SRI KANYAKA PARAMESWARI
ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(Managed by SKPD & Charities)
"Linguistic (Telugu) Minority Institution
Conferred by the Government of Tamil Nadu"
Affiliated to University of Madras
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SKPC
ESTD. 1999
ISO 9001 : 2015
NAAC
Accredited

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

PROGRAMME OUTCOME:

PO1: Acquire the knowledge on structure and functions of society, the basic social institutions, Indian social system by understanding social mind of society.

PO2: Focusing on the functioning of the primitive and modern, rural and urban society and its problems that affects community health.

PO3: Aware on the contributions of social thinkers towards the development of social thought.

PO4: Know the social aspects of political system, impact of population on society and research methodologies.

PO5: Aware on the changes in structure and functions of society through social movements and mass communication and aware of developmental strategies of industries and its global impact.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOME:

PSO1: Develop awareness towards the primary concepts of Sociology, related to its origin, basic social institutions; social groups its evolution, progression and deterioration.

PSO2: Aware on the unique features of Indian social system, caste system, forms of marriage and family, gender bias, gerontology, social problems and changes to apply methods in research aimed at finding out solutions for various social issues.

PSO3: Identify the characteristics of social problems of urban, rural societies and growth of Industries, health sectors, impact of media on social processes.

PSO4: Develop attitude over the dynamics of personality types and traits through socio psychological and anthropological knowledge, population explosion and its impacts over global developmental strategies.

PSO5: Obtain knowledge towards the contribution of the pioneers of classical sociology and modern social thinkers to sociological thought and aware of the conflicts prevailing in the Bureaucratic and Industrial world.

CORE PAPER-I PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY

Year-I Semester I
Credits: 4

Subject Code AS21A

Objectives:
To enable students to
1. Understand the basic concepts of sociology
2. To know the structure and functions of society

Learning Outcome

To understand the discipline of sociology and the sociological perspective, and the contribution to our understanding of social reality, such that the student will be able to:

Describe how sociology differs from and is similar to other social sciences and give examples of these differences and similarities.

Apply the sociological imagination and sociological concepts and principles to her/his own life. Participate actively in civic affairs.

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 5: 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.
- 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

http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/society/social-groups-the-meaning-characteristics-classification-and-other-details-7041-words/8510

https://www.sociologyguide.com/basic-concepts/Social-Institutions.php

http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/socialisation-the-meaning-features-types-stages-and-importance/8529

https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter1-an-introduction-to-sociology/

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.

CORE PAPER-II INDIAN

Time/Hrs:6hrs   **Year-I**
Credits:4   **Semester I**
Subject Code AS21B

- **Objectives:**
  To enable students to
  1. Understand the unique features Indian Social system
  2. To learn various social processes and social change in Indian social system.

  Learning Outcome:
  To elaborate on perspectives on Indian society,
  Understanding historical Moorings of the Indian Society and factors of continuity and change.
  Describing Stratification System, elaborating on social institutions like Marriage, Family and Kinship among various religious communities and decline of Joint Family System

Unit I: Cultural and Ethnic composition of Indian Society
- Linguistic and racial composition
- Religious and ethnic groups

Unit II: Roots of Hindu Social Organization
- Varnashrama Dharma
- Doctrine of Karma
- Purusharthas

Unit III: Caste system in India
- Definition and Characteristics of Caste
- Theories of Origin of Caste
- Concept Of Dominant Caste
- Functions, Dysfunctions and Changes of caste

Unit IV: Marriage, Family and Kinship
- Marriage: 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

Text Books

● Ahuja Ram (1999) Society in India: Concepts, theories and Changing trends, Rabat Publications, Jaipur.
● Rao Shankar C.N Sociology Of Indian society

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.
● Carve, Irawati (1961), Hindu Society: An interpretation, Poona.

WEB RESOURCES

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

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

http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/social-changes-in-india-concept-study-and-other-details/35211

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

ALLIED PAPER-I SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Time/Hrs:6hrs   **Year-I**
Credits:5   **Semester I**
Subject Code AS31A

Objectives:
To enable students to/be
1. Understand the various socio psychological concepts.
2. Aware of social mind of society

Learning Outcome:

Acquisition of knowledge that goes beyond mere memorization of facts and moves students to an understanding of and ability to use certain fundamental concepts and principles involved in human behavior,

Create awareness on the major problems and issues in the discipline of social psychology.

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.Tmothhy 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/1328

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

Time/Hrs:2hrs   **Year-I**

Credits:2   **Semester I**

Subject Code SM5AA

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

Book for Reference:

Quantitative Aptitude – R.S. Agarwal

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

CORE PAPER-III PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY II

Time/Hrs:6hr   **Year-I**
Credits:4   **Semester II**
Subject Code AS22A

Objectives:
To enable students to
1. Understand the associative and dissociative process and social change
2. To know the socio cultural aspects of society.

Learning Outcome:

To understand the basic concepts in sociology and their fundamental theoretical interrelations, such that students will be able to define, give examples, show interrelationships between Culture, Social change, Socialization, Stratification, Social processes, Institutions and Social control.

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
- 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
http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/social-processes-the-meaning-types-characteristics-of-social-processes/8545

http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/social-control-the-meaning-need-types-and-other-details/8533

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

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.

CORE PAPER-IV SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

Time/Hrs:6hrs   **Year-I**
Credits:4   **Semester II**
Subject Code AS32A

Objectives:
To enable students to
1. Understand how the functions of society get affected by social issues.
2. To know the causes and consequences of crime and deviations.

Learning Outcome:
Understand social pathology as a set of phenomena which are perceived as problematic by the society deviating from the behaviour according to the norms of the society and to view social pathology as a field of study preparing graduates for the prophylaxis and treatment of pathologically social phenomena.

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.

ALLIED PAPER-II SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Time/Hrs:6hrs   **Year-I**
Credits:5   **Semester II**
Subject Code AS22B

Objectives:
To enable students to
1. Understand how the functions of primitive society
2. To know the socio economic institutions, structure of family and kinship.

Learning Outcome:
Describe how evolutionary and historical processes have shaped primates and human ancestors and lead to the biological, behavioral, and cultural diversity seen in the present.
Discuss human diversity and how knowledge about human diversity should lead to a better
.   understanding of and therefore respect for people whose culture differs from ours.

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.

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http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/kinship-and-family/kinship-meaning-types-and-other-details/34960

https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter3-culture/

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.

NON – MAJOR ELECTIVE

Time/Hrs:2hrs   **Year-I**
Credits:2   **Semester II**
Subject Code SM5AA

Unit – 1

Time and work – pipes and cisterns - Problem

Unit – 2

Time and Distance, Relative Speeds- Problems on Races, Boats and Streams and Trains

Unit – 3

Mensuration - Problems

Unit – 4

Polygons-Interior angles – Numbers of diagonals – Regular polygons - Problem

Unit – 5

Stocks and Shares - Problems

Book for Reference:

Quantitative Aptitude – R.S. Agarwal

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: Computepolygons, Interior angles and solve problems on number of diagonals, Regular
polygons
CO5: Solve the problems on Stocks and Shares

CORE PAPER-V SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS I

Time/Hrs:6hrs **Year-II**
Credits:4 **Semester III**
Subject Code AS23A

Objectives:
To enable students to
1. Know about the pioneers of sociology.
2. Being aware of sociological theories.

Learning Outcome:
Procure the information on origin and development of western sociology, contribution of classical social thinkers. Students become aware of the objective of the paper as to give an analytical and cognitive approach.

Unit I- August Comte
- Positivism
- Law of three stages in Human Progress
- Hierarchy of Sciences
- Social Statics and Dynamics

Unit II- Herbert Spencer
- Theory of Social Evolution
- Organismic Analogy

Unit III- Emile Durkheim
- Social Facts
- Sociology of Religion
- Division of Labour
- Organic Solidarity and Mechanical Solidarity
- Types of Suicide

Unit IV- Karl Marx
- Dialectical Materialism
- Theory of class struggle
- Alienation

Unit V- Max Weber
- Ideal Type
- Verstehen
- Bureaucracy
- Types of Authority
- Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism
- Class, Status and Power

Text Books:
- CoserLewis.A(1979) Masters of Sociological Thoughts: Ideas in Historical and Social context, Harcourt BranceJovanovidi, New York.
- Ronald(1994) The Making of Sociology(2 Volumes), Rawat, India.

References:
- Aron. Raymond (1967) Main Currents in Sociological Thought (2 Volume), Penguin books, London.
- Barnes.H.E(1959) Introduction to History of Sociology, University of Chicago press, Chicago.
- CraibLan(1979) Classical Social Theory, OUP, UK.
- Ritzer, George(1996) Sociological Theory, Tata Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.
- Timaseff, N.S(1976) Sociological Theory: Its Nature and Growth, Random House, New York.

WEB RESOURCES

http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/biographies/biography-of-auguste-comte-and-his-works/43722

https://www.sociologygroup.com/herbert-spencer-biography-contribution-philosopher/

https://www.bartleby.com/essay/founding-fathers-of-sociology-F3G7WTAJPRS5

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

CORE PAPER-VI SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

- **Time/Hrs:6hrs**   **Year-II**
  Credits:4   **Semester III**
- **Subject Code AS23B**

Objectives:

To enable students to

1. Understand the causes and consequences of upheavals in society.
2. To know the social change brought by various social movements.

Learning Outcome:

Aware of social issues, as the root cause of various social movements to protect the marginalized communities of India and to provide justice.

Unit I- Introduction
- Definition and Characteristics of Social Movements
- Types of Social Movements
- Social movements and social change

Unit II- Socio-Religious and National Movements
- Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj
- Civil disobedience movement
- Quit India movement

Unit III- Social Reform movements
- Self respect movement in Tamil Nadu
- SNDP movement in Kerala
- Non-Brahmin movement in Maharashtra

Unit IV- Peasant and Tribal movements
- Telangana movement
- Naxalbari movement
- The sandal movement
- Jharkhand movement

Unit V- New Social Movements
- Dalit movement – Dalit Buddhist Movement, Mahar Dalit Movement
- Women's movement – Women dalit Movement, Metoo movement in Inb

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) Pesant Struggle in India, OUP, India.
- Desai A.P(1987) Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Popular prakasam, Bombay.
- DhanagareD.N(1983) Peasant Movements in India: 1920-50, OUP, Delhi.
- Selliot, Elmer(1995) From Untouchable Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement, Manohar, New Delhi.

WEB RESOURCES
http://www.sociologydiscussion.com/social-movements/social-movements-meaning-causes-types-revolution-and-role/2248
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dalit_Buddhist_movement
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Me_Too_movement_(India)
https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter21-social-movements-and-social-change/

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, AryaSamaj, Civil disobedience movements.
CO3: Summarize social reform movements in various states of India.
CO4: Identify the peasant and tribal movements, causes of Telgana, Naxalbari, Santal movements.
CO5: Examine the causes of recent social movements like Dalit, Environment and Women's movement.

ALLIED III- ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

- **Time/Hrs:6hrs** **Year-II**

  Credits:5 **Semester III**
- **Subject Code AS33A**

Objectives:

To enable students to

1. Understand the prediction and control of human behaviour in organizations.
2. Understand the Human relations in an organization.

Learning Outcome:

Describe the general history of management theory and practice and frame how organizational behavior has developed from these into a discreet field, the history of social progress in the workplace, how individual personality and behavior impacts the typical contemporary work experience, the history, context and utility of the distinction between leadership and management.

Unit I: Introduction

- Definition and Types of Organization
- Elements of organizational behaviour systems

Unit II Theories and Models

- Theoretical approaches to the study of organization

  -Classical organization theory-bureaucracy-scientific management

  -Human relations approach (Hawthorne experiment)

  -Modern Organizational theory-Open system approach and contingency approach
- Models of organizational behaviour: Autocratic -custodial-Supportive-Collegial model

Unit III Group Dynamics

- Formal and informal groups
- Nature of groups
- Group cohesiveness, group performances and group norms.

Unit IV: Leadership

- Leadership style
- Types of Leadership
- Leadership Skills

Unit V Organizational Communication

- Interpersonal Communication
- Downward Communication
- Upward communication
- Interactive communication

Text Books

- Fred, Luthans,(1989), Organization Behaviour, McGraw Hill , International Editions, Newyork.
- Mukerjee Kumkum (2009), TataMcgrawhill Hill Education private Ltd. New Delhi

  WEB RESOURCES

  http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/business-communication/essential-types-of-organizational-communication-with-diagram/25812

  https://www.referenceforbusiness.com/management/Gr-Int/Group-Dynamics.html

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1**:** Identify the types and elements of organizational behaviour Pattern

CO2: Distinguish the theoretical approach and models of organizational behaviour.

CO3: Interpret the group dynamics and its nature.

CO4: Demonstrate the leadership styles, types and skills.

CO5: Classify the types of organizational communication .

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CORE PAPER-VII- SOCIAL THINKERS II

- **Time/Hrs:6hrs**   **Year-II**
  Credits:4   **Semester IV**
  Subject Code : AS24A

Objectives:
To enable students to
1. Understand the theories of various social thinkers.

Learning Outcome:
Procure the information on origin and development of western sociology, contribution of classical social thinkers. Students become aware of the objective of the paper as to give an analytical and cognitive approach.

Unit I: Talcott Parson
- Voluntaristic Action
- Pattern Variable
- Functional Requisites

Unit II: Robert K. Merton
- Functional Analysis
- Latent and Manifest function
- Role Theory
- Anomie

Unit III: Vilfredo Pareto
- Circulation of Elites
- Residues and Derivatives
- Logical and Non- Logical action.

Unit IV: Alexis de Toqueville
- Civil and political society and the Individual
- Majority rule and mediocrity
- Slavery, blacks and Indians

Unit V: Dorothy Edith Smith
- Standpoint theory
- Ruling relations
- Bifurcation and consciousness

Text Books:
- CoserLewis.A(1979) Masters of Sociological Thoughts: Ideas in Historical and Social context, Harcourt BranceJovanovidi, 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.
- CraibLan(1979) Classical Social Theory, OUP, UK.
- Ritzer, George(1996) Sociological Theory, Tata Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.
- Timaseff, N.S(1976) Sociological Theory: Its Nature and Growth, Random House, New York.
- Josefina Figueroa McDonough 1(1998): The Role of gender in practice knowledge Routledge is an imprint of Taylor& Francis, an informa company.

WEB RESOURCES
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexis_de_Tocqueville

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dorothy_E._Smith

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Observe the ideas of Talcott Parson
CO2: Infer the works of R.K.Merton.
CO3: Appraise the significant contributions to Pareto.
CO4: Illustrate the thoughts of Toqueville on civil and political society.
CO5: Review the theories of Dorothy Smith.

CORE PAPER-VIII RESEARCH METHODOLY

● **Time/Hrs:6hrs**   **Year-II**
   Credits:4   **Semester IV**
● **Subject Code: AS24B**

Objectives:
To enable students to
1. Understand the importance social research in analyzing social problems.
2. To know the statistical methods in conducting research.

Learning Outcome:
Develop understanding on various kinds of research, objectives of doing research, research process, research designs and sampling. Have basic knowledge on qualitative research techniques. Have adequate knowledge on measurement & scaling techniques as well as the quantitative data analysis. Have basic awareness of data analysis-and hypothesis testing procedure

Unit I: Science and Scientific Methods
● What are scientific research
● Types, importance and uses
● Steps in social research
● Theory – facts and hypothesis.

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

Unit III: Quantitative Research
● Survey
● questionnaire
● Experimental Research
● Content analysis

Unit IV: Qualitative Research
● Case study
● Interview
● Projective technique.
● Ethnography
● Discourse Analysis
● Focus Group

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

Text Books:
1. Kothari C.R, Research Methodology-Methods and Techniques, Wiley Eastern Limited, Madras 1985
2. Goode Williams and Hatt Paul: Methods in Social Research, Mc Graw Hill Book company, London,1981

References:
1. Young Pauline V: Scientific Social surveys and research, PHI
2. Mitchall, Mark and JaminaJolley, Research design explainer, Holt, Rine Hart and Winston Inc, New York, 1988.
3. Gane, Mike: On Durkheim's Rules of Sociological Method, Routledge, London 1988.
4. Boalt, Gunnar: The Sociology of Research, Southern Illinoise University Press, London 1969.
5. Bialock, J.R, Hubert.K, Social Statistics, Mc Graw Hill International Editions, Washington, 1981.
6. Hunt, Morton, Profiles of Social Research, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1920.
7. Kothari, C.R, Quantitative Techniques, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi 1978.
8. Michael S.Lewis, Beck, (Ed) Experimental design & Methods, Sage publications, Toppan, Publishing United Kingdom, 1990.

WEB RESOURCES

https://www.intechopen.com/online-first/research-design-and-methodology

https://www.scribbr.com/methodology/qualitative-quantitative-research/

https://www.scribbr.com/methodology/sampling-methods/

COURSE OUTCOME
CO1: Examine the types, uses and steps in social research.
CO2: Enumerate the types of research design and functions.
CO3: Appraise the Quantitative tools of Data Collection.
CO4: Interpret the Qualitative tools of Data Collection.
CO5: Demonstrate probability and non-probability sampling, Steps in report writing.

- **Time/Hrs:6hrs**   **Year-II**
  Credits:5   **Semester IV**
- **Subject Code AS34A**

Objectives:
To enable students to
1. Enlist the scope and importance of social demography.
2. Differentiate Census, vital registration and sample surveys and to know various population theories**.**

Learning outcome:
Upon successful completion, students will have the knowledge and skills to: Explain demographic changes in the world and their major determinants. Apply demographic concepts and population theories to explain past and present population characteristics.

Unit I: Introduction
- Definition,
- Nature,
- Scope
- Importance of Social Demography.

Unit II: Sources of Population Data
- Census
- Vital registration
- Sample surveys.

Unit III: population Theories
- Malthusian theory of population,
- Biological theories - Thomas Doubleday, Spencer and Gini,
- Theory of Demographic transition – Blaker's demographic transition and Thompson and Notestine

Unit IV: population Process and Structure
- Population Structure- Age and Sex, Sixe and distribution-
- Fertility - factors influencing fertility, measures of fertility, fecundity
- Mortality, types, causes and measures.
- Migration- types push and pull factors of migration.

Unit V: Population Policies and Programmes
- policies influencing Fertility, Mortality and Migration
- Family planning in India.

Text Books:

1. Bhende, Asha.A and Tara Kanitkar (2003) (6thed) Principles of Population Studies, Himalaya publishing house, Mumbai.
2. Raj, Hans Dr.(1996) (4thed) Fundamentals of Demography, Surjeet publications, New Delhi.

References:

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

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

3.Ford.T.P and D'JongG.F(1970) Social Demography, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.

4.Cox, Peter.R(1989) Demography, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

5.Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Publication, Publication division, India, 2006,New Delhi.

WEB RESOURCES

http://www.sociologydiscussion.com/demography/demography-meaning-scope-and-importance-sociology/2932

http://www.sociologydiscussion.com/demography/3-main-sources-of-demographic-data/3051

http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/essay/population-policy-of-india-with-statistics/39572

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 vital statistics.

Subject: Environmental Studies   **Year: II**
Subject code:ENV4B   **Semester: IV**

UNIT I: 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:
a) Forest ecosystem
b) Grassland ecosystem
c) Desert ecosystem
d) Aquatic 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: Habitatloss, 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 lifeconflicts in India context.

UNIT 7: Human communities and the environment

Humanpopulation 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 Rajasthan.
Environmental 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.

- **Time/Hrs:6hrs**   **Year-III**
  Credits:4   **Semester V**
- **Subject Code**

Objectives:
To enable students to
1. Understand the nature of Indian social system
2. To know the basic social institutions and social relations in rural set up

Learning Outcome:
The main aim of the course is to introduce the contemporary countryside as a sociologically interesting space and to explain the principles and concepts of the modern rural development. The course also points out the milestones in social change of countryside during the 20th century. Satisfactory completion of the course enables the student (i) to understand the rural space in a wider societal-cultural-historical context and (ii) to analyze it using the social sciences research methods and techniques

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

Unit II: 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 III: Rural Social Structure and Dynamics
- Caste and social structure in India
- Dominant caste
- Jajmani System
- Changing features of village social structure
- Panchayat raj.

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

Unit V: Rural development Schemes in India
- Swachh Bharat Scheme
- Sarva Siksha Abhiyan

- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
- PM Jan Arogya Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana
- Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETIS)

Text Books:

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

References:

1. Vidyut Joshi (1987) Submerging villages: Problems and prospects, Ajanta publications, Delhi.
2. Desai I.P and Banwarilal Choudhary (ed)(1977) History of Rural Development in Modern India, Voll.II, Impex India, New Delhi.
3. Mishra P.S. (1994) Changing Patterns of village family in India: A sociological study, Ajanta publications, Delhi.
4. Kumar Aravind (ed)(1998) Encyclopedia of Rural Sociology.

WEB RESOURCES

https://www.bankexamstoday.com/2018/10/schemes-of-rural-indiahighlights.html

http://www.sociologydiscussion.com/rural-sociology/rural-sociology-meaning-scope-importance-and-origin/2599

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.

CORE PAPER-X URBAN SOCIOLOGY

● **Time/Hrs:6hrs**   **Year-III**
   Credits:4   **Semester V**
● **Subject Code ACA5B**

Objectives:
To enable students to
1. Understand the importance of urban sociology and urbanization in India and
   its implications.
   2. To know the principles, role and agencies of urban planning.

Learning Outcome

Students should be able to reference and discuss the sociological problems of rurality and urbanity, acknowledge the specific dimensions that shape urban realities and rural realities,to characterize the different movements (urbanization, peri-urbanization, rurbanization, etc.) which govern the evolution of rural and urban categories , to identify the persistence of rurality in urban areas and of urban phenomena in the countryside as well as the emergence of new phenomena (urban agriculture, second homes, etc.) that make the rural / urban relation complex.

Unit I: 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 II: 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 III: Urban Ecology
● Ecological system and ecological elements
● Ecological theories: concentric zone theory-sector theory- multiple nuclei theory.

Unit IV: Urban Planning
● Role of Sociology in urban planning
● Principles of urban planning
● Agencies involved in urban planning.
● Case Study

Unit V: Urban Problems
● Urban problems: urban emigration and population density
● Housing problems- slums-environmental problems- urban crimes.

Text Books:

1. Grint N.P. and S.Fava, Urban Society
2. Rao M.S.A (1974) Urban Sociology in India, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
3. Marris Phillip (1968) Urban Sociology, George Allen and Unwin publications, London.
4. Sharma Ramnath (1998) A text book of Urban Sociology, Rajhans Press Publications, India.

References:

1. Sharma Rajendra K (1997) Urban Sociology, Atlantic publishers, New Delhi.
2. FlanganG.William (1999) Urban Sociology.
3. Fava F.Sylvia (1968) New Urbanism in World Perspectives: A reader, T.Y.Cowell, New York.

WEB RESOURCES

http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/the-nature-and-scope-of-urban-sociology-with-all-the-aspects-of-city-life-essay/4669

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/232906753_Urban_Ecology_-_Definitions_and_Concepts

https://www.britannica.com/topic/urban-planning

https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter20-population-urbanization-and-the-environment/

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.

CORE PAPER XI- INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

● **Time/Hrs:6hrs**   **Year-III**
   Credits:4   **Semester V**
● **Subject Code ACA5C**

Objectives:
To enable students to
1. Sketch the process involved in the development of industrial system.
2. Categorize the types of organizations and roles of the personnel.

Learning Outcome:

Describe the Nature and Scope of Industrial Sociology; Growth of Industrialization, Industrial Revolution and its impact on Society, Elaborating on Changing Structure of modern Industrial enterprises and principles of Organization – Formal and Informal, Human Relations Approach of Elton May, Elaborate Human Relations in Industry, Describe Trade Union, Workers Participation in Management and Collective Bargaining, Explain Industrial Conflicts and means of Settlement of industrial Disputes.

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

Unit II: Evolution of Industry
   ●Manorial system
   ●Guild system
   ●Domestic system
   ●Factory system
   ●Modern corporate system.

Unit III: Industrial Organization
   ● Structure of Industrial Organization
       - Formal and informal organizations
       - Line and staff Organizations
   ● Roles and relationship: Manager, Supervisors and workers.

Unit IV: Organization of Labour and Labour Welfare
   ● Origin and growth of trade union in India
   ● Functions of trade union in India : Problems and issues.
   ● Social security and labour welfare measures.

Unit V: Industrial Conflict
   ● Types of Industrial conflict
   ● Causes and consequences
   ● Methods of settling Industrial disputes

Text Books:

1. MonappaArun, Industrial Relations in India, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi
2. Mongia J.L, Readings in Indian labour and Social Welfare
3. Pascal Gisbert(1972), Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi

References:

1. Bose S.N, Indian Labour Code, Eastern Law House Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta
2. Malik P.C, The Industrial Law, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow
   3. Moorthy M.N, Principles of labour welfare.

WEB RESOURCES

http://oer.funai.edu.ng/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/INDUSTRIAL-SOCIOLOGY-SOC-4.pdf

https://www.simio.com/blog/2018/09/05/evolution-industrial-ages-industry-1-0-4-0/

http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/essay/industrial-dispute-in-india-definition-causes-and-measures-to-improve-industrial-relations/27991

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.

CORE PAPER XII – SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

● **Time/Hrs:6hrs**   **Year-III**
   Credits:4   **Semester V**
● **Subject Code ACA5D**

Objectives:

To enable students to

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

2. Correlate the economic reforms, development

Learning Outcome:

Explain Conceptual Perspective on Development, Describe Theories of Development Identify paths of Development, Describe interrelationship between social Structures, and Development, Identify and analyse Development Issues, Describe Development Planning and Policies

Unit I: Introduction
- Definition and Meaning of development
- Economic growth and development
- Social development and social indicators
- Ecology and sustainable development.

Unit II: Culture and Development
- Development and displacement of tradition
- Culture as a facilitator of development
- Cultural impediments of development.

Unit III: Sustainable development
- An introduction to MDG
- An introduction to SDG
- Development programmes – Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme, One Stop Centre Scheme

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

Unit V: Economic Reforms and Development
Structural adjustment in India - Economic development and social opportunities - Global divisions.

Text Books:

1.   Derez, Jean and Amartya Sen (1996) India: Economic development and Social opportunities, OUP, New Delhi
2.   Giddens, Anthony(2001) Sociology, 4th edition, Blackwell Pub. Ltd., Oxford
3.   Harrison(1989) The Sociology of Modernization and Development, OUP, New Delhi
4.   Sharma S.l (1986) Development: Socio- Cultural Dimensions, Rawat pub., Jaipur
5.   UNDP(2000) Human Development Report, OUP, New Delhi

WEB RESOURCES

https://www.sdgfund.org/mdgs-sdgs

https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter10-global-inequality/

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

ELECTIVE PAPER I - GENDER STUDIES

Time/Hrs:6hrs   **Year-III**
Credits:5   **Semester V**
Subject Code

Objectives

➢   To help students understand the basics of gender relations
➢   To help students understand how gender operates in society

Unit I: Introduction

● Meaning of Gender
● Difference between Sex and Gender
● Gender Typing
● Agencies of Socialization

Unit II: Theories of Gender Socialization

● Cognitive Development Theory
● Gender Schema Theory
● Social Learning theory

Unit III: Gender-related Social Movements

● Role of Women in the Freedom Struggle
● Contemporary Issues in the Women's Movement
● The Men's Movement
● The Movement for Transgender Rights

Unit IV: Issues Concerning Women

● Various Forms of Discrimination Against Women
● Domestic Violence and Dowry Deaths
● Sexual Harasment at the Workplace
● Rape and its Social Construction

Unit V: Issues Relating to Transgender

● Transgenders- Concept
● Problems Faced by Transgender in India
● Legal Provisions for Transgender
● Representation of Transgenders in the Media

Text books:

John Mary L., Women's studies in India: A Reader, New Delhi: Penguin, 2008.

Lindsey Linda, Gender Roles: A Sociological Perspective, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1994

REFERENCE BOOKS

Ahuja Ram.Social Problems in India. Jaipur: Rawat, 2011

Chafetz Jane., Handbook of the Sociology of Gender, New York: Springer, 1999.

Crompton R and M. Mann. (ed). Gender And Stratification. Cambridge: Polity Press, 1986.

Forbes Geraldine. Women in Modern India (The New Cambridge History of India). Cambridge:

Cambridge University Press, 1999.

Jackson S and S.Scott (ed). Gender: A Sociological Reader. London: Routledge, 2002.

WEB RESOURCES

https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter12-gender-sex-and-sexuality/

https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-sociology/chapter/gender-and-socialization/

http://www.ludenet.org/projects-files/6/resources/gender-and-social-movements-overview-report-2013-206.pdf

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Exlpain the meaning and difference of sex, gender and its socialization process.
CO2:   Describe the theories of gender socialiazation
CO3:   Classify the contemporary issues of men , women and transgender.
CO4: Analyse the various forms of discrimination.
CO5: Catergorize the issues and legal provisions, transgenders in media.

Subject: VALUE EDUACTION   **Year: III**
Subject code: VAE5Q   **Semester: V**

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 Self-esteem, ego, anger manifestation, Indian ethos in ethics and individuals personality in the eyes of others.
CO2: Describe Leadership, ethical business decisions, basic principles of professional ethics and mass media ethics.
CO3: Explain Effects of advertising, value of faith, social awareness and commitment and the steps for the protection of environment.
CO4: Analyse Impact of globalization and consumer awareness, signs for an everlasting peace, evolution of human rights and the international law in operation.
CO5: Discuss Intellectual activities and responsibility of citizen

CORE PAPER XIII - HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- **Time/Hrs:6hrs**   **Year-III**
  Credits:4   **Semester VI**
- **Subject Code**

Objectives

This course is an attempt to acquaint the learner with the principles of manpower management and development. The emphasis is on imparting skills with a view to enable the students to work with groups.

Learning Outcome:

Contribute to the development, implementation, and evaluation of employee recruitment, selection, and retention plans and processes, Administer and contribute to the design and evaluation of the performance management program, Develop, implement, and evaluate employee orientation, training, and development programs, Facilitate and support effective employee and labour relations in both non-union and union environments.

Unit I: Introduction

- Meaning, and Definition of Human resource management
- Nature and scope
- Genesis and growth of HRM in India.
- Importance of human resources in organizations.
-

Unit II: Manpower planning

- Definition and Objectives
- Need and Importance
- Problems in Human Resource Planning
- Guide lines for Effective Human Resource Planning

Unit III: Recruitment, Selection and Placement

- Meaning and Definition of Recruitment
- Process of Recruitment
- Meaning and Definition of Selection
- selection process
- Placement

Unit IV: Performance Appraisal

- Meaning and Definition
- Objectives and Importance
- Process and Limitations
- Methods and Techniques of performance appraisal.

Unit V: Training & Development

- Meaning and Definition
- Need and importance
- Types of Training
- Assessment of training needs.

Text book:

1. Monappa, Arun (1997) Personnel Management, TataMcGraw Hill, New Delhi

2. Gupta C.B (2018) Human Resource Management, Sultan Chand and Sons

3. Reference books

1. Agarwal,R.D (1973) Dynamics Of Personal Management In India. TataMcGraw Hill, Bombay
2. Davis, Keith (1983) Human Behaviour at Work. TataMcGraw Hill, New Delhi
3. March,J.G(Ed) (1965) Handbook Of Organisations. Chicago Rand McNally.
4. Venkataretinam, C.S(1990) Personnel Management and Human Resources. Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

WEB RESOURCES

https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/76404/10/10_chapter%201.pdf

http://www.preservearticles.com/human-resource-management/manpower-planning-definition-objectives-need-and-examples/30851

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Explain the nature and the scope of the HRM.
CO2: Discusses Man power planning.
CO3: Review the Process of Recruitment
CO4: Illustrate the Methods and Techniques of performance appraisal.
CO5: Appraise the types and importance training.

CORE PAPER XIV - SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY

● **Time/Hrs:6hrs**   **Year-III**
  Credits:4   **Semester VI**
● **Subject Code**

Objectives

To introduce to the students the concept of Social Gerontology
To help students understand the Sociological aspects of aging

Learning Outcomes:

Identify needs, strengths and resources of older adults to assist them in setting goals that promote their optimal functioning, well being, and quality of life, Develop strategies and plans that lead to the promotion of self-care, lifelong learning, reflective practice. Advocate for change strategies that promote social and economic justice and challenge patterns of oppression and discrimination.

Unit I: Introduction to Social Gerontology

● Definition and Meaning
● Evolution of Social Gerontology
● Scope and Importance
● Gerontology & Geriatrics

Unit II: Theories of Aging

● Sociological Theories
  - Disengagement Theory
  - Activity Theory
  - Conflict Theory
  - Age Stratification Theory

Unit III: Understanding the Aged

● Dimensions of Aging
● Support Systems for the Aged

Unit IV: Problems of the Aged
● Health
● Housing
● Employment
● Retirement
● Exploitation
● Problems of the Aged Women
● Institutionalization of the Care of the Aged

Unit V: Re-examining the concept of the aged

● Policies and Social Legislations in India
● Impact of Globalization
● Re-evaluation and Utilization of the Senior Citizens Skills and Time

- Field Visit

BOOKS FOR STUDY

Bali, P. Arun, Understanding Greying People of India, New Delhi: Inter India, 1999.

Bai, Thara. L., Ageing Indian Perspectives, New Delhi: Decent Books, 2002.

Natarajan V.S., Ageing Beautifully. Madras: Sakthi Pathipagam, 1995.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

Arthur. N. Schwartz and Anne Fonner. Introduction to Gerontology, New York Holt: Rinchart and Winston, 1979.

Kunkel, Suzanne, Leslie Morgan, Ageing: The Social Context. California: Sage, 1998

WEB RESOURCES

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

http://vikaspedia.in/social-welfare/senior-citizens-welfare/schemes

https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter13-aging-and-the-elderly/

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Discuss the nature and evolution of Gerontology and Geriatrics.
CO2: Analyse the theories of aging.
CO3: Summarize the dimensions and support systems of aged.
CO4: Recall the problems and institutionalization of care of the aged.
CO5: Reframe the policies and impact of globalization on aged.

CORE PAPER XV - SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA

- **Time/Hrs:6hrs**   **Year-III**
  Credits:4   **Semester VI**
- **Subject Code**

Objectives

➢ To train students to critically analyse media content
➢ To investigate issues of representation in the media

Learning Outcome:

Demonstrate an awareness of some of the key moments in the historical emergence of mass media culture, demonstrate a basic understanding of media technologies, media forms and media institutions, demonstrate an appreciation of some of the issues and problems with analyzing the content of the mass media, Show a basic knowledge of some the key theoretical approaches to media and culture, Appreciate some of the complexities of the relationship between media/texts/audiences.

Unit I: Introduction

- Media- Concept and Types
- Functions of Mass Media
- Effects of Mass Media on Individual, Society and Culture
- Active vs Passive Audience
- The Uses- effects Theory, Citizen Journalism

Unit II: Media and Consumption

- The Power of Advertising – Taste Cultures and Niche Markets
- Advertising and Popular Culture – Fashions, Fads
- Subcultures and the Media
- The Uses – Gratification Approach
- Celebrity Industry – Personality as Brand, Hero Worship

Unit III: Media and Mobilization

- Role of Media during the Freedom Struggle – The Underground Radio Movement
- Media during the French Revolution
- Social Media and Mobilization – Online Forms of Protest
- Media Activities

Unit IV: Alternative Media

- Marxist Approaches to Media
- Various Forms of Alternative Media – Village Puppetry
- Street Theatre
- Little Magazines
- Community Radio and the Indian Farmer

Unit V: Issues of Representation

- Changing Representation of Women in the Media
- Alternative Sexualities in the Media
- Concerns of Under-representation of the North East in the Media

BOOKS FOR STUDY

Grossberg, Lawrence et al. Media Making: Mass Media in popular culture, New Delhi: Sage, 1998.

Mc Quail, Dennis and Windhal. Communication Models for the study of Mass communication. Longman, 1993.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

Berger, Arthur Asa. Ads, fads and consumer culture – Advertising's Impact on American Character and Society. Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield, 2000.

Dines, Gail and Jean M Humez (ed) Gender, Race and Class in Media: A text- Reader. California: Sage, 2003.

Potter, James W. Media Literacy. New Delhi: Sage, 1998.

Ross, Karen,(ed). The Handbook of Gender, Sex and Media. Sussex:Wiley Blackwell, 2012.

Turner, Graeme. Understanding Celebrity. UK: Sage, 2013.

Article – Biocca, Frank. Opposing conceptions of the audience: The Active and Passive Hemispheres of Mass Communication Theory, 1998

WEB RESOURCES

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

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alternative_mediahttps://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter8-media-and-technology/

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Express the concept and types of media.
CO2: Analyse advertisements and its impact on consumption.
CO3: Demonstrate the role of media in social movements.
CO4: Recognizing the alternative media.
CO5: Examine the Issues of Representation in media.

ELECTIVE PAPER II - SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

- **Time/Hrs:6hrs**   **Year-III**
  Credits:5   **Semester VI**
- **Subject Code**

Objectives

➢ To understand the sociological perspective of religion as a social institution.
➢ To understand the various functions of religion.
➢ To develop a proper and critical outlook on the function and issues of religion.

Learning Outcome

Compare and contrast theoretical ideas about the importance of religion by classical and contemporary theorists. Identify common organizational problems faced by religious movements. Address the relationships between religion and the family, politics, the economy, education, etc. Respectfully address the how and why of organized religious claims and traditions, including the roles of prophets, priests and the laity. Identify differences among empirical religious groups.

Unit I: Introduction

- The definition of religion: General and sociological
- Nature and scope
- Sociological perspective of religion
- Functions and religion
- Importance of sociology of religion.

Unit II: Religious groups

- Meaning of religious groups
- characteristics of religious groups
- social process in the evolution of religious group
- Elements of religious groups
- Relevance and importance of religious groups.

Unit III: Religion and society

- Institutionalization of religion
- dilemmas involved
- relation between religion and other social institutions
- religious values and issues: secularism, conversion and commitment
- religion and social stratification: women and dalits.

Unit IV: Religious movements

- Meaning of social and religious movements characteristics
- functions of religious movements
- Cult– sec–denomination
- merits and demerits of religious movements.

Unit v: Religion and social change

- Meaning – religion as a cause of social change
- Indian constitution and the freedom of religion need and relevance
- relation between social change and religious change
- Impact of social change and religious change.

TEXT BOOK:

Roberts, Keith (1984) Religion in Sociological Perspective. The Dorsy Press, Illinois.

REFERENCES:

Wach, Joachim (1971) Sociology of Religion. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Robertson, Roland (1972) Sociology of Religion. Penguin, Harmonds-Worth.

O' Dea FF. (1966) Sociology of Religion. Prentice Hall, New Delhi.

Scharf B.R. (1970) The Sociological Study of Religion. Sutchinson University Library, London.

WEB RESOURCES

https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter-15-religion/

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

https://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/religious-movements

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Outline the nature and scope and functions of religion.
CO2: Express the evolution, characteristics and importance of religion.
CO3: Review the relationship between religion and other social institutions
CO4: Interpret various religious movements.
CO5: Relate religious movements and social changes.

ELECTIVE PAPER III - CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- **Time/Hrs:6hrs**   **Year-III**
  Credits:5   **Semester VI**
- **Subject Code**

Objectives:

1. This course informs the students on the core concepts of corporate social responsibility.

2. It also highlights the major themes and issue addressed in CSR.

Learning Outcome:

The relevance of stakeholder theory and the role and importance of CSR in 21st Century organizations, the changing role and expectations of business in society, the extent to which business can meet the challenges of sustainable development, how CSR is being practiced in various organizations, the strategic significance of CSR for business, the role and importance of non-financial reporting.

Unit I: Introduction

- Meaning and Definition
- Dimensions and importance of CSR
- philosophical foundations of CSR;
- history of CSR in India –
- role of the state –
- importance of education; the case for and against CSR
- – Milton Friedman and Henry Mintzberg.

Unit II: Evolution of Corporation and CSR

- Seeds of early corporations
- Development of modern corporations
- incorporations of company governance
- theories of corporate governance
- Agency theory
- stewardship theory
- shareholder theory – the sociological theory
- importance of CSR in corporate governance.

Unit III: Stakeholders and CSR

- Taxonomy of stakeholders
- stakeholders relationship – stockholders – employees – suppliers – customers – competitors – government – society and community;
- Intangible aspects of the stakeholder approach –
- Combining tangible gains with intangible satisfaction.

Unit IV: Framework for rating CSR

- Understanding CSR rating; frameworks
- global reporting initiative, specialized securities indexes
- regulatory bodies and stock exchanges
- BITC's CSR index.

Unit V: Case Studies:

- The CSR practices in the area of Health, Economy, Education, Community Development
- Case Study – TVS and Murugappa groups.

TEXT BOOKS:

Chatterji, Madhumita (2012) Corporate Social Responsibility, New Delhi: OUP.

Crane, Andrew (et.al) (eds.) (2009) Corporate Social Responsibility: Reading and cases in global context, London: Routledge.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Bhattacharya, C.N. (et.al) (2011) Leveraging Corporate Social Responsibility: The stakeholder route to maximising business and social value, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.

2. Wetherly, Paul and Dorron Otter (2008) The business environment: Themes and issues, New Delhi: OUP.

WEB RESOURCES

https://www.management-issues.com/opinion/1944/csr-an-introduction/

https://www.janafoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/evolution_of_csr_in_india.pdf

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Summaries the basic concepts of CSR
CO2: Discuses the evolution of corporation and various theories related.
CO3: Associate the various concepts in relation to stakeholders.
CO4: Discover the CSR rating and frameworks.
CO5: Produce case studies applying the above concepts.