Annexure No.	52 A
SCAA Dated	29.02.2008

Bharathiar University : Coimbatore-46
M.A.SOCIOLOGY (CBCS) - 2007-2008 Batch and onwards
Papers offered in each Semester / Scheme of Examination

Paper	Paper Code	Course Title	Credits	Marks CIA	ESE	Total
Semester I Core paper						
I	07SOCAC01	Principles of Sociology	4	40	60	100
II	07SOCAC02	Research Methodology	4	40	60	100
III	07SOCAC03	Social Thought	4	40	60	100
IV	07SOCAE	Elective	4	40	60	100
		Supportive	2	20	30	50
Semester II Core paper						
V	07SOCAC04	Sociological Theories	4	40	60	100
VI	07SOCAC05	Sociology of Indian Society	4	40	60	100
VII	07SOCAC06	Social Statistics	4	40	60	100
VIII	07SOCAE	Elective	4	40	60	100
		Supportive	2	20	30	50
Semester III Core paper						
IX	07SOCAC07	Sociology of Change and Development	4	40	60	100
X	07SOCAC08	Social Capital	4	40	60	100
XI	07SOCAC09	Sociology of Health	4	40	60	100
XII	07SOCAE	Elective	4	40	60	100
		Supportive	2	20	30	50
Semester IV Core paper						
XIII	07SOCAC10	Social Problems – Perspectives and Interventions	4	40	60	100
XIV	07SOCAC11	Sustainable Development	4	40	60	100
XV	07SOCAD01	Dissertation / Viva Voce	10	250	-	250
		Total Credits	**72**			

Note: CIA – Continuous Internal Assessment   **ESE -** End Semester Examination

Continuation..

Elective and Supportive Papers offered in each Semester
M. A. Sociology (CBCS) - 2007-2008 Batch and onwards

Titles of the Elective Papers

1.   Gender and Society
2.   Globalization and Society
3.   Human Resource Development
4.   Social Demography
5.   Sociology of Organizations
6.   Sociology of Children, Women and Aged
7.   Dynamics of NGO Management
8.   Family Dynamics and Family Life Education
9.   Aging, Social networks and Support Systems
10.   Sociology of Information Society
11.   Science, Technology and Society
12.   Social Marketing

The electives offered can be chosen by Sociology as well as other department students.

<u>Titles of the Supportive Papers</u>

1.   Social Problems
2.   Organizational Sociology
3.   Environment and Society

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY

07 SOCAC 01   ***Number of Credit Hours: 4***

Subject Description
The Principles of Sociology paper is intended to acquaint the students with sociology as a social science and the distinctiveness of its approach among the social sciences. It also introduces basic concepts and social processes which will enable even students without any previous exposure to sociology could acquire an interest in the subject and follow it.

Objectives
To give knowledge to students about scope and development of Sociology as a scientific discipline.
To make them understand basic concepts and their perspectives

Unit I
A) Origin and Development of Sociology as an Independent Discipline - Nature and Scope - Its Relationship with Other Social Sciences - Uses of Sociology - Basic Concepts.
B) Individual and Society: Theories about the Origin of Human Society - The Role of Heredity and Environment in the Development of Individual.

Unit II
A) Culture: Characteristics and Functions, Material and Non-material Culture, Cultural Lag, Relationship between Culture and Personality.
B) Socialization: Importance - Process - Stages - Agencies - Theories.

Unit III
A) Social Action and Interaction: Social Relationships and Social Processes. Associative/ Conjunctive: Cooperation, Accommodation, Assimilation, Diffusion, and Acculturation. Dissociative / Disjunctive: Competition and Conflict.
B) Social Groups: Primary and Secondary Groups - Their Characteristics - Functions - Differences - Reference Groups

Unit IV
A) Social Organizations: Formal and Informal - Characteristics and Functions.
B) Social Institutions and Their Characteristics - Family and Marriage as Important Social Institutions. Political, Economic and Religious Institutions.

Unit IV
A) Social Stratification: Characteristics and Functions. Forms of Social Stratification: Estate, Caste and Class Systems. Status, Role and Power. Social Mobility.
B) Social Control: Types of Social Control - Formal and Informal. Agencies of Social Control. Social Disorganization: Characteristics. Social Deviation - Anomie.

References:

Bottomore, T.B. - *Sociology A guide to Problems and Literature.* Blackie and son (India) Ltd., 1972.

Bierstedt, R.A. - The Social Order. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1963.

Broom, L., and Selznick, P. – *Sociology.* New York: Harper and Row, 1970.

Davis, K. - Human Society, New York: Macmillan, 1948.

Maclver, M. and Page, C.H. - *Society.* New York: Long and Smith, 1931.

Rosenberg, B. and Coser, L.A. - *Sociological Theories*. New York: Macmillan, 1976.

Macionis, J. - *Sociology*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, 1995.

Stewart, E.W. and Glynn, J.A. - *Introduction to Sociology*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1985.

Shepard, J.M. – *Sociology.* New York: West Publishing Company, 1981.

Calhoun, C., Light, D., Keller, S. and Harper, D. - *Sociology.* New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc, 1994.

Defleur, M.L., D'Antonio, W.V. and Defleur, L.B. – *Sociology of Human Society.* Oakland, N.J: Scott, Foresman Company Glenview, Illionis, 1976.

Rose, P.T., Glazer, M. and Glazer, P.M. - *Sociology Inquiring into Society.* New York: Canfield Press, 1976.

Ritzer, G. Kammeyer, K.C. and Yetman, N.R.- Sociology *Experiencing A Changing Society, Allyn and Baco - , Boetol – Vistas.*

Smelser, N.J. - *Sociology,* Sage Publication, Delhi.

Johnson, H.M. - *Sociology A Systematic Introduction,* Allied Publishers.

Giddens, A. - *Sociology*, New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1982.

Popeneo, D. - *Sociology*, Eigth Edition. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1991.

Giddens, F.H. - *The Principles of Sociology*. Jaipur: Prentice Hall, 1990.

Hess, B.B., Markson, E.W., & Stein, P.J. – *Sociology.* Third Edition. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., 1988.

Stockard, J. - Sociology Discovering Society. Australia: Wadsworth Thomson Learning, 2000.

Anderesen, M.L. & Taylor, H.F. – *Sociology The Essentials*. Wadsworth Thomson Learning, 2001.

Thio, A. - *Sociology A Brief Introduction*. London: Allyn and Bacon, 2000.

Schaefer, R.T. – *Sociology.* New York: McGraw-Hill Inc. 1992.

Brijjak, G.J. – *Sociology*: *Cultural Diversity In A Changing World.* London: Alley and Baccon, 1992.

Cairns, R.B. – *Social Development: The Origins And Plasticity of Interchanges*. San Francisco: Freeman and Co., 1979.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

07 SOCAC 02   **Number Credit Hours: 4**

Subject Description
This course plan aims to provide exposure to the fundamentals of various research techniques and methods (both quantitative and qualitative). It tries to build upon the basic assumptions in adopting different methodologies for different kinds of research themes.

Objectives
In the first unit, certain ideas underlying the emergence of scientific methods in social sciences and its theoretical delineations are introduced. The second and following units attempt to sensitize post-graduate students to develop a critical outlook at the existing perspectives and methods and to evolve conceptual clarity, which can lead them in their future research. Teaching certain quantitative methods, statistical techniques and qualitative methods to collect and analyze the data would help them organize and analyze the information gathered by them. Exposure to the fieldwork at the post-graduate level is intended to enhance the research interests and inculcate the spirit of inquiry among students who may be motivated to continue higher studies in research.

Unit I
Science and Its Characteristics.
Features, Purpose and Assumptions of Scientific Method. Steps in Scientific Method. Applicability of Scientific Method to the Study of Social Phenomena. Theory and Research.
Induction and Deduction.

Unit II
Research Problem: Formulation, Conditions and Considerations.
Concepts: Meaning, Categories, and Operationalization. Variables: Meaning, Types, and Measurement. Hypothesis: Functions, Conditions for a Valid Hypothesis, Formulation of Hypothesis, Types and Forms of Hypothesis, Hypothesis Testing.
Research Design: Need for Research Design, Features. Types: Exploratory, Descriptive, Explanatory, and Evaluative.

Unit III
Sampling: Census, Sample Survey. Characteristics and Implications of Sample Design, Types of Sampling: Probability and Non-Probability Sampling. Criteria for Selecting a Sampling Procedure

Unit IV
Collection of Data: Primary and Secondary Data, Sources of Secondary Data. Methods of Data Collection: Interview, Schedule, Questionnaire, Observation, Content Analysis and Case Study.
Measurement and Scaling Techniques: Meaning, Need for Scales, Problems of Scaling, Methods of Scale Construction - Likert, Thurstone and Guttman Scales. Bogardus Scale. Reliability and Validity.

Unit V
Analysis of Data: Stages of Data Processing and Analysis, Tabulation, Statistical Tests. Preparation of a Research Report: Format, Footnotes, Tables and Figures, Bibliography, Index, Editing and Evaluating the Final Report.

References:

Babbie, Earl. - *The Practice of Social Research,* (Second Edition). Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing, 1979.

Bailey, K.D. - *Methods of Social Research*. New York: The Free Press, 1982.

Goode, W.J. and Hatt, P.K. - *Methods of Social Research*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1952.

Holsti, O.R. - *Content Analysis for the Social Sciences and Humanities.* Addison-Wesley: Reading, Mass, 1969.

Kerlinger, F.R. - *Foundations of Behavioral Research*, (Second Edition). New York: Holt Reimhart and Winston, 1973.

Kothari, C.R. - *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques.* New Delhi: Wiley Esterm Ltd., 1989.

Wilkinson, T.S. and Bhandarkar, P.I. - *Methodology and Techniques of Social Research*. Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House, 1979.

Weber, Max. - *The Methodology of Social Sciences*. New York: Glencol, 1949.

Moser, C.A. and Kalton, G. - *Survey Methods in Social Investigation*. New York: The Macmillan, 1958.

Simon, J.I. - *Basic Research Methods in Social Science*. New York: Random House, 1978.

Young, P.V. - *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India, 1984.

Schutt, R.K. - *Investigating the Social World: The Process and Practice of Research, (*Second Edition)*. Pine Forge Press, 1999.

Payne, S.L. - *The Art of Interviewing.* Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1951.

Durkheim, E. - *The Rules of Sociological Method*, New York: Glemcol, 1938.

Seltiz, C. et al, - *Research Methods in Social relations*. New York, 1959.

Barker, T.L. - *Doing Social Research.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1999.

Vaus, D.A. - *Surveys in Social Research*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 2003.

McTavisi, D.G. & Loether, H.J. - *Social Research: An Evolving Process*. London: Allyn and Bacon, 2002.

Singleton, R.A. & Straits, B.C. - *Approaches to Social Research.* New York: Oxford University Press, 2005.

Silverman, D. - *Qualitative Methodology & Sociology*. England: Gower, 1985.

Mukherji, P.N. - *Methodology in Social Research*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2000.

Laws, S. - *Research for Development*. New Delhi: Vistaar Publications, 2003.

Schwartz, H. & Jacobs, J. - *Qualitative Sociology A Method to the Madness. New York: Free Press, 1979.*

Sarantakos, S. - *Social Research*. London: Macmillan Press Ltd. 1998.

SOCIAL THOUGHT

07 SOCAC 03   **Number**
Credit Hours: 4

Subject Description
Sociology originated as an intellectual response to the crisis confronting the mid-nineteenth century European society. Its development over a century and it since then has been influenced by a variety of socioeconomic and political conditions where it has been thought and practiced. It is now established as a multi-paradigmatic academic discipline, with its body of theoretical knowledge enriched and its methodological techniques and procedures systematized. Nevertheless, some of its original concerns have persisted and some of its classical theoretical and methodological landmarks are relevant even now.

Objectives
This paper is intended to familiarize the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline. The focus of the objective is on the substantive, theoretical and methodological issues which shaped the thinking of pioneering and classical sociologists and which continue to concern the practitioners of sociology today.

Unit I
Nature, Meaning and Scope of Social Thought.
Auguste Comte: Methods of Inquiry - Law of Human Progress - Hierarchy of the Sciences - Social Statics and Dynamics - Positivism.

Unit II
Herbert Spencer: Evolution of Society - Organic Analogy of Society.
Karl Marx: Historical Materialism - Law of Dialectics - Class Struggle - Dynamics of Social Change - Alienation.
Toennies - Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft, Social Entities, Social Norms and Public Opinion.

Unit III
Emile Durkheim: Social Facts - Functionalism - Mechanical and Organic Solidarity - Theory of Suicide - Sociology of Religion.
Max Weber: Social Action - Authority - Ideal Type - Bureaucracy - Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism.

Unit IV
Pareto: Logico-experimental Method - Logical and Non-logical Action - Residues and Derivatives - Circulation of Elites.
George Simmel: Formal Sociology - Social Types - Philosophy of Money - Dialectic Method - Significance of Number in Social Life.

Unit V
Radha Kamal Mukerjee: A General Theory of Society - Regional Bases of Values and Symbols. M.N. Srinivas, G.S. Gurye.

References:

Nisbet, R.A. - *The Sociological Tradition*. London: Heinemann, 1967.

Zeitlin, I.M. - *Ideology and the Development Sociological Theory.* Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall,

Dahrendorf, R. - *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1959.

Coser, L.A. - *Masters of Sociological Thought*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1977.

Giddens, A. - *Capitalism and Modern Social Theory An analysis of the Writings of Marx, Durkheim and Weber.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1971.

Aron, R. - *Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol. I & II.* Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, 1968 & 1970.

Bottomore, T. & Nisbet, R. - *A History of Sociological Analysis.* New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 1978.

Adams, B.N. & Sydie, R.A. - *Sociological Theory*. London: Pine Forge Press, 2001.

Collins, R. - *Theoretical Sociology.* New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers, 1988.

Lemert, C. – *Sociological Theory: The Multicultural & Classical Readings.* New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 2004.

Kivisto, P. – *Social Theory Roots & Branches*. Los Angels: Roxbury Publishing Company, 2003.

Madan, G.R. - *Theoretical Sociology*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications, 1991.

Zeitlin. I.M. – *Rethinking Sociology A Critique of Contemporary Theory.* New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 1995.

Barnes, B. – *The Elements of Social Theory.* London: UCL Press Ltd. 1995.

Dant, T. – *Critical Social Theory*. London: Sage Publications, 2003.

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

07 SOCAC 04　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　**Number of Credit Hours: 4**

Subject Description

This course is intended to introduce the students to the substantive, theoretical and methodological issues which have shaped the sociological thinking in the latter half of the 20th century, and which continue to concern the practitioners of sociology today.

Objectives

The objective of this course will be development of theorization in Sociology with regard to understanding of the social reality in different perspectives by different school of thought.

The main focus will be on origin and development of functionalism and conflict theories, symbolic interactionism, phenomenology, ethno methodology and including theory of structuration, rational choice theory, Postmodernism. Post Marxist theories etc.

It is necessary for the students to evaluate the relevance and significance of the perspectives listed for understanding society in general and society in India in particular.

UNIT I

Social Thought and Sociological Theory - Central Problems of Sociological Theory - Levels of Theorization in Sociology - Empirical Generalization - Middle Range Theories - Grand Theories - Sociological Theory and Sociological Research - Reciprocal relationship. Theoretical Perspectives.

UNIT II

Origin and Development Functionalism.

Analytical Functionalism: Talcott Parsons: Structure of Social Action - Social System - Functional Pre-requisites - Pattern Variables.

Empirical Functionalism: Robert K. Merton: Theory of Social Structure - Manifest and Latent Functions. Reference Group - Relative Deprivation - Paradigm for Functional Analysis.

UNIT III

Conflict Theory: Marxism and Conflict Tradition - Simmel's Conflict Theory - Dialectical Conflict Theory of Dahrendorf

Conflict Functionalism: Social Functions of Conflict - Louis A. Coser

UNIT IV

Symbolic Interactionism: Historical Background - C.H. Cooley - George H. Mead - Herbert Blumer.

Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology - A. Schutz, Peter Berger, Gluckmann and H. Garfinkel.

UNIT V

Study of Small Groups. George Homans: Elements of Behavior - The External System - Internal System - Social Control and Social Disintegration. Theory of Structuration. Rational Choice Theory. Postmodernism. Postmarxist Theories.

References:

Merton, R.K. - *Social Theory and Social Structure*, New York: Free Press, 1968.
Parsons, T. - *Sociological Theory and Modern Society*. New York: Free Press, 1967.
Timasheff, N.S. - *Sociological Theory Its Nature and Growth.* New York: Random House, 1967.
Abraham, F. - *Sociological Theory*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1982.
Coser, L.A. - *Masters of Sociological Thought* (2nd Ed). New York: Harcourt Brace Govanovich, 1977.
Turner, J.H. - *The Structure of Sociological Theory*. New Delhi: Rawat, 1982.
Cohen, P.S. - *Modern Social Theory*. London: Heimemann, 1968.
Adams, B.N. & Sydie, R.A. - *Contemporary Sociological Theory*, New Delhi: Pine Forge Press, 2002.
Wallace, R.A. & Wolf, A. - **Contemporary Sociological Theory**: *Continuing the Classical Tradition,* Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Printice-Hall, 1969.
Turner, R. – *Ethnomethodology*. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1974.
Garfinkel, H. – *Studies in Ethnomethodology*. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1967.
Burger, P. & Luckman, T. – *The Social Construction of Reality*, London: Allen Lane, 1967.
Schutz, A. – *The Phenomenology of social World.* London: Heinemannan, 1972.
Blumer, H. – S*ymbolic Interactionalism: Perspectives and Methods.* New Jersy: Prentice-Hall, 1969.
Coser, L.A. & Rosemberg, B. – *Sociological Theory: A Book of Readings*, Fourth Edition. New York: Macmillan Publishing. 1970.
Ritzer, G. - *Sociological Theory*, (3rd Edition). New York: McGraw-Hill, 1992.
Ritzer, G. - *Sociological Theory*, (Fifth Edition). New York: McGraw-Hill, 2000.
Haralambos, M. & Heald, R. – *Sociology Themes and Perspectives*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2005.
Haralambos & Holborn - *Sociology Themes and Perspectives*, Fifth Edition. London: Collins, 2000.
Turner, J.H., Beeghley, L., & Powers, C.H. – *The emergence of Sociological Theory.* Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1995.
Craib, I. - *Classical Social Theory*. New York: Oxford, 1997.
Martindale, D. – *The Nature & Types of Sociological Theory*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 2001.
Best, S. – *A beginner's guide to Social Theory*. London: Sage Publications, 2003.
Giddens, A. - *A Contemporary Critique of Historical Materialism*. London: The Macmillan Press Ltd, 1981.
Giddens, A. – *Central Problems in Social Theory Action, Structure and Contradicition in Social Analysis.* London: The Macmillan Press Ltd, 1979.

SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY

07 SOCAC 05 *Number of Credit Hours: 4*

Subject description
This Course aims to explore the basic institutions and structure of Indian Society by presenting a comprehensive, integrated and empirically-based profile of Indian society. The continuity between the present and the past is an evident feature of Indian society. Though this continuity is reflected in the structure of the course, the focus is on the contemporary Indian Society.

Objectives
To give knowledge to the students about the composition of Indian society and problems of unity and diversity.
To equip the students about the Indian social structure and various institutional patterns.
To provide the students with an overview of the Classification and Distinctive features of Tribal Communities and system of social stratification among different social groups. It is presumed that the student has some familiarity with Indian society by virtue of the fact that he is a member of it and that he has observed and experienced some facets of it.

Unit I
A) Composition of Indian Society: Racial, Linguistic, Cultural, and Religious Groups. Problems of Unity and Diversity.
B) Hindu Social Organization: Purusharthas, Ashramas, Varna, Jati, etc., Hindu View of Life

Unit II
A) Caste: Definition, Structure, Characteristics, Sanctions, Functions, Theories on Origin, Structural and Functional Changes in Caste System, Mobility in Caste System. Weaker and Marginalized Sections.
B) Kinship: Definition, Types of Kinship, Degrees of Kinship, Lineage, Kinship Usages, Kinship Patterns / Terms.

Unit III
A) Marriage: Definition, Types and Forms, Characteristics, Functions, Changes in the Marriage System, Legislation and Its Impact on the Institution of Marriage.
B) Family: Definition, Structure, Functions, Classification, and Changes in Structure and Functions of Family, Gender Roles, Hegemonic Relations between Men and Women.

Unit IV
Tribal Community: Geographical Distribution, Classification and Distinctive features of Tribal Communities, Tribes and Castes - Diffusion, Acculturation, Problems of Integration and Contraculturation.

Unit V
A) Rural Community: Bases, Characteristics, Jajmani System - Features, Changes.
Power Structure and Leadership Pattern - Bases, Functions, Emerging Trends, Values,
Norms, Social Control, Agencies and Means.
B) Urban Community: Characteristics of Urban Community, Urbanism and Urbanization,
Rural Urban Differences and Continuum.

References:

Bailey, F.G. - *Caste and the Economic Frontiers.* Manchester: Manchester University
Press, 1957.
Prabhu, P.V. - Hindu Social Organization. Bombay: The popular Depot, 1954.
Hutton, J.H., *Caste in India: Its Nature, Function and Origin*, Cambridge University
Press, 1955
Ghurye, G.S. - *Caste and Race in India.* Oxford, 1955.
Beteille, A., *Caste, Class and Power.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1967.
Beteille, A. - Studies in Agrarian Structure, Delhi, Oxford University Press. 1974.
Kapadia, K.M. - *Marriage and Family in India*, Madras: Oxford University Press, 1958.
Ahuja, R., Indian Social System, Jaipur: Rawat Publication, 1993.
Desai, A.R., (ed.) *Rural Sociology in India.* Bombay: 1959.
Srinivas, M.N., (ed.) *India's Villages,* Madras: Madras Asian Publishing House, 1969.
Srinivas, M.N. - Caste in Modern India. Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1962.
Srinivas, M.N., *Social Change in Modern India*. Berkeley, California University press,
1966.
Srinivas, M.N. - *Caste: Twentieth Century Avatar*. Delhi: Viking, , 1996.
Mandelbaum, D.G. - *Society in Indi.,* Berkeley:University of California, press, 1970.
Singh, Y. - *Modernization of Indian Tradition*. New Delhi,: Thomson Press, 1973.
Dube, S.C., *Indian Villages*. Madras: Madras Allied Publisher, 1957.
Risley, H.H. - *The People of India.* Delhi: Orient Books, 1969.
Beals, A.R. Gopalpur - *A South Indian villages.* New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston,
, 1962.
Bhatt, A. - Caste, Class and Politics: A*n Empirical Profile of Social* Stratification in
Modern Indi.: Delhi: Manohar Publishing, 1975.

SOCIAL STATISTICS

07 SOCAC 06   **Number of Credit**
Hours-4

Subject Description
This course instead of teaching applied statistics as a field that stands by itself, divorced from any particular subject matter, chooses to focus on sociological inquiry and portrays statistics as a set of tools that sociologists use in the process of making inferences and conclusions. The course taps the literature of sociology, government sources and the teacher's own research studies and data to serve as points of departure for the discussion of particular statistical techniques. The course is based on the assumption that when the subject matter of statistics is integrated into inquiry in the subject matter of sociology students would realize its value for sociology and for them. By focusing on the uses of statistics in sociology, it is possible to show who statistical techniques are actually applied, how these applications relate to the ideal forms of many techniques to the actual data available, and what the consequences of this adjustment may be.

Objectives
Provide the students with an overview of the subject of statistics as it is applied to sociology underscoring the role of computers and statistical packages.
Enable the students to choose measures of central tendency, dispersion and association appropriate to the level of measurement involved and the social research questions that these measures would be able to answer.
Make the students understand sociological applications of univariate analysis techniques and graphic presentation of data and also the idea of causation, causal analysis, multiple regression, path analysis and multivariate analysis and skilled in use of SPSS package.

Unit I
Characteristics and Functions of Statistics. Stages of Statistical Investigation. Limitations of Statistics.
Variables and Units of Analysis. Levels of Scale.
Organization of Data: Editing, Coding and Classification

Unit II
Forms of Data: Individual Observation, Discrete Series, Continuous Series.
Proportions, Percentages and Ratio.Number of Variables in Analysis: Univariate, Bivariate, Multivariate.Presentation of Data - Graphic: Histogram, Bar, Pie, Polygon - Tabular: Simple Frequency Distribution Tables.

Unit III
Descriptive and Inferential Statistics. Univariate Analysis: Representative Measures - Mean, Median, Mode. Measures of Variability - Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Qualitative Variation.

Unit IV

Bivariate / Multivariate Analysis: Contingency Tables. Percentage Cross-tabulation and the Base. Collapsing and Elaboration. Measures of Association: Yule's Q, Gamma, Rank Correlation, Scatter Diagram, Simple Correlation Coefficient, Simple Linear Regression. Multiple Regression.

Unit V

Sampling Distributions and Hypothesis Testing.
Tests of Significance: Chi-square test, t-test, ANOVA.
SPSS - Data Entry, Processing and Interpretation

References:

Agarwal - *Basic Statistics*. Wiley Eastern, 1980

Gupta, S.P. - Statistical *Method*, New Delhi: Sultan Chand & Son, 1969

Goon, A.M. et al. - *Fundamentals of Statistics.* Vol.1, Calcutta: World   Press Ltd.

Mueller, J.H.-Statistical *Reasoning in Sociology*. New Delhi: Oxford-IBH Pvt Co., 1961.

Snedecor, G.W. & Cochran, W.G., *Statistical Methods*, New Delhi: Oxford-IBH Pvt Co. 1967

Johnson, M.K. & Liebert, R.M. - *Statistics Tool of the Behavioral Sciences.* New Jersey: Printice-Hall Inc., 1977.

Sellers, G.R. - Elementary *Statistics*, London: W.B. Saunders Co.,   1977

Healey,J.F-*Statistics A Tool for Social Research*.California:Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1993.

SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

07 SOCAC 07   *Number of Credits-4*

Subject description

Social change has always been a central concern of sociological study. More recently it has gained in greater salience partly because of its unprecedented rapidity and partly because of
its planned character. Not surprisingly, development has emerged as pronounced concern and as a remarkable feature of our times. Accordingly, the relevance of the course 'Sociology of Change and Development' can hardly be overemphasized. The following objectives are:

Objectives

To provide conceptual and theoretical understanding of social change and development as it has emerged in sociological literature. In other units, the aim is to address the factors, sources and process of social change and its relevance in the every day social reality. In addition, to offer an insight into the ways in which social structure impinges on development and development on social structure; and to address in particular the Indian experience of social change and development.

To prepare the students for professional careers in the field of development planning, including governmental, non-governmental and international agencies engaged in development. And also the students may also be encouraged to participate in workshops to critically examine the existing indicators of human development and to formulate alternatives sets of indicators of human development, social development and sustainable Development.

Unit I

Basic Concepts: Change, Evolution, Growth, Development, Progress, Social Change versus Cultural Change, Change versus Interaction, Short versus Long-run Changes, Whole Societies versus Parts, Description versus Analysis, Rate of Change, Direction, Forms, Source of Social Change - Planned Change.

Unit II

Factors of Social Change: Geographic, Demographic, Political, Technological, Economic, Ideological and Ecological.
Theories of Social Change - Mono-causal and Multi-causal Theories, Evolutionary, Cyclical, Linear, Equilibrium.

Unit III

Social Change in Indian Society: Trends of Change, Process of Change: Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization, Secularization, Globalization, Privatization and Their Impact.
Information Technology and the Network Society
Social Movements - Ideology and Mass Mobilization, Impact of Revolutionary and Reform Movements.

Unit IV
Changing Conceptions of Development: Economic Growth, Human Development, Social
Development. Quality of Life and Indices, Sustainable Development.
Planned Development as Diffusion of Innovations.

Unit V
Social Structure and Development: Structure as Facilitator / Barrier, Development and
Implications of Globalization - Ethnicity as Social and Cultural Identity.

References:

Appadurai, A. - *Modernity at Large Cultural Dimensions of Globalization.* New Delhi:
OUP*, 1997*
Dereze, J & Sen, A. - *India Economic Development and Social Opportunity.* New Delhi:
OUP, 1996.
Giddens, A. - *Introduction to Sociology* (2nd edition., New York: W.W.Norton & Co.,
1996.
Haq, M. - *Reflections on Human Development*, New Delhi: OUP,1991.
Panikkar, K.M. - *Hindu Society at Cross Road.,* Bombay, 1955.
Srinivas, M.N. - *Social Change in Modern Indi.*, Berkeley: University of Berkeley,
Kapadia,K.M. - *Marriage and Family in India*, Culcutta: Oxford University Press, ,
1977.
Mandelbaum, D.G. *Society in India*. Bombay: Popular Prahkashn, 1970.
Singer, M. and Cohen, B. - *Structure and Change in Indian Society*. Jaipur: Rawat
Publication, 2001.
Singh, Y. - *Modernization of Indian Tradition*. New Delhi: Rawat, 1996.
Moore, W.E., and Cook, R. - *Social Change*. New Delhi: Prentice – Hall (India), 1967.
Sharma, S. L. - Empowerment without Antagonism: A Case for Reformulation of
Women's Empowerment Approach. *Sociological Bulletin*, Vol 49, No 1, New Delhi:
2000
Mathew, Panini & Pathi - Symposium on Implications of Globalization.
 Sociological Bulletin, Vol 44, New Delhi: 1995.
UNDP, *Sustainable Development*, New York: OUP
World Bank, *World Development Report*, New York: OUP,
UNDP, *Human Development Report*, New York: Oxford University Press

SOCIAL CAPITAL

07 SOCAC 08   **Number of Credits-4**

Subject Description
The course will look at the question of creating and reforming Social Institutions and how the concept of social capital and its operationalization provides insights into the working of organization. It will also explain how attending to the organization of social relationships can increase our understanding of various aspects of Individual, Community and organizational life. The subject matter will enable students to acquire network perspective, its structure, function and consequences.

Objectives
The subject matter will enable students to understand Network perspective, its structure, function and consequences. In addition, it also try to show types and forms of Social Capital, Quality of Social Relations, Quality of Social Relations, Social Capital and Development, and Critical Evaluation of Social Capital.
With knowledge of these students are better equipped to conceptualize and clarify many different types of important sociological questions and offer new ways of answering these questions.

UNII I   Introduction
Meaning - The Social Capital Thesis
Social Capital as effect or Residue
Social Capital and Collective Action
Significance of Social Capital in Developing and Developed Countries

UNIT II   Types and Forms of Social Capital
Structure of Social Relations: Networks - Network types - Network Size - Network Capacity - Local and Global Networks - Open and Closed Networks - Dense and Sparse Networks - Homogenous and Heterogeneous   Networks - vertical and Horizontal Network relations

UNIT III   Quality of Social Relations
Norms of Trust - Norms of Reciprocity - Effects of Social Capital
Social Capital and Agency Variables.

UNIT IV   Social Capital and Development
Role of Social Capital in Development
Culture and Economic Development
Social Capital and Civil Society

UNIT V   Critical Evaluation of Social Capital
De -Politicizing Development: The World Bank and Social Capital

References:

James C. Scott - *Seeing like a State: how certain schemes to improve the Human Conditions have failed.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1998.
Hernando De Soto - *The Mystery of Capital: Why Capitalism triumphs in West and Fails Everywhere Else*. London: Bantam Press, 2000.

Christiaan Grootaert and Thierry van Bastelaer. *Understanding and Measuring Social Capital*. A **synthesis of Findings and Recommendations. Washington, DC: World Bank**

Anirudh Krishna - *Active Social Capital*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. 2002

John Harris - *De-Politicizing Development: The World Bank and Social Capital*. London: Wimbledon Publishing Company, 2002.

Dwaipayan Bhattacharyya, (Centre for Studies in Sciences, Calcutta), Niraja Gopal Jayal, Bishnu N Mohapatra and Sudha Pai, (Ed) at (Jawaharlal Nehru University) *Interrogating Social Capital*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2004.

Sanjeev Prakash and Per Selle, (Ed.) (both at University of Bergen), *Investigating Social Capital Comparative Perspectives on Civil Society, Participation and Governance. New Delhi:* Sage Publications, 2004.

SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

07 SOCAC 09   **Number of Credit Hours-4**

Subject Description

In spite of 59 years of independence and several developmental efforts our health status as measured by quality of life is not up to global levels as facts produced by World Health Organization. Though mortality rates have come down significantly our morbidity rates are high and regional imbalances are marked. People still suffer from preventable communicable, infectious diseases and even nutritional disorders are quite high. While primary care is lacking in many parts of India high-tech and high cost medical care is fostered. With globalization and liberalization the problems of health are likely to aggravate and should come into the picture to bring out into the open the social science dimension of health for rectifying the present anomalies in the health sector.

Objectives

To introduce the student the concepts of health and to impress upon him that health is primarily a social science subject than of medical science.

To make student understand that health is one of the basic rights of every citizen in the country.

To understand the problems of health in India with respect to social epidemiology social cultural context of health behaviour and health care delivery system in the day to day lives of people in India.

To understand the relationship between political economy and health at the national and international levels with respect to WHO Report.

To enable the students to learn the basic knowledge and necessity about health in the every day social life.

UNIT I Concept of Health and Illness

Aspects of Health - Physical, Social, Emotional, and Spiritual.

Formation of Health Behavior: Beliefs, Values, Attitudes and Practices.

Social Groups and Access to Healthcare.

Social Medicine, Community Health, Health Care and Agencies.

UNIT II Social Epidemiology

Vital and Public Health Concepts - Personal Hygiene, Environmental Sanitation, Immunization, Protected Water Supply.

Epidemiology of Disease - Natural History of Disease - Man and His Environment - Social Etiology - Social Epidemiology and Ecology of Disease - Microbial Theory - Process of Transmission.

Five Levels of Intervention: Rehabilitation, Effective Treatment and Disability Limitation, Early Diagnosis and Prompt Treatment, Specific Protection (Immunization), Health Promotion.

UNIT III Social and Cultural context of Health Behavior

Home Remedies - Local Community Healers - Traditional Healthcare Institutions

Social Roots of Health and Disease

Early Socialization

Healthcare Decisions

Women as Care Givers

The Traditional Support Networks and Involvement of Supportive Ties - Extended Families, Kin Network, Neighbors and Friends.

UNIT IV   Healthcare Delivery System

Traditional - Family and Native Care - Role of Women and Elderly in Healthcare

Primary Health Centers and Sub-centers Providing Primary Healthcare in Rural Communities.

Modern - Hospitals: Human Relations in Healthcare Delivery - Doctor, Paramedical Personnel and the Sick.

Counseling and Counseling Techniques

Health Education - Alternative Systems of Medicine and Integrated Approach

UNIT V Policies and Programmes

National Health Policy

Provision of Healthcare in Rural and Urban Communities

Public Health Programs: Special Teams and Integrated Health and Family Welfare Approach; Multipurpose Health Workers

Medical Benefits - E.S.I., Maternity, Death benefit, Medical Insurance

References:

Albrecht, Gary L. 1994. Advances in Medical Sociology Mumbai: Jai Press.

Albrecht, Gary L and Fitzpatrick, R. 1994. Quality of Life in Healthcare: Advances in Medical Sociology. Mumbai: Jai Press.

Coe. Rodney M. 1970. Sociology of Medicine. New York: McGraw Hill.

Cockerham, William C. 1997. Medical Sociology. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Conrad, Peter et al. 2000. Handbook of Medical Sociology, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Dasgupta, R. 1993. Nutritional Planning in India. Hyderabad: NIN.

Fox, Renee C. 1988. Essays in Medical Sociology: Journeys into the field. New York: Transaction Publishers.

Gunatillake, G. 1984. Intersectoral Linkages and Health Development: Case Studies in India (Kerala State), Jamaica, Norway, Sri Lanka, and Thailand (WHO offset series) Geneva: WHO.

Nayar, K.R. 1998. Ecology and Health: A System Approach. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.

Rao, Mohan. 1999. Disinvesting in Health: The World Bank's Prescription for Health. New Delhi: Sage.

Schwatz, Howard. 1994. Dominant Issues in Medical Sociology. New York: McGraw Hill.

Scrambler, Graham and Paul Higgs. 1998. Modernity, Medicine and Health: Medical Sociology Towards 2000. London: Routledge.

Venkataratnam, R. 1979. Medical Sociology in an Indian Setting, Madras: Macmillan.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS - PERSPECTIVES AND INTERVENTIONS

07 SOCAC10   **Number of Credit Hours-4**

Subject description
Society is undergoing rapid and massive changes. Many of these changes are such that they tend to call into question the ages-old social norms and practices thus giving rise to some critical social issues and problems. The course is designed to identify and analyze some of emerging issues and problems from sociological perspectives. And delineating causes consequences and inter-relationship among them.

Objectives
To sensitize the students the perspectives of emerging social issues and problems of contemporary society, enable them to acquire sociological understanding of these issues and problems over and above their common sense understanding, empower them to deal with these issues and problems and to serve as change agents both in governmental and non-governmental organizations.
Making them to understand perspectives of social problems and identifying causatives, so that they will be in a position to arrive the factual remedies for reducing/ eliminating / preventing from their perspectives.

UNIT I   a) Definition, Nature, Characteristics and Career of Social Problems
b) Broad perspectives: Functionalism, Conflict theory, Interactionism.
c) Approaches: Pathology,   Disorganization,   Deviance,   Labeling,   Critical, Constructionist.

UNIT II   Problem of Social Order: Social Change. Social Control and Deviance: Juvenile Delinquency, Crime, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction, Prostitution, White-collar Crime, Organized Crime.

UNIT III   a) Personal Disabilities: Physical and Mental Handicap, Health Problems - AIDS b) Family Problems: Child Related - Child Abuse and Neglect, Woman Related - Abuse, Violence, Problems of Working Women, Elderly Related - Abuse and Avoidance, Intergenerational Conflict, Marital Conflict and Family Dissolution.

UNIT IV   a) Community Problems: Social Disabilities, Group Conflicts - Inter-caste Conflicts
b) National Problems: Illiteracy, Poverty, Unemployment, Ethnic Group Conflicts, Regionalism, and Extremism
c) Global Problems: Degradation of the Environment, Displacement and Irredentism

UNIT V   a) Human Agency: State, Parties, Movements, Activists, Moral entrepreneurs, Academics & social researchers, Media, Helping Professions
b) Methods of Intervention: Structure Oriented, Program Oriented, Individual / Group Oriented

References:

Horton B. Paul, Gerald R. Leslie and Richard F. Larson - *The Sociology of Social Problems*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, , 1991.

Jamrozik and Luisa Nocella - *The Sociology of Social Problems: Theoretical Perspectives and Methods and Interventions.* Cambridge. Cambridge University Press, 1998.

Jones B. J et.al., - *Social Problems: Issues, Opinions and Solutions*. New York: McGraw Hill, Inc., 1988.

Kornblum, William / Joseph Julian - *Social Problems*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1992.

Ramamurthy, V. *AIDS and the Human Survival*. Delhi:.Authors Press, 2000.

Ghosh, S K. - *The World of Prostitutes*. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation, 1996.

Young, R F. and Olson, E.A. (Eds), - Health*, Illness and Disability in Later Life: Practice Issues and Interventions.* London: Sage Publications, 1991.

Sharma, S. - *AIDS and Sexual Behaviour.* New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation,. 1996

Cullingworth, J B 1973. *Problems of Urban Society*, George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London.

Miles, I & Irvine, J - *The Poverty of Progress: Changing Ways of Life in Industrial Societieties.* Oxford Pergamon Press. 1982.

Batria, P. - *Sex and Crime in India.* New Delhi: Uppal Publishing House, 1992.

Kelly, D H - *Deviant Behaviour*. New York: St. Martin's Press,1989.

Pothen, S - D*ivorce: Its Causes and Consequences in Hindu Society.* New Delhi: Sakthi Books, 1986.

Ahuja, R - *Social Problems in India*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 1997.

Ahuja, R - *Youth and Crime*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 1996.

Downes, D & Rock, P. - Understanding *Deviance.* Oxford.Clarendon Press, 1982.

Beteille, A. - *Inequality and Social Change*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1972.

Davis, J F - Social Problems: Enduring Major Issues and Changes. Free Press, 1970, New York.

Merton, R K & Nisbet, R A - *Contemporary Social Problems*. Harcourt Brace. New York: Johnavich INC, 1976.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

07 SOCAC 11 **Number of Credit Hours-4**

Subject description

Introducing the students about process of sustainable development and its significance. Making them aware of environmental issues and depletion of natural resources and need for natural resource management. And also explaining them various approaches to sustainable development and governmental and civil societal agencies involved in the process of sustainable development.

Objectives

Sensitize the student about depletion of natural resources, because of over exploitation and need for conservation of the resources for future generations to achieve balanced and sustainable development in various sectors.

To sensitize the student about ecological unity conservation of natural resources, prevention of over-exploitation and achieving balanced sustainable development.

UNIT I   Introduction
Definition and Need of Sustainable Development in India
International Agencies and Origin of Sustainable Development
International Environmental Agreements
International Policy on Sustainable Development

UNIT II   Environmental Issues and Depletion of Natural Resources
Agricultural, Industrial and Development Issues
Pollution
Land Use Pattern and Natural Resource Management:
Conservation of biodiversity
Water Resource Management
Joint Forest Management
Rural Tourism and Social Cost

UNIT III   Approaches to Sustainable Development
Perspectives / Theories
Participatory Approach to Sustainable Development
Green Building, Green Technology and Green Wash
Renewable Energy Development
Pollution Prevention
Restorative Development Initiative in Rural and Urban Sectors

UNIT IV   Environmental Movements and Sustainable Development
Environment Movement in India -Chipko Movement, Appiko Movement, Silent Valley, Tehri Dam Issue, Narmada Bachao Aandolan (National Alliance of People's Movement-NAPM)
Co-Feminism

UNIT V   Governance for Sustainable Development
Governance at International level
Governance at the National level
Governance at the Regional level
Activities of the NGOs

References:

Bob Doppelt - *Leading Change towards Sustainability: A change Management Guide for Business.* Government and Civil Society, Delhi: Green Leaf Publishing, 2003.

Kassel - *Center for Environmental Systems Research*, Germany: University of Kassel, 1996.

Rao, P.K. - *Sustainable Development: Economics and Policy*. Blackwell Publishers, 2000.

John A. Hanningan - *Environmental Sociology*. London: Routedge, 1995

S.N. Pawar, R.B. **Patil and S.A. Salunkhe** - *Environmental Movements in India: Strategies and Practices (ed).* New Delhi: Rawat, 2005, 245 p., ISBN 81-7033-907-3.

Baviskar, Amita. "*Environmental Movements in India: The South Forges Its Own Discourse.*" In *New Regional Development Paradigms; vol. 4*, edited by James E. Nickum and Kenji Oya, 93-107. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2001.

Sustainable Development in a Dynamic World, *World Development Report*, 2003, World Bank and Oxford University Press.

LIST OF THE ELECTIVE PAPERS

1. GENDER AND SOCIETY
Number of Credit Hours-4

Subject description
The recent sociological research has given special importance to the various new thrust areas of interest; here the social construction of gender is not an exception. This course plan focuses on the emergence of women's movements and eventually women's studies in the context of feminist thought and critiques of sociological theories and methodologies.

Objectives
The objective is to trace the evolution of gender as a category of social analysis in the late twentieth century. Major debates that have emerged are also outlined. The format provides for a comparative perspective in so far as the first part encompasses the developed and the developing countries while the second part revolves around issues concerning Indian women.
It is hoped that exposure to the course will lead to a better understanding of the social phenomena with regard to gender.

Unit I
Social Construction of Gender: Gender and Biology, Equality and Difference, Socialization, Nature and Gender, Gender Identity and Self Image, Gender Roles, Segregation and Ranking, Private-Public Dichotomy, and Sexual Division of Labor.
Ideology and Gender, Sex Preference, Declining Sex Ratio and Socio-cultural Implications

Unit II
Gender and Sociological Analysis: Socio-historical Perspective.
Feminist Critiques of Sociological Theories / Prevailing Theories.
Feminist Methodology as Critique of Sociological Methods/Methodology.
Emergence of Gender Studies.
Feminist Movements.

Unit III
Status of Women - Social, Political and Economic. Women in the Changing Society, Policies and Programmes for Women's Development
Power and Empowerment of Women.

Unit IV
Women in Family and Marriage: Gender Role Divisions, Invisibility of Women's Role
Problems of Working Women and Dual Role Burden. Role Conflict and Coping Mechanisms.
Network and Support System for Working and Nonworking Women: Traditional and Nontraditional
Gender and Health: Reproductive Health - Infanticide - Old Age.
Gender and Changing Provider and Parenting Roles

Unit V
Women and Work: Production vs. Reproduction, Household Work, Invisible Work.
Women's Work and Technology.
Impact of Development Policies, Liberalization and Globalization on Women.
Quality of Life Perspective and Contribution of Women.

References:

Charlotte, G.O. - *Women and Men in Society*. Litton Education Publishing Inc., 1980.

Desai, N and Patel, V. - *Indian Women*. Bombay: Popular Prakasan Publishing,1985.

Ghosh, S.K. - *Women in a Changing Society*. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing,1984.

Baker et al - *Women Today.* California: Cole Publishing,1980.

Myers, K.A. et al (eds). - *Feminist Foundations: Towards Transforming Sociology.* New Delhi: Sage,1998.

Oakley, A. - *Sex, Gender and Society,* New York: Harper and Row, 1972.

Ghadially, R. (ed) - *Women in Indian Societ,.,* New Delhi: Sage, 1988.

Ramu, G.N. - *Women, Work and Marriage in Urban India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1989.

Gupta et al - *Women's Health in India: Risk and Vulnerability*. New Delhi: Oxford Press, 1995.

Graham - Women*, Health and the Family*. New York: Harvester Wheat sheaf, 1984.

2. GLOBALIZATION AND SOCIETY
Number of Credit Hours-4

Subject description

Globalization refers to increasing global connectivity, integration and interdependence in the economic, social, technological, cultural, political, and ecological spheres. Globalization is an umbrella term and is perhaps best understood as a unitary process inclusive of many sub-processes (such as enhanced economic interdependence, increased cultural influence, rapid advances of information technology, and novel governance ad geopolitical challenges) that are increasingly binding people and the biosphere more tightly into one global system. It is necessary to see the historical and socio-cultural context of globalization and its consequences with regard to everyday social life. In addition, it also explains on globalization process and the Indian experiences.

Objectives

It is necessary to understand this globlisation process has affected the society in a practical term.

The paper aims to delineate the characteristics of and the issues relating to globlisation. After an introduction to the nature and dynamics of globalisation, it explains the various agencies involved in this process, examines its socioeconomic and culural impact.

It also examines the Indian experience of globalisation and reflects on its problems and prospects.

To make possible the students to learn the significance of globalization process and its impact on larger society in general and developed country like India in particular with respect to socio-cultural life of people.

UNIT I The Nature and Dynamics of Globalization

The Historical and Social Context of Globalization - World Capitalism, Modernization and Globalization - Distinctive Characteristics of Globalization - the Role of Information and Communication Technology - Benefits and Disadvantages of Globalization.

UNIT II   Agencies of Globalization

Political Economy of Globalization - Agencies of Globalization: Multinational Corporations (MNCs), Transnational Organizations (TNCs), Nation State, Media, Market, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

UNIT III Globalization and Culture

The Ethos of Globalization (Unbridled Freedom, Individualism, Consumerism) - Diffusion and Projection of American Value System and Cultural Patterns through the Media - Cultural Homogenization, Hegemony and Dominance.

Globalization and the Resurgence of Ethnic Consciousness: Global Tourism, Diasporic Communities, Transnational Ethnic and Religious Movements, Religious Fundamentalism.

UNIT IV Social Consequences of Globalization
Inequality within and among Nation States - Differential Perception of Globalization among Nations and Their Populations - Socioeconomic Impact of Globalization - Impact on Individual and Group Identities.

UNIT V   Globalization and the Indian Experience
Globalization and Public Policy - Debate on Globalization.
Impact of Globalization: Trends and Prospects.

References:

Appadurai, Arjun - *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997.

Drezem Jean and Amartya Sen - *Indian Economic Development and Social Opportunity.* Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1996.

Escobar, Arturo - *Encountering Development: The Making of the Third World.* Princeton: Princeton University Press. 1995.

Hoogvelt, Ankie - *Globalization and the Post-Colonial world: The New Political Economy of Development.* London: Macmillan, 1997.

Hoogvelt, Ankie - *The Sociology of Development*. London: Macmillan, 1998.

Kiely, Ray and Phil Marfleet (eds.) - *Globalization and the Third World*. London. Routledge, 1998.

Prewston, P.W. - Development *Theory: An Introduction.* Oxford Blackwell, 1996.

Walters, Malcolm. *Globalization*, London: Routledge, 1996.

3. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
Number of Credit Hours-4

Subject description

The course provides new theoretical insights that can advance our understanding of human resource development, including strengthening of the students for understanding of the impact the employment relationship has on contemporary society. It will also study the important perspectives, approaches, career plannings / Human Resource plannings, Affirmative action plan, job requirements and there by quality of work and quality of life. This includes a study of how people behave in the employment setting - as managers, as workers, and as representatives. Through this combination students will be able to link issues such as inequality, class relations to employment, and will be more aware of the ways that conflict in the workplace is linked to conflict in the wider society.

Objectives

The combination provides enhanced opportunities for students considering career options in the public, private and voluntary sectors, giving students a broad understanding of work, employment, management and society more generally

The knowledge of entrepreneur Development Programmes will also help students to set up their own ventures.

UNIT I

Human Resource Development: Definition - Origin and Development of HRD
Approaches to HRD: Human Capital Approach - Social Psychological Approach - The Poverty Alleviation approach - The World Development Context

UNIT II

Challenges of Human Resource Development: Employee Obsolescence - Socio technical Changes - Development and Affirmative Action and Employee turnover.

UNIT III

Career Planning: Definition - Career Planning and Employee Needs - Personnel Departments and Career Planning - Career Education, Information on career planning and career counseling.
Career Development: Definition - Individual Career development - Personnel supported career development

UNIT IV

Human Resource Planning: The demand for Human Resources - The Supply of Human Resources - Estimates of Internal supply and Estimates of External supply Implementation of Human Resources Plans
Recruitment of Human Resources - Constraints on Recruitment: Organizational policies- Human Resource Plans - Affirmation Action Plans - Recruiter habits - Environmental Conditions - Job Requirements

UNIT V

Channels of Recruitment: Walk-inns and Write-ins - Employee referrals - Advertising - State Employment Security agencies - Private Placement Agencies - Professional Search firms - Educational Institutions - Professional Associations - Labor Organizations - Military Operations - Government funded training programs - Temporary help agencies - Departing employees - Open house.

Quality of Work Life: Definition - QWL through employee involvement - Approaches to quality of work life and employee involvement: Quality Circles - Team building variations - Socio technical systems - Codetermination - Autonomous work groups. Barriers to QWL and Employee Involvement.

References

James W. Walker - *Human Resource Planning*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1980.

Werther William B. and Keith Davis (2nd **ed)** - *Personnel Management and Human Resources*,. New York: McGraw Hill, 1985.

Englewood Cliffs - *Personnel Management: Policies and Practices*. New York: Prentice Hall, 1979.

Rao T.V. - *Human Resource Devel*opment. New Delhi: Sage, 1996.

Maheswari, B.L. and Sinha D. - *Management of Change through Human Resource Development,* New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill, 1991.

5. SOCIOLOGY OF ORGANIZATIONS

Number of credit Hours-4

Subject description

An organization is a social arrangement which pursues collective goals, which controls its own performance, and which has a boundary separating it from its environment. In the social sciences, organizations are studied by researchers from several disciplines, most commonly in sociology, Therefore, a number of different theories and perspectives exist, some of which are compatible, and others that are competing. Based upon classical and contemporary theory and empirical research, this text forms a sociological analysis of organizations, focusing on the impacts that organizations have upon individuals and society.

Objectives

Insight into the sociological approach of the organizational phenomenon in the dynamic sense.

To study the organizations includes a fouces on optimizing organisational structure.

Frequent and appealing examples show how concepts of organizations theory can be seen in the context of managerial reality and system reality.

It will enable the students to understand, diagnose, and facilitate the change of an organization's culture in order to enhance its effectiveness.

Unit I

Introduction: Definition and Characteristics of Organization, The Place of Organizations in Society, Organizations as Social Systems, Labeling Organizations, Types of Organizations

Unit II

Theories of Organization: Weber: The Iron Cage of Bureaucracy; Merton: Bureaucratic Structure and Personality; Taylor's Scientific Management and the Treatment of Labour; Human Relations

Power within Organizations: Michels: Iron Law of Oligarchy; Etzioni: Power and Compliance, Kinds of Power and Involvement

Sociological Perspectives: Functionalist, Interpretive and Radical Organization Theories.

Unit III

Organizational Goals: Functions, Goals as Dynamic Variables, Environmental Control over Goals

Organizations as Open Systems: Nature of Organization-Environment Relations, Components of Environment, Mechanistic and Organic Structures, Environmental Perception: Scanning, Enacted Environment, Bounded Rationality, Strategic Choice; Internal and External Strategies for Minimizing Environmental Uncertainty

Unit IV

Organizational Structure: Structural Features of Organization, Complexity, Differentiation, Formalization, Centralization,
Organizational Design: Simple Structure, Machine Bureaucracy, Professional Bureaucracy, Divisional Structure, Adhocracy; Basic Components of Organizational Design - Division of Labour, Departmentalization, Scalar Chain of Authority, Unity of Command, Span of Control, Line and Staff

Unit V
Organizational Culture: Definition, Importance, Cultural Contexts and Organizations, Sites of Culture, Strong and Adaptive Cultures, Organizational Socialization
Organizational Effectiveness: Efficiency and Effectiveness, Measurement of Organizational Effectiveness

References:

Bedeian, A.G. - *Organizations: Theory and Analysis,* Chicago: The Dryden Press. 1984.
Burrell, G. & Morgan, G. - *Sociological Paradigms and Organizational Analysis: Elements of the Sociology of Corporate Life*. London: Heinemann Educational Books Ltd. 1979.
Eldridge, J.E.T. & Crombie, A.D.,- *Sociology of Organizations*. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 1974.
Etzioni, A. - *A Sociological Reader on Complex Organizations*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc. 1961.
Frost, P.J. et.al.- *Reframing Organizational Cultur.* London: Sage Publications Ltd. 1991
Grusky, O. & Miller, G.A. *The Sociology of Organizations: Basic Studies*. New York: The Free Press. 1970.
Kotter, J.P. & Heskett, J.L.: *Corporate Culture and Performance.* New York: The Free Press. 1992.
Miner, J.B. -*Theories of Organizational Structure and Process*. Chicago: The Dryden Press. 1982.
Robbins, S.P. - *Organization Theory: Structure*. Design, and Applications, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1987.

4. SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY
Number of Credit Hours-4

Course description

The course aims to familiarize the students about various demographic factors that contribute to population change and how they influence and are influenced by various social and economic institutions. Sources and Demographic data as well as indicators to measure various demographic factors will be discussed.

Objective

To equip the students understand the conceptual clarity and theoretical framework and perspectives with regard to demography.

To make the students understand the linkages between various social institutions and social process on the one side and demographic outcomes and processes on the other.

UNIT I

Demographic determinants of population change – births, deaths, migrants, marriages – concept of natural increase of population and growth of population -   need for study of the demographic determinants as a part of sociology curriculum – Measurement and indicators of demographic determinants: fertility, mortality, migration, marriage – date sources – census – vital registration   system – national sample surveys – sample registration system - adhoc surveys – standard fertility survey – national family health survey

UNIT II

Population theories – History and development of modern population theories Ancient and Medieval writing on populations – Mercantilist and related theories – Theories of Malthus and his immediate predecessors – writing of the 19th century classical school of economics – socialist and Marxist writings – Development of theory concerning the 'laws of returns' - - Logistic and related Laws of Population - Growth Theories - Social Theory of Population Change –Demographic transition theory - Theories of Ester Boserup and Julian Simon – Trends in Population Growth – India World states in India

UNIT III

Concepts of fertility, fecundity, and fecundability- theory of marriage and family - social structure and fertility – role of intermediate variables (Davis and Blake) – economic theory of fertility (Becker) – socio economic theory of fertility (Leibenstein and Easterlin)- Caldwell's theory of emotional nucleation, intergenerational wealth flow, female autonomy   – policy implications of the theories and family welfare and reproductive health programmes in India– Trends in Fertility in India and a few developed and developing countries – regional variations in fertility levels in India and role of fertility theories

UNIT IV

Concepts mortality, life expectancy – components of mortality, determinants of infant and child mortality – epidemiologic transition and changes in cause structure of mortality

during social and economic development life – role of female education – health services life boat ethics – mortality theories – Marxian theories – theories of Caldwell – social and economic determinants of mortality – mortality trends and differentials in India, World and a few developed and developing countries

UNIT V

Concepts of in-migration, out-migration, immigrants, emigrants – theories of migration – Ravenstein's laws of migration – Everette Lee's perspectives on migration - Push pull theories of migration – social process of migration – international migration – professionals – skilled workers – labour migration to Middle East, North America and Other parts of Asia – Illegal migration across international boundaries – political , economic and social consequences – relationship with capital and trade flows – role of business process outsourcing as an instrument of migration control by developed countries

Interrelationships between population and areas of social life – husband – wife communication and fertility – social mobility and population – social change and population growth (Durkheim , Spencer and Marx) – population policies – ante natal and prenatal policies – urbanization – ageing – social conflicts – population and development – population and social organization

References:

Weeks, John R. - *'Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues'*. Belmont, California: Wadsworth, 1977, pp.1-324.

Nam, Charles B - 'Population and Society'. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1968.

Hawthorn, Geoffrey - *'The Sociology of Fertility'*. London: Collier-Macmillan, 1970

Heer, David M. - '*Society and Population'* Englewood Cliffs. Prentice Hall, 1975

Lassaonde, Louise - *Coping with Population Challenges*. London: Earthscan, 1997.

Massey, Douglas et al. - "Theories of International Migration". *Population and Development Review* 19:3, 1993

Massey, Douglas et al. - *Return to Aztlan: The Social Process of International Migration from Western Mexico* (Studies in Demography, No 1). March 1990.

Caldwell, John C. - "The Global Fertility Transition: the Need for a Unifying Theory". *Population and Development Review*, Vol. 23, No. 4, December 1997, pp. 803-812.

Caldwell JC, Reddy PH, Caldwell P. - *The social component of mortality decline: an investigation in South India employing alternative methodologies.* Population Studies, 1983 July; 37(2):185-205.

JC Caldwell, (Several other articles) Tim Dyson and others in *Population and Development Review*. (Available in the internet).

National Family Health Survey Reports

Population Bureau Reports

UNFPA and UNDP Reports

6. SOCIOLOGY OF CHILDREN, WOMEN AND AGED
Number of Credit Hours-4

Subject Description

The course is intended to see the sociological implications of children, women and Aged in the modern society. And also delineate the Social Networks, Resources and Support Systems in the family and community settings. With respect to human rights perspective and the Social context, the social scientists are looking at this issue as a matter of serious concern with regard to child, women and aged.

Objectives

To explain the new dimensions of child development and their socio-psychological conditions in the process of socialization process.

The objective is to trace the evolution of gender as a category of social analysis with regard to women in the late twentieth century and progress of women in the twenty-first century.

It is necessary to make students to know the social problem of Aging in a sociological dimension.

To comprehend various strategies, programmes and measures adopted in a modern society to bring about psychological, sociological and economic change among these sections of Population.

Unit I   Children in Society

Dimensions of Child Development - Physical, Cognitive, Emotional, Social and Moral.
Child Rights, Rights of Unborn, Value of Children, Role Relationships with Adults, Position in Society.

Unit II   Women in Society

A Paradigm for Understanding Women: Social Construction of Gender, Social and Cultural Definition of Women, Contribution to Family Maintenance, Women and Work - Organized and Unorganized Sectors.
Multiple Role Burden - Physical and Emotional, Invisibility of Women's Roles and Disabilities and Empowerment of Women.
Female-headed Households, Impact of Women's Movements, Ideology of Gender Equality
Women in Development. Women and Development.

Unit III Aging and Aged

Demographic and Socioeconomic Context, Characteristics and Problems of Aging - Institutional factors. Caring for the Aged: Support Systems - Traditional and Emerging.
Cultural and Subcultural Variations in Values and Commitment to Filial Responsibilities.

Unit IV Social Networks, Resources and Support Systems.

Family and Kin as Traditional Support Networks - Transition
Community Networks and Support
Human Rights Perspective and the Social Context

Unit V Policies and Programmes

Family as the System of Core and Binding Ties. Problems of Family in the Modern Society, Support to the Family in Reviving Its Roles, Integrating Institutional and Family Care - Sharing Financial Burden

References:

Alam, M. - *Aging in India, Socio-Economic and Health Dimension*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2006.

Behura, N.K. and Mohanthy, R.P. - *Aged in Changing Social System*. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House, 2005.

Desai, N and Krishnaraj, M. - *Women and Society in India.* New Delhi: Ajantha Publications, 1987.

Jain, D. - *Indian Women*. New Delhi: Government of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Publications Division, 1975.

Desai, N. - *Women in Modern India.* Bombay: Vora & Co. 1957.

Gowri, R.G., Reddy, P.J. and Rani Devim - Elderly *Women: A Study of the Unorganized Secto.* New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House, 2003.

Oakley, A. - *The Sociology of House Work*. New York: Basis Blackwell, 1985.

Jha, J.K. - *Status of Girl Child in India.* New Delhi: Swarup & Sons, 2002.

Hooyman, N.R. and Kiyak, H.A. - *Social Gerontology: A Multi-disciplinary Perspective*. (5th edition), Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1999.

Liebig, P.S. and Rajan S.I. - *An Aging India Perspective, Prospects and Policies*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication, 2005.

Loutfi, M.F. - *Women, Gender and Work, What is equality and how do we get there? Jaipur:* Rawat Publication, 2001.

Muttalib, M.A. - *Child Development.* New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1990.

Pruthi, R. and Sharm, B.R. - Social Movements and Women. New Delhi: Anmol Pulication Private Ltd., 1995.

Kramer, L. - *The Sociology of Gender: A Brief Introductio*n. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 2004.

Graham, H. - *Women, Health and the Family*. Wheatsheaf Books Ltd. Great Britain, 1984.

Oppenhim, J., Boegehold, B. and Brenner, D. - *Raising a Confident Child.* New York: The Bank Street College of Education, Panthon Book, 1984.

Rao, D.B. - *Care the Child,* Vol-2, New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House, 1997.

Rao, M.S.A. - Social *Movements in India.* New Delhi: Manohar, 2000.

Dutta, R.K. - *Women Empowerment.* New Delhi: Reference Press, 2003.

Ramamunti, P.V. and Jamuna, D. - *Hand Book of Indian Gerontology*. New Delhi: Sage Publication, 2004.

Thara Bhai, L. - *Aging Indian Perspectives*. New Delhi: Decent Books, 2002.

Verma, M. et al. - *Child Nutrition Problems and Prospects.* Jaipur: Ina Shree Publishers, 1996.

Yadhav, J.P. - *Aged in India: The struggle to Survive.* New Delhi: Institute for Sustainable Development and Annual publications, Pvt. Ltd., 2004.

7. DYNAMICS OF NGO MANAGEMENT
Number of Credit Hours-4

Subject description

The program's emphasis in Non-Profit / NGO Management and Development provides students with working knowledge of the *administrative, financial, and organizational* aspects of non-profit organizations / NGOs. Special course work focuses on the particular *managerial challenges* faced by non-governmental organizations, their unique features, and their interrelationships with other public management actors. Students and graduates work with international and / or community-based non-profit organizations / NGOs, including environmental organizations, youth groups, and small business development agencies

Objective

To create an understanding about the Development Activities and acquaint them with the formation and function of Non-governmental Organizations

UNIT I   Introduction

Origin - History and Philosophy of NGOs
Approaches and Models - Development Perspectives
Role of NGOs in Development Sector

UNIT II   Formation and Types of NGOs

Legal Framework for starting and managing NGOs
Formation of trustees, committees and Boards
Types and Characteristics of National NGOs and International NGOs

UNIT III   Project management

Writing Grant proposal
Resource Mobilization and Fund Raising
Managing Projects

UNIT IV   Role of NGOs in various sectors

Social Movements and Policy Advocacy
Role of NGOs in creating social awareness with a focus on Human Rights Awareness
Poverty Alleviation and Economic Empowerment
Women Empowerment
Dalit Empowerment
Health
Environment

UNIT V   Concept and Tools in Project Management
        Development Planning
        Area Analysis and Problem frame
        Logical Planning as a planned tool
        PLA techniques
        Monitoring system and Monitoring tool
        Project Evaluation
        Environment Scanning, SWOT Matrix and Stakeholder Analysis

References:

Pawar, et. al. - *NGOs and Development, The Indian scenario.* Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 2004.

Michael Edwards and Alan Fowler (Ed). - *The Earth Scan Reader on NGO Management.* New Delhi: Vinod vashishta for Earthscan India, 2003.

David Lewis and Tina Wallice (Ed) - *Development NGO's and the Challenge of Change.* Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat Publications. 2003

Fowler.A. - *Striking a Balance: A Guide to Enhancing the Effectiveness of Non-Governmental Organizations in International Development.* London: Earth scan. 1997

Moser,C - *Gender Planning and Development*: A Practical Guide. London: Routledge, 1993.

Oxfarm *Hand Book of Developemnt and Relief.* Oxford: Oxfarm, 1996.

Edwards .M. And Hulme, D (Eds). - *Making a Difference: NGOs and Development In a Changing World.* London: Earthscan, 1992.

Korten,D. - *Third Generation NGO Strategies: A Key to People: Centered Development*, Vol.15 Pages 145-159. 1987.

Senge,P. *The Fifth Discipline: The Art and Practice of Learning Organizations.* London: Random House, 1990.

Wierdsma, A and Swieringha, J. *Becoming a Learning Organization.* Addison - London.Wesley, 1992.

8. FAMILY DYNAMICS AND FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION
Number of Credit Hours-4

Subject description
This course plan is designed o contextualize the study of family life education within the discipline of sociology. It assumes basic knowledge of sociological theoretical concepts which is related to historical development of family and marriage system and its functions and forms. And also to acquaint the student with the basic concepts in family and kinship studies and demonstrate how structural principles are used by societies in a consistent logical way to organize family or group dynamics through everyday social life.

Objectives
To create an understanding about the basic institutions like family and marriage patterns and its nature in the every day social world
To explain the student on gender roles, quality of life and other social processes for the family maintenance and longevity.

Unit I
Family and Society – Nature and Patterns of Marriage and Family - Historical Development of Family System – Functions of Marriage and Family- Types and Forms of Marriage and Family- Extended Family and Kinship – Female-headed Households – Family as a Resource – Identity and Self-image.

Unit II
Understanding Gender Roles and Quality of Life - Family Processes: Communication and Decision Making – Conflict – Sociability and Intimacy - Power and Dependence - Family Violence and Abuse- Women – Children and Aged-Understanding Sexuality

Unit III
Contemporary Marriage and Family- Mate Selection - Singlehood (Recurring) and Cohabitation- Later Life Marriages - Divorce and Remarriage

Unit IV
Family Formation - Pregnancy and Parenting - Becoming a Parent – Pregnancy parenting need and Support Networks – Changing Pattern in Parenting and Grand Parenting - adolescence in family – Mid life crisis – Empty Nest – Death, Dying and Bereavement.

Unit V
Family, Marriage and Work- Marital Adjustments - Dual Career Family - Family Issues in Work Place and Vice versa
Growing Interest in Family and Family Research. (Family Social Policy)

References:

Bruce, J., Lloyd, C.B., and Leonard, A - *Families in Focus: New Perspectives on Mothers, Fathers, and Children.*

Engles, F. - *The Origin of Family, Private Property and the State*. Moscow: Progress. 1948 -

Goody, J (ed.). - *The Developmental Cycle in Domestic Groups*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 1958.

Oakley,A. - *Sex, Gender and Society*. New York: Harper and Row. 1972.

Shah, A.M. - *The Family in India: Critical Essays,* New Delhi: Orient Longman. 1998.

Uberoi, P. - *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. 1993.

9. AGING, SOCIAL NETWORKS AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS
Number of Credit Hours-4

Subject description

The worldwide trends indicate that the proportion of aged people in the populations of different societies is ever increasing. This has far reaching socio-economic and even political implications for the societies across the world. Social scientists are looking at this issue as a matter of serious concern. It has therefore become essential to study the problems created by increasing aging population, as well as, the problems of aged people in the society.

Objectives

To understand the concept of Aged and problems of Aging in the socio-economic context.

To study the traditional ways of accommodating the aged population in the main streams of family and community life and to see how far they could cope up within in the modern society with regard to social support and formal and informal networks.

To comprehend various strategies, programmes and measures adopted in a modern society to bring about psychological, sociological and economic rehabilitation of elderly people. And to know about Successful Aging with respect to physical, economic, social and cultural capital for successful Aging.

It is necessary to make students to know the social problem of Aging in a sociological dimension.

Unit I The Aged in Society: The concept of Aged, Status of the Aged, Characteristics and Problems of Aging, Demographic and Socioeconomic Context.

Concepts about Categories of Persons, Their Needs, Rights and Obligations - Cultural and Subcultural Variations in Values regarding the Aged.

Unit II Social Support: Emotional, Instrumental, Financial, Service, Informational, Companionship. Positive and Negative Support.

Family Structure, Ethnicity, Financial Resources as Factors.

Unit III Informal Networks: Family and Kinship Ties, Friendship and Neighbourhood Ties.

Changing Family and Household Pattern - Composition, Role Relationships, Living Arrangements and Emerging Needs. Rising Aspirations of the Traditionally Deprived.

Intergenerational relationships - Filial Responsibility, Relationships between Grandparents and Grandchildren. Types of Reciprocity. Multiple Generational Model - Extent, Direction and Content of Support. Competing Demands and Prioritizing Needs of Three Generations.

Unit IV Formal Networks:

Links with the Community - Engagement in Community Life, Levels of Connections in Community Life, Establishment of Relationships. Factors Affecting the Links. Declining Role of Communities.

Institutional Relationships - Ties with Institutions in Everyday Life and in Emergencies, Levels of Confidence in Institutions. Factors Affecting the Links.

Unit V Successful Aging:
Physical, Economic, Social and Cultural Capital for Successful Aging.
Care to the Elderly: Personal Care, Healthcare, Household Care,
Elderly as Support Providers: Nature and Extent of Support Extended by Elderly to the Family, Friends, Neighbours, Community and Society.

References:

Anderson, M. (Ed) - *Sociology of the Family*, Harmondsworth: Penguin Books Ltd., 1971.

Armoss, P. & Harell, S. (Eds)- *Other Ways of Growing Old,* Stanford CA: Stanford University Press, 1981.

Barnes, J.A., Social Networks, Philippines: Addison-Wesley, 1972.

Bengston, V.L. & Achenbaum, W.A. (Eds) - Changing Contract across Generations, Hawthorne, NY: Aldine de Gruyter, 1993.

Biswas, S.K.(Ed)-Aging in Contemporary India, Calcutta: India Anthropological Society, 1987.

Bott, E. - Family and Social Network, London: Tavistock, 1957.

Cabrium, J.F. - Time, Roles and Self in Old Age, New York: Human Sciences Press, 1976.

Chadha, N.K. - Aging and the Aged, Delhi: Friends Publications (India), 1997.

Chaney, E. - Empowering Older Women: Cross-cultural Views, Women's Initiative of the American Association of Retired Persons, Washington D.C., 1990.

Cohen, S. & Syme, L. (Eds) - Social Support and Health, New York: Academic Press, 1985.

Cowgill, D.O., Aging around the World, Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 1986.

Crandall, R.C. - Gerontology: A Behavioural Science Approach, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley, 1980.

Cumming, E. & Henry, W. - Growing Old: The Process of Disengagement, New York: Basic Books, 1961.

Dandekar, K. - The Elderly in India, New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1996.

Desai, (Ed), Aging in India, New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House, 1989.

Gibson, G., Older Women around the World, International Federation on Aging, Washington DC, 1985.

Gottlieb, B.H. (Ed) - Social Network and Social Support, Beverly Hills: Sage, 1981.

Kutzik, A.J. (Ed) - Ethnicity and Aging, New York: Springer, 1979.

Milardo, R.M. (Ed), Families and Social Networks, Newbury Park: C.A. Sage, 1988.

Pati, R.N. & Jena, B. (Eds) - Aged in India: Socio-demographic Dimensions, New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House, 1989.

Quinn, W.H. & Hughston, G.A. (Eds) - Independent Aging: Family and Social Systems Perspectives, Rockville, MD: Aspen, 1984.

Riley, M.W. & Foner, A. - Aging and Society: An Inventory of Research Findings, New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1968.

Shanas, E. - Old People in the Three Industrial Societies, New York: Atherton Press, 1968.

Sharma,M.L.& Dak, .M. (Eds) - Aging in India, New Delhi: Ajanta Publications (India), 1987.

10. SOCIOLOGY OF INFORMATION SOCIETY
Number of credits-4

Subject description
In this course, the students will be enabled to explore the rapid and profound social, economic, cultural and political changes that we have witnessed over the past decades due to the advent of information technology, the course will be addressing the role of technology in shaping social structures and institutions, social life and relationships and understanding of self and others.

Objectives
To explain the **i**nformation technology, revolution and society interface is the basic focus of this course. It is need of the hour to students should realize about the importance and inevitability of Information technology and its relevance to the larger society.

UNIT I
Technology society and historical change: Informationalism, Industrialism, Capitalism, and the self in the informational society.

UNIT II
Information technology paradigm: The historical sequence of the information technology revolution, models, actors and sites of the information technology revolution.

UNIT III
IT revolution enterprise: The culture, Institutions and Organizations of the informational economy, transition from industrialism to informationalism i.e. mass production to flexible production.

UNIT IV
The transformation of work and employment: Net-workers, Jobless and flexi-timers. Port Industrialism, the service economy and the information society, the new occupational structures, the work process in the informational paradigm.

UNIT V
Global labour force and the rise of media culture: Informational technology and the restructuring of capital-labour relationships, Social dualism or fragmented societies, the new media and the diversification of mass audience, computer mediated communication, institutional control, social networks and virtual communities.

References:

Manuel, Castells - *The Rise of Network Society.* Blackwell Publishers, 1996,

Mark Taylor and Esa Saariner - *Imagologies.* London, Routledge, 1994,.
December and Randall - *The World Wide Web – Unleashed.* Macmillan Computer Publsing. 1994,

Mischchael - The *Metaphysics of Virtual Society.* London: OUP, 1993.

Verena A Conley - *Rethinking Technology, Minneapolis.* University of Minnasota Press. 1993.

Bhatnagar Subhash - *Information and Communication, Technology in Development.* New Delhi: Sage Publications. 2000.

Barrie Axford and Richard Huggin, (ed) - *New Media and Politic. New Delhi:* Sage India 2001.

Joann Yates and John Van, Mannen, - *Information Technology and Organizational Transformatio. New Delhi:* Sage, India. 2001.

Preston, P. - *Reshaping Communications: Technology Information and Social Change.* New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2001.

11. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY
Number of credit Hours-4

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

Objectives
To introduce the student to the conceptual and theoretical issues in the study of sociology of science
To understand the issue relating to science, technology and society in India both in the historical and globalization contexts.
To enable the student to understand the relationship between science and society

UNIT I
The study of Science-its importance, Relationship between society and science and vice-versa, Science as a social system, norms of science, relationship between science and technology.

UNIT II
History of modern science in India: Colonial-independence and post-independence science, Nature of science and technology education in India and its quality, Pure Vs Applied Science in India, Indian social structure and science, social background of Indian scientists, brain drain and brain drain.

UNIT III
Science Policy, Social Organization of science in India: Scientific laboratories and their contribution to the development of technology.

UNIT IV
Science Education in Contemporary India: Primary level to research level, performance of universities in the development of technology, interrelationship between industry and universities.

Unit V
Globalization and Liberalization and their impact on Indian Science and Technology: WTO and issues related to intellectual property rights, MNC and Indian industry, political economy of science and technology at the national and international levels.

References:

Appleyard, R. ed. -*The Impact of international migration on developing countries*. Paris:
Barber, Bernard - *Science and the social order***.** New York, Free Press. 1952.
Galliard, J - *Scientists in the third world Lexington.* Kentucky University Press, 1991.
Crane, Diana - Scientists at major and minor and minor universities: A Study of productivity and recognition," *American sociological review",* 30 (5) Pp699-714. 1965.
Coler, Myron A. ed., 1963, *Essay on the creativity in the sciences.* New York: New York University Press.

Debroy, Bibek - *Beyond the Uruguay Round: The Indian perspectives on GATT*. New Delhi: Sage. 1996,

Giplin, Robert, and Christopher Wright (eds). - Scientists *and National Policy Making.* New York: Columbia University Press.
1964
Kumar, Nagesh and N.S. Siddharthan - *Technology, Market Structure and Internationalization: Issues and Policies for developing Countries.* London: Rutledge and The United Nations University. 1997

Macleod, Roy and Deepak Kumar - *Technology and the Raj: Western Technology and Technical Transfers to India, 1700-1947.* New Delhi, Sage. 1995.

Merton, Robert K. - *"Science, Technology and Society in Seventeenth-century England"*. Osiris (Burges, Belium), 14, pp.360-632. 1983.

Merton, Robert K, - *"The ambivalence of scientists" Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospita.* 112, pp.77-97. 1963.

Storer, Norman W - "Basic versus applied research: The conflict between means and ends in science", *Indian Sociological Bulletin*, 2 (1) Pp.34-42. New Delhi: 1964.

12. SOCIAL MARKETING

Number of Credit Hours-4

Subject Description

Market has emerged as a dominant institution in modern society. It has begum to affect social life in some very significant ways. Market is not merely an economic institution; it is also a social institution. With the ascendancy of globalization and the rise of multinationals market has further gained in salience. Marketing a social cause has become as important today as marketing a commodity, thanks to the state sponsored programmes of development, including schemes of social welfare, development and empowerment of the hitherto deprived sections of society. Non-governmental organizations have also emerged as a force to reckon with in respect of working for social causes. In view of these trends, the importance of the course on Social Marketing cannot be emphasized enough. Further more, we have come to live in times when the practical value of knowledge for the advancement of society is being increasingly acknowledged. Therefore, introducing this course is to add an applied edge to sociology.

Objectives

To provide multidisciplinary knowledge of marketing to the students
To equip them with skill of social marketing
To sensitize them to the ethical issues in marketing
To prepare them for professional careers in industry and business management as well as governmental and non-governmental organization.

UNIT I

Market as a Social Institution: from relations of production to market relations, social aspects of market, marketing social policies, programmes and causes, distinctive elements of social marketing, globalization and social marketing.

UNIT II

Management Principles for Marketing: Problem identification, cause formulation, planning, organizing, coordinating, directing, controlling.

UNIT III

Processes of Social Marketing: Segmentation (social differentiation), target audience, positioning (STP), 4 Cs-cause, cost, channel, communication; social marketing mix, life cycle of cause.

UNIT IV

Strategies of Social Marketing: Social market research, short-term strategy (participative action), long-term strategy (education), measures to overcome resistance; strength, weakness, opportunity and threat (SWOT) analysis, appraisal of cultural resources and constraints, social stratification and marketing, ethnic packaging-social packaging.

UNIT V

Development Communication for Social Marketing: Top-downward, bottom-upward, media planning channel selection, advertising, provisions, and regulations of advertising, formal and informal censoring, consumer protection Act consumer movement.

References:

Kotlet, Philip - Marketing *for Non-profit Organizations*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India. 1981.

Kotlet, Philip and Roberto L.Eduardo- Social *Marketing: Strategies for Changing Public Behaviou.* New York: The Free Press – A division of Macmillan, INC. 1989.

Manoff Richard K. - *Social Marketing,* New York, Praeger. 1985.

Shewchuk, John - *Social Marketing for Organizations.* Ontario,: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs Office. 1994.

Weber, Max - *The Theory of Social and Economic Organization*, New York: The Free Press. 1947.

Paul N. Bloom, et. al, - *Hand book of Marketing and Society*. Delhi: Sage, India. 2001.

Rohit Deshpande - *Using Market Knowledge*. Delhi: Sage, 2001.

TITLE OF THE SUPPORTIVE PAPERS

1. SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Number of credit Hours-2

Subject description

Society is undergoing rapid and massive changes. Many of these changes are such that they tend to call into question the ages-old social norms and practices thus giving rise to some critical social issues and problems. The course is designed to identify and analyze some of emerging issues and problems from sociological perspectives. And delineating causes consequences and inter-relationship among them.

Objectives

To sensitize the students the perspectives of emerging social issues and problems of contemporary society, enable them to acquire sociological understanding of these issues and problems over and above their common sense understanding, empower them to deal with these issues and problems and to serve as change agents both in governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Making them to understand perspectives of social problems and identifying causatives, so that they will be in a position to arrive the factual remedies for reducing/ eliminating / preventing from their perspectives.

Unit-I. Definition, Nature, Characteristics of Social Problems
Social Change, Social Disorganization, Social Deviance

Unit-II. Crime, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction, Prostitution, White-collar Crime, Organized Crime.

Unit-III. Physical and Mental Handicap, AIDS, Child Labour, Problems of Women, Problems of the Elderly, Marital Conflict and Family Dissolution, Stress and Stress Management.

Unit-IV. Untouchability, Illiteracy, Poverty, Unemployment

Unit-V. Regionalism, Extremism, Degradation of the Environment

References:

Horton B. Paul, Gerald R. Leslie and Richard F. Larson - *The Sociology of Social Problems.* New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1991.

Jamrozik and Luisa Nocella - *The Sociology of Social Problems: Theoretical Perspectives and Methods and Interventions*. London: Cambridge University Press, 1998.

Jones B. J et.al., - *Social Problems: Issues, Opinions and Solutions.* New York: McGraw Hill, Inc., 1988.

Kornblum, William and Joseph Julian - *Social Problems*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1992.

Ramamurthy, V. - *AIDS and the Human Survival*. Delhi: Authors Press, 2000.

Ghosh, S K. - *The World of Prostitutes*. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation, 1996.

Young, R F. and Olson, E.A. (Eds) - *Health, Illness and Disability in Later Life: Practice Issues and Interventions.* London: Sage Publications, 1991.

Sharma, S. - *AIDS and Sexual Behaviour*, New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation, 1996.

Cullingworth, J.B. *Problems of Urban Society.* London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd, 1973.

Miles, I & Irvine, J. - The *Poverty of Progress: Changing Ways of Life in Industrial Societies*. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1982.

Batria, P. - *Sex and Crime in India.* New Delhi: Uppal Publishing House, 1992.

Kelly, D.H. - *Deviant Behaviour.* New York: St. Martin's Press, 1989.

Pothen, S - *Divorce: Its Causes and Consequences in Hindu Society*, New Delhi: Sakthi Books,. 1986.

Ahuja, R. - *Social Problems in India.* New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 1997

Ahuja, R. - *Youth and Crime*, New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 1996.

Downes, D & Rock P. - *Understanding Deviance*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1982.

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2. ORGANIZATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

Number of Credit Hours-2

Subject description

An organization is a social arrangement which pursues collective goals, which controls its own performance, and which has a boundary separating it from its environment. In the social sciences, organizations are studied by researchers from several disciplines, most commonly in [sociology](), Therefore, a number of different theories and perspectives exist, some of which are compatible, and others that are competing. Based upon classical and contemporary theory and empirical research, this text forms a sociological analysis of organizations, focusing on the impacts that organizations have upon individuals and society.

Objectives

Insight into the sociological approach of the organizational phenomenon in the dynamic sense.

To study the organizations includes a fouces on optimizing organisational structure.

Frequent and appealing examples show how concepts of organizations theory can be seen in the context of managerial reality and system reality.

It will enable the students to understand, diagnose, and facilitate the change of an organization's culture in order to enhance its effectiveness.

Unit I

Introduction: Definition and Characteristics of Organization, The Place of Organizations in Society, Organizations as Social Systems, Labeling Organizations, Types of Organizations

Unit II

Bureaucracy, Scientific Management, Human Relations.

Iron Law of Oligarchy; Power and Compliance, Kinds of Power and Involvement

Unit III

Organizational Goals, Organizations as Open Systems: Nature of Organization-Environment Relations, Components of Environment, Mechanistic and Organic Structures, Environmental Perception: Scanning, Enacted Environment, Bounded Rationality, Strategic Choice; Internal and External Strategies for Minimizing Environmental Uncertainty

Unit IV

Organizational Structure and Design, Division of Labour, Departmentalization, Scalar Chain of Authority, Unity of Command, Span of Control, Line and Staff

Unit V

Organizational Culture: Definition, Importance, Cultural Contexts and Organizations, Organizational Socialization

References:

Bedeian, A.G. - *Organizations: Theory and Analysi.* Chicago: The Dryden Press, 1984.

Burrell, G. & Morgan, G. - *Sociological Paradigms and Organizational Analysis: Elements of the Sociology of Corporate Life*, London: Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., 1979.

Eldridge, J.E.T. & Crombie, A.D. - *Sociology of Organizations*. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1974.

Etzioni, A., *A Sociological Reader on Complex Organizations*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1961.

Frost, P.J. et.al. - *Reframing Organizational Culture.* London: Sage Publications Ltd. 1991.

Grusky, O. & Miller, G.A. - *The Sociology of Organizations: Basic Studies*, New York: The Free Press, 1970.

Kotter, J.P. & Heskett, J.L. - *Corporate Culture and Performance.* New York: The Free Press. 1992.

Miner, J.B-*Theories of Organizational Structure and Process*. Chicago: The Dryden Press, 1982.

Robbins, S.P. - *Organization Theory: Structure, Design, and Applications*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc. **,** 1987.

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3. ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

Number of Credit Hours- -2

Description

The course plan aims to provide knowledge and scholarship of sociological basis of environment and society interface. It seeks to impart social skills in environmental concerns in order to understand the human suffering. As a prelude to it, the course focuses on 'Environment in Sociological Theory', both classical and contemporary. In view of this, it is understandable that the focus of environmental studies has moved from sociology of environment to environmental sociology.

Objectives

The course also aims at providing knowledge of the debate on environment and development with a focus on environmental justice, policy and action.

The study of inter connections between environment and society has gained in enormous significance in recent times on account of the debilitating effects on the environment and society

To sensitize the students in order to re-orient sociology towards a more holistic perspective that would conceptualize social process within the context of the biosphere to determine the usefulness of ecological concepts and to acknowledge the role of social psychological process of the self in micro level decision making about the behaviour that affect the environment.

Unit-1
Classical Sociological tradition: Karl Marx, Emile Durkhiem and Max Weber on environment concerns.

Unit-2
Environmental Sociology: The rise, decline and resurgence of environmental Sociology, 21st century paradigm.

Unit-3
Emerging theoretical parameters in environmental Sociology: Contribution of Zavestoskis, Dunlap, and Catton, Ramachandra Guha, Patrick Giddens and Radha Kamal Mukherjee.

Unit-4
Nature versus Nurture: Synthesis of Societal and environmental dialect.
Environmental Issues pertaining to population, water, sanitation, pollution, energy, Housing and Urban development and rural poverty.
Social impact assessment of environmental issues, development, displacement, relocation and environmental problems.

Unit-5
Global Environmentalism: A challenge to post materialism thesis
Environment, technology and society
Environmental justice, policy and action.

References:

Arnold, David and Ramchandra Guha - Nature*, Culture, Imperialism*. Delhi:Oxford University Press, South Commission, 1989.
Gadgil, Madhav and Ramchandra Guha - *Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India,* New Delhi: OUP. 1996.
Giddens, Antony - *Global Problems and Ecological Crisis in Introduction to Sociology. 2nd Edition,* New York: W.W. Norton and Co. 1996.
Michael Redclift - *Development and the Environmental Crisis*. New York: Meheun Co. Ltd., 1984.
Munshi, Indra - "Environment' in Sociological Theory". New Delhi: *Sociological Bulletin*, Vol.49, No.2, 2000.
Schnaiberg Allan - *The Environment*, New York: Oxford University Press. 1980.
Sharma, S.L. - *"Perspective on Sustainable Development in South Asia"* in Samad (ed.) Perspectives on Sustainable Development in Asia, Kuala Lumpur: ADIPA, 1994.
UNDP, *Sustainable Development,* New York: OUP.
World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our common future Brutland Report,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press. 1987.

Department of Sociology : Bharathiar University, Coimbatore

P.G. Diploma – Industrial Relations and Labour Welfare
Papers offered in each Semester / Scheme of Examination
2007-2008 Batch and onwards

Paper	Paper Code	Course Title	Credits	Marks		
				CIA	ESE	Total
Semester I Core paper						
I	07SOCAPGD01	Sociology of Industry	4	40	60	100
II	07SOCAPGD02	Industrial Relations and Trade Unionism	4	40	60	100
III	07SOCAPGD03	Labour welfare, Social Security and Legislative Measures	4	40	60	100
IV	07SOCAPGDP04	Project / Viva Voce	4	40	60	100
Total Credits			16			

Note: CIA – Continuous Internal Assessment   **ESE -** End Semester Examination
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Graduate Diploma in Industrial Relations and Labor Welfare - 2007–08 onwards

I. SOCIOLOGY OF INDUSTRY

Objectives
To make the student understand industry as a social system and the social relations existing in the modern Industry.
The interaction existing between the stakeholders of industry, its patterns and their consequences.
Making the students to understand about sociological conception of work, approaches to work and work personality.
To sensitize the students about impact of industry on other social groups like society, community, family etc.

UNIT I
Historical development of factory system: Feudal – guild – putting out system – factory system – characteristics of Modern Industry and its social significance, Industry as a social system.

UNIT II
Internal structure of an Industry – Industrial organization formal and informal organization – Industrial management – line and staff. Importance of communication in industry.
Origin and development of scientific management – Human relations approach and its impact on Modern Industry.

UNIT III
Industrial collaboration – problems of collaboration – the techniques of delegation – effective industrial management – sharing of power – joint consultation.
Social environment in Industry – organizational climate – organizational commitment – job satisfaction – leadership – Morale and motivation.

UNIT IV
The concept of Work: Work through ages, Work and Recreation, Work and Art, Work and Leisure, Place of Work in Modern Industry, Modern Approaches to Work.
Work Personalities:
   a) Background of Works, Workers Experiences and Traits, Workers Predisposition, Orientation of Work.
   b) Differences in Work Patterns – Workaholics, Over Workers, Average Workers, Under Workers and The Work-inhibited. Determinants of Work Personalities.
   c) Factors affecting the Development of Work Personalities – Demographic and Historical factors.

UNIT V
Industry and Society – Industry and Community - Industry and Family - Industry and Social stratification - Industry and Education.
Social control and Social responsibilities of Industry - Industrialization and Automation.

References:
Gisbert, P.S.J. - *Fundamental of Industrial Sociology*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1969.
Schneider, E.V. - *Industrial Sociology*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1969.
Parker, S.R. & Brown - *The Sociology of Industry*. London: Allen & Unwin, 1967.
Miller,D.C.& Form W.A.-*Industrial Sociology*. (2nd edition), New York: Horpar & Row, 1964.
Vincent, and Mayor, J. et al. – *New Foundations of Industrial Sociology*. New York: D.Van Nostrand Company, 1959.
Moore, W.E. - *Industrial Relations and the Social Order*. New York: Macmillan, 1969.
Saxena, R.C. - *Industrial Relations and Labour Problems.* Meerut: Nath and Co., 1974.
Pant, S.C. – *Indian Labour Problems*. Allahabad: Chaitanya, 1965.
Friedmann, G. – *Industrial Society.* Glencoe: The Free Press, 1964.
Moore, Wilbert, E. - *The Impact of Industries*, New Jersey: Phentice – Hall, INC, Englewood, Cliffs, 1965   ---------------------------.

II. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND TRADE UNIONISM

Objectives

To equip the student to understand Industrial Relations and the dynamics of Trade Unions and the relationship between the two. To understand Industrial disputes and methods of prevention and settlement. The paper also equips them with the legislations pertaining to the above.
To sensitize the students to issues relating to Industrial relations and Trade Unionism. Case-experience on topics related to a) anatomy of strikes b) workers' participation in management c) Trade Union leadership etc.,
To facilitate the students to understand the intricacies of negotiation and also give them a grasp on the issues relating to legislature.

UNIT I

Industrial Relations – definition, Development of labour management relationships, objectives of Industrial Relations, participants, essentials of Industrial Relations.

UNIT II

Trade Unions – Origin and development of Trade Unions in India, Trade Unionism in UK and USA, views on the development of Trade Union, characteristics, structure, and functions, Role of Trade Union in maintaining Industrial Relations, shortcomings of Indian Trade Union.

UNIT III

Industrial Disputes – causes and consequences, Types of Disputes – strike and lock out – types of strike, Role of Trade Union in settlement of Industrial disputes, effect of Industrial disputes on Industrial peace and harmony.

UNIT IV

Machinery for prevention of industrial conflicts – Works committee, collective bargaining – Joint management council, workers' participation in management, Industrial collaboration and grievance procedures. Role of the machinery in preventing Industrial Disputes.

UNIT V

Mechanisms for the settlement of Industrial Disputes – Negotiations, Conciliation, Mediation, Arbitration – Voluntary and compulsory, Industrial tribunal, Cohesive Intervention, consultative machinery – Bipartite and Tripartite committee, Adjudication, related legislation.

UNIT VI

Legislative provisions – Indian Trade Union Act, 1926; The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

References:

Banerjee, R.N. – *Industrial Awards and Industrial Relations in India*. Calcutta:1963.
The Indian Labour Year Book (Annuals), Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India.
Moore, W.E. - *Industrial Relations and the Social Order*. New York: Macmillan, 1969.
Mamoria, C.B. – *Dynamics of Industrial Relations in India*. Bombay: Himalayan Publishing House, 1983.
Gisbert, P.S.J. - *Fundamental of Industrial Sociology*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1969.
Schneider, E.V. - *Industrial Sociology*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1969.
Sharma, G.K. – *Labour Movement in India*. New Delhi: University Publishers, 1963.
Friedmann, G. – *Industrial Society.* Glencoe: The Free Press, 1964.
Sahu, B. - *Dynamics of Participative Management: Indian Experiences.* Himalayan Publishing House, 1985.
Carrell, M.R., Hearvin, C., and Charles, E. – *Collective bargaining and labour and labour relations, cases, practice and law*. Merril: Columbus, 1985.
Prasad, N.G.K. – *Factory Laws and Rules applicable to Madras State*. I, II, III. Vols. Madras Book Agency, 1967.

III. LABOUR WELFARE, SOCIAL SECURITY AND LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

Objectives

The course plan aims to sensitize student to the problems of the work force, welfare and security measures provided by the industry and legislations pertaining to the same.

The student should be able to assess these measures in terms of their advantages and limitations.

To facilitate the students to understand the intricacies of negotiation and also give them a grasp on the issues relating to legislature.

UNIT I

Labour Welfare – definition, features and importance – scope – aims and approaches – need for labour welfare, role of Labour Welfare Officer.

UNIT II

Labour Problems – Wages, security, housing of Indian labour, Women and Child labour in India.

UNIT III

Labour Welfare legislation – Employee safety – Industrial accidents and Industrial injury – Nature of accidents – Causes of accidents – Safety organizations – The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

Working conditions of Indian Labour – Industrial health – Importance, Occupational hazards and risks, Occupational diseases – Statutory provisions for safety under Factories Act, 1948.

UNIT IV

Social security – Definition – Features – Importance – Institutional growth of Social security – Social assistance and Social insurance.

UNIT V

Social security legislations - remuneration -Wage and salary administration – compensation, reward, wage levels and wage structure. Kinds of wage plans- Legislative measures – Payment of Wages Act, 1936; Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952; Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972; Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

References:

Saxena, R.C. - *Industrial Relations and Labour Problems*. Meerut: Nath and Co., 1974.

Giri, V.V. – *Labour Problems in Indian Industry*. Bombay: 1958.

Kapoor, N.D. – *Elements of Industrial Law*. Delhi: Chand and sons, 1988.

The Indian Labour Year Book (Annuals), Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India.

Gisbert, P.S.J. - *Fundamental of Industrial Sociology*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1969.

Sahu, B. – *Dynamics of Participative management: Indian Experiences*. Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House, 1985.

Eldridge,J.E.T.&Crombie, A.D.-*A Sociology of Organizations*. George Allen and Unwin, 1974.

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