referred to, as ‘papers’ is a component of a programme. All courses need not carry the same weight. The courses should define learning objectives and learning outcomes. A course may be designed to comprise lectures/ tutorials/laboratory work/ field work/ project work/ vocational training/viva/ seminars/term papers / assignments / presentations/ self-study etc. or a combination of some of these.
- g** “**Course Weightage**” means number of credits assigned to a particular course.

- h** “**Credit**” means the unit by which the course work is measured. One Credit means one hour of teaching work or two hours of practical work per week. As regards the marks for the course, 1 Credit is equal to 25 marks, 2 Credits are equal to 50 marks, 3 Credits are equal to 75 marks and 4 Credits are equal to 100 marks.
- i** “**Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)**” refers to the cumulative Grade Point Averages weighted across all the semesters and is carried forward from first semester to subsequent semesters.
- j** “**Degree**” means Post-Graduate Degree.
- k** “**Grade**” is an index to indicate the performance of a student in the selected course. These Grades are arrived at by converting marks scored in each course by the candidate in both Internal Assessment and Semester-end Examinations.
- l** “**Transcript or Grade Card or Certificate**” Based on the grades earned, a grade certificate shall be issued to all the registered students after every semester. The grade certificate will display the course details (code, title, number of credits, grade secured).
- m** “**Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA)**” is a measure of performance of work done in a semester. It is ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses registered in a semester and the total course credits taken during that semester.
- n** “**General Elective Course (GEC)**” means a paper offered by a department to the students of other Departments.
- o** “**Post Graduate Programme**” means semesterised Master’s Degree Programme excluding P.G. Diploma, under CBCS.
- p** “**Specialization course**” means advanced paper offered by a Department that a student of that Department can opt as a special course.
- q** “**Student**” means the student admitted to programmes under (k)
- r** “**University**” means Karnataka Folklore University, Gotagodi.

#### **4.0 Minimum Eligibility for Admission**

A candidate, who has successfully completed Bachelor’s Degree programme or any other Degree programme of this University or of any other University recognized as equivalent thereto by this University, shall be eligible for admission to the post Graduates Programmes provided the candidate also satisfies the conditions like the minimum percentage of marks and other eligibility conditions as prescribed by the University from time to time.

Admission shall be as per Government of Karnataka reservation policy and the directions issued in this regard from time to time.

## 5.0 Duration of the Programme

Unless otherwise provided, the duration of study for the Post-Graduate Degree Programme shall extend over a period of two consecutive academic years, each academic year comprising two semesters, and each semester comprising sixteen weeks with a minimum of ninety working days.

However, the students, who discontinue the programme after one or more semesters due to extraordinary circumstances, are allowed to continue and complete the programme with due approval from the Registrar subjected to double the duration of the programme and full fill other conditions like minimum attendance etc. Further with clear recommendation from the department council.. Candidates shall not register for any other regular course other than Diploma and Certificate courses being offered on the campus during the duration of P.G. Programme.

- 5.1 However if students fails to continue 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester or fails to fulfil 75% attendance he/she may take this semester immediately after completion of fourth semester by paying full fees.

## 6.0 Medium of Instruction and Evaluation

The medium of instruction for all programmes except languages shall be normally in English. However, the students may write the examinations in Kannada if so provided by the concerned Board of Studies.

## 7.0 Programme Structure

- 7.1 The students of Post-Graduate Programme shall study the courses as may be approved by the concerned Board of Studies (BoS), Faculty and the Academic Council of the University from time to time subject to minimum and maximum credits as outlined in these regulations.

7.2 The BOS of the concerned department shall prepare programme structure, syllabus and question paper pattern. The suggestive pattern of matrix for two years master's programme is presented in **Appendix A**.

- 7.3 The category of courses which shall be included in the programme structure and their descriptions are given in the following Table:

Sl. No.	Category of Course	Description
1	Disciplines Specific Core (DSC)Course	DSC courses aim to cover the basics that a student is expected to imbibe in that particular discipline. They provide fundamental knowledge and expertise to produce competent, creative graduates with a strong scientific, technical and

		academic acumen.
2	Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course	DSE Course is a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses and which may be very specific or specialized or advanced or supportive to the discipline/subject of study or which provides an extended scope or enables an exposure to some other discipline/ subject/domain or which nurtures the candidate's proficiency/skill.
3	Generic Elective Course (GEC)	GEC is a course to be chosen from an unrelated discipline/ Subject, with an intention to seek exposure beyond discipline/s of choice. The purpose of GEC is to offer the students the option to explore disciplines of interest beyond the choices they make in core and discipline specific elective courses.
4	Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)	SEC is a Course to promote skills pertaining to a particular field of study. The purpose of these courses is to provide students life-skills in hands-on mode so as to increase their employability/ Self-employment. The objective is to integrate discipline related skills in a holistic manner with general education.
5	Research Project (RP)	Project work is a special course involving application of knowledge in solving / analyzing / exploring a real life situation / difficult problem/ data analysis. Project Work has the intention to provide research competencies. It enables to acquire special/ advanced knowledge through support study.
6	Internship (IP)	<p>Internship is a professional learning experience that offers meaningful, practical work related to a student's field of study or career interest. An internship gives a student the opportunity for career exploration and development, and to learn new skills.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Assessment pattern shall be decided by the BoS of the concerned discipline from time to time.</p> <p>[Internship is offered in Programmes wherever necessary]</p>

7.4 No minimum mark is prescribed for internal assessment.

7.5 Internal assessment marks once awarded will hold good even if a candidate reappears for the examination.

7.6 Credit for a course will be fixed by the BoS of the concerned department. However, it should

be minimum of 2 credits and maximum of 4 credits for a particular course within the respective programme.

**7.7** There shall be three components of teaching-learning viz., Lecture, Tutorial and Practical/Field Work. A course shall have Lecture (L) or Tutorial(T) or Practical/Field work component or the combination of any two or all the three components. The instruction pattern of the course is indicated as L: T: P. The credits of the course shall be the sum of credits allotted for L, T and P components.

**7.6** The Number of seats per elective paper is as per the facility and infrastructure available in the department/campus/affiliated college. However, there should be minimum of 10 students per elective or any other conditions as prescribed by the University from time to time.

#### **8.0 Attendance:**

**8.1** For the programme, calculation of attendance shall not be done at aggregate level for whole semester. Each course shall be taken as a unit for the purpose of calculating attendance. A student requires a minimum of 75% of attendance for each course to be eligible for the Semester End Examination (SEE).

**8.2** In case of a candidate who represents his/her institution/university/state/nation in Sports/NCC /NSS/Cultural or any Official activities with shortage of attendance, up to a maximum of 15 working days in a semester may be condoned, based on the prior permission and recommendation of the Chairperson of the Department in the University / Director/Special Officer/Coordinator of PG Centre / Principal of the College.

**8.3** A candidate who does not satisfy the requirement of attendance shall not be eligible to take examination of the concerned course and he/she shall repeat that course when offered with the current syllabus of course(s). This facility shall be available only for TWO times in the entire course of duration.

**8.4** The Chairperson of the Department in the University / Director/Special Officer/Coordinator PG Centres / Principal of the College shall send the list of such students with shortage of attendance immediately after the last working day of the semester to the Registrar (Evaluation). The Registrar (Evaluation) shall not include the course(s) in the Examination Hall Ticket where there is a shortage of attendance.

#### **9.0 Miscellaneous:**

**9.1** Students are required to take active part in the research / survey programmes arranged by the department.

**9.2** Students are required to learn Typing, shorthand and Computer applications.

**9.3** A student shall be considered to have satisfied the required attendance for each course if he / she has attended minimum 75% of the total number of instructional hours during the semester.

**9.4** There is no provision for condoning shortage of attendance.

**9.5** The students who do not satisfy the prescribed requirement of attendance shall not be eligible for the ensuing examination. Such candidates may seek a fresh admission.

- 9.6 Such of the candidates who have participated in State / National level Sports, NSS, NCC, Cultural activities and other related activities as stipulated under the existing regulations shall be considered for giving attendance for actual number of days utilized in such activities (including travel days) subject to the production of certificates from the relevant authorities within two weeks after the event.
- 9.7. Student should take GEC subject offered by the other department as an Open Elective subject. However, there should be minimum of 10 students per elective.
- 10.0 Examination**
- 10.1. Assessment and evaluation processes happen in a continuous mode. However, for reporting purposes, a course assessment is divided into 3 discrete components identified as C1, C2, and C3. The components C1 and C2 are based on Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) and C3 is based on Semester-End Examination (SEE).
- 10.2 There shall be an examination at the end of each semester conducted by the University.
- 10.3 Unless otherwise provided, there shall be semester-end examination of 2/3 hours duration for 50/80 marks;
- 10.4 Every student shall register for each semester-end examination as per the University Notification by submitting duly completed application form through the proper channel and shall also pay the fees prescribed.
- 10.5 The Office of the Registrar shall allot the Register Number to the candidate at the in the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> semester, after receiving course registration list from the Chairman of the Department. That will be the Register Number of the candidate for all subsequent appearances and semester-end examinations.
- 10.6 The Answer scripts shall be in the safe custody of the University for a maximum period of one year from the date of announcement of results. These shall be disposed off after one year.
- 10.7 The programme under CBCS is a fully carry-over system. A candidate reappearing for either the odd or even semester examinations shall be permitted to take examinations as and when they are conducted (even semester examination in even semester and odd semester examination in odd semester).
- 10.8 Candidates who have failed, remained absent or opted for improvement in any course / courses shall appear for such course / courses in the two immediate successive examinations that are conducted with subjected to minimum of 75% attendance. However, in the case of the candidate appearing for improvement of their marks, the marks secured in the previous examination shall be retained, if the same is higher.
- 10.9 Candidates who desire to challenge the marks awarded to them, in the odd (first and third) semester-end examination, may do so by submitting an application along with the prescribed fees to the Registrar (Evaluation) within 15 days from the announcement of results.

## 11.0 Evaluation

- 11.1 Each Course shall have two evaluation components – Continues Internal Assessment (CIA) and the Semester End Exams (SEE).
- 11.2 The CIA component in a course shall carry 20% /20% / 50% and the Semester End Examination shall carry 80% /80% / 50% respectively. However, in case of project work, the distribution of marks for Internal Assessment and Examination shall be left to the discretion of the concerned BOS.
- 11.3 Each course shall be taken as a unit for the purpose of calculating attendance. A student shall be considered to have put in the required attendance for the course, if he / she have attended minimum 75% of the total number of instructional hours during the semester.
- 11.4 Continues Internal Assessment (CIA) shall be based on written tests / assignments / seminars and / or any other instructional activity as specified by the concerned Board of Studies from time to time. However, IA components can be referred as below;

### Outline for Continuous Internal Assessment activities:

The Internal Assessment activity can be classified as C1 and C2. The session test should be conducted as per the university calendar of events. The semester end examination can be called as C3. Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) activities for C1 and C2 of a 4-credit course shall be as under;

#### For courses of 04 Credits:

Activities	C1	C2	Total Marks
Session test	10 Marks	10 Marks	20 Marks
Seminars/Presentations/Activity	05 Marks	--	05 Marks
Case Study/Assignment/Field work	--	05 Marks	05 Marks
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15 Marks</b>	<b>15 Marks</b>	<b>20 Marks</b>

#### For courses of 02 Credits:

Activities	C1	C2	Total Marks
Session test	05 Marks	05 Marks	10 Marks
Seminars/Presentations/Activity	05 Marks	--	05 Marks
Case Study/Assignment/Field work	--	05 Marks	05 Marks
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 Marks</b>	<b>10 Marks</b>	<b>20 Marks</b>

For C3 (semester end examination) question paper pattern is as per the recommendation of concerned Board of Studies (BoS).

- 11.5 The IA marks list shall be notified on the Department Notice Board as and when the individual IA components are completed and the consolidated list shall be submitted to the Office of the Registrar Evaluation before the commencement of semester-end examination, or as directed by the University.
- 11.6 The tests shall be written in a separately designated book which shall be open for inspection, after evaluation.
- 11.7 There is no provision for seeking improvement of Internal Assessment marks.

- 11.8 The IA records, pertaining to Semester Examination, shall be preserved by the department / Centres / Colleges for a period of one year from the date of semester examination. These records may be called by the University or a body constituted by the University as and when deemed necessary.
- 11.9 The dissertation / project work evaluation and viva-voce shall be conducted by an internal and external examiner, appointed by Chairperson, BoE chosen from the panel of examiners approved by the concerned BoS.

**12.0 Semester-end Examination (C3)**

- 12.1 There shall be a Board of Examiners to set, scrutinize and approve question papers. These examiners are appointed by Chairperson, BoE chosen from the panel of examiners approved by the concerned BoS.
- 12.2 The BOE shall scrutinize the question papers submitted in two sets by the Papers setters and submit the same to the office to the Registrar (Evaluation).
- 12.3 The office of the Registrar Evaluation shall dispatch the question papers to the Departments/ P.G Centres/ Collages who shall conduct the Examinations according to the Schedule announced by the University.
- 12.4 Registrar (Evaluation) shall appoint a full-time course teacher as an internal senior supervisor and if required one external senior supervisor who shall conduct the examinations.

Each answer script (theory) of the odd semester-end examination (first and third semester) shall be a single valuation and each answer script (theory) of even semester semester-end examination (second and fourth semester) shall be assessed by two examiners (one internal and another external). The marks awarded to that answer script/project work shall be the average of these two evaluations. If the difference in marks between two evaluation exceeds 20% of the maximum marks, such a script shall be assessed by third examiner. The marks allotted by the third examiner shall be averaged with nearer awarded of the evaluations.

Provided that in case the number of answer scripts to be referred to the third examiner in a course exceeds minimum of 20% of the total number of scripts, at the even semester-end examinations, such answer scripts shall be valued by the Board of Examiners on the date to be notified by the Chairperson of the Board of Examiners and the marks awarded by the Board shall be final.

- 12.5 Wherever dissertation / project work is prescribed in the even semesters of a programme, the same shall be evaluated by both internal and external examiners. The evaluation shall be as prescribed by the concerned Board of Studies.
- 12.6 In case of programmes with practical examination details of maximum marks, credits or duration may vary from Department to Department as specified by the concerned Board of Studies.
- 12.7 The Office of the Registrar Evaluation shall process and announce the results.
- 13.0 **Submission and Evaluation of Project / Dissertation:**

- 13.1** The candidate has to submit the project / dissertation within the time frame as prescribed by the Board of Studies
- 13.2** The responsibility of allocating the project work including the topic of the project, duration and the time for the field work etc., shall be decided by the beginning of the commencement of the semester. The Project work titles should be in line with aims and objectives of the folklore university
- 13.3** Right from the initial stage of defining the problem, the candidate has to submit the progress reports periodically and also present his/her progress in the form seminar in addition to regular discussion with guide.
- 13.4** The components of evaluation of the project/dissertation are as follows;  
C1: periodic progress of the project work (15%) or (15 marks)  
C2: Results of work and draft report (15%) or (15 marks)  
C3: Final Project Evaluation (50%) or (50 marks)  
    Final viva – voce (20%) or (20 marks)  
    The marks of report evaluation and viva-voce examination pattern shall be decided by the Board of Studies
- 14.0** **Maximum duration for completion of the Programme**
- 14.1** A candidate admitted to a post graduate programme shall complete it within a period, which is double the duration of the programme from the date of admission.
- 14.2** Whenever the syllabus is revised, the candidate reappearing shall be allowed for the examinations only according to the new syllabus.
- 15.0** **Declaration of Results**
- 15.1** The minimum for a pass in each course shall be 40% of the total marks including both the IA and the semester-end examinations. Further, the candidate shall obtain at least 40% of the marks in the semester-end examination. There is no minimum for the IA marks.
- 15.2** Candidates shall secure a minimum of 50% in aggregate in all course of a programme in each semester to successfully complete the programme.
- 15.3** Candidates shall earn the prescribed number of credits for the programme to qualify for the PG Degree.
- 15.4** For the purpose of announcing the results, the aggregate of the marks secured by a candidate in all the semester examinations shall be taken into account. However, Ranks shall not be awarded in case the candidate has not successfully completed each of the semesters in first attempt or has not completed the programme in the stipulated time (vide Regulation 5) or had applied for improvement of results.
- 16.0** Award of Grace Marks

- 16.1. A candidate shall be eligible to a maximum of 5 grace marks, provided the candidate: a) appears for the entire examination b) he/she has failed in only one paper and c) gets the minimum prescribed marks in the paper and aggregate for passing by such gracing. This is applicable only in the last (final) semester examination of the programme.
- 16.2. Grace Marks awarded for making up of deficiency in a paper/s of a semester, shall be deducted first from out of the component/s of the same paper which has no minimum for pass. After such deduction the balance of a grace marks, if any, shall be deducted equally (as far as possible) from the marks obtained in other paper/s of that semester, in the order of their appearance, without affecting the result (pass etc) of the candidate.
- 16.3. Grace marks awarded as per 16.1 for passing a paper and the corresponding marks deducted as per 16.2 to be shown only in the ledger and not in the statement of marks. However, grace marks awarded for declaration of grade as per 14.2 shall be indicated in the statement of marks.

## 17.0 Award of Ranks

- 17.1 For the purpose of announcing the results, the aggregate of the marks secured by a candidate in all the semester examinations shall be taken into account. However, Ranks shall not be awarded in case the candidate has not successfully completed each of the semesters in first attempt or has not completed the programme in the stipulated time (vide Regulation 5) or had applied for improvement of results.

### 17.2 Marks, Credit Points, Grade Points, Grades and Grade Point Average

- 17.3 The grade points and the grade letters to candidates in each course shall awarded as follows:

Percentage of Marks	Grade Points	Grade Letter
75 and above, up to 100.00%	7.50 to 10.00	A
60 and above but less than 75%	6.00 and above but less than 07.5%	B
50 and above but less than 60%	5.00 and above but less than 6.0	C
40 and above but less than 50%	4.00 and above but less than 05.00	D
Less than 40.00%	Less than 4.00	E

- 17.4 Credit Point (CP): The Credit Point for each course shall be calculated by multiplying the grade point obtained by the credit of course.
- 17.5 The award of Grade Point Average (GPA) for any student is based on the performance in the whole semester. The student is awarded Grade Point Average for each semester based on the Total Credit Points obtained and the total number of credits opted for. The GPA is calculated by dividing the total credit points earned by the student in all the courses by the total number of credits of those courses of the semester.
- 17.6 The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) shall be calculated by dividing the total number of credit points in all the semesters by the total number of credits in all the semesters. The CGPA to date shall be calculated by dividing the total number of credit points in all semesters to date by the total number of credits in all the semesters to date.

CGPA for the I Semester=

Sum of the CP of the I Semester ÷ Sum of the credits of the I Semester

CGPA for the II Semester =

Sum of the CP of the I Sem. ÷ Sum of the CP of II Sem. ÷ Sum of the credits of the I Semester ÷ II Semester

CGPA for the III and IV Semesters shall be computed accordingly.

- 17.7 The Grade Card at each semester examination shall indicate the course opted by the student, the credit for the course chosen by the student, the credit points obtained in each course, the grade letter and the grade point average. No class shall be awarded for each semester and the same would only be awarded at the end of all the semesters based on Cumulative Grade Point Average.
- 17.8 Class shall be awarded to the successful candidates based on the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) as specified below:

<b>Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)</b>	<b>Class to be awarded</b>
7.5 to 10.0	First class with Distinction
6.0 and above but below 7.5	First Class
5.0 and above but below 6.0	Second Class

**18.0 Miscellaneous**

- a Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, the semester system at post-Graduate level is hereby repealed.
- b The provisions of any order, Rules or Regulations in force shall be inapplicable to the extent of its inconsistency with these Regulation.
- c The University shall issue such orders, instructions, procedures and prescribe such format as it may deem fit to implement the provisions of this Regulations.
- d The procedural details may be given by the University from time to time.
- e Any unforeseen problems / difficulties may be resolved by the Vice Chancellor, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

Illustrative Model:

## Grade Card

Programme: (Faculty of Social Sciences)

Name of the candidate:

Semester: I

Seat No:

Month &amp; Year:

Course	Course code no	Credits	Max Marks	Mark Obtained	Semester Grade Point	Credit Points
<b>DSC</b>						
• Course-I		04	100	60	6.00	24.00
• Course-II		04	100	74	7.40	29.60
• Course-III		04	100	43	4.20	17.20
<b>DSE</b>						
• Course-I		04	100	60	6.00	24.00
• Course-II		04	100	74	7.40	29.60
<b>GEC</b>						
• Course-I		04	100	60	6.00	24.00
<b>Total</b>		24	600	341		136.40

$$\text{GPA for I Semester} = \text{Total no. of CP} \div \text{Total no. of Credits} = 136.40/24.00 = 5.68$$

$$\text{CGPA for I Semester} = \text{GPA} = 5.68$$

Calculation of CGPA for II, III and the Final Semester

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$$\text{CGPA for II Sem} = \frac{\text{CP (ISem)} + \text{CP (II Sem)}}{\text{Credits (I Sem)} + \text{Credits (II Sem)}}$$

$$\text{CGPA for III Sem} = \frac{\text{CP (ISem)} + \text{CP (II Sem)} + \text{CP (III Sem)}}{\text{Credits (I Sem)} + \text{Credits (II Sem)} + \text{Credits (III Sem)}}$$

$$\text{CGPA for the programme} = \frac{\text{CP (ISem)} + \text{CP (II Sem)} + \text{CP (III Sem)} + \text{CP (IV Sem)}}{\text{Credits (I Sem)} + \text{Credits (II Sem)} + \text{Credits (III Sem)} + \text{Credits (IV Sem)}}$$

(\*CP: Credit Points)

**I. Suggestive pattern of matrix for two years Masters programme**

Distribution of Courses/Papers in Postgraduate Programme I to IV Semester as per Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Proposed for PG Programme

**I-SEMESTER**

Semester	Category	Subject	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
FIRST	DSC1		Course 1	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC2		Course 2	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC3		Course 3	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC4		Course 4	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC5		Course 5	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE1		A. Elective Course 6	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	B. Elective Course 6										
<b>Total Marks and Credits for I Semester</b>						<b>600</b>				<b>24</b>	

\* Student shall opt for any one course i.e A/B

## II-SEMESTER

Semester No.	Category	Subject	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
SECO ND	DSC6		Course 1	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC7		Course 2	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC8		Course 3	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC9		Course 4	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE 2		A) Elective Course 5	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
			B) Elective Course 5								
	GEC1		A) Generic Elective Course 6	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
			B) Generic Elective Course 6								
	<b>Total Marks and Credits for II Semester</b>						<b>600</b>				<b>24</b>

\* Student shall opt for any one course i.e A/B

### III-SEMESTER

Semester No.	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
<b>Third</b>	DSC10		Course 1	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC11		Course 2	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC12		Course 3	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE3		A. Elective Course 4	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
			B. Elective Course 4								
	DSE4		A. Elective Course 5	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
			B. Elective Course 5								
	GEC2		A) Generic Elective Course 6	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
		B) Generic Elective Course 6									
<b>Total Marks and Credits for II Semester</b>						<b>600</b>				<b>24</b>	

\* Student shall opt for any one course i.e A/B

### IV-SEMESTER

Semester No.	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
<b>Fourth</b>	DSC13		Course 1	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC14		Course 2	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC15		Course 3	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC16		Course 3	20	80						
	DSE5		A. Elective Course 5	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
			B. Elective Course 5								
	RP-1		Dissertation (Course 6)	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
Total Credits for Fourth Semester						600				<b>24</b>	

**\* Student shall opt for any one course i.e A/B**

EXAMPLE FOR PROGRAMMES Distribution of Courses/Papers in Postgraduate Programme I  
to IV Semester as per Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Proposed for PG Programme in  
Sociology

**SEMESTER I**

Paper No.	Title of the Paper	Credit Hours	Teaching Hrs. per Week	Marks		Scheme of Examination	
				Written Exam.	Internal Assessment	Total	Examination Duration
DSC1	Classical Sociological Theories	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC2	Social Research Methods	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC3	Sociology of Family, Marriage and Kinship	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC4	Perspectives of Indian Society	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC5	<b>Introduction to Folklore</b>	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
<b>Soft core any One</b>							
DSE1	<b>A) Rural Social Folk Customs</b>	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
	A) Society of Karnataka						
<b>Total Marks and Credits for I Semester</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>-</b>

\* Student shall opt for any one course i.e A/B

## SEMESTER II

Paper No.	Title of the Paper	Credit Hours	Teaching Hrs. per Week	Marks		Scheme of Examination	
				Written Exam.	Internal Assessment	Total	Examination Duration
DSC6	Modern Sociological Theories-I	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC7	Gender and Society	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC8	Tribal Sociology	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC9	Social Anthropology	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
<b>Soft core any One</b>							
DSE2	A) Folk on Modern Society	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
	B) Industrial Sociology						
<b>GEC any One</b>							
GEC1	A) Basic principles of Sociology	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
	A) Social Problems in India						
<b>Total Marks and Credits for II Semester</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>-</b>

\* Student shall opt for any one course i.e A/B

Sociology

**SEMESTER III**

Paper No.	Title of the Paper	Credit Hours	Teaching Hrs. per Week	Marks		Scheme of Examination	
				Written Exam.	Internal Assessment	Total	Examination Duration
DSC10	Modern Sociological Theories-II	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC11	Rural Sociology	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC12	Nomadic Communities and Folklore in Karnataka	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
<b>Soft core (any One)</b>							
DSE3	A) Sociology of Change and Development	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
	B) Medical Sociology						
<b>Soft core (any One)</b>							
DSE4	Social Structure and Social Change A)	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
	B) Urban Sociology						
<b>GEC any One</b>							
GEC2	The Study of Indian Society	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
	Karnataka Tribes						
<b>Total Marks and Credits for III Semester</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>-</b>

\* Student shall opt for any one course i.e A/B

**IV Semester**

Paper No.	Title of the Paper	Credit Hours	Teaching Hrs. per Week	Marks		Scheme of Examination	
				Written Exam.	Internal Assessment	Total	Examination Duration
DSC13	Post Modern Social Theories	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC14	<b>Sociology of Marginalised Groups</b>	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC15	Social Movements in India	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC16	Social Policy and Planning	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
<b>Soft core (any One)</b>							
DSE5	A) Karnataka Tribal and Folk Literature	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
	B) Human Rights in India						
RP-1	Research Project (Dissertation)	4	** Guiding two students equal to one hour of teaching per week	80 (Dissertation work and viva voce)	20	100	-
Total Credits for Fourth Semester		<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>600</b>	-
<b>Total Number of Credits : I-IV Semester</b>		<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1920</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>2400</b>	

\* Student shall opt for any one course i.e A/B

## **Semester I**

### **DSC1 : Classical Sociological Theories**

#### **UNIT - I : Introduction to Social Thought**

1. Meaning and Nature of Social Thought
2. Development of Social Thought
3. Early and Later contributions
4. Transition from Social Thought to Sociological Theory.

#### **Unit -II: Auguste Comte**

1. Hierarchy of sciences
2. Law of Three Stages
3. Social change
4. Positivism.

#### **UNIT -III: Herbert Spencer**

1. Social Darwinism
2. Theory of Evolution
3. Theory of Organic Analogy
4. Classification of Society

#### **UNIT - IV: Karl Marx and Emile Durkheim**

1. Theory of Class Struggle
2. Theory of Alienation
3. Division of Labour
4. Suicide

#### **References:-**

1. Giddens Anthony, *Sociology*, Polity Press, Cambridge, 1989
2. Kalberg Stephen, *The Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism*, III rd edition, Roxbury Publication co., 2002.
3. Kamernka Eugene, *The Portable Marx*, Penguin, 1983.
4. Kalberg Stephen, *Connecting Issues in Comparative Historical Studies Today*, University of Chicago Press, 1994.
5. Lukes Steven, *Durkheim: Life and Works: A Critical Study*, 1973.
6. Morrison Ken, *Marx, Durkheim, Weber – formation of Modern Social Thought*, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 1995.
7. Ritzer George, *Sociological Theory*, McGraw Hill, New York, 2000.
8. Ritzer. *The McDonaldization of Society*, Pine Forge Press, 1993.

# DSC2 : SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS

## 1 Social Research

- Definition, Types and Importance Social Research
- Scientific Method
- Problems of objectivity and subjectivity
- Relationship Between Theory and Research

## 2 Basic Elements of Social Research

- Theory and Facts
- Hypotheses: Meaning, Importance, Types and Formulation
- Ethnography and case study
- Research design and Sampling

## 3 Tools of Data Collection

- Meaning and Methods of Data Collection
- Primary Data : Observation, Questionnaire and Interview
- Secondary Data

## 4 Analysis of Data and Report Writing

- Classification, Coding and Editing
- Report Writing
- Recent Trends in Social Research : Participatory Research

### ***Reference Books***

1. Bose, Pradipkumar (1995) *Research Methodology*, New Delhi: ICSSR
2. Goode and Hatt (1952) *Methods in Social Research*. New York: McGraw Hill.
3. Krishnaswami O.R and Ranganatham M (2008) *Methodology of Research In Social Sciences*, Himalaya Publishing house
4. Ram Ahuja (2002) *Research Methods*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
5. Sadhu A N and Amarjit Singh (1980) *Research Methodology in Social Sciences*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai
6. Wilkinson and Bhandarkar (1990) *Methodology and techniques of Social Research*, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi

# **DSC3 : Sociology of Family, Marriage and Kinship**

## **Unit 1: Family in India**

1. Nuclear and joint families
2. Concept of joint family, Characteristics' of joint family , types of joint family.
3. Advantages and disadvantages of joint family .
4. Changes in joint family and modern family system

## **Unit 2: Marriage in India**

1. Concept of marriage , definitions , types of marriage , and functions of marriage
2. Preferential marriage monogamy and polygamy marriage transactions Stability of marriage,
3. Endogamous marriage: causes, advantages and disadvantages.

## **Unit 3 : Marriage in India**

1. Marriage system in Hindus society
2. Marriage system in Muslims
3. Marriage system in Christians

## **Unit 4: Cultural Configurations of Kinship**

1. Meaning of Kinship Terminology
2. The Formation of Kinship as an Object of Study
3. Honour, Shame and Violence
4. Kinship and Iravati Karve

## **Prescribed Readings:**

1. Dube, Leela, Women and Kinship: Comparative Perspectives on Gender in South and South East Asia, New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1997.
2. Dube,L., Anthropological Explorations in Gender, Sage Pub., New Delhi, 2001.
3. International Encyclopedia Of Social Science, 1968.
4. Kapadia, K. M., Marriage & Family in India,
5. Karve,I. Kinship Organization in India.
6. Shah A.M., the House hold Dimension of Family in India, New Delhi, 1973
7. Orient Longman, Berkeley University of California Press, 1974.
8. Radcliff Brown, Structure and Function in Primitive Society. London: Cohen and West, Reprinted, 1952.
9. Shah, A. M., The Family in India: Critical Essays, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1998.

10. Uberoi, Patricia, Family, Kinship and Marriage in India. New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1993
11. Madan, T.N., Family and Kinship in Rural Kashmir, Oxford University Press, 2002.
12. Ahmad, Intiaz (ed.): 1976; Family, Kinship and Marriage among Muslims in India; New Delhi: Manohar.
13. Dube, Leela; 1974; Sociology of Kinship." An Analytical Survey of Literature; Bombay; Popular Prakashan.
14. Dube, Leela; 1997; Women and Kinship: Comparative Perspectives on Gender in South and South — East Asia; New Delhi; Sage Publications.
15. Fox, Robin; 1967; Kinship and Marriage: An anthropological Perspective; Harmondsworth;' Penguin Books.
16. Karve, Iravati; 1968; Kinship Organization in India; Bombay; Asia Publishing House.
17. Madan,- T.N; 1989; Family and Kinship: A Study of Pandits of Rural Kashmir. Delhi; Oxford University Press.
18. Shah, A.M; 1998; 'The Family in India: Critical Essays; New Delhi; Orient Longman.
19. Tali, N and A. LanunungsangAo; 2005; Naga Society and Culture; Nagaland University; Tribal Research Centre; Hqrs: Lumami.
20. Trautman,T.R; 1981; Dravidian Kinship; Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
21. Uberoi, Patricia (ed.); 1993; Family, Kinship and Marriage in India; New Delhi; Oxford University Press.
22. Weston, K; 1991; Families ire choose: Lesbians, Gays, Kinship; New York; Columbia University Press.

## **DSC4 : Perspectives of Indian Society**

### **UNIT – I: INTRODUCTION**

- Geographical and Historical Features
- Unity in Diversity in Indian Society
- Regional Disparities

### **UNIT – II: THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES**

- Structural – Functional Approach ( M. N. Srinivas)
- Indological Approach ( G. S. Ghurye)
- Subaltern Perspective (Ranjit Guha)
- Non- Brahmanical Perspective (Dr. B.R. Ambedkar)

### **UNIT – III: CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN SOCIETY**

- Caste system: Structure and Changing Trends in Caste
- Caste Conflicts
- Religion
- Villages in India

### **UNIT – IV: WEAKER SECTION OF INDIAN SOCIETY**

- Meaning and Classification of Weaker Sections : SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities and Women
- Socio – Economic Situation of Weaker Section in India

### **Reference:**

1. D' Souza, P.R. (ed) Contemporary Indian: Tresteri Sage Publication, New Delhi 2000.
2. Dhanagere, D.N. Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology, Powal Publication, Jaipur, 1993.
3. Dube, S.C. The Indian Village, Routledge, London, 1976.
4. Prabu, P.N. Hindu Social Organization, Popular publication, Bombay
5. Yogesh Atal, Indian Sociology From where to where, Reawat, Jaipur, 2003.
6. Manda Beurn G Society in India, Popular Bomaby 1972.
7. Yogendra Singh, Modernization of Indian tradion, Rewat Jaipur, 1998.
8. Yogesh Atal. Indian Sociological Thought, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2019

## DSC5 : Introduction to Folklore

Unit-1	Introduction to Folklore <b>‘Popular Antiquities of the word ‘Folklore’-Definition</b>
Unit-2	<b>Nature and Scope of Folklore</b> Tradition–orality-Anonymity-version and Variation-Multiple existence- Folklore-Folklorism Applied Folklore-Pure Folklore
Unit-3	<b>Classification of Folklore</b> Classification of R S Boggs, Richard Dorson, and Alan Dundes.
Unit-4	<b>History of Folklore studies</b> Global, Indian and Regional

### Reference Books:

- ಸಂಧ್ಯಾರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಕೆ.ಆರ್. ಮತ್ತು ಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ ಡಿ., ‘ಜಾನಪದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ’, 1997.  
ಸಂಧ್ಯಾರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಕೆ.ಆರ್. , ‘ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಜಾನಪದ’, ಆರ್.ಆರ್.ಸಿ., ಉಡುಪಿ, 1997.  
ಪರಮಶಿವಯ್ಯ ಜಿ.ಶಂ., ‘ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆ’, ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು, 1995.  
ಗಿರಡ್ಡಿ ಗೋವಿಂದರಾಜ, ‘ಜನಪದಕಾವ್ಯ’, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಧಾರವಾಡ, 1971.  
ಹಲಸಂಗಿ ಚೆನ್ನಪ್ಪ, ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ, ರೇವಪ್ಪ ಮತ್ತು ಗೆಳೆಯರು, ‘ಗರತಿಯ ಹಾಡು’, 1990.  
ಸಿಂಪಿ ಲಿಂಗಣ್ಣ, ‘ಜಾನಪದ ಜೀವಾಳ ಅರ್ಥಾತ್ ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ’, 1960.  
ಸುವರ್ಣಾ ಸಂಚಯ (ಸ್ಮರಣ ಗ್ರಂಥ), ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ, 1967.  
ಹೊನ್ನ ಬಿತ್ತೇವು ಹೊಲಕೆಲ್ಲ (ಸ್ಮರಣ ಗ್ರಂಥ), 1967.

- Jawaharlal Handoo, a) Folklore in the Changing word - 1991  
b) Folklore, 1991.  
c) Folklore in modern India, 1999.

- Joyce Burkhalter, ‘Gender and Genre in the Folklore of Middle India’,  
Sujit Choudhury, ‘Folklore and history’, New Delhi, 2003.  
Saraswathi Baidyanath, ‘Tribal Thought and Culture’, New Delhi, 1991.  
Dundes Alan, a) *Essays in Folkloristics*, 1978  
b) *Analytical Essays in Folklore*, 1975.

Handoo Jawaharlal, 'Current Trends in Folklore', Institute of Kannada Studies, Mysore University, Mysore, 1978.

Leach Maria (ed.), 'Standard Dictionary of Folklore Mythology and Legend - 2 vols', 1949-50.

Richard M. Dorson, 'Folklore and Folklife - an Introduction', 1972.

Richard M. Dorson, 'Folklore in the modern world (ed.)', 1978.

ನಾಯಕ ಹಾ.ಮಾ., 'ಜಾನಪದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ', 1971.

ಮಾಸ್ತಿ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್, 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ', 1956.

ಜವರೇಗೌಡ ದೇ., 'ಜಾನಪದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ', 1976.

ಹಿರಿಯಣ್ಣ ಅಂಬಳಿಕೆ, 'ಜಾನಪದ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನಗಳು', 1995.

ಶಂಕರನಾರಾಯಣ ತೀನಂ., 'ಜಾನಪದ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ-ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ', 2004.

ಶಂಕರನಾರಾಯಣ ತೀನಂ., 'ಫಿನ್ಲೆಂಡಿನ ಜಾನಪದ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು', ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜಾನಪದ ಮತ್ತು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ, 2001.

ರಾಜೇಗೌಡ ದ.ಕ., 'ಜಾನಪದ ಶೋಧ', ಪ್ರಸಾರಾಂಗ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ, 2007.

ನಾವಲಗಿ ಸಿ.ಕೆ., 'ಜಾನಪದ ಚಿಂತನ', ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, 2002.

'ಜಾನಪದ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ', ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, 1997.

ಕಾಳೇಗೌಡ ನಾಗವಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಬಳಿಕೆ ಹಿರಿಯಣ್ಣ, 'ಜೀಶಂಪ ಅವರ ಜಾನಪದ ಬರಹಗಳು', ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜಾನಪದ ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ, 2000.

ಬಸವರಾಜ ಸಬರದ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋತೆ ಎಚ್.ಟಿ., 'ಜಾನಪದ ಆಯಾಮಗಳು', ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, 2009.

ಪರಮಶಿವಯ್ಯ ಜೀ.ಶಂ., 'ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಜಾನಪದ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು', ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು, 1972.

ನಾಗರಾಜ ಸಿ.ಪಿ., 'ಕನ್ನಡ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ', ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, 1987.

ಕ್ಯಾತನಹಳ್ಳಿ ರಾಮಣ್ಣ, 'ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯದ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ', ಅಚ್ಚಿ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ, 1997.

## **DSE 1. A : Rural Social Folk Custom**

### **Unit I: Introduction**

- Beliefs- beliefs and superstition
- Meaning of folk beliefs
- Folk beliefs associated with luck
- Evil eyes, omen/ potent

### **Unit II: Religion**

- Meaning of religion
- Folk and vernacular religion
- Major religion
- Various folk religion

### **Unit III: Folk rituals and Celebrations of India**

- Rites of passage
- Rituals associated with Celebration and their significance

### **Unit IV: Festivals and Celebrations of other parts of the World**

- Different kinds of festivals
- folk games plays in association with festivals and celebration as a means of recreation

### **Reading List:**

Dorson, Richard M (ed). 1972. Folklore and Folklife An Intoduction. London: The University of Chicago Press. Green, T.A (ed). 1997.

Folklore, Encyclopedia of Beliefs, Customs, Tales, Music and Art. England: ABC-CLIO. Sen, Soumen. 1985

. Folklore in North East India. New Delhi: Omsons Publication. Brunvand, Jan Harold (ed). 1996. Encyclopedia of American Folklore. New York: Routledge Publication

## **DSE 1. B : Society of Karnataka**

### **UNIT I : Introduction**

1. Historical and political developments in formation of statehood
2. Special features of Karnataka – society in Coastal Karnataka, Uttar Karnataka and Dakshina Karnataka
3. Border areas of Karnataka and its influence

### **UNIT – II: Social Organisation**

1. Castes in Karnataka
2. Religions in Karnataka
3. Tribes in Karnataka

### **UNIT – III : Social Movements in Karnataka**

1. Backward Classes and Dalit movement
2. Religious movements, Sharana movement, Dasa Movement
3. Progressive movements – literary and farmers’ movements

### **UNIT – IV: Sociologists of Karnataka and their Contributions**

1. M.N. Srinivas
2. C. Parvathamma
3. K. Ishwaran

#### References Books:

Government of Karnataka. 2006. Karnataka Human Development Report 2005, Planning and Statistics Department, Bangalore.

Jai Prabhakar S C, Socio-Cultural Dimensions of Development in North Karnataka, CMDR Monograph Series No. – 63.

Karnataka Human Development Reports. Malini Adiga. 2006. The Making of Southern Karnataka: Society, Polity and Culture in the early medieval period, AD 400–1020, Orient Longman, Chennai.

Narasimhacharya, R. 1988. History of Kannada Literature, 1988, Asian Educational Services, New Delhi.

Nilakanta Sastri, K.A. 1955. A History of South India, From Prehistoric times to fall of Vijayanagar, OUP, New Delhi.

Panchamukhi P R. 2001. North-South Divide: Karnataka's Development Scenario, CMDR Monograph, Series No.21, pp.1-10, Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development (CMDR), Dharwad, Karnataka.

Rajyashree, K.S. "Kodava Speech Community: An Ethnolinguistic Study". Online webpage of [languageindia.com](http://languageindia.com).

M. S. Thirumalai. Srikanta Sastri, S. 1940. Sources of Karnataka History, Vol I (1940) - University of Mysore Historical Series, University of Mysore, Mysore. Suryanath U. Kamat. 2001. Concise history of Karnataka. MCC, Bangalore

## Semester II

### DSC6: MODERN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES -I

#### Objectives:

- To understand the development of sociological theory in post modern perspectives
- The theorists who contributed for the development of post modern sociological theories.
- To examine Structural Theories Functional Theories and elements of Social System

#### Unit-I: Introduction

1. Sociological Theories meaning and its elements
2. Characteristics of Theories
3. Types of Sociological Theories
4. Interrelationship of Theory and Research

#### Unit-II: Structural Theories

1. Radcliffe Brown
2. S.F. Nadel
3. Robert K. Merton
4. Talcott Parsons

#### Unit – III: Functional Theories

1. Evolution of Functional Theory
2. Merton; Postulates of Functional Analysis
3. Manifest and Latent Functions: Social Structure and anomie
4. Parsons

#### Unit-IV Elements of Social System

1. Functional Pre-Requisites of Social System
2. Pattern Variables
3. Action Frame of Reference

#### Suggested Readings:

1. Coser, Lewis the Functions of Social Conflict, The Free press, New York, 1956.
2. Martindale, Don the Nature and Types of Sociological Theory, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1960.

3. Berger Peter & Thomas Luckman the Social Construction of Reality, the Penguin Books, 1967.
4. Turner.J. the Structure of Sociological Theory, Rawat, Jaipur, 1987.
5. Sorokin,P. Contemporary Sociological Theories, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi. 1978.
6. Wells, A Contemporary Sociological Theories, Good year Publishers, California, 1991.
7. Martindale, D Types of Sociological Theory Hughtion Mifflin. Boston. 1960.
8. Timasheff. N. & Theodorson, Sociological theory, Random House, New York. 1982.
9. Fletcher, Ronald, the Making of Sociology, Vol.I & II, Rawat, Jaipur, 1998.

# DSC7 : Gender and Society

## Unit 1: Social structure of Gender System

1. Gender system and Sex
2. Thought of Gender Studies
3. Gender based Division labour and role of Management
4. Patriarchal thoughts and Rituals

## Unit 2: Feminist Theories and Feminist Movements

1. Liberalisation Theory
2. Marxist Theory
3. Socialist Theory
4. Feminist Movements : Pre-Modern and Modern

## Unit 3 : Social Structure and Gender based discrimination

1. Gender discrimination in economic sectors
2. Gender discrimination in education
3. Gender discrimination in political sector
4. Religion and culture : Measure of harassment on women

## Unit 4 : Social-Economic of Women in India

1. Measurement of status of women  
-Demographic, Social, Economic and Cultural
2. Special projects and Action plan for Development of women
3. National Women Commission
4. Constitutional provisions for protection of women

## Reading List

- ❖ Altekar, A. S. (1983). *The Position of women in Hindu Civilization*, Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.
- ❖ Channa, Karuna ed. (1988). *Socialization, Education and Women*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- ❖ Chaudhuri, Maitrayee ed. (2004). *Feminism in India*, New Delhi: Kali for Women and Women Unlimited.
- ❖ Desai, Neera and Maithreyi Krishnaraj (1987). *Women and Society in India*, Delhi: Ajanta.
- ❖ Dube, Leela, Eleanor Leacock and Shirley Ardner (1986). *Visibility and power: Essays on Women in Society and Development*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- ❖ Forbes, Geraldine (1998). *Women in Modern India*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
- ❖ Gandhi, Nandita and N. Shah (1992). *Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India*, New Delhi: Kali for Women
- Geeta, V. (2002). *Gender*. Calcutta: Stree.

# DSC8 : TRIBAL SOCIOLOGY

## Unit-I : Understanding Tribes

1. Concept and definition of tribes in Indian Context
2. Tribes as Indigenous People – Tribe-Caste Continuum.
3. Scheduled Areas – Constitutional Provisions.
4. Tribal justice and Modern Laws.

## Unit II : History of Nomenclature and Categorization

1. Primitive tribe
2. Tribe
3. Nomadic Tribes
4. De-notified Tribe

## Unit III: Tribal Social Systems in India

1. Tribal Social systems: Anthropological, Sociological and Historical Perspective.
2. Social Organization of Major Tribal Communities:
  - o Social Structure and Community Life:
  - o Religious Faiths and Beliefs:
  - o Language & Dialects, Arts & Crafts and Architecture:
3. Social Change: Issues and Challenges.

## Unit-IV : Tribal Economy

1. Characteristics of Tribal Economies, Hunting-gathering economy, Shifting Cultivation, Plain land cultivations, mining and wage labour, Animal Husbandry and other avenues of Livelihood
2. Forests and Tribal Economy – Forest Right Act, 2006
3. Tribal Markets – Traditional and Modern
4. Development induced Displacement and Rehabilitation Policy and issues.

## References:

1. Beteille, A. 1998. The Idea of Indigenous People. *Current Anthropology* **39**, 187-191.
2. Dube, S.C. 1977. *Tribal Heritage of India*. New Delhi: Vikas.
3. Elwin. V. 1990. *The Tribal World of Verrier Elwin: An Autobiography*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Haimendorf, Christoph von. 1982. *Tribes of India: The Struggle for Survival*. Oxford University Press.
5. Hasnain, Nadeem. 2005. *Tribal India*. Delhi: Palka Prakashan.
6. H.S. Saksena, Vinay Kumar Srivastava, Sukant K. Chaudhary (eds.) 2006. *Scheduled Tribes and Development*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
7. Louis, Prakash. 2008. *Rights of Scheduled Tribes of India: Acts, Commissions and Recommendations*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.

8. Mahapatra, L.K. 1994. *Tribal Development in India, Myth and Reality*. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
9. Munshi, I. 2007. *Adivasi Life Stories: Context, Constraints, Choices*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
10. Nakane, Chie. 1967. *Garo and Khasi: A Comparative Study in matrilineal systems*. Paris: Mouton & Co.
11. Padel, Felix. 2009. *Sacrificing People: Invasions of a Tribal Landscape*. Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan.
12. Pati, B. 2011. *Adivasis in Colonial India: Survival, Resistance and Negotiation*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
13. Raza, Moonis & A. Ahmad, 1990. *An Atlas of Tribal India*. Delhi: Concept Publishing.
14. Singh, K.S. 1986. *Tribal Situation in India*. Shimla: Indian Institute of Advanced Studies.
15. Walker, Anthony. 1986. *The Toda of south India: a new look*. Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Co.
16. Xaxa, V. 1999. "Tribes as Indigenous People of India". *Economic and Political Weekly*, December 18.
17. ----- 2003. "Tribes in India". *The Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

# **DSC9 : Social Anthropology**

## **Unit 1. Social Anthropology**

1. Meaning, Definition and Nature
2. Scope and its Relation with other Social Sciences.
3. Methods of Social Anthropology
4. Race, Racial Classification of Indian People
- 5.

## **Unit II : Marriage in Primitive Societies**

1. Kinship System- Classificatory and Descriptive
2. Descent Groups- Lineage, Clan, Phratry and Moiety
3. Totemism, Taboo, Religion and Magic

## **Unit III : Tribal India, Classification of Indian Tribe**

1. Tribal Communities of Karnataka with special reference to Soliga, Yerava and Advichenchu
2. Tribal Welfare- Constitutional Provisions and Development Strategies

## **Unit IV : Religion**

1. Primitive, Religion : animism, animatism, bongaism, totemism,
2. Magic : functions and types; Magico- religious
3. Functionaries : shaman, priest, medicine- man, sorcerer
4. Witch: Religion, and magic compared

### **RECOMMENDED RESDINGS :**

1. Mukherjee, Rabindra Nath 1961. Samajik Manav Shastra
2. Narayan, K. Smajik Manav Shastra
3. Vidyarthi, L.P. The Tribal Cultures in India
4. Singh, K.S. Tribal Situation in India
5. Khare, P.K. Social Changes of Indian Tribes
6. Rao, M.S.A Social Movements in India.

## **DSE2.A : Folk on Modern Society**

### **Unit I: Introduction**

- Scope and importance of study of Modern society
- Emergence of Modernity
- Concepts: Modern, modernization

### **Unit II Urban Legends and Joke**

- Lore of place names

### **Unit II: Computer, Cyber and Cellular Lore**

- Social Networking, UFO Lore

### **Unit III: Cultural Conservation- Definition**

- Conservation and preservation - Role of conservation in folklore.
- Folklore – Folklorism -Applied folklore –Folklorisms.

### **Unit IV: Art, Enterprise and Public policy**

- Introduction to the Folk art Tradition in
- India with special reference to Karnataka
- Para Folklore, Fakelore, Meta Folklore and Folk synthesis

#### *Reading List:*

*Ben-Amos, Dan. 1982. Folklore in Context Essays. New Delhi: South Asian Publishers. Carey, James W. 1992.*

*Communication as Culture: Essays on Media and Society. London: Routledge. Dewey, John. 1927.*

*The Public and Its Problems. New York: Henry Holt and Co. Dundes, Alan. 1965.*

*The Study of Folklore. New Jersey: Prentice Hall. Freud, Sigmund. 1966.*

*Jokes and Their Relation to the Unconscious. London: Penguin. Brunvand, Jan Harold. 1996.*

*American Folklore- An Encyclopedia. New York: Routledge Publishing. Dorson, Richard M (ed). 1978.*

*Folklore in the Modern World. Mouton: The Hague. Lippmann, Walter. 1922.*

*Public Opinion. New York: Macmillan. Malinowski, Bronislaw. 1962.*

*Sex, Culture and Myth. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World. Shils, Edward. 1959. 'Mass Society and its Culture', in N. Jacobs(ed). Culture for the Millions, Princeton: D. Van Nostrand, Williams, Raymond. 1958.*

*Culture and Society 1780-1950. New York: California University Press.*

*1966, Communications. London: Chatto and winders.*

## **DSE2.B : Industrial Sociology**

### **Unit I . Introduction**

1. Scope and Significance of Industrial Sociology
2. The Rise of Industrial Sociology: Hawthorne Experiment
3. Impact of Industrial Institutions on Society.

### **Unit II. Rise and Development of Industry**

1. Early Industrialism in Western Society
2. The Manorial System Guild System
3. The putting out System
4. The Factory System : Its Characteristics

### **Unit III. Industrialism and Indian Society**

1. Industrial Development in India
2. Characteristics of Indian labour and labour problems
3. Changing profile -Absenteeism in Indian Industries
4. Social Consequences of Industrialism in India

### **Unit IV. Industrial Relations**

1. Trade Union Movement in India
2. Industrial Disputes
3. Collective Bargaining
4. Labour Welfare

### **References:**

- Miller and Form: Industrial Sociology, London, Hurper and Row Publishers 1964. Schneider Eugene. V.: Industrial Sociology, London, McGraw, Hill, 1971
- Moore, W.E: Industrial Relations and Social Order, New York: Mac Millian, 1974.
- Eldridge: Industrial Disputes, London Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Parker.S.R et. al. : The Sociology of Industry, London George Allen and Unwin,1967
- Saxena, R.C: Labour problems and Social Welfare, Jai Prakash Nath &Co. Meerat,1955
- Agrawal, R.D.: Dynamics of Labour Relations in India: A book Readings: Tata MacGraw Hill.
- Pascual Gisbert,S,J.: Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Ltd., New Delhi 1972.
- N.R.Sheth (ed): Industrial Sociology in India. A Book of Readings Allied Publishers Pvt Ltd.,New Delhi 1982 .
- Memoria.C.B. and Mamoria: Dynamics of Industrial Relations in India. Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai 1992

## GEC1.A : Basic Principles of Sociology

- Unit I:** The Field of Sociology: What is sociology? A brief history of the development of sociology. The scope of sociology.
- Unit III** Basic Concepts: Group, Community, Association, Institution, Norms, Values, Folkways and Mores, Status and Role.
- Unit III** Culture: Characteristics; Material Culture and non-material Culture; Cultural lag.
- Unit IV** Social Institution: Family: Types of Family, Marriage: Types of Marriage., Religion, Functions

### Suggested References:

1. Berger, Peter. 1963. *Invitation to Sociology: A Humanistic Perspective*. Chapter I Sociology as Individual Pastime. New York: Anchor Books Doubleday and co. Pp. 1-24.
2. Bottomore. T.B. 1962. *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*. Barnes & Noble.
3. Inkeles, Alex. 1991. *What is Sociology-* Prentice Hall India Ltd. New Delhi. (Three paths to a definition)
4. Gisbert, Pascual. *Fundamentals of Sociology*. Oriental Longman.
5. Davis, Kingsley. 1981. *Human Society* [Indian Reprint] Surjeet Publications, Delhi.
6. Giddens, Anthony. 1997. *Sociology*. Third Edition, Polity Press New York.
7. Bierstedt, Robert. 1980. *The Social Order*. Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd., Bombay.
8. Smelser, Neil. 1993. *Sociology*. Prentice Hall India Ltd. New Delhi.

# **GEC1.B : Social Problems in India**

## **Unit - I Social Disorganization and Social Problems Concepts and theories**

### **Unit - II Poverty**

- Concept, causes, consequences and remedies
- Unemployment: Concept, causes, consequences, types and measures to arrest unemployment.
- Illiteracy : Concept, causes and programmes for eradication of illiteracy

### **Unit - III ) Corruption. Black money : Concept, causes and consequences**

### **Unit - IV Problems related to Weaker Sections**

- Scheduled caste
- Scheduled Tribes
- Problems of Aged.

#### 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.

## Semester III

### DSC10: MODERN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES – II

#### Unit-I: Conflict Theory

1. Development of Conflict Theory
2. Coser on Function of Social Conflict
3. Dahrendorf and Marx: Class Conflict
4. Alwin W. Gouldner : Radical Sociology

#### Unit-II: Symbolic Interactionism

1. The Origin and Development of the Interactionistic Approach
2. The Framework of Symbolic Interactionism
3. G.H. Mead, C.H. Cooley and Herbert Blumer

#### Unit-III: Phenomenology and Ethno-methodology

1. Phenomenology: Edmund Husserl, Alfred Schutz and Karl Manheim
2. Ethno-methodology: Harold Garfinkle

#### Unit-IV: Recent Trends in Sociological Theories

1. Post-Modernism

#### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Coser, Lewis the Functions of Social Conflict, The Free Press, New York, 1956.
2. Martindale, Don the Nature and Types of Sociological Theory, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1960.
3. Berger Peter & Thoms Lukeman the Social Construction of Reality, the Penguin Books, 1967.
4. Turner.J. the Structure of Sociological Theory, Rawat, Jaipur, 1987.
5. Sorokin, P. Contemporary Sociological Theories, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi. 1978.
6. Wells, A Contemporary Sociological Theories, Good year Publishers, California, 1991.
7. Martindale,D Types of Sociological Theory Hughtion Mifflin. Boston. 1960
8. Timasheff. N. & Theodorson, Sociological Theory, Random House, New York. 1982.
9. Fletcher, Ronald, The Making of Sociology, Vol.I & II, Rawat, Jaipur, 1998.

# **DSC11: RURAL SOCIOLOGY**

## **UNIT – I: INTRODUCTION**

- Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance of Rural Sociology.
- Origin and Development of Rural Sociology
- Myth and reality of Indian village community
- Rural – Urban Continuum

## **UNIT – II: VILLAGE COMMUNITY**

- Approaches to the Study of Rural Communities
- Characteristics of Rural Community
- Ecological Factors
- Changing Pattern of Village Life

## **UNIT – III: RURAL SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

- Rural Family
- Marriage
- Caste
- Religion and Economy, Rural Folk

## **UNIT – IV: PANCHAYAT RAJ AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

- Panchayat Raj in India
- Rural Development Programmes in India
- Village Industries
- Voluntary organizations and Rural Development
- Trends of Rural society.

### **References:**

1. Desai, A.R. (ed) Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1997.
2. Taylor, C.C. A Critical Analysis of India's community Development programme Rural Sociology
3. Singh Yogendra. The Changing Pattern of Socio-Economic Relation in the Country side.
4. Singh, K Rural Sociology, Prakshan Kendra, Lacknow, 1991.
5. Ramanath Sharma, Rural Sociology, A Raihans Publications
6. Joghnan Shankar, Gram Samaja Jevan Prakashan, Mysore, 1995.
7. Beteille, Andre, Studies in Agrarian Social Structure Oxford University Press, 1974.
8. Radhakrishnan, P peasant Strnggle: Lond reforms and Social Change in malbor, Sape Publication, New Delhi 1989.

# DSC12: Nomadic Communities and Folklore in Karnataka

## Chapter I : Introduction of Nomadic Communities

1. Meaning of Nomadic Community
2. Definitions and Characteristics of Nomadic Communities
3. Historical Background and Types of Nomadic Communities
4. Importance of Studying Nomadic Communities

## Chapter II : Folk Poetry of Nomadic Communities

1. Folk Poetry of Gondaliga
2. Folk Poetry of Burrakatha
3. Folk Poetry of Jogies
4. Folk Poetry of Koravanji

## Chapter III : Performing Arts of Nomadic Communities

1. Performing Arts of Puppetry
2. Performing Arts of Sindhollu
3. Performing Arts of Dombaraata
4. Performing Arts of Sudugadusidda

## Chapter IV. Transitions of Nomadic Communities

1. Arts
2. Literature
3. Language
4. Cultur

### References:

ಕಂಬಾರ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಾನಪದ ವಿಶ್ವಕೋಶ (ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು), ಸಂಪುಟ ೧  
ಪರಮಶಿವಯ್ಯ ಜಿ.ಶಂ., ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಜನಪದ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು, ೧೯೭೯  
ಗದ್ದಗಿಮಠ ಬಿ ಎಸ್., ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಾನಪದ ಗೀತೆಮೇಳಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಧಾರವಾಡ  
ಆರ್ ಬಿ ದಿವಾಕರ್, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಜನಪದ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು, ಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ರಾಮನಗರ, ೨೦೧೪  
ಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಹೊಸೂರು, ಗೊಂದಲಿಗರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಧಾರವಾಡ, ೧೯೮೫  
ನಿಂಗಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣಕೆ, ಗೊಂದಲಿಗರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಧಾರವಾಡ, ೧೯೯೩  
ಶಿವಾನಂದ ಲ ಪಾಚಂಗಿ, ಗೋಂಧಳಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ೨೦೦೮  
ದೊಡ್ಡಮನಿ ಲೋಕರಾಜ್, ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ್ ಎಸ್ ರಾವುಲೋಳ್, ಸಿಂಧೋಳ್ಳು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ೨೦೦೮  
ಸಣ್ಣ ವೀರಣ್ಣ ದೊಡ್ಡಮನಿ, ಮಹೇಂದ್ರರಾವ್ ಸಾಸ್ತಿ, ಶಿಳ್ಳೇಕೃತ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ೨೦೦೮  
ಚಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ, ಎಂ ದುಷಂತ್, ಹಂಡಿಜೋಗಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ೨೦೦೮

ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ಬಿ ಮಾನ್ವಡೆ, ಕೊರಮ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ೨೦೦೮  
 ಬಾಲಗುರುಮೂರ್ತಿ, ಪ್ರತಾಪ್ ರಾ ಬಹುರೂಪಿ, ಬುಡ್ಡಜಂಗಮ್, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ೨೦೦೮  
 ವಡ್ಡಿಗೇ ನಾಗರಾಜಯ್ಯ, ಬುಡ್ಡಜಂಗಮ್, ಡಾ ಬಿ ಆರ್ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ೨೦೧೬  
 ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ಬಿ ಮಾನ್ವಡೆ, ಚೆನ್ನದಾಸರ್ ಸಮುದಾಯ, ಡಾ ಬಿ ಆರ್ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ೨೦೧೬  
 ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ಬಿ ಮಾನ್ವಡೆ, ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಜಾತಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಲೆಮಾರಿ, ಅರೆ ಅಲೆಮಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮುಕ್ತ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳ  
 ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ(ರಿ), ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ೨೦೧೮  
 ಕೆ ಎಂ ಮೇತ್ರಿ, ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಆದಿವಾಸಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆದಿವಾಸಿ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಪರಿಷತ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ೨೦೧೮  
 ಎಂ ಎಸ್ ಘಂಟೆ, ಸುಡಗಾಡು ಸಿದ್ದರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ೨೦೦೮  
 ಟಿ ಎಂ ಭಾಸ್ಕರ್, ಸುಡಗಾಡು ಸಿದ್ದರು-ಒಂದು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಮುರುಗ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಗುಲಬರ್ಗಾ, ೨೦೦೦  
 ನಾಗಭೂಷಣ ಬಗ್ಗನಡು, ಸುಡುಗಾಡುಸಿದ್ದ ಸಮುದಾಯ, ಡಾ ಬಿ ಆರ್ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ೨೦೧೬  
 ಕಟ್ಟೀ, ವೆಂಕಟರಂಗೋ (ಅನು), ಗ್ಯಾಯುಟೀಯರು ಮುಂಬಯೀ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭಾಗದ್ದು: ಧಾರವಾಡ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ  
 ವಿಜಾಪುರ ಕಾನಡಾ ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳದ್ದು (ಮುಂಬಯಿ: ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಬುಕ್ ಡಿಪೋ, ೧೯೯೩) ಪುನರ್  
 ಮುದ್ರಣ. ೧೯೮೪, ಹೊಸ ದೆಹಲಿ: ಏಷಿಯನ್ ಎಜುಕೇಷನಲ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸೆಸ್).  
 ಬೊರಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ, ಹಿ ಚಿ., ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜನಪದ ಕಲೆಗಳ ಕೋಶ (ಹಂಪಿ:ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ.)  
 ಗೊಳಸಂಗಿ, ಅರ್ಜುನ.,ದಲಿತರ ಬದುಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ: ಜಾನಪದೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ (ಅಥಣಿ: ವಿಮೋಚನಾ ದೇವದಾಸಿ  
 ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಸಂಘ, ೨೦೦೦)  
 ಮಹೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ, ಹೆಚ್ ಎಂ., ಹಜ್ಜೆ ಒಂದು ಜಾನಪದಕಲೆ (ಧಾರವಾಡ:ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ.),  
 ಮಾನಸ, ಕೊರವರ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು; ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡಮಿ ೧೯೯೩)  
 ಮೇತ್ರಿ ಕೆ ಎಂ., ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಕುಲಕಸುಬುಗಳು (ಹಂಪಿ:ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ೨೦೦೨).  
 ರಾಮಯ್ಯ, ಬಿ ಪಿ., ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕೊರಮರು ಒಂದು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ.  
 ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ದರ್ಶನ ಭಾಗ-೬.  
 ರೈ, ಎ ಸುಬ್ಬಣ್ಣ..(ಸಂ)..ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ನಿಘಂಟು (ಹಂಪಿ:ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ೨೦೦೧).  
 ಶಿವಮೂರ್ತಿ ಮುರಘರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ವಾಮೀಜಿ, ಕಾಯಕರೋಗಿ ನುಲಿಯ ಚಂದಯ್ಯನವರು, ಶ್ರೀ ಮುರಘರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಮಠ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ.  
 ಹಂಪ, ನಾಗರಾಜಯ್ಯ., ದ್ರಾವಿಡಭಾಷಾವಿಜ್ಞಾನ (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು) ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ೧೯೯೧).

## ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಶ್

Ananthakrishna Iyer, L K., *The Mysore Tribes and Castes* (Mysore: The Mysore University, 1920; rpt. 1998, New Delhi: Mittal Publications), 5 Vols.  
 Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Categories of Backward Classes in Services and Posts (Bangalore: Government Press, 1987).  
 Brochure on Reservation and Concessions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes...(New Delhi: A Nabhi Publications, 2004).  
 Criminal Classes in Bombay Presidency Michel Kennedy  
 Devy, G N (Chairman)., *Technical Advisory Group on Denotified Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes Report, 2006* (New Delhi: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India).  
 Editorial, Souvenir July 83, (Akhila Karnataka Koramar Sangha Bangalore).  
 Enthoven, R E., *The Tribes and Castes of Bombay* (Bombay: Government Central Press, 1922; rpt. 1975, Delhi: Cosmo Publications) 3 Vols.  
 Eustace J Kitts, *A Compendium of the Castes and Tribes found in India: Census of India 1881* (Byculla: Education Society Press, 1885; rpt. 1982, Gurgaon: The Academic Press, Gurgaon).

- Hassan, S S., *The Castes and Tribes of H E H Nizam's Dominions* (Bombay: Government Central Press, 1920; rpt. 1989, New Delhi: Asian Educational Services).
- Havanur, L G (Chairman)., *Karnataka Backward Classes Commission Report* (Bangalore: Government Press, 1975 ), 5 Vols.
- Jakka, Parthasarathy., *The Yerukula* , (Calcutta; Director Genral Anthropological Survey of India 27 , july 1988)
- Misra, P K, Rajalakshmi, C R, Verghese, I., *Nomads in the Mysore City* (Calcutta: Anthropological Survey of India, 1971).
- Nagan Gowda, R (Chairman)., *Mysore Backward Classes Committee Report* (Bangalore: Government Press, 1979).
- Nanjundayya, H V., *The Ethnographic Survey of Mysore* (Bangalore: Government Press, 1906).
- Ravivarma Kumar (Chairman)., *The Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes Special Report - 2000* (Bangalore: Government Press, 2000).
- Reddy, O Chinnappa (Chairman)., *Report of the Karnataka Third Backward Classes Commission* (Bangalore: Government Press, 1990), 2 Vols.
- Risley, H H., *The Caste and Tribes of Bengal* (Calcutta: Bengal Secretariat Press, 1891; rpt.1981, Calcutta: Firma Mukhopadhyay), vols
- Russell, R V and Hiralal, *The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India* (London: Macmillan and Co., 1916; rpt. 1975, New Delhi: Cosmo Publications), vols
- Shashi, S S., *The World of Nomads*(New Delhi: Lotus Press, 2006).
- Singh, K S., *The Scheduled Castes* (Delhi: Oxford University, Press,1993) *People of Inida National Series*, vol. 2
- ..... , *The Scheduled Tribes* (Delhi: Oxford University, Press,1994) *People of Inida National Series*, vol. 3
- ..... , *India's Communities* (Delhi: Oxford University, Press,1998) *People of Inida National Series*, vol.4-6.
- ..... (General Editor)., *People of India : Karnataka* (New Delhi: Anthropological Survey of India, 2003) Volume XXVI.
- The Annual Administration Report on the Working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency Part - I* (Bombay: Govt. Central Press, 1936)
- The New Encyclopaedia Britannica* (The University of Chicago, 1992)
- Thurrston, E., *Ethnographic Notes on Southern India* (Madrss: Government Press, 1906).
- ....., *Castes and Tribes of Southern India* (Madrss: Government Press, 1909; rpt. 1975, Delhi: Cosmo Publications) 7 vols.
- Venkataswamy, T (Chairman)., *Report of the Karnataka Second Backward Classes Commission* (Bangalore: Government Press, 1986), 3 Vols.

# DSE3 A : Sociology of Change and Development

## Unit I. Introduction

Meaning and Forms of Social Change- Evolution, Progress and Transformation- Social Change in Contemporary India- Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization and Secularization, Changing Conceptions in Development

## Unit II. Theories of Development

Structural Functional Theory - Socio-Psychological Theory( D. McClelland - Stages of Growth Model( Rostow )- Vicious Circle Model

## Unit III. Theories of Under Development:

Dependency Theory- Unequal Development(Samir Amin )- The World System and Multi National Corporations(Waller Stein)- Development of under Development (A.G Frank)- Trends in Development Theory(J.N Pieterse)

## Unit IV. Social Structure and Development With Reference To India

Caste, Religion and Development- Education and Development- Gender and Development- Regional Disparities and Development Challenges

### Prescribed Readings:

1. Abraham, M.F. 1990. Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: CUP.
2. Agarwal, Bina. 1994. A Field of One's Own: Gender and Land Rights in South Asia, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. Appadurai, Arjun, 1997. Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization. New Delhi: OUP.
4. Dereze, Jean and Amartya Sen. 1996. India: Economic development and Social Opportunity, New Delhi : OUP.
5. Desai, A.R. 1985. India's Path of Development : A Marxist Approach. Bombay: Popular Prakashan (Chapter 2).
6. Dube, S.C. 1992. Understanding Change. Delhi. Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd..
7. Ilaq, Mahbub Ul. 1991. Reflections on Human Development. OUP.
8. Harrison, D. 1989. The Sociology of Modernization and Development. New Delhi. Sage.
9. Moor, Wilbert and Robert Cook. 1967. Social Change. New Delhi, OUP.
10. Sharma, S.L. 1986. Development: Socio-Cultural Dimensions. Rawat Jaipur (Chapter 1). 11. Singer and Cohn (eds.). 1968. Structure and Change in Indian Society.
12. Singh, Yogendra 1993. Social Change In India : Crises and Resilience. Delhi. Mend.
13. Singh, Yogendra 2000. Culture Change in India, Rawat.
14. Singh, Yogendra. 1973. Modernization of Indian Tradition Jaipur. Rawat.
15. Srinivas, M.N. 1966. Social Change in Modern India. Berkley : University of Berkely.
16. UNDP. 1997. Human Development Report. New York: OUP.
17. Wallerstein Immanuel. 1974. The World Modern System. New York: OUP.
18. World Bank, 1995. World Development Report. New York.

## **DSE3.B : Medical Sociology**

### **Unit I. Medical Sociology Nature & Scope**

1. Development of Medical Sociology
2. Importance of Medical System in Social Institute
3. Interrelationship between medical education –student – medical experts
4. Survey of Medical Sociological Studies

### **Unit II. Doctors in Social Change**

1. Doctors Professionalism and Socialization
2. Doctors in changing Society
3. Nurse and Para-medical Professionals
4. Role and Relationship between Doctors and Patients

### **Unit III. Hospital as a Social Organization**

1. Hospital as a social organization : Co-ordination, Monitoring & Interrelationship between person
2. Health service & social policy
3. Legislatives relating to Health & National health policy
4. Implementation & Utility of rural health programmes

### **Unit VI. Health Management and Health Policies**

1. Health Concept of World Health Organization
2. Diseases : Communicable & other Diseases
3. Prevention process of Deceases
4. Treatment methods : Naturopathy, Ayurvedic, Homeopathy, Unani and Alopahy
5. Health Polocies in India

### **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. \_Folk'llness 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

## **Dse4.A : Social Structure and Social Change**

### **UNIT-I: Social Structure and Function**

- a. Conceptualizing Social structure
- b. Basis and Types of Social Structure
- c. Approaches to the study of Social Structure
- d. Concept of Function: Positivism and Functionalism

### **UNIT-II: Components of Social Structure**

- a. Status and Role
- b. Values
- c. Authority and Power
- d. Informal and Formal Groups
- e. Reference Groups

### **UNIT-III: Social Change**

- a. Concept and Patterns of Social Change
- b. Theories of Social Change: Cyclical Theories- Oswald Spangler, Arnold Toynbee;  
Immanent Theory: P.A. Sorokin.
- c. Factors of Social Change
- d. Social change and Globalization.

### **UNIT -IV: Social Stratification and Social Mobility**

- a. Meaning and systems of Social Stratification
- b. Functional Approach to the Study of Social Stratification – Kingsley Davis, Wilbert Moore,  
Talcott Parsons; Marxian Approach and Weberian approach.
- c. Social Mobility: Types and Determinants
- d. Theories of Social Mobility: P. Sorokin, Arsene Dumont.

### ***Essential Readings:***

*Anthony Giddens 2012: Sociology, Polity, London*

*A.R. Radcliffe Brown: Structure and Function in Primitive Society, Cohen & West Ltd London, 1952.*

*Murdock G.P: Social Structure, Free Press, New York 1965.*

*Nadel,S.F. : Theory of Social Structure, Cohen & West Ltd, London. 1962.*

*11 Mac Iver and Page : Society : Macmillan, New Delhi 1957.*

*Merton.R.K. : Social Theory and Social Structure, Amrind Publishing, New Delhi, 1968.*  
*Talcott Parsons : The Social System, Amrind Publishing, New Delhi 1972.*  
*Mead.G.H. : Mind, Self and Society, The University of Chicago Press, New York, 1934.*  
*Homans.G.C. : Human Group ,Kegan and Paul, London, 1975.*  
*Simmel : Sociology Dunker and Humboldt , 1923.*  
*Srinivas,M.N. Social Change in Modern India, Allied Publishers, Bombay, 1966.*  
*Ralph Linton : The Study of Man. Appleton-Century, New York, 1936*  
*Samuel Koenig : Sociology: An Introduction to Science of Society, Barnes & Nobel Books, London. 1957.*  
*Sarat. C. Joshi (2006) Fundamentals of Sociology Akansha publishing house, New Delhi, India.*  
*Haralambos and Holborn –Sociology: Themes and Respectives.*  
*Samir Dasgupta, Parelomi Shesaha ; An Introduction to sociology 2012 pearson, Delhi.*  
*Sarat. C. Joshi; Fundamentals of Sociology Jose Lopez and John Scott; Social Structure (2002) viva Books private limited, New Delhi.*  
*K.L. Sharma, Social stratification and mobility, Rawat Publication, Jaipur 2010.*

## **DSE4.B : Urban Sociology**

### **UNIT –I: Introduction:**

- a. Scope and importance of study of Urban Life
- b. Concepts: Urban, Urbanization, Urbanism as a way of life.
- c. Classification of Urban Categories
- d. Urban Growth in Ancient, Medieval and Modern times
- e. Pre-Industrial City.

### **UNIT – II: Functional Theories of Urban Growth:**

- a. Urban ecology & Ecological Processes.
- b. Concentric Zone Theory, Sector Theory, Multinuclear Theory.
- c. Land Use Pattern.

### **UNIT – III: Urban Social Institutions:**

- a. Urban Family
- b. Urban Religion
- c. Urban Government.
- d. Urban Education

### **UNIT – IV: Urbanization and Problems of Urban Life in India:**

- a. Emerging Trends in Urbanization
- b. Factors and Problems of Urbanization
- c. Urban Problems in India
- d. Urban Planning in India

### **Essential Readings:**

Bergel.E.E. Urban Sociology, McGraw Hill, New York 1965.  
Geddes, P – Cities in Civilization, William Noregate, London, 1959.  
Hatt & Reiss (ed) Cities and Society, Glencoe Ill, 1961.  
Mumford, Lewis. The City in History, Secker & Warburg. 1961.

# SOCIOLOGY

## SEMESTER III

### GEC2. The Study of Indian Society

#### Unit I . Introduction:

Characteristics of Indian Society - Unity in Diversity - Emerging Challenges to Indian Society

#### Unit II . Changes in Indian Society

Nature and Direction of Social Change- Social Institutions and Social Change : Family, Caste, Education, Economy and Politics

#### UnitIII . Rural and Urban Society in India

Changing Profile of Rural Society - Rural Problems : Poverty, Illiteracy- Rural Development: Panchayat Raj, Rural Development Programmes  
Urbanization In India: Trends and Patterns - Features of Urban society- Urban Problems: Slums, Poverty - Development: Policies and Programmes

#### Unit IV. Marginalized Groups and Minorities

SC and ST: Problems and Policies - OBC's - Women: Problems and empowerment - Minorities: Identification and Problems

#### **Reading list:**

- \* *Ambedkar, Bhimrao Ramji, (1980), Who were Shudras? : How They came to be the fourth Varna in the Indo-Aryan Society, Thacker*
- \* *Dhanagare, D. N. (1993), Themes and Perspective in India Sociology, Jaipur, Rawat Publication.*
- \* *Dube, S. C. (1973), Social Science in a Changing Society, Lucknow University Press.*
- \* *Dumont, Louis, (1980), Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications, New Delhi, Vikas.*
- \* *Karve, Irawati, (1961), Hindu Society: An Interpretation, Poona, DeccanCollege.*
- \* *Inden, Ronald, (1990), Imagining India, Oxford: Basil Black Well.*
- \* *Nagla, B. K. (2008), Indian Sociological Thought, Rawat Publication*
- \* *Oommen T. K. And P.N. Mukherjee (ed0 (1986), Indian Sociology: Reflection and Introspections, Popular Prakashan Bombay.*
- \* *Singh, Y (1973), Modernization of Indian Tradition, Delhi, Thomson Press.*
- \* *Srinivas, M. N. (1960), India's Villages, Asia Publication House, Bombay.*

## **GEC2. Karnataka Tribes**

### **UNIT I: Introduction**

- a. The Importance of tribal society
- b. Meaning, Nature, scope and significance of Sociology of Tribes
- c. Origin and development of tribal Sociology
- d. Sociology of Tribes in India: a perspective

### **UNIT II: Tribes in India: their classification:**

- a. Geographical distribution
- b. Linguistic composition
- c. Racial diversities
- d. Economic differences
- e. Cultural Organization of tribes in India

### **UNIT III: Ethnographic Profiles of Selected Karnataka Tribes:**

- a. The Dungrigarasiya (Hunter-ruling)
- b. The Siddis of Karnataka (Forest)
- c. The Koragas of Karnataka (Primitive)
- d) The Pardhi/Haranashikari(DNTs)

### **UNIT IV: Problems and Prospects of Tribals in India:**

- a. Social, economic, educational, and health problems
- b. Social Change among tribal's of India
- c. Hinduization of tribes
- d. Modernization of Tribal's: Industrialization, Urbanization,
- e. Political Participation of tribal's in India.

### **Essential Readings:**

Nadeem Hasnain, 2011, Tribal India, Palaka Prakashana, New Delhi.

Ghurye G.S., 1963. The Scheduled Tribes, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.

Kuppuswamy (2010) Social Change in India, Konark publishers Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi. Smelser N.J (Ed.) 1980, Sociology, Wiley Eastern, New Delhi.

Srinivas M.N (1952), Religion and Society among Coorgs, Oxford University Press and 1962, Caste in Modern India, Asia Publishing House, Bombay.

Majumdar R.C, The History and Culture of the Indian people, Bharatiya, Vidya Bhavan, Vol. III 1962.

Pant, S.C. Indian labour problems, Chaitanya Allahabad 1965.

Damble, Y.B, Communication of modern ideas and knowledge in Indian villages, Cambridge 1955.

Natarajan, S. History of press in India, Asia, 1962

Ahuja R (2001) Society in India, Rawal Publication, New Delhi.

Vidyathri. L.P and B.K. Rai (1985),  
The Tribal Culture of India, concept publishing company, New Delhi.

Bose, N.K. (1941), Hindu mode of Tribal absorption, Science and Culture vol. VII Forde, G.D. (1979) (original 1934)

Habitant, Economy, and Society, London, Methnen & co. Ltd. Toynbee A. J. (1947),  
A study of History (Abridgement of vol. I-VI) New York, Oxford University, Press. Enthoven,  
Tribes and Castes of Mysore.

## Semester IV

### DSC13 : Post-Modern Social 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 and Post structuralism:

Levi Strauss: Theory of myth and totem.  
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 Kellener, 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 Collin Publications, Glasgow*
15. *Leach Edmund, 1980, 'Levi Straus' Fontana and Gollin Publications, Glasgow*

16. Pusey Michael, 1937, 'Jurgen Haberrnas', Tavistock and Ellishors wood Publications London
17. Smart Burry, 1985, 'Michael Foucault', Routledge London

## **DSC14 : Sociology of Marginalised Groups**

### **Unit I : Introduction**

1. Concept of Sociology of Marginalized Groups
2. Importance of Sociology of Marginalized Groups
3. Regional distribution of Marginalized Communities
4. Regional distribution of Marginalized in Karnataka

### **Unit II : Marginalized Groups**

1. Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic and De-notified Tribes
2. Aborigins
3. Dalits
4. Backward Committees and Minorities

### **Unit III : Thoughts of Marginalized Communities**

1. Jyothibha Phule and Periyar
2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Ram Manohar Lohia
3. Recent trends of social inclusiveness
4. Sharana and Dasa Movements in Karnataka and Marginalized Communities

### **Unit IV : Marginalisation and Reservation**

1. Constitutional Provisions
2. Implementation and Obstacles
3. Social Mobility and Social Change
4. National Commission on Marginalized Communities

#### **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.

## DSC15 : Social Movements in India

### Unit I. Introduction:

Definition and Significance of Sociology of Social Movements - Genesis of Social Movements- Ideology of Social Movements- Characteristics and Types of Social Movements

### Unit II. Reform Movements

Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Prarthana Samaj - Basaveshwara: Veerashaivism - Sri Narayanaguru Dharma Paripalanasabha(SNDP)- Ramakrishna Mission

### Unit III. Dalit and Backward Classes Movements

Emergence of Dalit Movement in India- Role of Jyotiba Phule and B.R. Ambedkar- Dalit Movement in Karnataka(DSS)- Backward Classes Movement in Karnataka

### Unit IV. Peasant and Tribal Movements

Characteristics and Trends- Peasant Movement in India -Peasant Movement in Karnataka,

Tribal Movements in India

### **Reading List:**

- Banks, J.A. (1972). *The Sociology of Social Movements*, London: Macmillan.
- Cameran, W.B. (1966). *Modern Social Movements: A Sociological Outline*, New York: Random House.
- Choudhary, S. (1971). *Peasants' and Workers' Movement in India-1905-1929*, New Delhi: People's Publishing House.
- Dhanagare, D.N. (1983). *Peasant Movements in India, 1920-1950*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Hardgrave, Robert L. (1965). *The Dravidian Movement*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Malik, S.C. (1977). *Dissent, Protest and Reform in Indian Civilization*, Shimla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study.
- Patwardhan, Sunanda (1973). *Change among Indian Harijans: Maharashtra, A Case Study*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Rao, M.S.A. ed. (1979). *Social Movements and Social Transformation*, New Delhi: Mac Millan.

- Rao, M.S.A. ed. (1979). *Social Movements in India*, New Delhi: Macmillan.
- Shah, Ganshyam (2002). *Social Movements and the State*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Shah, Nandita and Nandita Gandhi (1992). *Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movements in India*, New Delhi: Kali for Women.
- Shiva, Vandana. *Ecology and the Politics of Survival*, New Delhi: Sage publications.
- Singh, K. S. *Tribal Movements in India* (1982). New Delhi: Manohar.

# **DSC16 : Social Policy and Planning**

## **Unit 1: Introduction**

1. Nature and scope of social policy studies
2. Relevance of the Study of Social Policy
3. Social planning — meaning and significance
4. Relationship between Social Policy and Planning- Enhancing Quality of Life-The Role of Social Policy and Planning

## **Unit 2: Social Policy and Planning in India**

1. Social Designing , Conception and practice
2. Social, Economic, Political conditions in India
3. Social Exclusion and inequality, Caste, Class, Tribes, gender and Ethnicity
4. Social Policy Narrative, Millennium Development Goal

## **Unit 3: A Policy – Narrative Framework in India**

1. Evolution of uniform legal framework in pre independent India and its impact on society.
2. Indian Constitution: fundamental rights, duties and responsibilities Directive Principles of state policy
3. Social policies and reforms: implications, challenges and concerns Governance & Public administration
4. Human Rights

## **Unit 4: Social Development Planning**

1. Rural & Urban Plans in India
2. Bottom-up Planning Process
3. Micro Level Planning, Stakeholder Analysis
4. Project Planning using Logical Framework Analysis (LFA) & Objective Oriented Planning Process (OOPP)

## **Reading List**

- *Burch Hobart. A. (1997). Basic Social Policy and Planning: Strategies and Practice Methods London: Routledge.*
- *Dean, H.(2006).Social Policy, Cambridge: Polity Press.Huttman,E.D.(1981) Introduction to Social Policy, New York: McGraw Hill.*
- *Planning Commission (2011). India Human Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.*
- *Singh, Mohinder (1996). Social Policy And Administration In India, New Delhi: M.D. Publications Pvt. Ltd.*
- *UNDP (2002).Human Development Report: Deepening Democracy in a Fragmented World USA: Oxford University Press.*

**DSE5.A : Karnataka Tribal and Folk Literature**

**OR**

**Other paper**

**SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION**

**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 Education**

Agencies of Socialization; family, school/teachers, peer group, media

Under achievement and 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, Sociology of Teaching Profession

Selected Reference:

- 1. Banks, Olive (1971) - The Sociology of Education, Batsford, London.*
- 2. Boudon, Raymond (1973) Education, Opportunity & Social Inequality, John Wiley Sons, New York.*
- 3. Blackledge, D. and Hunt B. (1985) - Sociological Interpretations of Education, Crom Helm, London.*
- 4. Brookeover, Wilbert B. (1955) A Sociology of Education, American Book , Company, New York.*

5. Chitnis, Suma and Altbach, Philip G. (1993) - *Higher Education Reforms in India: Experience and perspectives* Sage, New Delhi.

## **Dse5.B: Human Rights in India**

### **UNIT I: The Socio-Economic background and Human Rights**

- Concept and Meaning of Human Rights
- Importance of Human Rights in India

### **UNIT II: Violence and Human Rights**

- Atrocities against SC& ST Women
- Land-grabbing of tribal lands
- Forced eviction of tribals

### **UNIT III: Basic Human Need, Human Rights and Development**

- UN concept of minimum needs – Relevance to India
- Access to clean water
- Right to adequate nutrition, housing, health care, education and clean environment
- Right to Work
- Human rights and human development

### **UNIT IV: Human Rights of r Vulnerable Groups**

- Dalits
- Nomads
- Women
- Agricultural labour
- Unorganized labour
- Migrant labour
- Industrial labour
- Disabled People
- Aged

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Ajit Kumar Danda, *Tribal Economy in India*, Inter-India Publications, New Delhi, 1991.
2. Ambedkar B.R, *The Untouchable*,

3. Baxi Upendra (ed), The Right to be Human, Lancer International, New Delhi, 1987
4. Bharathi Sadasivam, The Impact of Structural Adjustment on Women : A Government and Human Rights Agenda, Human Rights Quarterly No. 19. , 1997
5. Flavia Agnes, Law and Gender Inequality (The policies of Women's Rights in India), Oxford University press, New Delhi
6. Gita Ramaswamy, The Child and the Law, A.P Judicial Academy and UNICEF, Hyderabad, 1996
7. James Massey, Dalits in India, Manohar Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi
8. Jodhka S.S, "Agrarian Change and Attached Labour : Emerging Patterns in Haryana Agriculture", Economic and Political Weekly, September 6, 1974
9. Khanna S.K, Women and the Human Rights, Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi
10. Krishnaraj Maithreyi (ed), Gender and the Household Domain : Social and Cultural Dimensions, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1989
11. Madhava Menon N.R, Right to Work: Some Relevant Questions, (Occasional paper), Department of Human Rights and Social Development, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, 2000
12. Myrow Weiner, The Child and the State in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1991

#### **H.C.4.5 Preparation of a dissertation/ Thesis writing**

Prepare a dissertation on the issues related to problems and developments of women and children of particular village or a particular Tribe of a region.