

Soc – 105 Socio – Economics Analysis of Communities (Elective)

Objectives:

To enable the students to-

1. Understand the socio-economic structure and systems that make up the rural and urban communities.
2. Understand the meaning of social change through development plans and programs in the context of the existing-socio-economic structures and systems;
3. Recognize one's own role in the development process.

Unit -1

➤ Introduction to Social Structures and Systems – Framework for Analysis.

- a. Meaning and Systems of Organization.
- b. Relationship between Social Systems.
- c. Types of Society – Harmonic – Disharmonic.

➤ Analysis of Family as a Social Unit.

Type(s), average size (Micro/Macro), marriage patterns, distinct social roles and nature of relationships between members of the family; internal distribution in authority based on age and sex roles, gender differences with reference to activities and access to resource. Emerging patterns of familial organization influenced by broader economic and political forces – female headed household.

➤ Analysis of Social Relations of Groups Social Stratification – Caste System (Micro/Macro).

Differential ranking of groups as superior and inferior caste-groups; changes that have taken place / expected; abolition of untouchability, inter-caste collaboration, fusion of sub-castes; impact of reservation; social inequalities – extent of acceptance or opposition.

Unit – 2 Analysis of Social Relations of Economic Life (Micro/Macro).

- a. Resources available (land, water, climatic conditions, seeds etc.), type of technology in use (bullocks, ploughs – tractors, pump sets, means of transport), division of labour among the groups (unemployment, under employment).
- b. Ownership pattern – land, livestock, ploughs, tractors, pump sets, transport etc., according to classes and gender.
- c. Access to facilities of credit, irrigation, fertilizers, seeds, storage in relation to class groups and gender.

- d. Land cultivation pattern – family labor / tenancy or share cropping and consequent relation to different class groups to land; rent or wages paid-profit and loss in relation to the owner, tenant, laborer and gender.
- e. Income distribution pattern, income disparities (growing or reducing) among class groups and within each class.
- f. The type of economy – Subsistence or market surplus according to classes.
- g. Market malpractices, access to market at different levels, to transport, to storage facilities.
- h. Organizational strength of products, traders and consumers; dominant organizations that make market mechanisms work.
- i. Consumption pattern of classes and in relation to gender – Quantity and quality of primary, secondary and tertiary goods – Relationship of consumption pattern to distribution pattern, production and market structures.
- j. Class(es) that influence and control decisions.

Unit – 3 Poverty Analysis (Micro/Macro)

The number and proportion of poor (in general and with reference to gender in particular) prevalence to hunger and malnutrition, availability and accessibility to drinking water and sanitation facilities, health facilities, clothing and housing facilities, education facilities. Unemployment pattern and indebtedness; causes of poverty and inequalities; programs for poverty alleviation. Poverty line.

Social Relations in Religion and Culture (Micro / Macro).

- a. Religions represented – the role of religion in the lives of people.
- b. Popular expression of beliefs and attitudes that promote fatalism or confidence in themselves.
- c. Religious and cultural customs and organizational patterns that oppose the values of social justice, equality, liberty and solidarity.

Unit – 4 Analysis of Social Relation to Environment (Micro/Macro)

- a. Customs, mores, rules, regulation that are not eco friendly.
- b. Changing patterns of production and consumption – organic farming, soil and water conservation measures, recycling of water, use of bio-degradable articles etc., impact of these in the communities.

Approaches and Methods of Socio-Economic Analysis.

- a. Rapid Rural Appraisal
- b. Participatory Rural Appraisal
- c. Surveys, case studies, observation
- d. Participant observation