

Appendix-H-19
MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY
(University with Potential for Excellence)

Directorate of Distance Education

Syllabus for B.A. Sociology (Semester Pattern)
(With effect from the academic year 2019-2020 onwards)
Regulations, Scheme of Examinations and 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 equivalent thereto.

2.1. Duration of the Programme : Three Years

2.2. Medium of Instruction of the Programme : English

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, public information officers, program managers and data analysts etc.

5. Core Subject Papers:

Semester	Course Title	Code
I	Introduction to Sociology	
	Sociological Theories-I	
	Social Demography	
II	Sociological Theories-II	
	Research Methodology	
	Rural Sociology	
III	Social Psychology	
	Urban Sociology	
	Gender and Society	
IV	Social change and Development	
	Social Gerontology	
	Medical Sociology	
V	Sociology of Mass Media	
	Indian Social problems	
	Sociology of child and development	
	Industrial sociology	
VI	Sociology for competitive examination	
	Sociology of youth and development	
	Sociology of Entrepreneurship Development	
	Project	

6. **Unitization** : Content of every paper divided into FIVE units.

7. **Pattern of Examination** : Internal and External respectively 25:75.

8. **Scheme for Internal Exam** : Assignments -25 marks.

9. **External Exam** : Maximum 75 marks.

10. 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 choice

Section C Should be a descriptive type with choice

11. Scheme for Evaluation

Time:3 Hours

Max. Marks:75

Section- A:

(10x1=10 Marks) Question No.1 to 10 (Multiple choice)

1.Two questions from each unit.

2.Four Choices in each question.

3. No choice

Section-B : (5x7=35marks)

Answer all the 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=30 marks)

Answers not exceeding four pages

Answer any three out of five (One question from each Unit) Questions16–20

12. Passing Minimum

1. 40% of the aggregate (External +Internal).

2. No separate pass minimum for Internal.

3. 27 marks out of 75 is the pass minimum for the External.

12.1. 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

13. Teaching Methodology

1. Lecturing

2.Class Room Discussion

3.Power Point Presentation

14. Text Books : Enclosed as in end of every course.

15. Reference Books : Enclosed as the end of every course.

16. Revaluation Provision : Students may apply for revaluation after declaration of result within 15 days.

17. Transitory provision : Syllabus revision once in Three Years.

18. Course Papers and Structure:

B.A. SOCIOLOGY			
Course Code	Course title	credit	Nature
I year - Semester – I			
	Tamil Language / Other Languages	3	L
	English Language	3	L
	Introduction to Sociology	4	C
	Sociological Theories-I	4	C
	Social Demography	4	C
Total		18	
Course Code	Course title	credit	Nature
I year - Semester – II			
	Tamil Language / Other Languages	3	L
	English Language	3	L
	Sociological Theories-II	4	C
	Research Methodology	4	C
	Rural Sociology	4	c
Total		18	
Course Code	Course title	credit	Nature
II Year - Semester III			
	Tamil Language / Other Languages	3	L
	English Language	3	L
	Social Psychology	4	C
	Urban Sociology	4	C
	Gender and Society	4	C
Total		18	

Course Code	Course title	credit	Nature
II Year -Semester IV			
	Tamil Language / Other Languages	3	L
	English Language	3	L
	Social change and Development	4	C
	Social gerontology	4	C
	Medical Sociology	4	C
Total		18	

Course Code	Course title	credit	Nature
III Year - Semester V			
	Sociology of Mass Media	4	C
	Indian Social problems	4	C
	Sociology of child and development	4	C
	Industrial sociology	4	C
Total		16	

Course Code	Course title	credit	Nature
III Year - Semester VI			
	Sociology for competitive examination	4	C
	Sociology of youth and development	4	C
	Sociology of entrepreneurship development	4	C
	Project Work	4	C
Total		16	

Part-IV : Value Education is a compulsory paper common for all UG courses. Students have to write examination in **first semester**.

Part-V : Environmental Studies is a compulsory paper common for all UG courses. Students have to write examination in **second semester**.

Semester I

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

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.

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES-I

Unit-I : Sociological Theories : Characteristics, types and functions of theories, Reciprocal relationship between theory and research.

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

Unit-III : Karl Marx : Dialectical materialism. Materialistic interpretation of History. Classes and Class Struggle. Alienation, Theory of Surplus Value, Theory of Social Change.

Unit-IV : Max Weber : Ideal type . Verstehen approach. Casuality. Social Action Authority Bureau Cracy Religion and Economy Class Status and power.

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.

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.

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

UNIT – I : Introduction: Definition, nature, scope and importance of demography and population studies – Origin and development of population studies.

UNIT – II : Population Theories: Malthusian, Demographic Transition and Optimum Population Theory.

UNIT – III : Concepts and measurement of population trends in India: Concepts –still birth, live birth, foetal death, sterility, fecundity, parity etc., Population Composition – age structure, sex-ratio, rural-urban composition, literacy and occupational composition.

UNIT – IV : Population Dynamics: Fertility, Mortality and Migration – definition, sources, measures and factors affecting them.

UNIT – V : Population explosion: World population growth – Population growth in India: causes and effects – Population planning and control: role of Government, NGOs and the media – Population Policy of India.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Jayapalan, N. *Social Demography*. Jaipur: Book Enclave, 2004.
2. Dubey, Surendra Nath. *Population of India* Delhi: Autors press, 2001.
3. Narasaiah, M. Lakshmi. *Population Growth*. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House, 2001.
4. Bose, Asish. *Demographic Diversity of India*. Delhi: R.B Publishing Corporation, 1991.
5. Sinha, V.C. and Zacharia. E. *Elements of Demography*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers Private Limited, 1984.
6. Rajendra, Sharma. *Demography and Population Problems*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers, 1977.
7. Srivastava, O.S.: *Demography and Population Studies* New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1994.

Semester II SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES-II

Unit – I : Talcott Parsons: System theory: Structure of Social Action – Pattern Variables – Cybernetic Hierarchy of Control.

Unit – II : Pitirim A. Sorokin: Social Stratification – Social Mobility.

Unit – III : Claude Levi Strauss – Structuralism – The Elementary Structures of Kinship; Structural study of Myth.

Unit – IV : Harold Garfinkel: Breaching Experiment, Accomplishing Gender Comparison between Phenomenology and Ethno-methodology.

Unit – V : Anthony Giddens: Theory of Structuration – High Modernity.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Giddens, Anthony (2006), *Sociology*, 5th Edition New Delhi: Wiley India Pvt, Ltd,.
2. Jones, Pip (2003), *Introducing Social Theory*, Atlantic Publishers, New Delhi.
3. Turner, H. Jonathan (2003) *The Structure of sociological Theory*.
USA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning.
4. Wallace A. Ruth and Alison Wolf (2008), *Contemporary Sociological Theory*, Delhi: Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd.
5. Collins Randall. (1977) *Theoretical Sociology*, Delhi: Rawat Publications.
BredemeierC. Harry and Richard M. Stephenson (1962), *The Analysis of Social Systems*, New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, inc.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

UNIT – I : Fundamentals of Social Research: Definition, Nature and purpose of social research – Steps in Social Research; Objectivity and Subjectivity in Social Research – Research and theory.

UNIT – II : Stages, Types and Methods of Social Research: Problem selection and formulation – Literature review – Types of Research: Basic, Applied and Action Research – Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methods – Research Designs, Hypothesis and Sampling.

UNIT – III : Techniques of Data Collection: Types and sources of Data – Methods of primary data collection: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Schedule and Case Study.

UNIT – IV : Measurement and Scaling Techniques: Meaning, Need and Problems of Scaling, Methods of Scale Construction –Likert, Thurstone and Guttman Scales. Bogardus Scale. Reliability and Validity.

UNIT – V : Statistical Analysis and Use of Computer in Social Research: Classification and Tabulation of data; Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode; Use of Computers in Social Research.

Reference

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, Mc Graw 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, Alim Akhter, 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.

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Unit – I : Introduction: Rural Sociology – Meaning – definition – nature and scope and importance.

Unit – II : Family and Kinship – Caste and Class – Religion – Economy Polity Dysfunctional aspect of the rural Social Structure – Land forms, human habitations and environment.

Unit – III : Agrarian Society: Characteristics of rural society – Jajmani system – Landlords, Zamindari system, Mahalwari system, Ryotwari system – Abolition of Intermediaries, Ceilings on Land Holdings, Consolidation of land holdings, Co-operative Farming – Changing agrarian relations – Rural Development programmes – Panchayat Raj Institutions.

Unit – IV : Village Patterns and characteristics – Emergence of Villages – Types of villages – Village settlement patterns – Types and patterns of dwelling.

Unit – V : Rural Problems: Poverty and Indebtedness – Child Labour – Unemployment – Illiteracy – Migration – Health and Sanitation Problems.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Desai A.R. Rural Sociology in India, Bombay Popular Prakasam, New Delhi.
2. Ram Ahuja, Indian Social Systems, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
3. S.L.Doshi and Jain (2001), Rural Sociology, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
C.N.SankarRao – Sociology – S. Chand & Co – New Delhi.

Semester III

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Unit – I : Nature and Scope: Definition, Nature and Scope of Social Psychology – Relationship with other Social Sciences – Sociology, Social Anthropology and Psychology – Methods of Social Psychology.

Unit II – Attitudes : Attitude formation – Attitude measurement – Attitude change – Theory of cognitive dissonance – conformity: Classic studies – studies of norm formation – group pressure – Milgram's obedience experiment.

Unit – III : Socialization and Development of Self: The Dependency condition, Effect of Dependency and the internalization of values, Identification process, Interpersonal Communication, The Development of Self – Heredity and Environment — Culture and Personality.

Unit – IV : Public Opinion and Propaganda and Mass Media: Public opinion, Formation of public opinion, Dimensions of Public Opinion – Propaganda – Propaganda Techniques – Propaganda and education.

Unit – V: Collective behaviour and Deviance: Crowds – features and types of crowds and Mob violence – Crowd Behaviour – Rumour, Gossip, Fads, Fashions and Crazes – Deviance and Crime, Delinquency – Treatment and Prevention.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Allport. F.h., Social Psychology, Houghton, Mifflin, Boston, 194.
2. Harari, Herbert and me David John, W. 1986, Social Psychology, CBS Publishers & Distributors, Delhi.
3. Kuppuswamy. B., Elements of Social Psychology, Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 2008.
4. Maccoby, E.E., New Comp., T.E., and Harty E/K/(Eds.) 1958, Reading in Social Psychology, Holt, New York.
5. Merton, R.K., 1952 Bureaucratic and Personality, Reader in Bureaucracy, Glenco III Free Press.
6. Sharma.J.D., Social Psychology, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra, 2008.
7. Tannenbaun Arrold,S. 1966, Social Psychology of the Work Organisation, Tavistock Publications, Great Britain.

URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Unit – I : Introduction: Definition – origin and scope of urban sociology – rural-urban differences – rural-urban typology study of urban sociology in India – concept of urban, urban locality – urban agglomeration, urbanism – urbanism as a way of life. Urbanization: Definition – Process – Impacts of urbanization.

Unit – II : Urban Ecology: Definition – Elements of ecology – Ecological theories – Factorial ecology – Social area analysis – Social indicators of movement.

Unit –III : Growth of Cities: Pre – industrial and industrial cities – City: Definition – causes for the growth of cities. Types of cities – metropolis – megalopolis – rural urbanization – conurbation.

Unit – IV : Urban problems: Crime – juvenile delinquency – beggary – alcoholism and drug addiction, poverty and unemployment – housing and slums – pollution – water supply.

Unit –V : Town Planning: Objectives – Principles – Necessity of Town Planning of Growth of towns, satellite growth, forms of town planning – planning of the modern town – urban development policies.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. William. G. Flanagan – Urban sociology images and structure. Allyn and bacon – Baston,
2. J.R. Mellor – Urban Sociology in an un-urbanised society. Routledge & Kegan Paul – London.
3. N.JayaBalan – Urban Sociology, Atlantic publishers and distributors – New Delhi.
4. Odeyas. D. Heggade – Urban Development in India, Mohit publishers and distributors – New Delhi.
5. Ram Ahuja – Social problems in India, Rawat publications – New Delhi.

6. C.N.Sankar Rao – Sociology – S. Chand & Co – New Delhi.
7. DC. Bhattacharya – Vijaya publishing house, Kolkata.
8. Urban Sociology – Rajendra K. Sharma, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi.

GENDER AND SOCIETY

UNIT – I : Definition of Gender –Types – Gender Identity and Self Image – Gender Roles – Distinction between sex and gender – Social Construction of Gender.

UNIT – II : Theories: Liberal Feminism Strategies of Liberal Feminism –Critique of liberal feminism

UNIT – III : Marxist feminism – Dialectical materialism – Production and Reproduction – Class –Family Division of Labour –Strategies of Marxist feminism, Critique of Marxist feminism.

UNIT – IV : Radical feminism – Dialectic of sex – Reproduction and Reproductive Technology –Androgyny – Mothering – Cultural Feminism – Sexuality – Strategies of radical feminism – Critique of radical feminism.

UNIT – V : Socialist Feminism –Strategies – Critique. Indian feminism – Caste, Class, Religion and women – Sex Bias in Socialization.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Neera Desai & Meithei Krishna raj, Women and Society, Ajanta Pub, New Delhi 1987.
2. Gloria Bowles and Renate Duelli Klein, Theories of women's studies, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1983.

Semester IV

SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

UNIT – I : Social Change – Definition, Concept, Evolution, Growth, Development, Progress, Factors of Social Change, - Source of Social Change.

UNIT – II : Social Change in Indian Society – Trends and Process of Change: Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization, Secularization, Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization and Their Impact .

UNIT – III : Theories of Social Change – Linear (Spencer), Cyclical (Pareto), Fluctuation (Sorokin), Conflict theory (Marx)

UNIT – IV : Changing Conceptions of Development – Economic Growth, Social Development – Quality of Life and Indices, Sustainable Development – Human Development.

UNIT – V : Development Programmes in India –Planning Commission, Community Development Programmes, Panchayat Raj: Impact of new Panchayat Raj on Women Empowerment – Development and socio-economic disparities.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Appadurai, A. - *Modernity at Large Cultural Dimensions of Globalization*, New Delhi:OUP, 1997.
2. Dereze, J &Sen, A. – *India Economic Development and Social Opportunity*, New Delhi: OUP, 1996.
3. Giddens, A. –*Introduction to Sociology*(2nd Edition., New York: W.W. Norton & Co.,1996.
4. Haq, M. – *Reflections on Human Development*, New Delhi: OUP, 1991. Panikkar, K.M. –*Hindu Society at Cross Road.*, Bombay, 1955.
5. Mandelbaum, D.G. *Society in India*. Bombay: Popular Prakhshn, 1970.

SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY

UNIT – I : Gerontology – Definition, Concept, History, scope and importance, Old Age – Definition, meaning and concept, Demographics of aging, Characteristics of old age – Myths and Stereotypes about aging.

UNIT – II : Theories of ageing: Activity and social disengagement theory – Role Theory, Social stratification theory, and Indian Theory of Ashrama Dharmas– Psychosocial theories.

UNIT – III : Family relationships in later life – sibling, grandparent – grandchild, intergenerational relationships, religiosity in old age, the emptiness syndrome –Issues in family support and care giving.

Unit – IV : Understanding the physiological condition of old age in context with, life style, socio-economic condition, gender – Old age from an old age perspective – Sensory problems – vision and eye diseases – cataracts, glaucoma, Hearing loss , problem in movement and balance, Parkinson’s disease – alcohol abuse, Dental Problems, Sexual activity, voice. Problems of Aged – violence, neglect, abuse, crimes, empty nest syndrome.

UNIT – V : Care and welfare needs of the old age – physical needs, healthcare needs, psychological, social and economic needs, retirement, singleness, adjustment – Elderly care and management – knowledge and skills essential for old age care planning- referrals, advocacy, counseling and support – Institutionalized Aged – National Policies for the Aged.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. MalcomL.Johnson; *The Cambridge Handbook of Age and Ageing*, New York, Cambridge University Press; 2005.
2. Laidlaw, K., Thompson, L. W., Thompson, D., & Siskin, L. (2003). *Cognitive behaviour therapy with older people*. Chichester: Wiley.
3. John W Santrock; *Life Span Development*. NewYork. The McGraw- Hill Companies; 1999.
4. Behura N.K. and R.P Mohanthy, *Ageing in Changing Social System- Their Problems – New Delhi Discovery Publishers House; 2005.*

MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

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. Dimensions of Health.

Unit –2 : Sociological Approaches to health and Illness. Marxian Approach, Parson Sociology of Health, Foucault's Sociology of Health, Feminist Approach.

Unit –3 : 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.

Unit –4 : Hospital Organization Hospital as a social organization. Structure and function of a hospital. Cost of hospitalization. Medical social service in a hospital-State and Health. Health policy of Indian Government.

Unit –5 : 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)-Health communication. Importance of Communication in AIDS control.

Reference:

1. Anne – Marie Barry and Chris Yuill (2002). *Understanding Health – A Sociological Introduction*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
2. Eugene B. Gallagher and Janardan Subedi (1995). *Global Perspectives on Health Care*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
3. Kevin White (2002). *An Introduction to the Sociology of Health and Illness*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
4. Park K. (2000). *Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine*. Jabalpur, M/s. Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers.

Semester V SOCIOLOGY OF MASS MEDIA

Unit – I : Communication: Definition and meaning of communication – communication process – models, scope, and functions of communication.

Unit – II : Communication Channels: Definitions – classification – characteristics – nature and selection of communication channels.

Unit – III : Mass communications: Definition – Scope – Functions of mass communication – Theories of mass communications.

Unit – IV : Mass media: Origin and growth of print media and electronic media in India (Press, Radio, Television, Tele-Communications, Computer and Internet).

Unit – V : Effects of mass communication on society – Mass media and National integration – Mass media and Rural development – Diffusion of new ideas and practices.

Text Books:

1. Kuppuswamy B. Communication and Social development in India, Media proprietors and Publications Pvt. Ltd, 1984.
2. Dahama O.P, Bhatnagar, Education and communication for Development, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi, 1985.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Srinivas R., Melkote. Communication and Development in the Third world: Theory and Practice, Sage publication, New Delhi, 1991.
2. Mary, B. Cassata and Molefi K. Asante. Mass Communication Principles and Practices, Mc Millan publishing Co. INC, New York. 1979.
3. Gupta V.S., Communication Technology, Media Policy and National Development, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi- 1999.
4. Lewis Anthony Dexter, David Manning White. People, Society and Mass Communication, The Free Press, New Delhi, 1964.
5. Vilanilam. J.V., Growth and Development of Mass Communication in India. National Book Trust, India, 2003.

INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Unit – I : Social Problem – Definition and meaning of social organization and disorganization – Causes of social disorganization, Individual disorganization – Causes and Stages.

Unit – II : Crime and Delinquency – Crime – Causes, types, biological and environmental factors – Juvenile Delinquency – Causes and Prevention of Adult offenders – Alcoholism and Drug Addiction – Causes, consequences and prevention strategies.

Unit – III : Violence in society: Gender based violence, Child Abuse, Human Trafficking, Sexual Harassment, Casteism, Communalism, Regionalism and Terrorism.

Unit– IV : Commercial Sex work — Causes, types, Commercial Sex work and personal disorganization – Commercial Sex work and Family Disorganization – Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act of 1956. AIDS – Causes, extent, consequences and prevention – Awareness perspectives and problems.

Unit– V : Poverty, Unemployment and Beggary – Poverty Absolute and Relative causes – Unemployment – Types and Causes – Effects of unemployment. Extent of unemployment in India – Beggary, Causes – Types, techniques, extent of beggary in India, methods of rehabilitation – Relevance of U.N.

Text Books:

1. Madan, G.R. Indian Social Problems, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
2. Kart, Cary, S. Exploring Social Problems: Reading and Research, California: Alfred Publishing Co., INC., 1978.
3. Teeters, Negley and Harry Elnar Baren. New Horizons in Criminology, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India, 1959.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Lemert, M. Social Pathology, New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, INC., 1951.
2. Stanley, D. Eitzen. Social Problems, London: Allyn and Bacon, 1983.
3. Majumdar, M Caste and Communication in an Indian Village, Mumbai: Asian Publishing House, 1958.
4. Julian Joseph. Social Problems, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1977.
5. Merton, Robert, K. and Nisbet, Contemporary Social Problems, New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1979.

SOCIOLOGY OF CHILD AND DEVELOPMENT

Unit – I : Growth and Development – Child-Definition – Introduction to Growth and Development – Factors affecting growth and development – Growth and Development in Infants and Children. Needs of children, Role of home, school and religion in imparting life education.

Unit – II : Health Status of Infants and Children – Breast feeding, weaning, nutrition in children – Nutritional requirements – Problems in feeding – Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative – Government Programmes for Children – Malnutrition – Anemic – Obesity.

Unit – III : Care of Children and Adolescents – Problems and programmes for children – Need based education to children, teachers and parents – Dropouts and Stagnation – Physical growth during adolescence – Emotional and behavioral changes in adolescent girls and boys – Sex education for adolescents – Menstruation and menstrual hygiene – Early marriage and Teenage pregnancy and abortion in adolescent girls.

Unit – IV : Vulnerabilities and violence against Children – Child Marriage – Child Labour – Child Abuse – Children at difficult circumstances: HIV affected Children, Transgender Children, Violence against Girl Child- Children with disability.

Unit – V : Child Rights and Protection – Right to Education (RTE) – Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 – Prevention of child labour– Child abuse and legal protection – Special care of girl child and prevention of Female infanticide.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Park's "Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine" K Park 24th Edition 2017.
2. Parthasarathy A & Alok Gupta "Handbook on Adolescent & Adult Immunization" Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd.
3. K E Elizabeth "Nutrition and Child Development" Paras Medical Publisher 5th Edition 2015.

4. ParulDatta “Pediatric Nursing” 4th Edition 2018.
5. A M Chalkley “A Textbook for the Health Worker” New Age International Publishers Volume I, Volume II 2014.
6. V K Muthu, A short Book of Public Health Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd. Second Edition, 2014.
7. Sethuraman “Palinakkalvi” New Century Book House Private Ltd 2013 First Edition.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

UNIT – I : Introduction – Meaning and definition of Industrial Sociology – Subject matter, nature and scope – Value of Industrial Sociology in India – Industrial Revolution – Industrial relations.

UNIT – II : Social-Industrial Thought – Classical theories: Adam Smith, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Durkheim, W.F Taylor and Mayo. Sociological theories.

UNIT – III : Industrial Society – The Manorial system, the Guild system, Domestic system, the Factory system – Industrial Revolution – Origin and functions of trade unions in India - Collective bargaining – Corporate Social Responsibility.

UNIT – IV : Industrial Organization – Formal organisation: nature, features and problems – Informal organisation: origin and function, Informal organisation of management – Industrial disputes: prevention and settlement

UNIT – V : Industrial and Labour Relations – Industrial relations – ILO – Labour problems – Labour legislation- Industrial disputes/conflicts – Workers’ participation in management (WPM).

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Schneider EV 1957 Industrial sociology, McGraw Hill, New York
2. Gisbert Pascal 1972 Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Tata McGraw Hill, Bombay.
3. Ramaswamy E R 1977 The worker and his union, Allied, New Delhi.
4. Ramaswamy E R 1978 Industrial relations in India, MacMillan, New Delhi.
5. Punekar S D et al 1978 Labour welfare, Trade union and Industrial relations, Hiamalaya Publishing House, Bombay.

Semester VI SOCIOLOGY FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

Unit – I : Sociology –Introduction –Meaning, Definition and Scope of the subject – comparison with other social sciences – History, Economics, Political science, Anthropology and Social Psychology.

Unit – II : Basic Concepts – Society, community, association, institution. Culture, Social Groups –primary, secondary and reference groups – Socialization – Social structure – Status and role – Norms and values – Social Control – conformity and deviance.

Unit – III : Sociology as Science – Science, scientific method and critique –Research Methods and Analysis–Qualitative and quantitative methods – Techniques of data collection – Variables, sampling, hypothesis, reliability and validity.

Unit – IV : Sociological Thinkers – August Comte, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, Talcott Parsons, Robert K. Merton and Talcott Parsons.

Unit – V : Social Institutions and social processes – Marriage, Family, Kinship, Economic system, Political Institutions and Religion – social change – factors of social change – social control – agencies of social control –socialization, assimilation, integration, cooperation, competition, conflict, accommodation.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Jayaram, N. 1988. Introductory Sociology. Madras: Macmillan India
2. Merton, R.K. 1957. Social Theory and Social Structure. London: Free Press
3. Schaefer. Richard T. and Robert P. Lamm. 1999. Sociology. New Delhi: Tata-McGraw-Hill.
4. Johnson, Harry M. 1995. Sociology: A systematic introduction. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
5. Davis, Kingsley. 1949. Human Society New York: Macmillan Co.
6. Rosenberg Michael. 1983. An Introduction to Sociology Methuen Publications.

Further Readings:

1. T.B. Bottomore – Sociology – Relevant chapters.
2. Mac Iver and Page – Society – An Introductory Analysis
3. Gisbert – Fundamentals of Sociology.
4. Park & Burgess – Introduction to the Science of Sociology.
5. Dr. G. Das – Principles of Sociology.
6. C.N. Shankar Rao – Principles of Sociology with an introduction to Social Thought.

SOCIOLOGY OF YOUTH AND DEVELOPMENT

UNIT – I : *Concept of Youth –sociological definition of youth* –**Characteristics of Youth** – The Social Construction of Youth – **Sociological Theories of Youth** – Relative deprivation theory, and Resource mobilization theory– Effects of Globalization on *Indian Youth*, Concept of Youth Welfare– Youth in contemporary Indian Society– Challenges of the Youth in Today's Society.

UNIT – II : Causes and Effects of youth development – Gender Socialization: Differences and disparities between Male and Female Youth in India – **Role of sociologists to motivate the youth** – Different groups of youth. Problems of Youth: Psychological, Cultural, Social, Educational, Health, Occupational and Recreational -problems and issues of youth on a local,

regional, and international level – Youth power: youth as social capital – youth as change agents – socio-political movements.

UNIT – III : National Youth Policies, Youth and Sports Policy – Existing services for youth – Youth clubs, Youth forums, Youth hostels, National Service Scheme, National Cadet Corps, Scouts and Guides, Youth exchange program, Leadership Program – National Organizations, Structure and functions – Nehru Yuvak Kendra, YMCA, YWCA, VishwaYuvak Kendra – UN and Youth – International Year of the Youth.

UNIT – IV : Approaches to Understanding Youth: Youth in Society and Culture - Youth as Action - Transition and Identity formation - Citizenship and Civic engagement - Youth: Inequality and dependence – Social inclusion – Equity and Access - Health-Physical, Mental and spiritual well-being.

UNIT – V : Youth in New Millennium: Challenges and Opportunities – Youth in the context of globalization – Education and Skill Development, Employability and Employment – Youth and Migration – Youth and Social Media.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Balan K., (1985), Youth Power in the Modern World, Ajanta Publications, New Delhi
2. Jones Gill, (2009), Youth, Polity Press, UK.
3. Kehily Jane Mary (Etd.) (2007), Understanding Youth: Perspectives, Identities and Practices, Sage Publication, London.
4. Landis H. Paul, (2011), Adolescence and Youth: The Process of Maturing, Sarup Book Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

UNIT – I : Concept of Entrepreneurship – Concept of Entrepreneurship and Intra entrepreneurship – Nature and Development of Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial decision processes – Entrepreneurial traits, Types, Culture and Structure – problems faced by entrepreneur and the future of entrepreneurship.

UNIT – II : Business Initiatives – How to start business? – product selection – form of ownership – plant location – Land, building, water and power, raw material, machinery, man power and other infrastructural facilities – licensing, registration and by laws.

UNIT – III : Government Schemes for Entrepreneurship Development – Institutional arrangements for Entrepreneurship Development- Institutional finance to entrepreneurs - Commercial Banks – Incentives to Small Scale Industries.

UNIT – IV : Planning a Project – Meaning of a Project – Importance of a Project — Project appraisal – Market feasibility – Technical feasibility and Economic feasibility.

UNIT – V : Group Innovation – Establishing a leadership Role in Creative groups, Networking-Group Problem Solving, job creations for Women and economic growth of the Nation.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Entrepreneurship Development – Jose Paul N. Ajith Kumar
2. Entrepreneurship Development – P. Saravanavel
3. Entrepreneurship Development Programs in India – M.A. Khan
4. Dynamics of entrepreneur Development and Management – Vasanth Desai.

Project work
