



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

PROGRAM OUTCOME

PO1: EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

Enhancement of the communicative skills through Active listening, flawless understanding and constant encouragement for interaction.

PO2: ETHICS

Ongoing sociological education in order to remain professionally competent.

PO3: ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

Relationship between society and environment in general, environmental sociologists typically place special emphasis on studying the social factors that cause environmental problems.

PO4: SELF DIRECTED AND LIFELONG LEARNING

Individual's initiatives with or without the help of others , in diagnosing their learning needs, formulating learning goals , identifying human and material resources for learning.

PO5: CRITICAL THINKING

Application of acquired knowledge into the development of contemporary theories tested with the tools of research.

PO6: MULTI CULTURAL AND GLOBAL UNDERSTANDING

The multi phase class activity of globalization to enhance students' understanding of global multiculturalism and interconnectedness, in particular, students' critical thinking about the issues of globalization.

PO7: RESEARCHING AND ANALYZING DATA BOTH QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE

Quantitative and qualitative, primary and secondary data and defining the basic types of research methods including social surveys, experiments , interviews, participant observation , ethnography and longitudinal studies.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

PSO1: A scientific study on human social behaviour and its origin.

PSO2: Individuals and groups that create, maintain and change social relationship.

PSO3: Various branches evolved based on the contributions of the classical social thinkers or the pioneers of sociology.

PSO4: Research and statistical methods as supports systems for wholesome understanding.

PSO5: Connecting with the demands of the society with the resources acquired.

SYLLABUS WITH EFFECT FROM 2020-2021

CORE-I: PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY-I

BSY-DSC01

UNIT I: Introduction Definition, Origin, Nature and Scope of Sociology, Relationship between Sociology and other Social Sciences (Anthropology, political science and criminology), Importance of sociology.

UNIT II: Primary concepts Society, Community, Institution, Association, Status and Role, Values and Norms

UNIT III: Social Institutions Marriage: Characteristics, Functions and types of marriage: polygyny, polyandry, monogamy, Family: Characteristics, Functions and types of family - patriarchal and matriarchal, Religion: elements of religion, Social functions of religion.

UNIT IV: Groups Classification of groups, Definition, characteristics and functions of primary, secondary and reference groups.

UNIT V: Socialization Definition and theories of Socialization. Types of socialization, Agencies of Socialization: family- peer group-school-religion-mass media.

Text Books: Rao Shankar C.N Principles of Sociology, Reference Gilbert, Pascal. (1973), Fundamental of Sociology, Orient Longman, New Delhi.

Reference

Thomson. Harry (1995), Sociology: A systematic Introduction, Allied publishers, India.

Robertson Ian, Sociology, New York: Worth 1977

Apple Baum, Richard and William Chambliss (1997), Sociology, Addison Wesley, Educational publishers, New York.

Inkless, Alex, (1982), Foundations of Modern Sociology, Prentice Hall, New Jersey

Jayaram. N. (1998), Introductory Sociology, Macmillan, India.

Michael Harlombos (1980) Sociology Themes and Perspectives Oxford university, New

Giddens, Anthony (2001), Sociology, Fourth edition, Polity press, U.K. Delhi.

WEB RESOURCES

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

https://www.achieveriasclasses.com/notes/ESO11_2%20Basic%20Concepts%20in%20Sociology.pdf

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Understand the subject matter of sociology.

CO2: Explain the basic concepts of sociology.

CO3: Describe the types, theories and elements of basic social institutions –Marriage, family and religion.

CO4: Classify the types of primary and secondary groups.

CO5: Categorize the theories of socialization and agencies of socialization.

SYLLABUS WITH EFFECT FROM 2020-2021

CORE-II: INDIAN SOCIETY BSY-DSC02

UNIT I: Cultural and Ethnic composition of Indian SocietyLinguistic and racial composition,Religious and ethnic groups

UNIT II: Roots of Hindu Social OrganizationVarnashrama Dharma.Doctrine of Karma,Purusharthas.

UNIT III: Caste system in IndiaDefinition and Characteristics of Caste,,Theories of Origin of Caste,Concept Of Dominant Caste,,Functions, Dysfunctions and Changes of caste

UNIT IV: Marriage, Family and KinshipMarriage: Hindu, Islam and Christian,Joint Family: characteristics- functions-dysfunctions-changing trends in Joint family system., Kinship: Categories of kinship- terminologies-descent-usage of kinship.

UNIT V: Social Change in India Islamization and Westernization, Sanskritization and Secularization

Reference

Beteille, Andre (1992) Backward Classes in Contemporary India, OUP, New Delhi.

Hutton, J.K. (1997) Caste in Modern India, OUP, New Delhi.

Bose, N.K. (1975) Structure of Hindu Society, New Delhi.

Oberoi, Patricia, (1993) Family, Kinship and Marriage in India, OUP, New Delhi.

Singh, Yogendra,(1973) Modernization of Modern Indian Tradition, Tompson Press, New Delhi.

WEB RESOURCES

<http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/essay/origin-and-composition-of-indian-society/47083>

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

<https://chopra.com/articles/purushartha-the-4-aims-of-human-life>

<https://www.hinduwebsite.com/hinduism/concepts/ashramas.asp>

<http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/hindu/the-doctrine-of-karma-7-assumption-of-karma/47369>

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Distinguish the linguistic, Ethnic, religious and racial composition of India.

CO2: Trace the impact of Ashrama Dharma

CO3: Connect the theories of origin of caste and changing trends and functions of caste systems

CO4: Identify Marriage, Kinship and joint family system in Indian context.

CO5: Survey the impact of social changes in Indiathrough the various social processes

SYLLABUS WITH EFFECT FROM 2020-2021

ALLIED-I: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

BSY-DSA01

UNIT I: Introduction Nature and Scope of social psychology, Methods of social psychology Importance of social psychology

UNIT II: Personality and Culture Personality types and traits, Influence of culture on personality

UNIT III: Collective Behavior Crowd, Mobs, Riots

UNIT IV: Motivation Meaning, definition and characteristics, Approaches to motivation – Behaviorist, Humanistic and Cognitive., Types – Intrinsic and Extrinsic.

UNIT V: Aggression and prejudice Types and causes of aggression., Types and causes of prejudice

UNIT VI: Attitude, Public Opinion and Propaganda Attitudes and formation of attitudes, Dynamics of public opinion, Mass media and public opinion, Principles and techniques of propaganda, Social effects of propaganda

TEXT BOOKS:

Bhatia, Hansraj. (1974) Elements of Social Psychology, Somaiya Publications, Bombay.

Kimball Young (1963) Handbook of Social Psychology, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London.

Lindgren, Henry Clay (1998) Social Psychology, Wiley Eastern Publications, New Delhi-1998.

REFERENCES

Adinarayanan, S.P., Social Psychology, Longman, India

Aronson, Elliot, Wilson D. Timothy and Akery M. Robert (1977) Social Psychology, Longman Publishers

Baron, A. Robert Boon Byrne (1998) Social Psychology, Prentice Hall of India, India.

WEB RESOURCES

<https://www.simplypsychology.org/social-psychology.html>

<https://2012books.lardbucket.org/books/sociology-comprehensive-edition/s24-01-types-of-collective-behavior.html>

<http://www.psychologydiscussion.net/social-psychology-2/aggression/aggression-basis-forms-and-control-social-psychology/13284>. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prejudice>

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

https://brocku.ca/MeadProject/Young/1930/1930_27.html

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Estimate the characteristics of social psychology, Methods of social psychology

CO2: Trace out the traits of personality and culture

CO3: Appraise the characteristics and types of collective behaviour.

CO4: Interpret the leadership types and functions.

CO5: Demonstrate the types and causes aggression and prejudice.

CO6: Analyze the formation of attitudes, principles of propaganda and dynamics of public opinion.

NON MAJOR ELECTIVE

FUNCTIONAL MATHEMATICS – I

SUBJECT CODE: SNM1A

UNIT 1:Ratio and Proportions

UNIT 2: Percentages

UNIT 3: Profit and Loss, Discounts

UNIT 4:Simple Interest and Compound Interest

UNIT 5: Solutions of simultaneous equations problems on ages and two digit number

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Compute the ratio and proportions

CO2: Evaluate percentages

CO3: Calculate profit and loss, discounts

CO4: Compute Simple interest and Compound interest

CO5: Evaluate solutions of simultaneous equations problems on ages and two digit number

SYLLABUS WITH EFFECT FROM 2020-2021
CORE-III: PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY II BSY-DSC03

UNIT I: Social stratification Forms of stratification: Slavery, Estate, Caste, Class and Gender, Theories of Stratification., Social Mobility: Vertical, Horizontal.

UNIT II: Social Processes Associative social process: Co-Operation, Accommodation, Acculturation, Assimilation, Dissociative Social Process: Competition and Conflict.

UNIT III: Social Control Definition of Social Control and Normative order., Informal means of Social Control: Values, Norms, Customs, Folkways, mores, Public opinion and Religion., Formal means of Social Control: Laws, Community Policing, Zero Tolerance and Citizen of Patrol (COP)

UNIT IV: Culture Definition and Elements of Culture., Types of Culture: Material and Non-Material, Cultural Process: Cultural Lag, Sub Culture, Contra Culture, Counter Culture and Cultural Relativism

UNIT V: Social Change Definition and theories of Social Change., Factors of Social Change – Geographical, biological and technological, Globalization and Changing world.

Text Books:

Rao Shankar C.N Principles of Sociology.

Reference

Gilbert, Pascal. (1973), Fundamental of Sociology, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
Thomson. Harry (1995), Sociology: A systematic Introduction, Allied publishers, India.
Robertson Ian, Sociology, New York: Worth 1977

WEB RESOURCES

<http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/social-processes-the-meaning-types-characteristicsof-social-processes/8545>
<http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/social-control-the-meaning-need-types-and-otherdetails/85>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zero_toleran
<https://cops.usdoj.gov/RIC/Publications/cops-p157-pub.pdf>
<https://iedunote.com/culture>

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Trace the various forms of social stratification and forms of social mobility.

CO2: Indicate the associative and dissociative forms of social processes

CO3: Relate the types and the nature of social control and its formal and informal means.

CO4: Explain characteristics of Culture and its types and processes.

CO5: Distinguish factors and progression of social change.

SYLLABUS WITH EFFECT FROM 2020-2021

CORE-IV: SOCIAL PATHOLOGY BSY-DSC04

UNIT I: Introduction Social Problems: Definition and Characteristics, Causes and Types of Social Problem., Social Disorganization.

UNIT II: Poverty and Unemployment Poverty: Introduction, Causes and Types., Poverty alleviation Strategies., Unemployment: Introduction, Types, Causes and Consequences.

UNIT III: Problems of Women and Children Women's harassment- Nature, Extent and Characteristics of Violence against women., Domestic violence- Female infanticide- Dowry. Concept and Types of child abuse- Incidence of child abuse- Causes of child abuse Problems of child labour.

UNIT IV: Terrorism The concept- Characteristics- Objectives-, Mass support- Support base- Terrorism in India., Consequences of Terrorism- Migration, Refugees

UNIT V: Crime and Delinquency Meaning, Types and Causes, Extent of crime in India Penology and Rehabilitative measures

Text Books:

Bhattacharya, S.K, Social Problems in India, Regency Publications, New Delhi, 1994.
Ahuja Ram, Crime against Women, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1987.

References:

Attachand, Poverty and Underdevelopment, Gian Publishing house, Delhi, 1987.
Prasad, Population growth and Child labour, Kanishka Publishers and Distributors, Delhi, 2001.
Kattakayam and Vadackumchery, Crime and Society, A.P.H Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 1999.
Kohli and Sharma, Poverty Alleviation and Housing problem, Anmol Publications Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi, 1997.
Kempe R.S and Kempe C.H, Child abuse, Fontana, London, 1978.

WEB RESOURCES

https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/208975/6/06_chapter%202.pdf
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juvenile_delinquency

COURSE OUTCOME

- CO1:** Define the nature of social problems, causes and types of social disorganization.
- CO2:** Identify the incidence and magnitude of poverty and unemployment, remedial measures for alleviating poverty.
- CO3:** Examine the nature of violence against women, problems of child abuse.
- CO4:** Trace out the objectives of terrorist movement, origin of terrorism in India.
- CO5:** Explain the meaning, causes of crime in India, rehabilitative measures.

SYLLABUS WITH EFFECT FROM 2020-2021

ALLIED-II: SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY BSY-DSA02

UNIT I: Introduction Meaning and Scope of Anthropology, Branches of Anthropology

UNIT II: Culture Attributes of Culture, Culture Traits, Culture Complex, Culture Area. Culture Integration, Enculturation and Transculturation.

UNIT III: Marriage and Kinship Marriage: Typology by mate selection- Levirate and Sororate- Hypergamy and Hypogamy., Types of Decent, Kinship: Consanguinal and Affinal. Kinship: Tribe, Class, Moiety and phratry. Kinship Behaviour: Joking and Avoidance relationship.

UNIT IV: Economic Organization Property: Primitive Communism- Individual- Collective. Stages of Economy: Food gathering- Hunting- Fishing- Pastoralism Cultivation. Systems of trade exchange: Reciprocity- Redistribution- barter and market.

UNIT V: Political Organization Band, Tribe and State. Kinship and chiefdom., Primitive law and Justice., Types of Punishment

UNIT VI: Religion Religion: Animism- Animatism- Bongaism- Totamism., Magic: Types and Functions of magic., Magico- Religious functionaries: Shaman- Priest- Medicine man- Sorcerer.

TEXT BOOKS:

Jha, Makhan (1994) An Introduction to Social Anthropology, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Manna Samita (2013) An Introduction to Social Anthropology, Dorling Kindersley (India)

Pvt.Ltd.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

Majumdar D.N and T.N.Madan (1994) Introduction to Social Anthropology, Mayoor Paper Backs, Noida.

Beals R and Haiger.H (1960) Introduction to Social Anthropology, ac Millan, New Delhi.

WEB RESOURCES

https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/208975/6/06_chapter%202.pdf

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

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Illustrate the nature and branches of anthropology.

CO2: Explain culture and its process.

CO3: Classify the types of marriage and kinship.

CO4: Trace out the Economy in primitive society.

CO5: Estimate political organization in primitive society.

CO6: Sketch the role of religion in tribal society.

FUNCTIONAL MATHEMATICS – II SUBJECT CODE: SNM2E

UNIT 1:Time and work- pipes and cisterns- Problem

UNIT 2:Time and Distance, Relative speeds-Problem on Races, Boats and Streams and Trains

UNIT 3:Mensuration-Problems

UNIT 4:Polygons-Interior angles- Number of diagonals-Regular polygons-Problem

UNIT 5:Stocks and Shares-Problems

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1:Solve time and work-pipes and cistern problems

CO2:Compute Time and Distance, Relative speeds and solving problems on Races, Boats and Streams and Trains

CO3:Evaluate Mensuration problems

CO4:Compute polygons, Interior angles and solve problems on number of diagonals, Regular Polygons

CO5:Solve the problems on Stocks and Shares

Semester III

Paper V: Classical Social Thinkers [ACA3A]

Unit 1: August Comte: Law of three stages in Human Progress, Hierarchy of Sciences, Social Statics and Dynamics, Positivism.

Unit 2: Herbert Spencer, Theory of Social Evolution, Organismic Analogy

Unit 3: Emile Durkheim: Social Facts, Sociology of Religion, Division of Labour, Organic and Mechanical Solidarity, Types of Suicide

Unit 4: Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism, Theory of class struggle, Alienation

Unit 5: Max Weber: Ideal Type, Verstehen, Bureaucracy, Types of Authority, Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism, Class, Status and Power.

Text Books

Coser Lewis, A. (1979) Masters of Sociological Thoughts: Ideas in Historical and Social context, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, New York.

Ronald (1994) The Making of Sociology (2 Volumes), Rawat, India.

References:

Aron, Raymond (1967) Main Currents in Sociological Thoughts (2 Volume), Penguin books, London.

Barnes, H.E. (1959) Introduction to History of Sociology, University of Chicago press, Chicago.

Craib, Ian (1979) Classical Social Theory, OUP, UK.

Ritzer, George (1996) Sociological Theory, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

Timaseff, N.S. (1976) Sociological Theory: Its Nature and Growth, Random House, New York.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Observe the biography and ideas of Auguste Comte.

CO2: Depict the life history and theories of Herbert Spencer.

CO3: Appraise the biography of Emile Durkheim and his contributions to sociology.

CO4: Illustrate the biography of Karl Marx and his theories.

CO5: Describe the life study of Max Weber and his thoughts.

Paper VI- Social Movements in India [ACA3B]

Unit 1: Introduction, Definition and Characteristics of Social Movements, Types of Social Movements, Social movements and social change

Unit 2: Socio- Religious and National Movements, Brahma Samaj and Arya Samaj, Civil disobedience movement, Quit India movement

Unit 3: Social Reform movements, Self- Respect movement in Tamil Nadu, SNDP movement in Kerala, Non-Brahmin movement in Maharashtra

Unit 4: Peasant and Tribal movements, Telangana movement, Naxalbari movement, Santal movement, Jharkhand movement

Unit 5: New Social Movements, Dalit movement, Women's movement, Environmental movement

Text Books:

Rao M.S.A (1979) Social movement in India, Manohar, New Delhi.

Rao M.S.A (1979) Social movements and Social transformation, Mac Millan, New Delhi.

Banks J.A(1992) The Sociology of Social movements, Mac Millan, London.

References:

Desai A.R.(1979) Peasant Struggle in India, OUP, India.

Desai A.P(1987) Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Popular prakasam, Bombay.

Dhanagare D.N(1983) Peasant Movements in India: 1920-50, OUP, Delhi.

Selliot, Elmer(1995) From Untouchable Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement, Manohar, New Delhi.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Correlate the nature and types of social movements and social change in India.

CO2: Trace the origin and growth of Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Civil disobedience movements.

CO3: Summarize social reform movements in various states of India.

CO4: Identify the peasant and tribal movements, causes of Telangana, Naxalbari, Santal movements.

CO5: Examine the causes of recent social movements like Dalit, Environment and Women's movement.

Allied Paper III – Social Demography [ACB3A]

Unit 1: Introduction: Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance of Social Demography

Unit 2: Sources of Population Data: Census, Vital registration, Sample surveys.

Unit 3: population Theories: Malthusian theory of population, Biological theories, Thomas Saddler, Thomas Doubleday, Spencer and Gini, Theory of Demographic transition.

Unit 4:Population Processes and structure: Population Structure- Age and Sex, Sixe and distribution- Concepts- fertility, fecundity, factors influencing fertility, measures of fertility, morality, types, causes and measures. Migration- Types, push and pull factors of migration.

Unit 5: Population policies And Programmes: Fertility, Mortality, Migration influencing policies, Family planning in India.

Text Books

Bhende, Asha.A and Tara Kanitkar (2003) (6thed) Principles of Population Studies, Himalaya publishing house, Mumbai.

Raj, Hans Dr.(1996) (4thed) Fundamentals of Demography, Surjeet publications, New Delhi.

References

Ghosh B.N.(1978) Population theories and demographic analysis, MeenakshiPrakasham, Meerut.

Mahadevan and P.Krishnan(1993) Methodology for Population studies and Development, Sage publication, New Delhi.

Ford.T.P and D’JongG.F(1970) Social Demography, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.Cox, Peter.R(1989) Demogaphy, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Publication, Publication division, India, 2006,New Delhi.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Enlist the scope and importance of social demography.

CO2: Differentiate Census, vital registration and sample surveys.

CO3: Criticize various population theories.

CO4: Discuss the concepts related to population processes and structure.

CO5: Distinguish the population policies and programmes related to Fertility, Mortality, Migration, and Family Planning in India.

Semester- IV

Paper VII – Modern Sociological Theories [ACA4A]

Unit 1: Empirical Functionalism R.K.Merton- Theories of middle range, Paradigm, Social structure and anomie. Talcott Parsons – Analytical functionalism, AGIL model.

Unit 2: Dialectical Conflict, Ralf Dahrendorf- Imperatively coordinated associations., Lewis.A. Coser- criticism on post capitalism and conflict functionalism, causes, duration and functions of conflict.

Unit 3: Critical Theory, Frankfurt School Horkheimer and Adorno- Habermass- Public sphere, communicative action, views on evolution.

Unit 4: Exchange Theory ,Brownislaw, Malinowski- Non- material exchange George Simmel- philosophy of money Peter M.Blau- Social behaviourism, George C.Homans- Exchange behaviourism

Unit 5: Ethnomethodology and Phenomenology, Alfred Schutz- Phenomenology of Social World Gerald Garfinkel – Reflexivity, Erving Goffman- Frame analysis

References:

Coser, Lewis.A , Masters of Sociological thought, Rawat pub, Jaipur, 2000
Martindale, Don, The Nature and type of Sociological Theory, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1990
Turner Jonathan.H, The structure of Sociological Theories, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2000
Wallace and Wolf, Contemporary Sociological theory, Prentice Hall, 1980
Mann, Michael, Macmillan Student Encyclopedia of Sociology, Macmillan press, London, 1087
Haralambos, Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, Oxford University Press, 1984
Collins, Randall, Theoretical Sociology, Rawat publications, Jaipur, 1997
Oommen, T.K and Mukharji, Indian sociology, Popular prakasham, Bombay, 1986
Jesser Joyce Clinton, Social Theory Revisited, The Dryen Press, Hinsdale, Illinois, 1975
Abraham, Francis, Modern Sociological Theories.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Summarize Empirical functionalism of R.K. Merton.

CO2: Criticize Dialectical conflict of Ralf Dahrendorf.

CO3: Estimate the Critical theory of Habermass and Horkheimer.

CO4: Differentiate Exchange theory of Malinowski, George Simmel.

CO5: Correlate Alfred Scultz's Ethnomethodology and Gerald Garfinkel's Reflexivity.

Paper VIII – Research Methodology and Statistics [ACA4B]

Unit 1: Science and Scientific Methods What are scientific research- Types, importance and uses- steps in social research- Theory and facts- hypothesis.

Unit 2: Research Design: Meaning, Types- Descriptive, explorative, experimental- Diagnostic and comparative- Functions of research design.

Unit 3: Technique and Tools of Data Collection: Schedule- questionnaire- Interview, Observation- Case study- content analysis- Social survey- Projective technique.

Unit 4: Sampling methods and Report writing: Types- probability and Non- Probability sampling, Report Writing- steps in report writing.

Unit 5: Statistics: Meaning- scope and importance of statistics in Social Research. Measures of Central Tendency- Mean- Median- Mode- Measures of dispersion- Range- Quartile- Standard deviation- Correlation and Regression. Role of computers in Research.

Text Books:

Kothari C.R, Research Methodology-Methods and Techniques, Wiley Eastern Limited, Madras 1985

Goode Williams and Hatt Paul: Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill Book company, London, 1981

References:

Young Pauline V: Scientific Social surveys and research, PHI, Mitchall, Mark and Jamina Jolley, Research design explainer, Holt, Rine Hart and Winston Inc, New York, 1988.

Gane, Mike: On Durkheim's Rules of Sociological Method, Routledge, London 1988.

Boalt, Gunnar: The Sociology of Research, Southern Illinois University Press, London 1969., Bialock, J.R, Hubert.K, Social Statistics, McGraw Hill International Editions, Washington, 1981., Hunt, Morton, Profiles of Social Research, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1920., Kothari, C.R, Quantitative Techniques, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi 1978. Michael S. Lewis, Beck, (Ed) Experimental design & Methods, Sage publications, Toppan, Publishing United Kingdom, 1990.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Tabulate the types, uses and steps in social research.

CO2: Enumerate the types of research design and functions.

CO3: Assemble the Tools of Data Collection- Questionnaire, Interview, Observation, Case study.

CO4: Demonstrate probability and non-probability sampling, Steps in report writing.

CO5: Estimate the uses of Measures of central tendency, Measures of Dispersion.

Allied Paper IV – Political Sociology [ACB4A]

Unit 1: Introduction Origin and growth of Political Sociology; Definition, Nature and scope; founding fathers- Karl Marx and Max Weber – their contributions.

Unit 2: Basic Political Systems, -Meaning of Political Systems, Aristotle’s classification of Political Systems: Theocratic, Monarchical, Democratic and Totalitarian Systems and their relative merits and demerits.

Unit 3: Influence, Power and Authority Meaning and types, characteristics of power, distribution of power, various theories of political elites, authority- different ways of acquiring legitimacy.

Unit 4: Political culture and Political socialization -definition of political culture, meaning and types of political socialization, agencies of political socialization and their role. Political participation- Meaning and Types, Political Apathy, Psychological, Social and political determinants of participation.

Unit 5: Political parties and pressure groups -Political parties- functions and features, structure of political parties, meaning of pressure groups and their relationship with political parties, types of pressure groups and their role.

Text Books:

A.K.Mukhopadhyay (1980), Political Sociology, K.P.Begchi& company, Calcutta.

References:

Ali Ashaf and Sharma B.N, (2001), Political Sociology, University Press, Hyderabad.,Bhattacharya.D.C, (2002), Political Sociology, Vijoya publishing House, Kolkata.,Padhy.K.S, (1989), Political Sociology- A perspective analysis, Discovery publishing house, New Delhi.,Antony Orun, (1983), Introduction to Political Sociology, Prentice Hall Inc., Englewood cliffs, New Jersey.,Harold.J.Laski, (1978), A grammar of politics, George Allan &Unwin Publishers Ltd.,Great Britain.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Interpret the nature and scope of Political sociology, Contributions of Karl Marx and Max Weber.

CO2: Explain the meaning and classifications of political systems.

CO3: Point out the meaning and types of power, distribution of power, theories of political elites.

CO4: Classify the Dimensions of political culture, agencies of political socialization and political participation.

CO5: Enumerate the characteristics and functions of political parties, Role and types of pressure groups.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES PROGRAMME

UNIT 1: Introduction to environmental studies -Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies; Scope and importance; concept of sustainability and sustainable development.

UNIT 2: Ecosystem -What is an ecosystem? Structure and function of ecosystem; Energy flow in an ecosystem: - Food chains, food webs and ecological succession,Case studies of the following ecosystem: Forest ecosystem,Grassland ecosystem,Desert ecosystemAquatic ecosystem (ponds, stream, lakes, rivers, ocean, estuaries)

UNIT 3: Natural Resources: Renewable and Non- renewable Resources Land resources and land use change: Land degradation, soil erosion and desertification.Deforestation: Causes and impacts due to mining, dam building on environment, forests, biodiversity and tribal populations.Water: Use and over – exploitation of surface and ground water, floods, droughts, conflicts over water (international and inter – state).Energy resources: Renewable and non-renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources, growing energy needs, case studies.

UNIT 4: Bio diversity and conservation Levels of biological diversity: genetics, species and ecosystem diversity, Bio graphic zones of India: Biodiversity patterns and global biodiversity hot spots India as a mega- biodiversity nation, Endangered and endemic species of India.Threats to biodiversity: Habitat loss, poaching of wild life conflicts, man- wildlife conflicts, biological invasions; Conservations of bio diversity: In-situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity.Ecosystem and bio diversity services: Ecological, economic, social, ethical, aesthetic and informational value.

UNIT 5: Environmental pollution Environmental pollution: types, causes, effects and controls: Air, water, soil and noise pollution.Nuclear hazards and human health risks.Solid waste management: Control measures of urban and industrial waste.Pollution case studies.

UNIT 6: Environmental policies and practices Climate change, global warming, ozone layer depletion, acid rain and impacts on human communities and agriculture,Environment laws: Environment protection Act, Air (prevention &control of pollution) Act; water (prevention &control of pollution) Act; Wild life protection Act; Forest conservation Act. International agreements: Montreal and Kyoto protocols and convention on biological diversity (CBD),Nature reserves, tribal populations and rights, and human wild life conflicts in India context.

UNIT 7: Human communities and the environment. Human population growth, impacts on environment, human health and welfare.Resettlement and rehabilitation of projects affected persons; case studies.Disaster management:floods,earthquake, cyclone and landslides.Environmental movements: chipko, silent valley, Bishnois of RajasthanEnvironmental ethics: Role of Indian and other religions and cultures in environmental conservation.Environmental communication and public awareness, case studies (e.g. CNG vehicles in Delhi)

UNIT 8: Field work Visit to an area to document environmental assets: rivers / forest/ flora / fauna etc Visit to a local polluted site – Urban / Rural / Industrial / Agricultural.Study of common plants, insects, birds and basic principles of identification.Study of simple ecosystem – pond, river, Delhi Ridge etc.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Discuss Scope and importance of EVS

CO2: Create Public Awareness on environmental issues

CO3: Explain Structure and functions of ecosystem

CO4: Enumerate Renewable and non-renewable natural resources

CO5: Describe Biodiversity, environmental pollution, environmental policies and practices.

CO6: Explain Link between human communities and the environment

Semester V

Paper – IX: Rural Sociology [ACA5A]

Unit 1: Introduction Meaning of Rural Sociology- Nature and Scope- Importance of the study of Rural Sociology in India.

Unit 2: Rural Society Characteristics of rural society- Rural- Urban society: Differentials and continuum- Village patterns and characteristics- Emergences of villages- Types of villages- village settlement patterns – Types and patterns of dwellings.

Unit 3: Rural Social Structure and Dynamics Caste and social structure in India- Dominant caste- Sanskritization- Jajmani System- Changing features of village social structure- Traditional caste and village community- panchayat raj.

Unit 4: Rural Social Institutions Characteristics and functions: Rural Economy, Family and Marriage.The Polity, Rural Education and Rural Religion.

Unit 5: Rural Problems Poverty and Indebtedness, Child Labour- Unemployment-Illiteracy- Migration- Health and Sanitation problems.

Text Books:

Desai A.R (ed) Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakasham, Bombay.

References:

Vidyut Joshi (1987) Submerging villages: Problems and prospects, Ajanta publications, Delhi.

Desai I.P and BanwarilalChoudhary (ed)(1977) History of Rural Development in Modern India, Voll.II, Impex India, New Delhi.

Mishra P.S. (1994) Changing Patterns of village family in India: A sociological study, Ajanta publications, Delhi.

Kumar Aravind (ed)(1998) Encyclopedia of Rural Sociology.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Examine the importance of the study of rural social structure and conflict in rural areas.

CO2: Describe the rural life and the development in village settlement patterns, types and patterns of dwelling.

CO3: Recognize the dynamics of the social structure of Indian Rural Society, traditional caste and village community systems.

CO4: Clarify the concept of marriage, which is an integral part of social institution, rural education and rural religion.

CO5: Interpret poverty and indebtedness in rural life.

Paper X – Urban Sociology [ACA5B]

Unit 1: Introduction Nature, Scope and importance of Urban Sociology, Urbanization and sub-urbanization., Urbanism as a way of life., Rapid urbanization in India and its implications

Unit 2: Urban Structure Typology and morphology in urban areas, Origin and growth of towns and cities, Types and forms of cities in pre-industrial, industrial and post-industrial periods.

Unit 3: Urban Ecology Ecological system and ecological elements., Ecological theories: concentric zone theory- sector theory- multiple nuclei theory.

Unit 4: Urban Planning Role of Sociology in Urban planning, Principles of urban planning, Agencies involved in urban planning Case study: Chandigarh

Unit 5: Urban Problems: urban emigration and population density- housing problems- slums- environmental problems- urban crimes.

Text Books:

Grint N.P. and S.Fava, Urban Society

Rao M.S.A (1974) Urban Sociology in India, Orient Longman, New Delhi.

Marris Phillip (1968) Urban Sociology, George Allen and Unwin publications, London.

Sharma Ramnath (1998) A text book of Urban Sociology, Rajhans Press Publications, India.

References:

Sharma Rajendra K (1997) Urban Sociology, Atlantic publishers, New Delhi.

Flangan G. William (1999) Urban Sociology.

Fava F. Sylvia (1968) New Urbanism in World Perspectives: A reader, T.Y. Cowell, New York.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Bring out the importance of urban sociology and urbanization in India and its implications.

CO2: Distinguish the typology and morphology

CO3: Criticize the ecological systems theory that states human development is influenced by the different types of environment systems.

CO4: Point out the principles, role and agencies of urban planning.

CO5: Identify the problems of urban areas.

Paper XI - Industrial Sociology [ACA5C]

Unit 1: Introduction Scope and Importance of Industrial Sociology, Approaches to the study of Industrial Sociology, Socio- industrial thought- Taylor, Mayo, Maslow, Mclelland

Unit 2: Evolution of Industry Manorial system, Guild system, Domestic system Factory system

Unit 3: Industrial Organization Structure of Industrial Organization, Formal and informal organizations, Line and staff organizations Roles and relationship: Manager, Supervisors and workers.

Unit 4: Organizations of Labour and labour welfare Origin and growth of trade union in India, Functions of trade union, Trade unions in India: Problems and issues Social security and labour welfare measures

Unit 5: Industrial conflict Types of Industrial conflict, Causes and consequences, Methods of settling Industrial disputes

Text Books:

Monappa Arun, Industrial Relations in India, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi

Mongia J.L, Readings in Indian labour and Social Welfare

Pascal Gisbert(1972), Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi

References:

Bose S.N, Indian Labour Code, Eastern Law House Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta

Malik P.C, The Industrial Law, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow

Moorthy M.N, Principles of labour welfare.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Interpret the introduction and importance of industrial sociology.

CO2: Sketch the process involved in the development of industrial system.

CO3: Categorize the types of organizations and roles of the personnel.

CO4: Explain the nature of trade union and labour welfare.

CO5: Classify the industrial disputes and methods of settling it.

Paper XII – Sociology of Development[ACA5D]

Unit 1: Introduction Definition and Meaning of development,Economic growth and development
Social development and social indicators,Ecology and sustainable development

Unit 2: Culture and Development Development and displacement of tradition,Culture as a
facilitator of development,Culture impediments of development

Unit 3: Social Movements and development Chinese movement- Mayo,Peasant movement-
Mexico- Emiliano Zapata,Backward class movement and Protective discrimination

Unit 4: Development and Disparities in India Social disparity: Education and Health,Gender
Disparity,Economic Disparity,Rural- Urban Disparity

Unit 5: Economic reforms and development Structural adjustment in India,Economic development
and social opportunities,Interdependence between market and governance Global divisions

Text Books:

Derez, Jean and AmartyaSen (1996) India: Economic development and Social opportunities, OUP,
New Delhi

Giddens, Anthony(2001) Sociology, 4th edition, Blackwell Pub. Ltd., Oxford

Harrison(1989) The Sociology of Modernization and Development, OUP, New Delhi

Sharma S.I (1986) Development: Socio- Cultural Dimensions, Rawat pub., Jaipur

UNDP(2000) Human Development Report, OUP, New Delhi

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Compare the economic growth and sustainable development.

CO2: Relate the cultural impact on development.

CO3: Trace out various social movements that led to development.

CO4: Identify the development disparities in various fields-social, general, economic fields.

CO5: Correlate the economic reforms, development

VALUE EDUCATION

UNIT I: Value education – its purpose and significance in the present world- Value system – the role of culture and civilization-Holistic Living-Balancing the outer and inner- Body, Mind and intellectual level-Duties and responsibilities.

UNIT II: Salient values for life- Truth, commitment, honesty and integrity, forgiveness and love, empathy and ability to sacrifice, care, unity and inclusiveness, Self-esteem and Self-confidence, punctuality - Time, Task and Resource management- Problem solving and Decision-making skills – Inter personal and Intra personal relationship – Team work – Positive and Creative thinking.

UNIT III: Human Rights – Universal Declaration of Human rights – Human rights violation - National Integration- Peace and non – violence – Dr. A. P.J kalam’ s ten points for enlightened citizenship – Social values and Welfare of the citizen – The role of media in value building.

UNIT IV: Environment and Ecological balance – interdependence of wellbeing – living and non – living.The binding of man and nature – Environment conservation and enrichment.

UNIT V: Social Evils – Corruption, Cybercrime, Terrorism – Alcoholism, Drug addiction, Dowry – Domestic violence – Untouchability – Female infanticide – atrocities against Women – How to tackle them.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Discuss Scope and importance of EVS

CO2: Create Public Awareness on environmental issues

CO3: Explain Structure and functions of ecosystem

CO4: Enumerate Renewable and non-renewable natural resources

CO5: Describe Biodiversity, environmental pollution, environmental policies and practices.

CO6: Explain Link between human communities and the environment

Semester VI

Paper XIII – Medical Sociology [ACA6A]

Unit 1: Health and Hygiene The emerging relationship between medicine and sociology, social perspectives of health and health care

Unit 2: Communicable and non- communicable diseases a)Tuberculosis, Malaria b)Heart diseases, diabetes and Cancer

Unit 3: Social Epidemiology a)Socio- cultural factors bearing on health in India b)Common occupational diseases, incidence and prevention of occupational diseases

Unit 4: health Education Preventive and protective hygienic habits, Sociology of health policy in India, Population and health in India

Unit 5: Health and Social Problems Relevance of sex education, relevance of AIDS and HIV, Aging- Social Gerontology

Text Books:

Cockerham William.C(1978) Medical Sociology, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall.

References:

Dak T.M (1991) Sociology of Health in India, Kaveri Printers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

Graham Scombler (1987) Sociological Theory and Medical Sociology, Tavistock Publications, London and New York

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Correlate the relationship between medicine and sociology.

CO2: Explain the causes and consequences of communicable and non -communicable disease.

CO3: Narrate the Occupational diseases and influence of socio cultural factors on health.

CO4: Describe the hygienic habits and health policies in ‘India

CO5: High light the importance of sex education and problems of aging.

Paper XIV – Communication, Media and Society [ACA6B]

Unit 1: Introduction Definition, scope and functions of Communication, Dimensions of Communication, Sociological approaches to Communication, Relationship between Communication, popular culture and society

Unit 2: Models and theories of Communication Models of Communication: Lasswell's formula- Linear Model- Circular model- Spiral Model- ABX model- Conceptual model., Theories of Communication: Harold Innes- Marshal McLuhan- Jürgen Habermas- Baudrillard- John Thompson

Unit 3: Communication Skills Oral skills, Writing skills, Imaging skills, Understanding and responding skills

Unit 4: Media and Advertisement Definition and types of advertisement, Techniques of advertisement, Advertisement in different media

Unit 5: Media and Social Change Role of print media in social change, Impact of TV and films on society, Impact of Information Technology on society, Influences of media on children and youth

Text Books:

Simms James (1995) Communication, OUP, New Delhi

Kumar J Kavel (1998) Mass Communication: Information, Agriculture and Nutrition in Third World, New York and London, Longman

References:

Burgoon M (ed) (1983) Communication Year Book II Transaction Books, New Jersey

Greedon Pamela (ed) (1983) Women in Mass Communication, McGraw Hill, New York

Hornik R (1988) Development Communication: Information, Agriculture and Nutrition in Third World, New York and London, Longman

Michael W and Gambel (1989) Introducing Mass Communication, McGraw Hill, New York

Ronald D. Farra (1997) Mass Communication, McGraw Hill, New York

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Bring out the importance and functions of communication.

CO2: Classify the Models and theories of communication.

CO3: Analyse the various skills involved in communication.

CO4: Highlight the types and techniques of advertisements.

CO5: Examine the role of media and technology in social change.