

*Placed at the meeting of
Academic Council
held on 26.03.2018*

APPENDIX - BT
MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY
(University with Potential for Excellence)

B.A SOCIOLOGY - SEMESTER

**Revised Syllabus under Choice Based Credit System
(with effect from the Academic Year 2018-2021)**

STRUCTURE OF THE SYLLABUS

1. Introduction of the programme:

Sociology is the study of social life, social relationships, social change, and the social causes and consequences of human behavior in society. Sociology majors acquire significant systematic skills in evaluating sociological study, as well as the milieu assumptions, appropriateness of methods used, and the strength of explanatory evidence, the study from the fundamentals of theoretical and methodological approaches used by sociologists; and gain substantive expert knowledge in a variety of sociological subfields, from medical sociology to environment sociology, from global and transnational social relations to gender inequality and organizational forms. Critical-thinking skills and broad theoretical knowledge prepare majors for many different career options. Sociology graduates are working in the fields of medicine, law, social work, education, communication research, administration, journalism, criminal justice, and policy analysis. Therefore the course is related to our society structure and give opportunity to learn about different social issues, problems, social foundation, etc. Students also learn to think about positive social changes and their control.

2. Eligibility for Admission:

Candidates should have passed the Higher Secondary Examination conducted by the Board of Higher Secondary Education, government of Tamilnadu or any other Examination accepted by the syndicate as equalant thereto.

2.1. Duration of the Programme: Three Years

2.2. Medium of Instruction of the Programme : Tamil

3. Objectives of the programme:

- 1.To impart knowledge on basic sociological concepts and various sociological perspectives
- 2.Students will demonstrate familiarity with the Sociological Imagination
3. Students will understand the sociological theory
4. The students will learn their own society and its value.
5. Students will gain facility of sociological methods
6. Students will be able to describe how social structure, culture and institutions operate.
7. To practice the students for competitive Examinations of state and Central Government department.
8. To help the students to achieve a career after graduation

4. Outcome of the Programme:

Sociologists are employed by research institute, educational institutions, advertising firms Law. Social research, medicine, social welfare department, survey and polling organizations the criminal justice system international agencies human resources and journalism sector and administration.

sociologists work closely with political scientists, anthropologists, psychologists and social workers as case workers urban planners, community organizers, public policy researchers economists, public information officers, program managers and data analysts etc,.

5. Core Subject Papers:

| Semester | Course Title |
|----------|--|
| I | Introduction to Sociology – (CS-1) |
| | Classical Sociological Theories (CS-2) |
| II | Contemporary Sociological Theories(CS-3) |
| | Population studies(CS-4) |
| III | Introduction to Criminology (CS-5) |
| | Human Resource Development (CS-6) |
| IV | Indian Sociological Perspectives (CS-7) |
| | Social Gerontology (CS-8) |
| V | Sociology of Mass Communication (CS-09) |
| | Introduction to Social Research (CS-10) |
| | Medical Sociology (CS-11) |
| VI | Social Statistics (CS-12) |
| | Sociology of Disasters (CS-13) |
| | |

6. Subject Elective Papers

| |
|-----------------------------------|
| Social Anthropology (SE-1) |
| Sociology of Tamil Society(SE-2) |
| Human Rights (SE-3) |
| Entrepreneurial Development(SE-4) |
| Social Psychology (SE-5) |
| Gender Studies (SE-6) |

7. Non-Major Elective Papers

| |
|---------------------------|
| General Economics (NME-1) |
| Demography (NME-2) |

8. Unitization

Content of every paper divided into FIVE units

9. Pattern of Examination

Internal and External respectively 25:75

10. Scheme for Internal Exam

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Two Test | -10 marks (average of best two tests) |
| Assignments | -5marks |
| Seminar/Group discussion/Quiz | -5 marks |
| Peer-Team-Teaching | -5 marks |

GrandTotal-25Marks

11. External Exam

External Examination –Maximum 75 marks

12. Question Paper Pattern

All the Question Papers consists of Three Sections A, B and C

Section A must be an Objective Type

Section B should be a descriptive type with internal choice

Section C Should be a descriptive type with choice

13. Scheme for Evaluation

Time:3Hours Max.Marks:75

Section A:

(10x1=10 Marks)Question No.1

to 10 (Multiple choice)

1.Twoquestionsfromeachunit.

2.Four Choices in each

questions.

3.No‘none of these’choice

SectionB:(5x7=35marks)

Answerallthe questions choosing either (a)or (b)

Answers not exceeding two pages(One question from each unit).

11(a)or(b)

12(a)or(b)

13(a)or(b)

14(a)or(b)

15(a)or(b)

Section C:(3x10=30marks)

Answers not

exceeding four pages

Answer any three out of five

(One question from each Unit) Questions 16–20

14. Passing Minimum

1. 35% of the aggregate (External + Internal).

2. No separate pass minimum for Internal.

3. 23 marks out of 75 is the pass minimum for the External.

14.1. Classification

| Sl. No | Range of CGPA | Class |
|--------|-------------------------|-------|
| 1 | 40 & above but below 50 | III |
| 2 | 50 & above but below 60 | II |
| 3 | 60 & Above | I |

15. Model Question

Enclosed in Last

16. Teaching Methodology

1. Lecturing

3. Audio visual programmes

5. Peer – Team Teaching

(10% of the Syllabus)

2. Class Room Discussion

4. Power Point Presentation

17. Text Books

Enclosed as in end of every course

18. Reference Books

Enclosed as the end of every course

19. Re-totalling and Revaluation Provision

Students may apply for re-totalling and revaluation after declaration of result within 15 days

20. Transitory provision.

Syllabus revision once in Three Years

Upto April 2021 (Three Years) Transitory Provision from 2021 to 2024

21. Subject and Paper Related web sites.

https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Introduction_to_Sociology

<https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology>

Classical sociological theory - 181 yb detiC - nuohlaC

Classical sociological theory - 54 yb detiC - smadA

www.uitbooks.com/social_theory

www.sociosite.net/topics/anthropo.php

<https://anthropology.virginia.edu/links/cultural>

www.amazon.in/Books/Social-Science

www.berghahnjournals.com/cja

www.studentguide.org/valuable-online-resources-for-students-of-anthropology/

us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/contemporary-sociological-theory/book

<https://www.amazon.in/Contemporary-Social-Theory-Anthony-Elliott/handbook.mq.edu.au> › Handbook

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demography>

https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Introduction_to_Sociology/Demography

<https://www.springer.com/gp/social-sciences/criminology>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights

www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/

<https://keydifferences.com/difference-between-guidance-and-counseling.html>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/guidance-counseling>

<https://academic.oup.com/gerontologist/article>

in.sagepub.com/en-in/sas/aging-gerontology-india

<https://www.omicsonline.org/.../ageing-in-india-some-social-challenges-to-elderly-care..>

www.simplynotes.in/e-notes/mbabba/entrepreneurship-development/

www.xrm1.com/en/hr-management/ngo.htm

onlinelibrary.wiley.com

<https://books.google.com> › Social Science › Sociology › General

https://books.google.com/books/about/Sociology_of_Mass_Communications

<https://library.lincoln.ac.uk/items>

<https://www.edx.org/course/introduction-social-research-methods>

<https://books.google.com> › Social Science › Research

[https://www.amazon.in/Introduction-Social-Research-Quantitative.](https://www.amazon.in/Introduction-Social-Research-Quantitative)

www.qualitative-research.net ›

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_sociology

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_psychology

<https://study.com/.../what-is-social-psychology-definition-professions-in-the-field.htm>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrial_sociology

<https://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences/dictionaries.../industry-sociology>

<https://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-environmental-studies-definition-topics.html>

[https://www.siena.edu/.../environmental-studies...sciences/environmental-studies-or-en.](https://www.siena.edu/.../environmental-studies...sciences/environmental-studies-or-en)

| Semester | Course Title |
|-----------------|--|
| I | Introduction to Sociology – (CS-1) |
| | Classical Sociological Theories (CS-2) |
| | Social Anthropology (SE-1) |
| | General Economics (NME-1) |
| | |
| II | Contemporary Sociological Theories(CS-3) |
| | Population studies(CS-4) |
| | Sociology of Tamil Society(SE-2) |
| | Demography (NME-2) |
| | |
| III | Introduction to Criminology (CS-5) |
| | Human Resource Development (CS-6) |
| | Human Rights (SE-3) |
| | Guidance and Counselling -(SBS-1) |
| | |
| IV | Indian Sociological Perspectives (CS-7) |
| | Social Gerontology (CS-8) |
| | Entrepreneurial Development(SE-4) |
| | Dynamics of NGO Management - (SBS-2) |
| | |
| V | Sociology of Mass Communication (CS-09) |
| | Introduction to Social Research (CS-10) |
| | Medical Sociology (CS-11) |
| | Social Psychology (SE-5) |
| | Industrial Sociology (SBS-3) |
| | Environmental Studies |
| VI | Social Statistics (CS-12) |
| | Sociology of Disasters (CS-13) |
| | Gender Studies (SE-6) |
| | Sociology for Competitive Examinations (SBS-4) |
| | Value Education |
| | Project |

A. Semester-I

| Part | StudyComponent | No.ofCourse | Credit | Hours |
|------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| I | Tamil/ OtherLanguages | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| II | English | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| III | CoreSubject | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| | AlliedSubject | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| IV | Non-MajorElective | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | Total | 6 | 21 | 30 |

Semester-II

| Part | StudyComponent | No.ofCourse | Credit | Hours |
|------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| I | Tamil/ OtherLanguages | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| II | English | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| III | CoreSubject | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| | AlliedSubject | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| IV | Non-MajorElective | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | Total | 6 | 21 | 30 |

Semester-III

| Part | StudyComponent | No.ofCourse | Credit | Hours |
|------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| I | Tamil/ OtherLanguages | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| II | English | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| III | CoreSubject | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| | AlliedSubject | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| IV | SkillbasedSubject | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | Total | 6 | 21 | 30 |

Semester-IV

| Part | StudyComponent | No.ofCourse | Credit | Hours |
|------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| I | Tamil/ OtherLanguages | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| II | English | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| III | CoreSubject | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| | AlliedSubject | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| IV | SkillbasedSubject | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| V | Extension Activities | 1 | 1 | |
| | Total | 7 | 22 | 30 |

Semester-V

| Part | StudyComponent | No.ofCourse | Credit | Hours |
|------|----------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| III | CoreSubject | 4 | 20 | 20 |
| | Project / Elective | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| IV | EnvironmentalStudies | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | SkillbasedSubjects | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | Total | 7 | 29 | 30 |

Semester-VI

| Part | StudyComponent | No.ofCourse | Credit | Hours |
|------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| III | CoreSubject | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| | Project / Elective | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| IV | ValueEducation | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | SkillbasedSubjects | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| | Total | 8 | 26 | 30 |

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Objectives: To Make the students understand the relevance of sociology and make them knowledgeable in the sociological perspective and sociological concepts.

Unit I: Definition, Nature and scope of Sociology – Sociology and others Social Sciences. History, Politics and Philosophy. Methods & approaches, Uses of Sociology

Unit II: **Culture:** Meaning and Definition, Culture traits, Culture complex material and non-material culture, Ethnocentrism culture and civilization.

Unit III: **Social Institutions:** Family and marriage – Types of family – Joint family –kinds of marriage – Characteristics and functions of marriage. Institutions – Political institutions – Educational Institutions – Religions – Institutions, Kinship Types and usages.

Unit IV: **Social Groups:** The meaning of group – Characteristics of group – Difference between group and society – Difference between group and community – Classification of group, primary group – Characteristics of primary group – The secondary group – Difference between primary and secondary group. Reference group – spatial groups.

Unit V: **Social stratification in India:** Status and role determination of status Characteristics of stratification. Functional and dysfunctional aspects of stratification. Forms of stratifications. Caste and class social mobility.

References

1. Bottomore, T.B., Sociology A Guide to Problems and Literature, New Delhi, Blackie & Sons India Ltd., 1986.
2. Heralambos with R.M. Herald. Sociology, Themes and Perspectives, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1999.
3. LeenaParmar Handbook of Sociology, Jaipur Pointer Publishers, 1999.
4. Ram Ahuja, Society in India, Concepts Themes and Changing Trends, New Delhi, Rawat Publications, 1999.
5. Ram Ahuja, Indian Social System, New Delhi, Rawat System, 2002.
6. Shankar Rao, C.N. Sociology of Indian Society, New Delhi, S.Chand & Company Ltd., 2004.

**SOCIOLOGY – MAJOR
I SEMESTER
CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES**

Objectives:

1. To equip the students with an understanding of historical, socioeconomic and intellectual forces in the rise of sociological theory.
2. To equip the students with the knowledge of prominent thinkers with emphasis on their perspectives and theories.
3. To develop and analytical and interpretative ability of the students.

Unit I. Sociological Theories

Characteristics, types and functions of theories, Reciprocal relationship between theory and research. (9L)

Unit II. Auguste Comte and Herbert Spencer

Auguste Comte: Science of Sociology, Law of human progress. Hierarchy of sciences, Social Statics and Social Dynamics.

Herbert Spencer: Social Evolution. Organic Analogy (9L)

Unit III. Karl Marx

Dialectical materialism. Materialistic interpretation of History. Classes and Class Struggle. Alienation, Theory of Surplus Value, Theory of Social Change. (14L)

Unit IV. Max Weber

Ideal type. Verstehen approach. Causality. Social Action. Authority. Bureaucracy. Religion and Economy. Class, Status and Power. (14L)

Unit V. Emile Durkheim

Emile Durkheim: Social Facts. Rules of Sociological Method. Theory of Social Solidarity. Division of Labour. Theory of Suicide. Sociology of Religion. (14L)

(Total 60L)

Books For Reference:

1. Abel, Theodore. The Foundations of Sociological Theory. Indian ed. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1980.
2. Abraham, Francis M., and Morgan, John Henry. Sociological Thought. Madras: Macmillan India, 1985.
3. Abraham, Francis M. Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1982.

I SEMESTER (Elective)
SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY
SYLLABUS

Objective: To Make the students understand the tribal Social organization and problems of the tribals.

Unit I: Meaning and Scope of Social Anthropology:

General Characteristics of preliterate society – Methods of study.Importance of the study – Ethnography.

Unit II. Concepts of Culture:

Definition – Acculturation Enculturation and Transculturation Diffusion Parallelism.

Unit III: Anthropological concept of social structure & social organization

Theories of social structure: Radcliff Brown and Malinowsky. Family & Features types of Family Patrilineal and Matrilineal Joint family system.

Unit IV: Religion:

Functions of Religion in the preliterate society – Elements of religion in the preliterate society – animism animatism magic religions, witchcraft.

Unit V: Problems of Tribal Development:

Problems & Welfare measures by central government and state government evaluation. Rehabilitation measures in India.

References

1. David Pocock, Understand Social Anthropology, The Athlone Press, London, 1999.
2. Lucky Mair. An Introduction to Social Anthropology, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2001.
3. MakhanJha, An Introduction to Indian Anthropology, Vikas Publishing Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1999.
4. Muthumani, M.K. Social and Cultural Anthropology, Common Wealth Publications. New Delhi, 2000.
5. Sahay, K.N.Social Anthropology in India, Commonwealth Publications, New Delhi. 1999.

**SOCIOLOGY – MAJOR
II SEMESTER
CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY**

Objectives: This course seeks to provide students with an understanding of the contemporary debates in sociological theory.

Module I: Neo-Marxian Theory

- 1.1 Contributions of Max Horkheimer,
- 1.2 Contributions of JurgrnHabermas
- 1.3 Contributions of Louis Althusser
- 1.4 Varieties of Neo-Marxism-Hegelian Marxism, Analytical Marxism and Postmodern Marxian theory.

Module 2: Structuration Theory – Anthony Giddens

- 2.1 Agency and Structure
- 2.2 Double Hermeneutics
- 2.3 Rules and Resources
- 2.4 Structuration theory of Giddens

Module 3: Reflexive Sociology-Pierre Bourdieu

- 3.1 Epistemic reflexivity
- 3.2 Habitus and Field
- 3.3 Theory of Practice
- 3.4 Languages, Symbolic Violence and Gender

Module 4 Post Structuralism and Post Modernism

- 4.1 Michael Foucault: Power/Knowledge, Discourse Analysis, Dicipline and Punish, History of Sexuality, Medical Discourse
- 4.2 Derrida: Deconstruction
- 4.3 Rolland Barthes: Death of the Author
- 4.4 Frederiech Jameson: Moderate Post modernism
- 4.5 Jean Baudrillard: Extreme Post Modern Theory

References:

- 1) Best Stevan and Douglas Kellner, 1991, Post Modern Theory; Critical Interrogation Mae Millan Publications, London
- 2) Foucault, Michel, 1995, Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison, 2nd Ed, Vintage Books, France.
- 3) Fowler Bridget(ed), 2000, ‘Reading Bourdieu on Society and culture, Blackwell Publicaitons, Oxfore

- 4) Glucksmann, 1974, Structuralist Analysis in Contemporary Social Thought, Routledge Publications, Boston
- 5) Jenkin Alan, 1979, The Social Theory of what went Strauss, Mac Milan Publications, London.
- 6) MouzelisNicos, 1995, Sociological Theory what went wrong. Routledge Publications, London
- 7) SeidmanStevan, 1994, The Post modern Turn, Cambridge Publications London.
- 8) Joas, Hans.1987. Giddens' Theory of Structuration in International Sociology

Recommended Readings:

- 1) Danher Geoff, Tony Schirito and Jenwebb, 2000, Understanding Foucault, Sage Publications London
- 2) Leach Edmund, 1970, Levi Fontana and Collin Publications, Glasgow
- 3) Pusey Michael, 1987, JurgenHabermas, Tavistock and Ellishors wood Publications London
- 4) Smart Barry, 1985, Michael Foucault, Roulledge London

**SOCIOLOGY – MAJOR
II SEMESTER
POPULATION STUDIES**

Course Objective:

The Course examines the aspects of population composition, the theoretical perspective and policy implications.

Unit I: Nature and Scope of Population Studies

Demography and Population Studies, Nature and Scope. Development of Population Studies and its interdisciplinary nature. Population Studies and other sciences., Sources of Demographic data-Census, Vital Statistics, Civil registration in India, Sample Survey.

Unit II: Demographic perspectives: The Malthusian Perspective- Marxist Perspective- Optimum Population Theory – Demographic Transition Theory.

Unit III: Components of Population Change: Fertility and Mortality: Concepts, Measurements and Determinants – Morbidity Nature & cause of disease, causes of death. **Migration:** Measuring migration-Types of migration – Theories of Migration-Consequences of Migration. Migration and composition of population.

Unit IV: Population Composition in India

Age and Sex structure: measures, Factors affecting age and sex structure. Marital Status: measures and analysis of change, Socio-economic Characteristics: literacy and educational attainment, religion, language, and mother tongue, rural or urban residence, labour force participation, employment and occupation.

Unit V: Population Growth in India: Trends in Indian Population Growth – Population Policy in India, Current Population related problems.

References:

1. AshaBhende& Tara Kanikar. 2003. Principles of Population Studies. Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
2. Bongaarts John, W.Parker Mauldin, and James F.Philips. 1990. The demographic impact of family planning programs, Studies in Family Planning, 21:299-310
3. Bongaarts, John. 1978. Why are high birth rates so low, Population and Development Review, 1:289-296
4. Caldwell, John.1976. Toward a restatement of demographic transition theory, Population and Development Review, 2:321-359
5. Coale, Ansley. 1973. The demographic transition reconsidered, in International Union for the Scientific Study of Population: International. Population conference, Liege:IUSSP.
6. Coale, Ansley. 1974. The history of the human population Scientific American, 231(3)
7. Dyson, Tim, Robert Cassen, and LeelaVisaria. 2004. Twenty-First Century India: Population, Economy, Human Development, and the Environment. New York: Oxford University Press.
8. Hawthorn, Geoffrey, 1970. The Sociology of Fertility, London, Collier-Mecmillan.
9. Heer,David M. 1750. Society and Population, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall.

**SOCIOLOGY – (Elective)
II SEMESTER**

Sociology of Tamil Society

Objectives:

1. To give a brief historical overview to the making of Tamil Society and will explore the development of social thought in Tamil society.
2. To introduce the students to the continuities and changes in Tamil Society

Unit I. Tamil Nadu: Mapping Tamil History

Ecological history, Boundaries of Tamil Nadu and its Influence Landscapes – Five Ecological Zones (tinai) in Sangam Period.Kottam in Pallava Period.Nadu in Chola Period.Amara Nayankara in Vijayanagar Period.(ii) Sources Lithic and Iron artifacts. Inscriptions – Pottory- Monuments. Political Formation of Tamil Kingdoms, Locating Power Centres – The Right and Left Hand Divisions (Valangai and Idangai) in Tamil Society –Markets &Organisation of Trade – Influence of sea – and the emergence of Sea Ports – Tamil Kingdoms and their influence in South and South East Asia.

Unit II. Tamil Literature and Its influence on Tamil society

The Sangam Literature: Major Eighteen Anthology Series, Eight Anthologies and the Ten Idylls, Tolkaappiyam and Kuruntokai. The Tirukkural – a manual of ethics – The Jain texts – Nalatiyar, Jivaka-chintamani and PazhamozhiNanuru – Tiruvasakam – Cilappatikaram&Manimekalai.Bakthi movement and its cultural impact.

Unit III. Tamil Thinkers and their influence in Society

Tiruvalluvar – Caldwell – Periyar – IyothetheThass – RattamalaiSrinivasan – SingaraveluChettiar – Thiru.V.Kalyanasundaram – J.C. Kumarappa – SundaramPillai – ThaninayagaAdigalar – Abraham Pandithar – G.Nammalvar

Unit IV. Tamil Identity Movements & Social Change

Genesis of the Movement: Western Liberal Ideas – Missionaries and Educational Services – Role of the Pure – Tamil Movement – Depressed Class Movement. The Justice Party South Indian Liberal Federation – The Justice Manifesto and Justice Party – EVR and His Philosophy – Self – Respect Movement – Temple Entry Movement : Vaikom Satyagraha – Anti- Hindi Agitations – Role of Journalism in Social & Identity Consciousness.

Unit V. Tamil Diaspora in the Globe

Constituting Tamil Diaspora – Tamil Diaspora around the globe – Scientific definitions of the concept “Diaspora” – Main causes of Diaspora making, development and unmaking. Push and pull factors – forces creating diaspora – Trade – indenture labour – international migration – globalization – informational revolution – classification of diasporas – policies and attitudes of host countries towards Tamil diasporas. Role of World Tamil Conference in unity Tamil Diaspora.

References:

1. V.Geetha, S.V Rajadurai, Dravidian Politics: End of an Era Economic and Political Weekly June 29,1991, pp1591 – 1592
2. ‘Contextualising Dalit Movement in South India Selfhood, Culture and Economy’, <http://vakindia.org/archives/Vikalp-Aug2005.pdf>
3. V.Geetha Who Is the Third that Walks Behind You? Economic and Political Weekly January 13, 2001 pp.163 -164.
4. V.Geetha, Periyar, Women and an Ethic of Citizenship, Economic and Political Weekly April 25, 1998 pp.WS9-WS15
5. C IyothetheThassPandit, <http://ayyothidhasapandithar.blogspot.in/2010/10c-iyothethe-thass-pandit.html>
6. N.Muthumohan, ‘AyotheeDasaPandithar: Dalit Consciousness in South’ Indian<http://ayyothidhasapandithar.blogspot.in/2012/12/dalit-consciousness-in-south-india.html>

7. VasanthaKumaran, 'P.Singaravelar Godfather of Indian Labour. Chennai:Poornimaa Publication', <http://www.singaravelar.com/Biography.htm>
8. Nilakantasastri, K.A.(ed) A Comprehensive History of India.
9. NilakantaSastri (1958) History of South India From Pre historic Times to the Fall of Vijayanagar
10. NilakantaSastri (1955) The Colas
11. Subbarayalu Y.1973. Political Geography of The Chola Country
12. Simon Charsley 'Untouchable': What is in a Name? The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Insitute, Vol.2, No.1 (Mar., 1996), pp.1-23
13. P.RAdhakrishnan, Communal Representation in Tamil Nadu, 1850-1916: The Pre-Non-Brahmin Movement Phase, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.28, No.31 (Jul.31, 1993), pp.1585-1597
14. G.G.Kotovskyy, Dynamics of the Social Structure of Indian Rural Society, Social Scientist, vol.25, No.3/4 (Mar.-Apr.,1997), pp.467-484
15. Mattison Mines, Models of Caste and the Left-Hand Division in South India, American Ethnologist, Vol.9, No.3 (Aug., 1982), pp.467-484
16. Robin Jeffrey, Temple-Entry Movement in Travancore, 1860-1940, Social Scientist, Vol.4, No. 8(Mar., 1976), pp.3-27
17. RavindraK.Jain, TramilianLabour and Malayan Plantations, 1840-1938, Economic and Political Weekly, Vo.28, No. 43 (Oct. 23, 1993), pp.2363-2365+2367-2370
18. RamasamySelvam, G. Nammalvar, Messiah of organic revolution, <http://www.downtoearth.org.in/coverage/g-nammalvar-messiah-of-organic-revolution-43246>
19. The seeds of Organic Revolution-Dr.Nammalvar, a true legend, <http://itsorganic.in/oraic/seeds-organic-revolution-dr-nammalvar-true-legend/>
20. We eat corps, not crops! Says Dr. Nammalvar, Organic Scientist, http://creative.sulekha.com/we-eat-corps-not-crops-says-dr-nammalvar-organic-scientist_432104_blog
21. Hu\go Gorringer, Caste and politics in Tamil Nadu, http://www.india-seminar.com/2012/633/633_hugo_gorringer.htm
22. Krishnamurthy AlameluGeetha (2011) From Pancharams to Dalit, Prose Studies: History, Theory, Criticism, 33:2, 117-131.
23. VenuMadhavGovindu, Deepak Malghan, Building a Creative Feedom: J C Kumarappanad His Economic Philosophy, Economic and Political Weekly December 24, 2005, pp5477-5485

**SOCIOLOGY – MAJOR
III SEMESTER**

INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY

Objectives:

To make students to gain knowledge on crime and criminal behavior with sociological perspective.

Unit 1: Nature and Scope of Criminology

Meaning, Definition, Origin and Development of Criminology, Criminology as a science.

Unit 2: Schools of Criminology

Pre-Classical School; Classical School; Neo-Classical school; Positive School, and Sociological Theory of Criminal Behaviour

Unit 3: Parole and Probation:

Parole, Meaning, Functions of Parole Board, Conditions of Parole. Procedure for Probation, Role of Probation Officers.

Unit 4: Police System:

Police, Origin of Police System, principles of Policing, Functions of Police, Problems of Police System

Unit 5: Crime Prevention

Recidivism, Causes of Recidivism, Crime prevention measures – Preventive, Curative and reformative measures.

Reference Books:

1. RajendraPandey, Social Problems of Contemporary India, Ashish Pub, 1994.
2. SiddiqueAnhmad, Criminology – Problems and Perspectives, Eastern Book Company, 2001.
3. Rama Ahuja, Social Problems in India, II edition, Rawat Pub, 2003.
4. Paranjape.N.V., Criminology and Penology, Central law Publications, 2004.
5. Rama Ahuja, Criminology, Rawat Publications, Newdelhi, 2011.

**SOCIOLOGY – MAJOR
III SEMESTER
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

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, 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-ins and Write-ins – Employee referrals –
Advertising – State Employment Security agencies – Private Placement Agencies –
Professional Search firms – Educational Institutions – Professional Associations –
Government funded training programs – Temporary help agencies – Departing
employees – Open house.

Quality of Work Life: Definition – QWL through employee involvement

References:

1. **Englewood Cliffs** – Personnel Management: Policies and Practices. New York: Prentics Hall, 1979
2. **James W. Walker** – Human Resources Planning New York: McGraw Hill, 1980
3. **Maheswari, B.L., and Sinha D.** - Management of Change through Human Resource
4. **Rao T.V.** – Human Resource Development, New Delhi: Sage, 1996
5. Resources., New York: McGraw Hill. 1985
6. **Werther William B. and Keith Davis (2nded)** – Personnel Management and Human Development, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill, 1991

Sociology (Elective) III SEMESTER Human Rights

OBJECTIVES:

- 1) The course aims to make the students to understand and get familiarized with the concepts and approaches of Human Rights.
- 2) To facilitate the students to understand the human rights and its importance.
- 3) To enable the students to study human rights and legal mechanism to safeguard the dignity of the individual.

Unit-I Human Rights – Meaning, Nature, Importance and Scope of Human Rights – Need for the study – Evolution of Human Rights: A Global Perspective. Human Values: Liberty, Equality, and Justice

Unit – II Evolution of the Concept of Human Rights - Journey from Magna Carta to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Magna carta; The united States Declaration of Independence; The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen; United States Bill of Rights; Geneva Convention of 1864; Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. International Bill of Rights (Significance of Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Unit-III Theories and Classification of Human Rights Three Generation of Human Rights, Theory of Natural Rights, Legal/Positive Theory of Rights, Marxist Theory of Rights, Feminist Perspectives of Human Rights

Unit IV: Human Rights and Dalits – Human Rights and Tribes – Human Rights and Minorities.

Unit V: Women: Domestic Violence – Dowry Harassment – Death – Violation at Work Place – Denial of Equal Rights – Measures for Remedy.

REFERENCES

1. Alston, Phillip (ed.), (1992), *The United Nations and Human Rights: A Critical Appraisal*, Oxford: Clarendon Press
2. Conor Grealy and Adam Tomkins (Eds). *Understanding Human Rights*, London: Manshell, 1996.
3. Bachr, Peter R, (1999), *Human Rights: Universality in Practice*, New York: Palgrave.
4. Davidson, Scott, (1993), *Human Rights*. Buckingham: Open University Press.
5. Donnelly, Jack, (1989), *Universal Human Right in Theory and Practice*, Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
6. Freeman, Michael, (2003), *Human Rights: An Interdisciplinary Approach*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
7. Jacobs, Francis G and R.C.A. White, (1996), *The European Convention of Human Rights*, Oxford: Clarendon University Press.
8. Waldron, Jeremy. *Theories of Rights*, Oxford; Oxford University Press, 1984
9. Ian Brownli, *Basic Documents on Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, New York, 1981.
10. Jack Donnelly, *The Concept of Human Rights*, Croom Helm, London 1985.
11. Rajinder Sachar, *Human Rights Perspectives and Challenges*, Gyan Publishing Home, New Delhi, 2004.
12. Janusz Symondies (ed.), *New Dimensions and Challenges for Human Rights*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2003. 109
13. Satya P. Kanan, *Human Rights Evolution and Development*, Wisdom Press, New Delhi, 2012.
14. Tripathi, P.C., *Contemporary Social Problems and Law*, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2000. 15. Satish Chandra, *Minorities in National and International Laws*, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, 1995.

III SEMESTER

Guidance and Counselling

Objectives:

- To introduce the concept of guidance and counselling.
- To train the Students in guidance and counselling.

Unit I: Concept of Guidance

Concept, Principles, scope and significance of guidance.

Types of guidance. - Agencies of guidance.

Unit II: Counseling process

Nature of counseling - Characteristics of good counseling - Counselling approaches -

Directive and non-directive - Counselling for adjustment.

Unit III: Stages of Human Development and Areas of Guidance:

Characteristics of Different Stages of Development (Physical, Cognitive, Emotional, Social, and Moral) - Problems of Childhood- Problems of Adolescence - Problems of Adulthood and the Aged - The Concept of Adjustment and Adjustment at Different Stages of Life.

Unit IV: Group and Individual Guidance:

Understanding Group Membership and Behaviour in Groups, Characteristics of Group Guidance - Advantages of Group Guidance - Planning Group Counselling Sessions - Skills of Group Facilitation - Characteristics of Individual Guidance - Advantages of Individual Guidance.

Unit V: Ethics in Counselling:

Need for Ethical Standards - Ethical Codes and Guidelines - Rights of Clients- Dimensions of Confidentiality- Dual Relationships in Counselling Practices - Ethical Issues in the Assessment Process.

Reference:

1. Ramnath Sharma and Rachana Sharma (2007), Guidance and Counselling in India, Atlantic Publisher, New Delhi.
2. Barki and Mukhopadhyay (1989), Guidance and Counselling, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.
3. Mitchell Marianne and Gibsen Robert (2009), Introduction to Guidance and Counselling, PHI Learning Pvt, New Delhi. Adjustment behavior and personality, Goodstein Lauyon, Arizona State University, 1975.

4.The Fundamental of Human adjustment, Norman L.MunuBowdonin College, Houghton Miffin Company – Bortan, 1961.

5.Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life. James C. Colemon, Scott, Foresman and Company.

6.Counselling and Guidance, Narayana Rao, Tata Mc.Graw – Hill publishing company Ltd, New Delhi, 1991.

IV SEMESTER Major INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

Course Objective:

The course primarily focuses on the differing theoretical perspectives on Indian Society from late 19th Century to the end of 20th century and their role in shaping the field of sociology. It focuses on scholars with varying research trajectories and the threads that bind them together into a perspective. The course combines biography, institutional history, contribution and critical assessment of the sociologist.

Unit I Ideological/Textual Perspective: G.S.Ghurye; Louis Dumont.

Unit II Structural-Functional Perspective: M.N.Srinivasa; S.C.Dube.

Unit III Marxist Perspective: D.P. Mukherji; A.R.Desai.

Unit IV Cultural and Civilizational Perspective: Yogendra Singh; N.K.Bose

Unit V Subaltern Perspective: B.R.Ambedkar; RanajitGuha.

Suggested Referenes:

1. Ambedkar, B.R 2002. ‘Annihilation of caste’ in The essential writings of B.R.Ambedkar by V..Rodrigues. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. pp.263-305.
2. Ambedkar, B.R. 2002. ‘Castes in India’ in The essential writings of B.R.Ambedkar. ByV.Rodrigues. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. pp.241-260.
3. Appadurai, Arjun. 1993. Number in the Colonial Imagination. In C.A Breekendridge and van der Veer (ed.) Orientalism and the Post-colonial Predicament. pp. 314-39 Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
4. Bose, N.K. 1940. Studies in Gandhism. Calcutta: D M Library.
5. Bose. N.K. 1953. (1929). Cultural Anthropology and Other Essays. Calcutta: Indian Associated Publishing Company.
6. Cohn, Bernard. 2002. The Command of language and the language of command. In Bernard S Cohn’s Colonialism and its forms of knowledge: The British in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. pp. 16-56
7. Desai, A R.1975. State and Society in India. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

8. Desai, A.R. 1948. *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*. New York: Oxford University Press.
9. Dube, S.C. 2003. *India's changing villages: Human factors in community development*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
10. Dumont, Louis, 1970: *Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
11. Ghurye, G.S. 2005. *Caste and Race in India*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
12. Guha, Ranajit. 1983. *Elementary Aspects of Insurgency in Colonial India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
13. Guha, Ranajit, 1982. Introduction in *Subaltern Studies Vol.1*.
14. Inden, Ronald. 1986. *Orientalist Constructions of India*. *Modern Asian Studies*, Vol. 20, No.3. pp.401-446.
15. Madan, T N. 2011. D P Mukerji: Towards a Historical sociology. T N Madan *Sociological Traditions: Methods and Perspectives in the Sociology of India*. New Delhi: Sage Publication. pp. 146-173.
16. Madan. T.N. 1994. Louis Dumont and the Study of Society in India. *Pathways Approaches to the Study of Society in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. pp.52-84.
17. Madan, T.N. 1978. *Dialectic of tradition and modernity in the sociology of D.P.Mukherji*. Lucknow: Manohar Publications.
18. Madan, T.N. 2011. Louis Dumont: The man and his work. In T N Madan *Sociological Traditions: Methods and Perspectives in the Sociology of India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications Pvt. Ltd. pp. 195-216.
19. Mukerji. D.P. 1932. *Basic Concepts in Sociology*. Kegan Paul. London.
20. Mukerji D.P 1948 (1942) *Modern Indian Culture: A Sociological Study*. Bombay: Hind Kitabs.
21. Rao, Raghavendra. 1993. *Dr. B R Ambedkar*. New Delhi: Sahitrya Academy.
22. Singh, Yogendra. 1986. *Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging Concerns*. New Delhi: Vistaar Publications.
23. Srinivas, M.N. 1995. *Social change in Modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
24. Uberoi, P, Sundar, N and Deshpande S. 2007. *Anthropology in the East: Founders of Indian Sociology and Anthropology*. Ranikhet: Delhi: Permanent Black. (Select Chapters: 1) Introduction pp. 1-63; Chapter 6. pp 194-255; Chapter 8. pp 290-329; Chapter 11. pp. 417-443; Chapter 12. pp.443-495; Chapter 13. pp. 496-536.

IV SEMESTER Major SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY

Objectives:

To make students aware of the problems of the old people in the present day situation and its sociological implications.

To develop strategies for creating a healthy atmosphere for the old in the family and society.

Unit 1: Introduction to Social Gerontology

Nature and Scope of Social Gerontology. Theories of Social Gerontology- Activity Theory, Disengagement Theory, Continuity Theory, Age Stratification Theory, Labelling Theory, Stress and coping theory.

Unit 2: Changes during Old age

Physical aging: wear and tear theory, changes in body composition, organ systems. Psychological aging: changes in memory and learning.

Social aging: Role changes, age norms and role adaptation.

Unit 3: Problems of Elders

Problems-Social, Economic, Physical and Psychological. Effective Adaptation-life satisfaction (Robert Havighurst), Robust aging (Garfein and Herzog) and Good Life (Lawton).

Unit 4: Society and Elderly:

Myths and Realities about ageing. Exchange theory and age discrimination. Multiple jeopardy-older women. Retirement planning Living arrangements for the elderly.

Unit 5: Support System of the Elderly

Role of family, government and Non Government in the care of elderly, Rights of Elderly – Care and maintenance, Indian Laws and welfare schemes related to Elderly. Palliative Care, Dying and Death, Bereavement.

Reference Books:

1. Simone de Behavior, Old Age, Cox and Wyman Ltd. London, 1972.
2. S.IrudayaRajan, U.S.Mishra and P. Sankarasarma, India's Elderly Burden or Challenge?, sage publications, New Delhi, 1999.
3. L.TharaBhai, Aging Indian, Perspective Decent Books, New Delhi, 2002.
4. J.P.Yadav, Anmol Publications pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2004.

5. P.V.Ramamurti, Handbook of Indian gerontology, D.Jamuna Serials publication, New Delhi, 2004.
6. A.K.Kapoor India's Elderly satwanti Kapooramittal publications, New Delhi, 2004.
7. R.K.A.Subramanya, Social Security for the elderly, shipra publications, 2005.
8. D.P.Saxena, Sociology of Aging, concept publishing company, New Delhi, 2006.
9. Krishanadsanwal, Fundamentals of Gerontology Akansha publishing house, New Delhi, 2008.
10. AsiyaNasreen, concept publishing company, New Delhi, 2009.

IV SEMESTER (Elective) **ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT**

OBJECTIVES:

- To familiarize the participants with the concept and overview of entrepreneurship with a view to enhance entrepreneurship talents.
- To impart knowledge on the basis of entrepreneurial skills and competencies to provide the participants with necessary input for creation of new ventures.
- To explore new vistas of Entrepreneurship in 21st century environment to generate innovative business ideas.

Unit – 1 Essentials of Entrepreneurship

Concepts and overviews of Entrepreneurship, Evolution and growth of Entrepreneurship in India role of Entrepreneurship in Economic development.

Unit – 2 Theories and Models of Entrepreneurship

Framework of Entrepreneurship theories; Models of Entrepreneurship; Emerging models of Corporate Entrepreneurship.

Unit -3 Dimensions of Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurial Culture; Entrepreneurial Society; Women Entrepreneurship, rural Entrepreneurship.

Unit – 4 Emerging Trends & Social Entrepreneurship

Emerging Trends in Entrepreneurship Development; Entrepreneurial Potential and Potential Entrepreneurial.

Unit - 5 Evaluation of Social Entrepreneurship in India.

Entrepreneur – Types of Entrepreneurs – Difference between Entrepreneur and Intrapreneur, Entrepreneurship in economic growth, factors affecting Entrepreneurial growth, case study of successful Entrepreneurs in India, Entrepreneur skills & competencies

IV SEMESTER – SKILL BASED PAPER
DYNAMICS OF NGO MANAGERMENTS

Objective

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

V SEMESTER
SOCIOLOGY OF MASS COMMUNICATION

Objectives

To introduce the student the basic issues of sociology of mass communication, such as , concepts of mass communication in the sociological aspect, lives and achievements of prominent mass communication theorists, both past and present.

Unit I: Conceptual Understanding of Communication

Nature and Scope of Communication. Elements of Communication. Forms of Communication. Functions of Communication. Importance of communication.

Unit II: Communicator – Communicatee Relationship

Orientation – Empathy – Feedback. Feed front Physical Interdependence Credibility Interaction Homphily and Hetrophily.

Unit III: Media and Social Development

Origin and Development of Mass Media in India. Impact of media on Tradition to Modernity with reference to Women, Aged, Child, Rural, Urban, Crime, Health, Environment and Religion.

Unit IV: New Information and Communication Technologies

Satellite, Optical Fibre, Soap Opera, Cable Television, Video, Impact of Satellite and Cable TV Ethics of Telecasting.

Unit V: Diffusion Process

Meaning, pattern, adoption in innovation opinion leaders and adoption.

References:

1. ArvindSinghal and Everett Rogers. India's Communication Revolution, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2001.
2. Arvind Kumar. The Mass Communication, Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1999.
3. Joseph, M.K. Sociology and Communication Revolution. Anmol Publication Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 200.
4. NawalPrabhakar. Media and Communications. The Global Challenge. Commonwealth Publications, New Delhi, 1998.
5. Uma Joshi. Textbook of Mass Communication and Media, Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1999.
6. Yadav, K.P. Mass Media and Social Development, Sarup and Sons Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2000.

V SEMESTER
INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL RESEARCH

Objectives:

To cultivate the skills, technical knowledge and scientific approach to understand social reality.

Unit 1: Social Research:

Definition, objectives, scientific nature of Social Research, Steps of scientific-methods, Theory and Research-interrelations, Ethics and Limitation of Social research, Hypothesis.

Unit 2: Research Design

Meaning, Need for Research Design, Types – Descriptive, Exploratory, Experimental and Diagnostic

Unit 3: Tools of Social Investigation

Observation – Pilot Study – Questionnaire – pretest and interview schedule, constructing a tool. The art of interviewing, Advantages and disadvantages of observation, questionnaire and interview. Social Survey, Content Analysis, Case study, Ethnography.

Unit 4: Sampling

Sampling methods – Meaning, types: probability and Non-probability, Sampling Errors.

Unit 5: Data Processing and Report Writing:

Editing, Coding, Classification of data Tabulation Diagram and Graph – Report writing Mechanics of Report writing

Reference Books:

1. S.P. Gupta, Statistical methods, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi, 1986.
2. Murray Morison, Methods in sociology, Longman, London, 1986
3. Clifford Hawkins and Marco Sorgi (Ed.), Research, Narosha publishing house, New Delhi, 1987
4. Therese L. Bakera, Doing social Research, Mcgraw Hill Book Company, New York, 1988
5. Mrs. S.P. Singh, Research Methods in Social Sciences, Kaniskha publishers, New Delhi-2002.
6. Earl Babbie Practice of social Research, Thomson Asia Pvt. Ltd. Singapore, 2004,
7. Minhajulhoda, AlimAkhter, Social Research – History, strategies and presentation Nizamuddin khan, Academic excellence, New Delhi, 2008.
8. Pillai RSN, Bagavathi, Statistics Theory and Practice Sultan Chand and sons, New Delhi, 2008

V SEMESTER (Elective) MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

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 behavior and health care delivery system in the day to day lives of people in India and also to understand the relationship between political economy and health at the national and international levels with respect to WHO Report.

Unit –I:

Introduction to Medical Sociology-Definition, Objectives, Principles, Scope and its relevance to patient care- historical development of medical sociology. Sociology in medicine – Sociology of medicine.

Unit – II:

Concept of Health and Illness: Aspects of Health – Physical, Social, Emotional, and Spiritual. Communicable and Non-communicable diseases Formation of Health Behavior: Beliefs, Values, Attitudes and Practices. Theoretical perspectives of Health – Functional Approach, Interactionist Approach, Labeling Approach.

Unit – III

Social Epidemiology-Meaning and Definition of social Epidemiology – Vital Statics: Uses and sources of vital and health statistics, Components of Epidemiology, Natural history of diseases, Social Etiology – Social Epidemiology and Ecology of Disease.

Unit – IV:

Hospital and Health profession in Society-Hospital as a Social Institution. Structure and function of a hospital. Medical social service in a hospital – Professionalization of Health personnel. The process of seeking Medical Care and the sick role – Illness as a Deviance- The Sick Role – Labelling Theory – Illness as a Social Deviance.

Unit – V:

Management of Health care Services – Public and Private Health Care Services in India: Health Planning in India (Committees, Planning commission, Five year plans – National Health policies) – Public health systems in India (Center, State, District & Village level)-Current trends in private health care in India.

Contemporary Issues in Health Services Management.

Reference

1. Cockerham, William, C. Medical Sociology Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1978.
2. Park J.E. and K.Park. Text book of Preventive and Social Medicine: BanarasidasBaharat Publishers, Jabalpur, 1983.
3. Anne, Marie Barry and Chris Yuill, Understanding Health – A Sociological Introduction: Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2002
4. DAK T.M. Sociology of Health in India: Kaveri Printers Private Ltd, New Delhi, 1991.
5. Kevin White, An Introduction to the Sociology of Health and Illness: Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2002.
6. Coe, Rodney M. Sociology of Medicine, New York: McGraw Hill, 1970.
7. Freeman, Howard E and Sol Levine. Handbook of Medical Sociology, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1989.
8. Albrecht, Gary L. 1994. Advances in Medical Sociology Mumbai: Jai Press.

9. Albrecht, Gary L and Fitzpatrick, R. 1994. Quality of Life in Healthcare: Advances in Medical Sociology. Mumbai: Jai Press.
10. Coe. Rodney M. 1970. Sociology of Medicine. New york: McGraw Hill.
11. Cockerham, William C. 1997. Medical Sociology. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
12. Conrad, Peter et al. 2000. Handbook of Medical Sociology, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
13. Dasgupta, R. 1993. Nutritional Planning in India. Hyderabad: NIN.
14. Fox, Renee C. 1988. Essays in Medical Sociology: Journeys into the field. New york: Transaction Publishers.

**SOCIOLOGY – (Elective)
VSEMESTER
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Objectives: To enable the students to have a better understanding of behavior in social groups in the changing trends of the society.

Unit I : Introduction to social Psychology – Origin – Definition – characters and scope of social psychology – Social Psychology as an Applied Science.

Unit II : Attitude – Meaning – Definition – Characters – formation of Attitude – Attitudinal changes – Learning – theories of learning

Unit III :Personality - Definition, Traits of Personality, Types of personality. Growth and development of personality. Hereditary and environment culture and personality. Nature vs. Nurture.

Unit IV:Public opinion & Propaganda– Nature, importance of public opinion formation of public, media of mass communication. Propaganda – Meaning, Nature of propaganda education and propaganda, Advertising and propaganda, kinds of propaganda, principles of propaganda, tools of propaganda. Impact of public opinion on human behavior.

Unit V: Leadership: Meaning, types of leaders personality traits of leaders. Functions of leaders.

References:

1. David G. Myers. Social Psychology, McGraw Hill, New york. 1999.
2. A.K.Sharan. Social Psychology, Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi, 1999.
3. SuprithyPaliwal, Social Psychology, RBSA Publishers, Jaipur, 2002.
4. Rex Stainton Rogers and Paul Stenner, Social Psychology, Polity Press, 1995.

V SEMESTER (NME)
INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

Course Objective:

This course gives a scientific understanding of Industrial Society. It helps the students to understand the nature of Industrial problems. It also equips the students to prevent and to settle the Industrial problems.

Unit I Industrial Sociology: Emergence of Industrial Sociology, Development of Industrial Sociology, Task of Industrial Sociology, Social Welfare and Social Relations.

Unit II Rise and Development of Industry: Early Industrialism – Types of Productive Systems – The Manorial or Feudal system – The guild system – The domestic or putting – out system – and the factory system – characteristics of the factory system – causes and Consequences of Industrialization.

Unit III Industrial Organisation: Formal and Informal Organisations – The structure and features of formal Organisation – Pre-requisites of Industrial Organisation, principles of organization – Types of Informal Group

Unit IV Industrial Management: The Managerial Structure – Line and Staff Organizations – Functions of Line and Staff Supervisors – White collars Workers – Blue Collar Workers and Specialists.

Unit V Industrial Disputes: Meaning – Forms Strike and Lock-out – Types of Strike – Causes of Industrial Disputes (with reference to India) – Machinery of prevention – Joint Consultative Machinery – Works Committee – Code of Discipline – Standing orders – grievance procedure – Settlement of Industrial Disputes – Machinery (with reference to India) – Conciliation Machinery – Arbitration Machinery – Adjudication.

Unit VI Labour Welfare: Scope of Labour Welfare – Evolution of Labour Welfare – Labour Welfare in India, Government and Trade Unions.

Suggested References:

1. Gisbert Pascal, Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Tata Mc. Graw Hill Publishing Co, New Delhi, 1972.
2. Schneider Engeno. V, Industrial; Sociology, 2nd Edition, McGraw Hill Publishing Co., New Delhi, 1979.
3. Mamoria. C.B. and Mamoria. S, Dynamics of Industrial Relations In India.
4. Sinha G.P. and P.R.N. Sinha, Industrial Relations and Labour Legislations, New Delhi, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co., 1977.
5. TYAGI, B.P., Labour Economics and Social Welfare, Jai Prakashnath and Co., Meerut, 1980.
6. Mehrotra. S.N., Labour Problems In India, 3rd Revised Edition, S. Chand and Co., New Delhi, 1981. RM 72

VI SEMESTER SOCIAL STATISTICS

Objectives

This course introduces to helps the students to understand the basics concepts of social statistics, forms of data and SPSS, Data Entry, Processing and Interpretation

Unit I

Characteristics and Functions of Statistics.Stage of Statistical, Investigation.Limitations of Statistics. Variables and Units of Analysis.Levels of Scale.

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. Measures of Association: Yule's Q, Gamma, Rank Correlation, Scatter Diagram, Simple Correlation Co-efficient, Simple Linear Regression. Multiple Regression.

Unit V

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

References:

1. Agarwal – Basic Statistics. Wiley Eastern, 1980.
2. Goon, A.M. et al – Fundamentals of Statistics. Vol.1, Calcutta: World Press Ltd.,
3. Mueller, J.H – Statistical Reasoning in Sociology. New Delhi: Oxford-IBH Pvt Co., 1961.

VI SEMESTER SOCIOLOGY OF DISASTERS

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to introduce students to sociological examination of disasters. This course begins with the premise that disasters are fundamentally social events that reflect the ways that we live and structure our communities and societies. It examines sociological theories about the causes and consequences of disasters.

- Unit I Introducing Disaster: The Disaster Construct, Mainstream Topics of Hazards and Disaster Research, Conceptual Understanding of Societal Response to Disaster.
- Unit II Social Science Research Agenda for the Disasters: Theoretical, Methodological and Empirical Issues.
- Unit III Disaster Vulnerability and Social Marginality: Race, Class, Caste, Ethnicity, and Gender. Disaster Management.
- Unit IV Sociological Studies and Disaster: Case Studies from India and Beyond.
- Unit V Disaster Prevention and Mitigation: Sustainable Reduction of Disasters.

Suggested References:

1. Cutter,S. 1995. Race, Class, and environmental justice. *Progress in Human Geography*, 19, 107-118.
2. Cutter,S. 1996. Vulnerability to environmental hazards. *Progress in Human Geography*, 20(4), 529-539.
3. Cutter,S. 2003. The vulnerability of science and the science of vulnerability. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 93(1), 1-12.
4. Drabek, T.E. 1986. *Human System Responses to Disaster: An Inventory of Sociological Findings*. New York: Springer-Verlag.
5. Drabek, T.E. 2004. *Social dimensions of disaster* (2nded). Emmitsburg, MD: Emergency Management Institute, Federal Emergency Mangement Agency.
6. Drabek, T., & Boggs, K. 1968. Families in disaster: Reactions and relatives. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 30,443-451.
7. Dynes, R.R.1988. Cross-cultural international research: Sociology and disaster. *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters*, 6(2), 101-129.
8. Dynes, R.R. 1993. Disaster reduction: The importance of adequate assumptions about social organization. *Sociological Spectrum*, 13, 175-192.
9. Dynes, R.R. 1994. Community emergency planning: False assumptions and inappropriate analogies. *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters*, 12(2), 141-158.

10. Dynes, R.R. 1998. Coming to terms with community disaster. In E.L. Quarantelli (Ed.), *What is a disaster: Perspectives on the question* (pp. 109-126). London: Routledge.
11. Enarson, E. 1998. *Surviving domestic violence and disasters*. Vancouver, BC: The FREIDA Centre for Research domestic violence against Women and Children.
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VI SEMESTER (Elective) **GENDER STUDIES**

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, Quality and Difference, Socialization, Nature and Gender, Gender Identity and Self Image, Gender Roles, Segregation and Ranking, Private-Public Dichotomy and Sexual Division of Labour. Ideology and Gender, Sex Preference, Declining Sex Ratio and Socio-cultural Implications.

Unit II

Gender and Sociological Analysis: Socio-historical Perspective. Feminism – meaning, radical feminism, Liberal Feminism, Multicultural feminism, Marxist Feminism, Socialist Feminism, Emerging concept of Eco-Feminism, Psychological Feminism-Feminist Movements.

Unit III

Status of Women – Women managers and their problems-Women entrepreneur-Women in unorganized sector and their problems – 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 – Gender and Health: Reproductive Health – Infanticide – Old Age. Gender and Parenting Roles – Female headed Household – Single Parenthood.

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. Legislation on women's right.

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4. Ghadially, R.(ed) – Women in Indian Society, New Delhi: Sage, 1988.
5. Ghosh, S.K.-Women in a Changing Society. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing, 1984.
6. Gupta et al – Women’s Health in India: Risk and Vulnerability. New Delhi: Oxford Press, 1995.
7. Myers, K.A. et al (eds). – Feminist Foundations: Towards Transforming Sociology. New Delhi: Sage, 1998.
8. Oakley, A.-Sex, Gender and Society, New York: Harper and Row, 1972.
9. Ramu, G.N. – Women, Work and Marriage in Urban India. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1989.

Sociology for Competitive Examination (NME)

Unit I: Sociological Concepts

Community – Institution – Association – Culture – Norms x values – Social Structure – Social group – Social Institutions – Socialization – Social Stratification – Social Change.

Unit II: Sociological Theory

Structural – Nadel – Redcliffe Brown – Functional – Durkheim – Merton – Interactionist – Weber – G.H.Mead – Conflict – KarlMarx – Coser.

Unit III: Research Methodology

Nature of Social Research – Research Design – types – Hypothesis – Sampling – Random Sampling – non-random Sampling – Data Collection – Observation – Questionnaire – Interview.

Unit IV :Politics and Society

Sociological theories & Power – Power elite – Bureaucracy – Nation – State – Citizenship – democracy – civil society – social movements.

Unit V :Contemporary sociocultural Issues

Poverty – Inequality of caste and gender – religious disharmonies – Domestic violence- Divorce- Intergenerational conflict – problems of single parenting.

Reference Books

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4. Singh Yogender, Modernization of Indian Tradition Thompson Press, New Delhi – 1973
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6. Chandrani and Chandrani, Essay in Rural Sociology Rawat, Jaipur -2000
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9. Joshi, P C Social Science and Development: Quest for Relevance Hasr-Anand Publication, Delhi 1995