



# PERIYAR UNIVERSITY

PERIYAR PALKALAI NAGAR  
SALEM - 636011

**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS**  
*CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM*

*Syllabus for*  
**B.A. SOCIOLOGY**

( SEMESTER PATTERN )

( For Candidates admitted in the Colleges affiliated to  
Periyar University from 2020-2021 onwards )



## REGULATIONS

Programme	: “Programme” means a course of study leading to the award of a degree in a discipline.
Course	: “Course” refers to a subject offered under the degree programme.
Part I – Tamil / Other languages	: means “Tamil/other language s” offered under Part I of the programme.
Part II –English	: means “English” language offered under Part II of the programme.
Part III (Core Courses)	: means “the core courses” related to the programme concerned including practical offered under Part III of the programme.
Part III (Allied Courses)	: means “Allied courses” offered under part III of the programme, which is in nature but related to the programme concerned
Part III (Elective Courses)	: means “Elective courses” related to the core courses of the programme concerned offered under Part III of the programme.
<b>Part IV</b>	
(i) Tamil	: means basic orientation in Tamil language offered under Part IV (i) of the programme (as name of the course) for those students who have not studied Tamil upto 12 <sup>th</sup> standard.
(ii) Advance Tamil	: means, Advanced level Tamil offered under Part IV of the programme to students who have studied Tamil language upto 12 <sup>th</sup> standard and chosen other languages under part I of the programme but would like to advance their Tamil language skills.
(iii) Non Major	: means elective subjects offered under Part IV (iii) option is being given not Electives concerned with major but are to be selected by students who have not opted for (either) Advance Tamil or Tamil (as mandated).
(iv) “Skill based Courses	: means the courses offered as skill based courses under Part IV (iv) of the Courses” programme aimed at imparting Advance d Skill
(v) “Foundation Course”	: means courses such as 1) Environmental Studies ( 1 <sup>st</sup> year) 2) Value Education yoga under Part IV (iv) of the programme.
<b>Part V</b>	
“Extension	: means all those activities under NSS/NCC/Sports/YRC programme and other Activities” co and extracurricular activities offered under part V of the programme. A detailed explanation of the above with relevant credits are given under “Scheme of Examination along with Distribution of Marks and Credits”
<b>Duration</b>	: Means the stipulated years of study to complete a programme as prescribed by the University from time to time. Currently for the undergraduate programme the duration of study is THREE years. These regulations shall apply to the regular course of study in approved institutions of the University.

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- Programme** : “Programme” means a course of study leading to the award of a degree in a discipline.
- Credits** : Means the weightage given to each course of study (subject) by the experts of the Board of Studies concerned.
- Credit System** : Means, the course of study under these regulations, where weightage of credits are spread over to different semesters during the period of study and the Cumulative Grade Point Average shall be awarded based on the credits earned by the students. A total of 140 credits are prescribed for the Undergraduate Programme (Three years)
- Choice Based** : All Undergraduate Programmes offered by the University shall be under Choice Based **Credit System** Credit System (CBCS). This is to enhance the quality and mobility of the students within and between the Universities in the country and abroad.
- Project** : Each student admitted to the Programme of study shall take up a project work in lieu of three Elective courses. The report of the study should be submitted at the end of course of study certified by the supervisor and duly forwarded by the Head of the Department/Principal of the College.

The Head of the department of the concerned programme shall assign a project supervisor, who in turn shall assign the topic and monitor the project work of the student.

**1. ELIGIBILITY**

Refer this office circular No: PU/R/AD-1/UG/PG/Programmes Eligibility/2019 Dated: 16-04-2019.

**2. DURATION OF THE COURSE**

The course shall extend over a period of **three years comprising** of six semesters with two semesters in one academic year. There shall not be less than 90 working days for each semester. Examination shall be conducted at the end of every semester for the respective subjects.

Each semester have 90 working days consists of 5 teaching hours per working day. Thus, each semester has 450 teaching hours and the whole programme has 2600 teaching hours.

**3. COURSE OF STUDY** The course of study for the UG degree courses of all branches shall consist of the following **Part - I**

Tamil or any one of the following modern/classical languages i.e. Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Hindi, Sanskrit, French, German, Arabic & Urdu.

The subject shall be offered during the **first four semesters** with one examination at the end of each semester (4 courses – 12 credits). For paraprofessional branches it shall be offered in the **first two semesters** with one examination at the end of each semester (2 courses – 6 credits).

**Part – II: English**

The subject shall be offered during the **first four semesters** with one examination at the end of each semester (4 courses – 20 credits). For paraprofessional programmes, there shall be only two papers for the **first two semesters** with one examination at the end of each semester (2 courses – 10 credits).

**Part – III Core subject** As prescribed in the scheme of examination.

Examination shall be conducted in the core subjects at the end of every semester

For the programmes with 4 semester languages : 15 core courses – 60 credits are to be offered For the programmes.

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### Allied Subjects

As prescribed in the scheme of Examination, four subjects, **one each** in I, II, III and IV semester for a total of 16 credits are to be offered.

### Electives courses

Three elective courses with 2 credits are to be offered one in the III, IV, V and VI semester. Elective subjects are to be selected from the list of electives prescribed by the Board of Studies concerned

### Part – IV

- (a) Those who have not studied Tamil upto X std / XII std and taken a non-Tamil language under Part I shall take Tamil comprising of two courses with 2 credits each (4 credits). The course content of which shall be equivalent to that prescribed for the 6<sup>th</sup> standard by the Board of Secondary Education and they shall be offered in the **third and fourth semesters**.

**There shall be no external (University) examinations and the students shall be assured as per the scheme of continuous internal assessment (CIA) for the total marks prescribed. (OR)**

- (b) Those who have studied Tamil upto XII std and taken a non-Tamil language under Part I shall take Advanced Tamil comprising of two courses with 2 credits each (4 credits) in the **third and fourth semesters**. (OR)
- (c) Others who do not come under the above a+b categories can choose the following nonmajor electives comprising of two courses with 2 credits each (4 credits) in the **third and fourth semesters**.

#### 1. Yoga (II- semester)

#### 2. Skill Based Subjects:

All the UG programmes shall offer of four courses of **skill based subjects one each** in V & VI semester with 2 and 15 credits respectively for which examination shall be conducted at the end of the respective semesters.

#### 3. Environmental Studies: All the UG programmes shall offer a course in Environmental Studies subjects and it shall be offered in the **first semester**. Examination shall be conducted at the end of the semester (one course with 3 credits).

#### 4. Value Education: All the UG programmes shall offer a course in “Value Education – Yoga I” subjects and it shall be offered in the **second semester**. Examination shall be conducted at the end of the semester (one course with 2 credits). The assessment for the category in Part – IV 1 (b) & (c) and 3, 4 subjects shall be through external (University) examination for the total marks prescribed.

### Part V: Extension Activities

Every student shall participate compulsorily for period of not less than two years (4 semesters) in any one of the following programmes.

- NSS
- NCC
- Sports
- YRC
- Other Extracurricular activities

The student's performance shall be examined by the staff in-charge of extension activities along with the Head of the respective department and a senior member of the Department on the following parameters. The marks shall be sent to the Controller of Examinations before the commencement of the final semester examinations.

20% of marks for Regularity of attendance

60% of marks for Active Participation in classes/camps/games/special Camps/programmes in the college/ District/ State/ University activities.

10% of marks for Exemplary awards/Certificates/Prizes.

10% of marks for Other Social components such as Blood Donations, Fine Arts, etc.

The above activities shall be conducted outside the regular working hours of the college. The mark sheet shall carry the gradation relevant to the marks awarded to the candidates.

(Handicapped students who are unable to participate in any of the above activities shall be required to take a test in the theoretical aspects of any one of the above fields and be graded and certified accordingly).

### 4. REQUIREMENT TO APPEAR FOR THE EXAMINATIONS

- a) a candidate shall be permitted to appear for the university examinations for any semester (practical/theory) if
  - i) He/she secures **not less than 75%** of attendance in the number of working days during the semester and
  - ii) His/her conduct has been satisfactory

Provided that it shall be open to the Syndicate, or any authority delegated with such powers by the Syndicate, to grant exemption to a candidate who has failed to earn 75% of the attendance prescribed, for valid reasons, subject to usual conditions and as per the Ordinance of the University.

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- b) A candidate who has secured **less than 65% but 55%** and above attendance in any semester has to compensate the shortage in attendance in the subsequent semester besides earning the required percentage of attendance in that semester and appear for both semester papers together at the end of the later semester.
- c) A candidate who has secured **less than 55%** of attendance in any semester shall not be permitted to appear for the regular examinations and to continue the study in the subsequent semester. He/she has to rejoin the semester in which the attendance is less than 55%
- d) A candidate who has secured **less than 65%** of attendance in the final semester has to compensate his/her attendance shortage in a manner as decided by the concerned Head of the department after rejoining the same course.

### 5. SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

As given in the annexure.

### 6. RESTRICTIONS TO APPEAR FOR THE EXAMINATIONS

- a) Any candidate having arrear paper(s) shall have the option to appear in any arrear paper along with the regular semester papers.
- b) “Candidates who fail in any of the course of Part I, II, III, IV & V of UG degree examinations shall complete the course concerned **within 5 years** from the date of admission to the said programme, and should they fail to do so, they shall take the examination in the texts/ revised syllabus prescribed for the immediate next batch of candidates. If there is no change in the texts/syllabus they shall appear for the examination in that course with the syllabus in vogue until there is a change in the texts or syllabus. In the event of removal of that course consequent to change of regulation and / or curriculum after 5 year period, the candidates shall have to take up an equivalent course in the revised syllabus as suggested by the Chairman and fulfill the requirements as per the regulation for the award of the degree.

### 7. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATIONS

The medium of instruction and examinations for the courses of Part I, II & IV shall be the language concerned. For part III courses other than modern languages, the medium of instruction shall be either Tamil or English and the medium of examinations is English/Tamil irrespective of the medium of instructions.

### 8. PASSING MINIMUM

- a) A candidate who secures **not less than 40% in the University (external)** Examination and 40% marks in the external examination and continuous internal assessment put together in any course of Part I, II, III & IV shall be declared to have passed the examination in the subject (theory or Practical).
- b) A candidate who secures not less than 40% of the total marks prescribed for the subject under part IV degree programme irrespective of whether the performance is assessed at the end semester examination or by continuous internal assessment shall be declared to have passed in that subject.
- c) A candidate who passes the examination in all the courses of Part I, II, III, IV & V shall be declared to have passed, the whole examination.



## 9. Distribution

Table – 1(A): The following are the distribution of marks for external and internal for University (external) examination and continuous internal assessment and passing minimum marks for **theory papers of UG programmes.**

TOTAL MARKS	MAX MARKS	EXTERNAL Passing Minimum for External alone	INTERNAL Maximum Marks	Overall Passing Minimum for total marks (Internal + External)
100	75	30	25	40
75	55	22	20	30
60	45	18	15	24
50	40	16	10	20

Table – 1(B): The following are the Distribution of marks for the continuous Internal assessment in the theory papers of UG programmes.

S.No.	For Theory - UG Courses	Distribution of Marks			
1.	Tests (one best test out of 2 tests of 2 hours each)	10	8	6	4
2.	End semester model test (3 hours)	10	8	6	4
3.	Assignments – 2 Nos.	5	4	3	2
	<b>TOTAL MARKS</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>

3. The following courses shall have only semester – end examinations and no Continuous Internal Assessment.

S.No.	Subject	Total Marks
1.	Environmental Studies	75
2.	Value Education – Yoga	75
3.	Non – Major Electives 3 <sup>rd</sup> Semester	75
4.	Non – Major Electives 4 <sup>th</sup> Semester	75
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300</b>

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### 8. Grading:

Once the marks of the CIA and end semester examinations for each of the course are available, they shall be added. The mark thus obtained shall then be converted to the relevant letter grade, grade point as per the details given below:

#### Conversion of Marks to Grade Points and Letter Grade (Performance in a Course/Paper)

Range of Marks	Grade Points	Letter Grade	Description
90 - 100	9.0 - 10.0	O	Outstanding
80 - 89	8.0 - 8.9	D+	Excellent
75 - 79	7.5 - 7.9	D	Distinction
70 - 74	7.0 - 7.4	A+	Very Good
60 - 69	6.0 - 6.9	A	Good
50 - 59	5.0 - 5.9	B	Average
40 - 49	4.0 - 4.9	C	Satisfactory
00 - 39	0.0	U	Reappear
ABSENT	0.0	AAA	ABSENT

C<sub>i</sub> = Credits earned for course i in any semester

G<sub>i</sub> = Grade Point obtained for course i in any semester

n = refers to the semester in which such course were credited

#### Grade point average (for a Semester):

Calculation of grade point average semester-wise and part-wise is as follows:

$$\text{GRADE POINT AVERAGE [GPA]} = \frac{\sum C_i G_i}{\sum C_i}$$

Sum of the multiplication of grade points by the credits of the courses offered under each part GPA =

Sum of the credits of the courses under each part in a semester

#### Calculation of Grade Point Average (CGPA) (for the entire programme):

A candidate who has passed all the examinations under different parts (Part I to V) is eligible for the following part wise computed final grades based on the range of CGPA.

**Grade point average (for a Semester):**

**Calculation of grade point average semester-wise and part-wise is as follows:**

$$\text{GRADE POINT AVERAGE [GPA]} = \frac{\sum C_i G_i}{\sum C_i}$$

Sum of the multiplication of grade points by the credits of the courses offered under each part GPA =

Sum of the credits of the courses under each part in a semester

**Calculation of Grade Point Average (CGPA) (for the entire programme):**

A candidate who has passed all the examinations under different parts (Part I to V) is eligible for the following part wise computed final grades based on the range of CGPA.

CGPA	GRADE
9.5 – 10.0	O+
9.0 and above but below 9.5	O
8.5 and above but below 9.0	D++
8.0 and above but below 8.5	D+
7.5 and above but below 8.0	D
7.0 and above but below 7.5	A++
6.5 and above but below 7.0	A+
6.0 and above but below 6.5	A
5.5 and above but below 6.0	B+
5.0 and above but below 5.5	B
4.5 and above but below 5.0	C+
4.0 and above but below 4.5	C
0.0 and above but below 4.0	U

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### 8. Classification of Successful candidates

A candidate who passes all the examinations in Part I to Part V securing following CGPA and Grades shall be declared as follows **for Part I or Part II or Part III**:

CGPA	GRADE	CLASSIFICATION OF FINAL RESULT
9.5 – 10.0	<b>O+</b>	First Class – Exemplary *
9.0 and above but below 9.5	<b>O</b>	
8.5 and above but below 9.0	<b>D++</b>	First Class with Distinction*
8.0 and above but below 8.5	<b>D+</b>	
7.5 and above but below 8.0	<b>D</b>	
7.0 and above but below 7.5	<b>A++</b>	First Class
6.5 and above but below 7.0	<b>A+</b>	
6.0 and above but below 6.5	<b>A</b>	
5.5 and above but below 6.0	<b>B+</b>	Second Class
5.0 and above but below 5.5	<b>B</b>	
4.5 and above but below 5.0	<b>C+</b>	Third Class
4.0 and above but below 4.5	<b>C</b>	

- A candidate who has passed all the Part III subjects examination in the first appearance within the prescribed duration of the UG programmes and secured a CGPA of 9 to 10 and equivalent grades “O” or “O+” in part III comprising Core, Electives and Allied subjects shall be placed in the category of “**First Class – Exemplary**”.
- A candidate who has passed all the Part III subjects examination in the first appearance within the prescribed duration of the UG programmes and secured a CGPA of 7.5 to 9 and equivalent grades “D” or “D+” or “D++” in part III comprising Core, Electives and Allied subjects shall be placed in the category of “**First Class with Distinction**”.
- A candidate who has passed all the Part I or Part II or Part III subjects examination of the UG programmes and secured a CGPA of 6 to 7.5 and equivalent grades “A” or “A+” or “A++” shall be declared to have passed that parts in “**First Class**”.
- A candidate who has passed all the Part I or Part II or Part III subjects examination of the UG programmes and secured a CGPA of 5.5 to 6 and equivalent grades “B” or “B+” shall be declared to have passed that parts in “**Second Class**”.

- e. A candidate who has passed all the Part I or Part II or Part III subjects examination of the UG programmes and secured a CGPA of 4.5 to 5 and equivalent grades “C” or “C+” shall be declared to have passed that parts in “ **Third Class**”.
- f. There shall be no classifications of final results, therefore, award of class for Part IV and Part V, however, those parts shall be awarded with final grades in the end semester statements of marks and in the consolidated statement of marks.

#### 8. CONFERMENT OF THE DEGREE:

No candidate shall be eligible for conferment of the Degree unless he / she

- a) has undergone the prescribed course of study for a period of not less than six semesters in an institution approved by/affiliated to the University or has been exempted from in the manner prescribed and has passed the examinations as have been prescribed thereof.
- ii. Has completed all the components prescribed under Part I to Part V in the CBCS pattern to earn 140 credits.
- iii. Has successfully completed the prescribed Field Work/ Institutional Training as evidenced by certificate issued by the Principal of the College.

#### 9. RANKING:

A candidate who qualifies for the UG degree course passing all the examinations in the first attempt, within the minimum period prescribed for the course of study from the date of admission to the course and secures I or II class shall be eligible for ranking subject to a maximum of 10 ranks.

#### 14. QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

The following question paper patterns shall be followed for CBCS pattern syllabi for the candidates admitted from the academic year 2020-21 wherever applicable **otherwise provided in syllabi itself.**

**For other courses in Part IV of UG programmes namely, Environmental Studies, Value Education – Yoga the question paper pattern should be 5 out of 10.**

<b>SECTION A</b>	2 marks questions	10X2=20	10 questions – 2 each from every unit
<b>SECTION B</b>	Short answer questions of either (like 1.a (or) b	05 X5=25	05 questions – 1 each from every unit
<b>SECTION C</b>	Essay type questions	03 X10 = 30	05 questions – 1 each from every unit

### **15. Syllabus**

The syllabus for various courses shall be clearly demarcated into five viable units in each paper/subject.

### **16. Revision of Regulations and Curriculum**

The above Regulation and Scheme of Examinations shall be in vogue without any change for a minimum period of three years from the date of approval of their approval. The University may revise / amend/ change the Regulations and Scheme of Examinations, if found necessary.

### **17. Transitory Provision**

Candidates who have undergone the Course of Study prior to the Academic Year 2020-2021 shall be permitted to take the Examinations under those Regulations for a period of four years i.e. upto and inclusive of the Examination of April 2025 thereafter they shall be permitted to take the Examination only under the Regulations in force at that time.

**QUESTION PAPER PATTERN FOR  
U.G. SOCIOLOGY COURSE**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Max. Marks: 75**

**Part – A ( $10 \times 2 = 20$  Marks)**

**Answer All Questions in about 30 Words each.  
(Two questions from each Unit)**

Questions 1 and 2 - From Unit I  
Questions 3 and 4 - From Unit II  
Questions 5 and 6 - From Unit III  
Questions 7 and 8 - From Unit IV  
Questions 9 and 10 - From Unit V

**Part – B ( $5 \times 5 = 25$  Marks)**

**Answer All Questions in about 100 words each.  
(All Units should be represented)**

11. a) or b) – Questions From Unit I  
12. a) or b) - Questions From Unit II  
13. a) or b) - Questions From Unit III  
14. a) or b) - Questions From Unit IV  
15. a) or b) - Questions From Unit V

**Part – C ( $3 \times 10 = 30$  Marks)**

**Answer Any THREE Questions in about 200 words each.  
(All Units should be represented)**

16 – Question From Unit I  
17 – Question From Unit II  
18 – Question From Unit III  
19 – Question From Unit IV  
20 – Question From Unit V

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### COURSE OF STUDY AND SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

Part	Course Code	Course	Title of the Paper	Ins.Hrs/ Week	CIA	University Exam	Total	Credit
SEMESTER I								
I		Language I	Tamil or any other language-I	6	25	75	100	3
I		Language II	English I	6	25	75	100	3
III	20USO01	Core: I	Principles of Sociology-I	5	25	75	100	5
III	20USO02	Core: II	Sociological Theories -I	5	25	75	100	5
III	20USOA01	Allied I	Social Anthropology	5	25	75	100	5
IV		Value Education	Yoga	2	25	75	100	2
SEMESTER II								
I		Language I	Tamil or any other language-II	6	25	75	100	3
II		Language II	English II	6	25	75	100	3
II		NMSDC	Language Proficiency for Employability-Effective English	2	25	75	100	2
III	20USO03	Core: III	Principles of Sociology-II	5	25	75	100	5
III	20USO04	Core: IV	Sociological Theories-II	5	25	75	100	5
III	20USOA02	Allied II	Social Psychology	3	25	75	100	5
IV		Value Education	Environmental Studies	2	25	75	100	2
SEMESTER III								
I		Language -I	Tamil or any other language-III	6	25	75	100	3
II		Language-II	English III	6	25	75	100	3
III	20USO05	Core-V	Rural Sociology	4	25	75	100	4



III	20USO06	Core-VI	Research Methodology	5	25	75	100	5
III	20USOA03	Allied- III	Social Demography	4	25	75	100	4
IV	20USONM01	NMEC-I	Sociology for Competitive Examinations	2	25	75	100	2
IV	20USOSB01	SBEC – I	Human Resource Management	2	25	75	100	2
IV		NMSDC	Digital skills for Employability – Microsoft Office Essentials	2	25	75	100	2
SEMESTERIV								
I		Language –I	Tamil or any other language-IV	6	25	75	100	3
II		Language II	English IV	6	25	75	100	3
III	20USO07	Core-VII	Urban Sociology	5	25	75	100	5
III	20USO08	Core: VIII	Social Statistics	3	25	75	100	5
III	20USOA04	Allied-IV	Social Welfare Administration	5	25	75	100	5
IV		NMSDC	Employability Skills-Microsoft	2	25	75	100	2
IV	20USONM02	NMEC-II	Education to Human Rights and Duties	2	25	75	100	2
IV	20USOSB02	SBEC– II	Entrepreneurship Development	2	25	75	100	2
Fifth Semester								
III	20USO09	Core-IX	Indian Sociological Thought	5	25	75	100	5
III	20USO10	Core-X	Social Movements in India	5	25	75	100	5
III	20USO11	Core-XI	Industrial Sociology	5	25	75	100	5
III	20USO12	Core-XII	Environment and Society	5	25	75	100	5
III	20USOE01	Elective-I	Gender and Society	5	25	75	100	5
III	20USOSB03	SBEC-III	Personality Development	3	25	75	100	3

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IV		NMSDC	Marketing and Design Tools – Digital Marketing	2	25	75	100	2
Sixth Semester								
III	20USO13	Core-XIII	Social Change and Development	5	25	75	100	5
III	20USO14	Core-XIV	Health and Society	5	25	75	100	5
III	20USO15	Core-XV	Social Problems in India	5	25	75	100	5
III	20USOSB04	SBEC-IV	NGO Management	5	25	75	100	5
III	20USOP1	Group Project		5	60	40	100	5
		NMSDC	Innovative & Creative Skills for Employability-Content Writing & Digital Marketing	2	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	Extension Activities 1. Awareness Programmes on various social issues 2. Participation in Panchayat at Raj Institutions 3. Watering Plants 4. Campus Cleaning 5. Activities related to Civil Societies, etc.	2	-	-	-	2

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**SEMESTER - I**

**CORE I – PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY – I**

**Unit I: Introduction to Sociology:** Meaning and Definitions of Sociology - Origin and Development of Sociology. Nature and Scope of Sociology. Importance of Sociology. Relationship of Sociology with other social sciences

**Unit II: Fundamental Concepts in Sociology:** Society, Community, Association, Organization, Norms and Values, Culture and Civilization, Role and Status, (Meaning, Characteristics or elements).

**Unit III: Social Groups:** Meaning, Characteristics and Importance – Classification of Social Groups - Primary and Secondary groups-Meaning, Features, Importance and Differences

**Unit IV: Socialization:** Meaning, Characteristics and Importance. Stages of Socialization. Agencies of Socialization –Family, School, State, Religion and Mass media. Types of Socialization.

**Unit V: Social Processes:** Social Processes - Meaning, Characteristics and Types. Associative Processes - Cooperation, Accommodation, Acculturation; Dissociative Process - Competition, Conflict.

**Reference Books:**

1. Abraham Francis (2006): Contemporary Sociology, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
2. Bottomore, TB : Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature, Bombay : George Allen and Unwin (India)
3. Davis Kingsley (1982): Human Society, Surfeit Publications, New Delhi.
4. Giddens Anthony (2001): Sociology (4th Edn), Blackwell Publishers, Cambridge, UK
5. Gisbert Pascual (1983): Fundamentals of Sociology, Orient Longmans, Bombay, 1983.
6. Horton Paul and Hunt Chester (1984): Sociology, McGraw Hill Co, New Delhi
7. Jayaram N 1988: Introductory Sociology, MacMillan India, Madras.
8. Johnson Harry M 1995: Sociology: A Systematic Introduction, New Delhi : Allied Publishers
9. Ogburn and Nimkoff (1964): A Handbook of Sociology, Eurasia Publishing House (pvt).Ltd, Ram Nagar, New Delhi
10. Shankar Rao (2004): Sociology: Primary Principles, S.Chand & Co, New Delhi.

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#### SEMESTER - I

#### CORE II - SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES – I

**Unit – I: Auguste Comte:** Law of Three Stages – Hierarchy of Sciences – Social Statics and Social Dynamics – Positivism.

**Unit – II: Herbert Spencer:** Theory of Social Evolution – Types of Society - Organic Analogy.

**Unit – III: Emile Durkheim:** Social Solidarity – Division of Labour – Theory of Suicide – Anomie

**Unit – IV:** Ideal Types – Bureaucracy – Types of Authority – Class, Status and Power.

**Unit – V: Karl Marx:** Dialectical Materialism – Theory of Social Change, Class and Class Struggle – Alienation.

#### REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. R.N.Sharma and R.K. Shama(1988) Contemporary Sociological Theories, Media Promoters and Publishers (P) Ltd., Bombay.
2. Bogardus, E.S. The Development of Social Thought, Longman's Green and Co., New York.
3. Abraham & Morgan, Modern Sociological Theory, Oxford University Press, Bombay.
4. Lewis A. Coser, Masters of Sociological Thoughts – Ideas in Historical and Social Context, Rawat Publications, Bangalore.
5. Raymond Aron, (1965). Main currents in Sociological Thought, Vol1 London.
6. Penguin Ian Craib (1997). Classical social Theory, Oxford University Press.
7. Nisbert (1967) The Sociological Tradition, London, Heinemann Educational Books Ltd.
8. Ritzer George 1993. Sociological Theory, New York, Mc Graw Hill.
9. Turner, Jonathan (1995). The Structure of Sociological Theory, Jaipur, Rawat Publications.
10. Abraham Francis M., An Introduction to Concepts and Theories, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

**B.A. SOCIOLOGY**

**SEMESTER - I**

**ALLIED I – SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

**Unit – I: Introduction:** Introduction to Anthropology – Definitions – Concept – Scope of Social Anthropology – Culture and Civilization; Ethnocentrism vis-à-vis Cultural Relativism Culture and Civilization: Culture Trait, Culture complex and Diffusion.

**Unit – II: The Nature of Society:** Individual, Society, Culture and Civilization, Great and Little Tradition – Human Biological Diversity: Racial criteria, racial traits in Relation to Heredity and Environment – World classification and Indian classification of race.

**Unit – III: Marriage:** Definition and Universality – Laws of marriage – Types of marriage – Functions of marriage; Marriage regulations – Mate selection – Family: Definition and universality – Types of family – Kinship: Consanguinity and Affinity; Principles and types of descent – Forms of descent groups – Kinship terminology.

**Unit – IV: Political Organization and Social Control:** Band, tribe, chiefdom, kingdom and state; concepts of power, authority and legitimacy; social control, law and justice in simple societies.

**Unit – V: Religion:** Anthropological approaches to the study of religion (evolutionary, psychological and functional); monotheism and polytheism; sacred and profane; myths and rituals; forms of religion in tribal and peasant societies (animism, animatism, fetishism, naturism and totemism); religion, magic and science distinguished; magico- religious functionaries (priest, shaman, medicine man, sorcerer and witch).

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Evans- Prichard,EE 1990 „Social Anthropology“ Universal Book Stall, Delhi.
2. Harris, Marvin 1983 „Cultural Anthropology“, Harper & Row Pub, New York &
3. Haviland,W A.1993. „Cultural Anthropology“, Harcourt Brace College Pub, London
4. Honigman J. 1997 „Handbook of Social and Cultural Anthropology“, Rawat Publication, New Delhi.
5. Sahlins & Service 1970 „Evolution and Culture“, The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor.
6. Ember & Ember 1995 „Anthropology“, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

### B.A. SOCIOLOGY

#### SEMESTER - II

#### CORE III – PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY - II

**Unit I: Individual and Society:** The Sociality of Man: The Central Problems of Sociology – Man Depends on Society – The Social Contract Theory – Man in Society and Society in Man – Scope of Individuality.

**Unit II: Social Control:** Meaning, Nature, Types and Importance - Informal Agencies of Social control – Customs, Folkways and Mores -Formal Agencies of Social control – Law and Education.

**Unit III: Social Structure and Social System:** Meaning and Elements of Social Structure. Definition, Characteristics and Elements, Types of Social System.

**Unit IV Social Stratification and Social Differentiation:** Definition, Characteristics and Distinction between Stratification and Differentiation. Forms of Social Stratification – Caste, Class and Estate. Causes of Differentiation.

**Unit V: Social Change:** Meaning and Nature - Theories of Social Change – Equilibrium, Cyclical, Conflict and Functionalism - Factors of Social Change- Physical, Biological and Technological – Social Change and Social Progress.

#### Reference Books:

1. Abraham Francis (2006): Contemporary Sociology, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
2. Bottomore, TB : Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature, Bombay : George Allen and Unwin (India)
3. Davis Kingsley (1982): Human Society, Surfeit Publications, New Delhi.
4. Giddens Anthony (2001): Sociology (4th Edn), Blackwell Publishers, Cambridge, UK
5. Gisbert Pascual (1983): Fundamentals of Sociology, Orient Longmans, Bombay, 1983.
6. Horton Paul and Hunt Chester (1984): Sociology, McGraw Hill Co, New Delhi
7. Jayaram N 1988: Introductory Sociology, MacMillan India, Madras.
8. Johnson Harry M 1995: Sociology: A Systematic Introduction, New Delhi : Allied Publishers
9. Leslie Gerald, Richard Larson, Benjamin Gorman, (1994): Introductory Sociology – Order and Change in Society (3rd Edn) , Oxford University Press, Delhi
10. Ogburn and Nimkoff (1964): A Handbook of Sociology, Eurasia Publishing House (pvt).Ltd, Ram Nagar, New Delhi

**B.A. SOCIOLOGY**

**SEMESTER - II**

**CORE IV - SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES – II**

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

**Unit – II: Robert K. Merton:** Functional Analysis: Functional Requirements Manifest and latent functions, Dysfunctions, Middle Range Theories.

**Unit – III: Pitirim A. Sorokin:** Social and Cultural Dynamics - Social Stratification – Social Mobility.

**Unit – IV: Vilfredo Pareto:** The Mind and Society – Social Cycle Theory –Fascism and Power Distribution.

**Unit – V: George Simmel:** Dialectical Approach – Social Geometry – The Philosophy of Money.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

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

**B.A. SOCIOLOGY**  
**SEMESTER - II**  
**ALLIED II - SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

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

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

**Unit – III: Socialisation and Development of Self:** The Dependency condition, Effect of Dependency and the internalisation of values, Identification process, Interpersonal Communication, The Development of Self – Heredity and Environment – Stages of Personality Formation – Culture and Personality – Social attitude.

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

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

### REFERENCE BOOKS:

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



**B.A. SOCIOLOGY**

**SEMESTER - III**

**CORE V - RURAL SOCIOLOGY (20US005)**

**Unit - I: Introduction:** Rural Sociology – Meaning – Definition – Nature and Scope.

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

**Unit - III: Agrarian Society:** Characteristics of rural society – Jajmani system – Landlords, Working peasants and labourers – Zamindari system, Mahalwari system, Ryotwari system – Abolition of Intermediaries, Tenancy Reforms, Ceilings on Land Holdings, Consolidation of land holdings, Co-operative Farming – Changing agrarian relations – Five Year Plans and Rural Development programmes in India and Tamil Nadu – Panchayat Raj Institutions.

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

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

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

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

### B.A. SOCIOLOGY

#### SEMESTER – III

#### CORE VI - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (20USO06)

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

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

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

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

**UNIT – V:** Data Processing and Use of Computer in Social Research: Editing, Coding, Classification and Tabulation of data. Use of Computers in Social Research. Report Writing.

#### REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Ahuja, Ram (2001): *Research Methods*, New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
12. Goode, W.J. and P.K.Hatt (1952): *Methods in Social Research*, New York: McGraw International.
3. Seltiz, Claise et al; (1959): *Research Methods in Social Relation*, New York: Henry Holt and Co.
4. Srivastava, Prakash G.N. (1994): *Advances Research Methodology*, Delhi: Radha Publication.
5. Thakur, Devender (2003): *Research Methodology in Social Science*, Delhi: Deep and Deep Publication
6. Young, P.V. (1988): *Scientific Social Survey and Research*, New Delhi Prentice Hall.
7. Krishnaswamy. O, (2004), *Social Research Methods*, New Delhi, Himalaya Publications.

**B.A. SOCIOLOGY**

**SEMESTER - III**

**ALLIED III – SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY (20USOA03)**

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

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

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

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

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

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

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

### B.A. SOCIOLOGY

#### SEMESTER – III

#### NON MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE – I: SOCIOLOGY FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS (20USONM01)

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

**Unit – II: Basic Concepts:** Society, Community, Association and Institution. Culture, Social Groups – primary, secondary and reference groups – Socialization – Social structure – Status and role – Norms and Values – Social Control – Conformity and deviance.

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

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

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

#### REFERENCE BOOKS:

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

**B.A. SOCIOLOGY**

**SEMESTER – III**

**SKILL BASED ELECTIVE COURSE - I: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

**(20USOSB01)**

**Unit – I: Introduction:** Human Resource Management – Concept, definition, scope and functions; human resource planning – Need and scope for human resource planning.

**Unit – II: Recruitment:** Meaning and Definition – Purpose and importance and sources of Recruitment – Selection: Definition, Meaning, types and process.

**Unit – III: Job Analysis and Evaluation:** Meaning of the Job – Purpose – Uses. Steps in Job Analysis – Techniques of Job Analysis.

**Unit – IV: Training and Development:** Training and Personnel Development, training policies – Wage structure – Wages, wage fixation, allowances, bonus fixation procedures.

**Unit – V: Performance Appraisal:** Personnel records, performance appraisal and counselling.

**Text Books:**

1. Aswathappa, K. Human Resource and Personnel Management. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill, 2000.
2. Yoder, Dale. Personnel Management and Industrial Relations. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India. 1975.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. John, W. Newstran and Keith Davis. Organizational Behaviour at Work – Organizational Behaviour. New Delhi: McGraw-Hill, 1993.
2. Miner, J.B. and Miner, M.G. Personnel and Industrial Relations. New Delhi: Macmillan, 1985.
3. Terry, L. Leap. Michael D. Crino. Personnel/Human Resource Management. New Delhi: Macmillan & Co., 1990.
4. William, P. Anthony et. al. Strategic Human Resource Management. New Delhi: Dryden Press, 1993.
5. Venkataratnam, C.S. and Srivastava, B.K. Personnel Management and Human Resources, New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., 1991.

### B.A. SOCIOLOGY

#### SEMESTER - IV

#### CORE VII – URBAN SOCIOLOGY (20USO07)

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

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

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

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

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

#### REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. William. G. Flanagan – Urban sociology images and structure. Allyn and bacon – Baston,
2. J.R. Mellor – Urban Sociology in an unurbanised society. Routledge & Kegan Paul – London.
3. N.JayaBalan – Urban Sociology, Atlantic publishers and distributors – Delhi.
4. Odeyas. D. Heggade – Urban Development in India, Mohit publishers and distributors – Delhi.
5. Ram Ahuja – Social problems in India, Rawat publications – N.Delhi.
6. C.N.Sankar Rao – Sociology – S. Chand & Co – N. Delhi.
7. DC. Bhatta charya – Vijaya publishing house, Kolkata.
8. Urban Sociology – Rajendra K. Sharma, Alantic Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi.

**B.A. SOCIOLOGY**

**SEMESTER - IV**

**CORE VIII – SOCIAL STATISTICS (20USO08)**

**Unit – I: Statistics:** Origin and growth – Definition – functions – Scope – Importance of Statistics in social research, Levels of Measurement – nominal – ordinal, interval and ratio. Survey – Scope of Survey – Sources of Data Collection: Primary and Secondary.

**Unit – II: Descriptive Statistics:** Measures of Central Value: Average – Definition – objectives – Requisites of a Good Average. Measures of Central tendency:– Mean, Median, Mode – Measures of Dispersion: – Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation.

**Unit – III: Correlation:** Correlation Analysis - Karl Pearsons Coefficient of Correlation, Spearman's Rank Correlation.

**Unit – IV: Test of Significance:** Chi-Square test, Application and usefulness of Students' t-test, Scaling Techniques – Reliability and validity of Scales

**Unit – V: Uses of SPSS:** Univariate and Bivariate analysis – Limitations in Statistics and Computer.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Agnihotri, Techniques of Social Research, M.N. Publishers, New Delhi 1980.
2. Kothari. C.R., Research Methods and Techniques, Vishwaprakashan, New Delhi 1990.
3. Singh. R.P, Methods in Social Research, Printwell Publishers. Jaipur 1989.
4. Wilkinson & Bhandakar, Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, Himalayas Publishing House, Mumbai 1984.
5. Gupta S.P, Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 1987.
6. Gupta S.C, Fundamentals of Statistics, Himalaya publishing House, Bombay, 1997.
7. Vatsyayam, Methods & Techniques of Social Survey and Research, Kedar Nath Ram Nath, Meerut.
8. Goode and Hatt, Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill.
9. Young.V. Pauline(1960), Scientific Social Survey and Research, USA, Prentice Hall.

### B.A. SOCIOLOGY

#### SEMESTER - IV

#### ALLIED IV - SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION (20USOA04)

**UNIT – I: Introduction:** Social welfare Administration – Definition, Meaning and Concept – Principles and Professional ethics of Social Welfare Administration – Emerging Trends in Social Welfare Administration.

**UNIT – II: Fields of social welfare Administration:** Children, Youth, Women, Aged communities – Rural, Urban and Tribal Communities – characteristics and problems of the fields of social welfare administration.

**UNIT – III: Social Welfare Organizations:** NGOs – Introduction, concept and functions – Issues in NGO Development – Need assessment, staffing, linking with external resources and target group – Managerial role in problem solving, Governance and leadership, NGOs-Environment, Taxonomy, Mega and Micro-Environmental threats and opportunity and its impact.

**UNIT – IV: Social Welfare Board:** Ministry of Social Welfare – Schemes – Central Social Welfare Board and State Social Welfare Boards in India – History, Structure, Function, goals and achievements.

**UNIT – V: Health and Family Welfare:** Human Resource Development, Labour, Non conventional Energy Sources, Rural Development, Science & Technology, Social Justice and Empowerment – NABARD, Human Rights Commission, National and Regional Organization. NIRD, CAPART, SIRD, MSME, TN Women Development Corporation, Public Welfare Program Process of Community Participation in social welfare programs.

#### REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Bhattacharya, Sanjay. Social Work Administration. Jaipur: Rawat Publication, 2006.
2. Chowdry, Paul D. Social Welfare Administration. New Delhi: Atma Ram and Sons, 1990.
3. Dhama, O.P. Extension and Rural Welfare. Agra: Ram Prasad & Sons, 1986.
4. Dubey, S.N. Social Welfare Policy and Social Welfare Service. Bombay: Tata Institute of Social Sciences, 1972.
5. Goel, S. L. Social Welfare Administration: Social Justice and Empowerment. Vol.1 & 2. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publication Pvt. Ltd., 2010



**B.A. SOCIOLOGY**

**SEMESTER – IV**

**NON MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE – II: INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES**

**(20USONM02)**

**Unit I: Basic Concepts:** Human Values - Dignity - Liberty, Equality, Justice, Unity in Diversity, Ethics and Morals - Meaning and significance of Human Rights Education.

**Unit II: Perspectives of Rights and Duties:** Rights: Inherent-Inalienable-Universal - Individual and Groups - Nature and concept of Duties - Interrelationship of Rights and Duties.

**Unit III: Introduction to Terminology of Various Legal Instruments:** Meaning of Legal Instrument - Binding Nature - Types of Instruments: Covenant-Charter-Declaration-Treaty-Convention-Protocol Executive Orders and Statutes.

**Unit IV: United Nations And Human Rights:** Brief History of Human Rights - Provision of the charters of United Nations - Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Significance-Preamble - Civil and Political Rights-(Art. 1-21) - Economic, Social and Cultural Rights -(Art.22-28) - Duties and Limitations (Art. 29) - Final Provision (Art. 30).

**Unit V: Human Rights in India:** Fundamental rights and Indian Constitution, Rights for children and women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Castes and Minorities. National and State Human Rights Commissions.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Henry J Steiner and Philip Alston(ed), 2000 International Human Rights in Context Oxford University Press.
2. Jack Donnelly, 2005 Universal Human Rights Manas Publication, New Delhi.
3. Digumarti Bhaskaro Rao 2001 Human Rights and United Nations Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi.
4. N.Sanaja 2004 Human Rights in the New Millennium Manas Publications, New Delhi.
5. Digumarti Bhaskara Rao, 2001 International Instrument of Human Rights Discovery Publication, New Delhi.

**B.A. SOCIOLOGY**

**SEMESTER – IV**

**SKILL BASED ELECTIVE COURSE - II: ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT**

**(20USOSB02)**

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

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

**UNIT – III: Government Schemes for Entrepreneurship Development:** Institutional arrangements for Entrepreneurship Development – DIC-SIPCOT-SIDCO, NSIC, SISI – Institutional finance to entrepreneurs – TIIC, SIDBI, Commercial Banks – Incentives to Small Scale Industries – Schemes MSME.

**UNIT – IV: Planning a Project:** Meaning of a Project – Importance of a Project – Project Formulation – Format of a Report (as per the requirements of the financial Institution) – Project appraisal – Market feasibility – Technical feasibility and Economic feasibility – Break-even analysis. Product Planning and Development Process: Concept, Steps, Stages and marketing.

**UNIT – V: Group Innovation:** Establishing a leadership Role in Creative groups, Networking – Group Problem Solving, Business Innovations with a purpose, vision and strategy – job creations for Women and economic growth of the Nation.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

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

**B.A. SOCIOLOGY**

**SEMESTER – V**

**Core IX: Indian Sociological Thought**

**Unit I: G.S. Ghurye:** Meaning of caste and Kinship, Features of Caste, Endogamy - Culture and Civilization: Foundation of culture, Nature of Civilization - National Unity and Integration - Hindu Culture

**Unit II: Radha Kamal Mukherjee:** Indian Culture and Civilization - Economic Transaction and Social Behaviour – Personality, society and values.

**Unit III: Louis Dumont:** Homo Hierarchicus – Pure and Impurity – Permanent impurity - Varna: Theory of Varna – Transformation of Varna system.

**Unit IV: M.N. Srinivas:** Society and Religion: Sanskritic Hinduism and spread of Hinduism in Indian Villages – Caste: Meaning of Caste and Sub caste, Features of sub caste, Sanskritization: Meaning and process of Sanskritization, Features of Dominant Caste.

**Unit V: A.R.Desai:** Village Structure – Self sufficient villages – Feudal structure of villages - Transformation of Indian Society: Colonial economy – Transformation to capitalism – Indian Nationalism : Dialectics of Indian tradition and production relation.

**Reference Books**

1. Madan T.N. (2011). Sociological Traditions, New Delhi, Sage.
2. Nagla B.K. (2006). Indian Sociological Thought, Jaipur, Rawat Publications.
3. Dube S.C. (1990). Indian Society, New Delhi, National Book Trust.
4. Dube S.C. (1958). India's Changing Village, London, Routledge & Kegan Paul.
5. Sharma, R. N. and Sharma, R.K. (1984). Indian Sociological Thought, Bombay: Media Promoters & Publishers, Pvt. Ltd.
6. Dhanagare, D. N. 1993, Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology, Jaipur: Rawat publications.
7. Mukherjee, Ramkrishna, 1979, Sociology of Indian Sociology, Bombay, Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
8. Singh, Yogendra, 1986, Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging Trends. New Delhi: Vistaar.

**B.A. SOCIOLOGY**

**SEMESTER – V**

**Core X: Social Movements in India**

**Unit I: Introduction:** Definition and Characteristics of Social Movements - Types of social movements: Reform movements – Revolutionary movements – Reactionary or Revivalist movement – Resistance movement – Utopian movement

**Unit II: Socio- Religious and National Movements:** Brahma 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 movements:** Telegana Movement - Naxalbari Movement - Tebhaga Movement.

**Unit V: Tribal Movements:** The Santal Movement - Jharkhand Movement – Bodo Movement.

**Reference Books**

1. Rao, M.S.A. (1978). Social Movements in India, Vol.I and II, Manohar, Delhi.
2. Shah Ghanshyam, (2002). Social Movements and the State, Sage, New Delhi.
3. James Petras, Henry Vettmeyer, (2005). Social Movements and State Power, Pluto Press, London.
4. T.K.Oommen, (2004). Nation, Civil Society and Social Movements, Sage, Delhi.
5. David S. Meyer, Nancy Whittlev, Belinda Robnett , (2002). Social Movements, Oxford, New York.
6. J.A.Banks (1972). The Sociology of Social Movements, London, Mac Millan.
7. W.R.Cameran. (1966). Modern Social Movements, New York Random House.
8. Rudolf (1955). Social Movements New York, A.C.C.

**B.A. SOCIOLOGY**

**SEMESTER – V**

**Core XI: Industrial Sociology**

**Unit I: Introduction:** Origin and Development of Industrial Sociology - Nature and scope of Industrial Sociology, Industrialization – Industrialism - Evolution of Working Class – Changing nature of work - Growth of unorganized sector - Socio-Industrial Thought of Adam Smith, Mayo, Taylor.

**Unit II: Evolution of Industry:** Manorial System - Guild system - Domestic System - Factory system.

**Unit III: Industrial Organization:** Structure of Industrial organization - Formal organization - Line and Staff organization - Roles and relationship: Managers, Supervisors and workers.

**Unit IV: Industrial and Labour Relation:** Labour Welfare: International Labour Organization – Labour legislation, Social security and labour welfare measures in India. Workers Participation in Management (WPM): Industrial Democracy – Levels of Participation of WPM. Trade Unions: Functions of Trade Union

**Unit V: Industrial Dispute:** – Meaning and Kinds of Dispute – Dispute Settlements: Mediation, Arbitration, Adjudication, Conciliation, Collective bargaining and Negotiations.

**Reference Books**

1. Schneider, Eugene (1969) Industrial Sociology, New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, Part 1, 2 and
2. V.N. Agrawal, (1972) Labour Problems in India, Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
3. Miller and Form (1964), Industrial Sociology, London, Hurper and Row Publishers.
4. Gisbert Pascal, (1972), Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Tata Mc. Graw Hill Publishing Co., New Delhi.
5. Sinha. G.P. and P.R.N. Sinha, (1977), Industrial Relations and Labour Legislations, New Delhi, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.
6. Seth, N.R. (Ed) - (1982) Industrial Sociology in India, Kolkata, Allied Publications.
7. Parker, S.R. (1990). The Sociology of Industry. London, Allen and Unwind.

### B.A. SOCIOLOGY

#### SEMESTER – V

#### Core XII: Environment and Society

**Unit I: Definition and concept of Environment:** Definition, Scope and Nature of Environment Sociology – Dimensions of Environment – The relationship between society and Natural Resources.

**Unit II: Natural Resources:** Eco system — Environmental degradation – Global warming – Ozone depletion – Green House Effect – Acid Rain – Environmental pollution – Restoring the eco system.

**Unit III: Problems and Concern of Environment:** Issues – causes – consequences of Air, Water, Land and Noise Pollution – Loss of Biodiversity – Social Dimensions of Environmental Disasters – Technology change and Environment – Deforestation and displacement - A-forestation – Sustainable Development.

**Unit IV: Environment Movements:** History and Development – Chipko and Appiko Movements – Narmada Bachao Andolan Movement – Eco-tourism.

**Unit V: Environmental Management:** Impact of Environmental hazards and natural disasters on socially disadvantaged population – Change agents – Community, NGOs, INGOs and Government sector – International initiatives on Environment Protection.

#### Reference Books

1. Bell, MM. (2008). An Invitation to Environmental Sociology. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage 3rd ed.
2. Hannigan, J. A. (1995). Environmental Sociology. Routledge, London and New York, 2nd ed.
3. Guha, Ramachandra (1994). Social ecology. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Bhattacharyya Sukanta. (2014). Environemntal Sociology: Indian perspective, Levant Books Delhi: Agricole.
5. Gadgil, M. And R. Guha. (1996). Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India. New Delhi: Oxford University.

**B.A. SOCIOLOGY**

**SEMESTER – V**

**Elective – I: Gender and Society**

**Unit I: Introduction:** Definition of Gender – Gender and Biology – Types – Gender Identity and Self Image – Gender Roles – Distinction between Sex and Gender – Social Construction of Gender.

**Unit II: Feminism:** Meaning, Definitions, Origin, Growth of Feminism - Waves of Feminism - Theories of Feminism: Liberal, Radical, Socialist, and Eco-Feminism.

**Unit III: Women in the Family:** Socialization - Gender Roles and Division of Labour - Patriarchy As Ideology and Practice - Issues affecting Quality of Life of Women: Health, Education.

**Unit IV: The Changing Status of Women in India:** Pre-colonial, Colonial and Post – Colonial Women's Work Participation and Technology.

**Unit V: Constitutional Safeguards:** Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal), Act 2013; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Gender & Media violence, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986).

**Reference Books**

1. Kumari, Jayawadane, (1991). Feminism and Nationalism in the Third World, New Delhi: Kali for women.
2. Neera Desai & Meithei Krishna Raj, (1987). Women and Society, Ajanta Pub, New Delhi.
3. Gloria Bowles and Renate Duelli Klein, (1983). Theories of women's studies, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London.
4. Rege, Sharmila (ed), (2003). Sociology of Gender: The Challenge of Feminist Sociological Knowledge, Sage, New Delhi.
5. Inderpal Grewal and Caren Kaplan, (2006). An Introduction to Women's Studies: Gender in Transnational World (2nd Edition), Boston, MA, McGraw-Hill.
6. Jane Pilcher and Imelda Wheelan, (2004). 50 Key Concepts in Gender Studies, London, Sage Publications, 2004.

**B.A. SOCIOLOGY**

**SEMESTER – V**

**Skill Based Elective Course – III: Personality Development**

**UNIT – I: Introduction to Personality Development:** The concept of personality - Dimensions and types of personality – Determinants of Personality - Theories of Freud & Erickson - Significance of personality development.

**Unit – II: The concept of success and failure:** What is success? - Hurdles in achieving success - Overcoming hurdles - Factors responsible for success – What is failure - Causes of failure. SWOT analysis.

**UNIT – III: Attitude:** Attitude - Concept - Significance - Factors affecting attitudes - Positive attitude – Advantages –Negative attitude- Disadvantages - Ways to develop positive attitude - Differences between personalities having positive and negative attitude.

**UNIT – IV: Self-esteem:** Term self-esteem - Symptoms - Advantages - Do's and Don'ts to develop positive self-esteem – Low self-esteem - Symptoms - Personality having low self esteem - Positive and negative self esteem.

**UNIT – V: Other Aspects of Personality Development:** Body language - Problem-solving - Conflict and Stress Management - Decision-making skills - Leadership and qualities of a successful leader – Character building - Team-work – Time management - Work ethics –Good manners and etiquette.

**Reference Books:**

1. Hurlock, E.B (2006). Personality Development, 28th Reprint. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
2. Stephen P. Robbins and Timothy A. Judge (2014), Organizational Behavior 16th Edition: Prentice Hall.
3. Andrews, Sudhir. (1988). How to Succeed at Interviews. 21st (rep.) New Delhi.Tata McGraw-Hill.
4. Heller, Robert. (2002). Effective leadership. Essential Manager series. Dk Publishing.
5. Hindle, Tim. (2003). Reducing Stress. Essential Manager series. Dk Publishing.
6. Lucas, Stephen. (2001). Art of Public Speaking. New Delhi. Tata - Mc-Graw Hill.
7. Mile, D.J. (2004). Power of positive thinking. Delhi. Rohan Book Company.
8. Pravesh Kumar. (2005). All about Self- Motivation. New Delhi. Goodwill Publishing House.
9. Smith, B . (2004). Body Language. Delhi: Rohan Book Company.



**B.A. SOCIOLOGY**

**Semester – VI**

**Core – XIII: Social Change and Development**

**Unit – I: Introduction:** Definition, Concept, Evolution, Growth, Development, Progress, Factors of Social Change, Rate of Change, Direction, Forms – Source of Social Change – Planned Change.

**Unit – 2: Social Change in Indian Society:** Trends and Process of Change: Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization, Secularization, Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization and Their Impact – Information Technology and the Network Society.

**Unit – 3: Indian thinking about Social Development:** Views of Swami Vivekananda, Ravindranath Tagore, M.K. Gandhi and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

**Unit – 4: Changing Conceptions of Development:** Economic Growth, Social Development – Quality of Life and Indices, Sustainable Development – Human Development: Amartya Sen, Mahboob Ul Haq, Martha Nussbaum – Human Development Index (HDI) – Sustainable Development Goals.

**Unit – 5: Development Programmes in India:** Panchayat Raj: Impact of new Panchayat Raj on Women Empowerment – Development and socio-economic disparities - Planning Commission, Five Year Plans, NITI Aayog, Community Development Programmes.

**Reference Books:**

1. So, Alvin Y, (1990). Social Change and Development, Sage Publication. New Delhi.
2. Sen, Amartya (1999). Development as Freedom, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
3. Kuppuswamy B. (1982). 'Social Change in India', New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Private Limited.
4. Madan G.R. (1976). Social Change and Problems of development in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Srinivas, M.N. (1963). Social Change in Modern India, California, Berkeley: University of California Press).
6. Singh, Yogendra, (1973). Modernization of Indian Tradition, Delhi: Thomson Press.

### B.A. SOCIOLOGY

#### Semester – VI

#### Core – XIV: Health and Society

**Unit – I: Introduction:** Meaning and Definition of Health - Relationship between Health and Sociology - Sociological Perspectives of Health – Determinants of Health – Disease – Sickness – Illness – Sick role.

**Unit – 2: Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases:** Meaning – Definition – Characteristics. **Communicable Diseases-** Tuberculosis – Influenza – STD & HIV/AIDS – Hepatitis A & B – COVID19. **Non-Communicable Diseases:** Heart diseases – Diabetes – Cancer – Cataract – Kidney Diseases.

**Unit – 3: Social Epidemiology:** Meaning – Definition – characteristics – Determinants of Social epidemiology: Structural, Social and Individual.

**Unit – 4: Hospitals and Healthcare:** Types of Hospitals, Functions of Hospitals, Coordination and Supervision of Hospitals – Introduction of Healthcare Systems - Folk Medicine/ Ethnomedicine, Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga, Homeopathy and Allopathy.

**Unit – 5: Health Policies and Programmes:** National Health Policy, 2002 – Strategies of National Rural Health Mission and National Urban Health Mission – Health Programmes through Five Year Plans – Health for All in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

#### Reference Books

1. Cockerham, William, C. (1978). Medical Sociology, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall.
2. Graham Scombler (1987) Sociological Theory and Medical Sociology, Tavisock Publications: London and New York.
3. Dak T.M (1991). Sociology of Health in India, Kaveri Printer Private Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Rothman, Kenneth (2002). Epidemiology. An introduction, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
5. Michael Bury, Jonathan Gabe, (2004). The Sociology of Health and Illness: A Reader, London: Routledge.
6. Nagla, Madhu. (2018). Sociology of Health and Medicine. Rawat Publications, New Delhi.

**B.A. SOCIOLOGY**

**Semester – VI**

**Core – XV: Social Problems in India**

**Unit – I: Introduction:** Concept of Social Problem- Characteristics of Social Problems- Causes for social problem- Social Disorganization.

**Unit – 2: Poverty and Unemployment:** Concept of poverty- - Causes of Poverty- Strategies for Alleviating Poverty. Concept of Unemployment - Present Features of Unemployment in India- Types of unemployment - Causes and Consequences of Unemployment.

**Unit – 3: Problems of women and children:** Women abuse- Nature, Extent and Characteristics of Violence against Women. Concept of Child Abuse - Causes of Child Abuse - Government measures to prevent Child Abuse – Child Trafficking.

**Unit – 4: Delinquency:** Meaning and definition of delinquency – Causes of Juvenile delinquency – Method of rehabilitation: Preventive measures and method of rehabilitation: Legislative measures.

**Unit – 5: Corruption and Black Money:** Corruption – Definition of Corruption – Causes of corruption – Prevention of Corruption. Black money: Meaning of black money – Causes of Black Money – Effect of black money – Measures to control Black Money.

**Reference Books**

1. Ahuja Ram (1998): Social Problems in India. Jaipur: Rawat Publications
2. Davis James (1970): Social Problems Enduring Major Issues and Change, New York, Free Press.
3. Elliot and Merrill (1950): Social Disorganisation. New York: Harper & Brothers.
4. Gill SS (1998): The Pathology of Corruption New Delhi Harper Collin Publishers.
5. Madan G.R. (1994): Indian Social Problems. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
6. Memoria C.B. (1999): Social Problems and Social Disorganisation. New Delhi : Kitab Mahal.

### B.A. SOCIOLOGY

#### Semester – VI

#### Elective – II: Media and Society

**Unit – 1: Mass media and society:** Importance of media, critical analysis of the role of media, media impact on society, social responsibility of media.

**Unit – 2: Media and democracy:** public sphere, Freedom of speech and expression, Right to information, Right to privacy and media as a watchdog.

**Unit – 3: Mass media and public interest:** A critical study of media, Analysis of media contents, its role in serving public; marginalized groups. Role of media in social movements: political – cultural movements, national integration, communal harmony.

**Unit – 4: Ownership of media:** content – control, Internal and external threats, pressures on media – media regulations, issues of social class, poverty, development and public health.

**Unit – 5: Media credibility:** factors affecting media credibility, contemporary issues, media performance and its role, critical analysis of media credibility: Paid news.

#### Reference Books

1. Curran, James. (2010). Mass Media and Society (5th Ed). London: Hodder Education.
2. Graeme, Burton. (2009). Media and Society, New York: McGraw-Hill
3. Grossberg, Lawrence. (2006). Mediamaking: mass media in a popular culture (2nd Ed). New Delhi: Sage.
4. Hasan, Seema. (2013). Mass Communication: Principles and Concepts. New Delhi: CBS.
5. Jacobs, Norman. (1992). Mass media in modern society. New Burswick: Transaction.
6. Kumar, Keval J. (2004). Mass communication in India. New Delhi: Jaico. McQuail, Denis. (2005).
7. McQuail's Mass Communication Theory (5th ed). New Delhi: Sage.
8. Wells, Alan & Hakanen, Ernest, A. (1997). Mass media and society. London: JAI Press.

**B.A. SOCIOLOGY**

**Semester – VI**

**Skill Based Elective Course – IV: NGO Management**

**Unit – I: Foundation of Management and NGO's Understanding:** Management: Meaning, Definition, Concepts, Objectives and Functions- NGO's: Meaning, Definition, Concepts, Types, Functions, Approaches and Models - Vision, Mission and Goals in NGOs.

**UNIT – II: Legal Frame Work for Establishing NGO'S:** Trusts and Societies with Special reference to Trust and Society Registration Acts - Foreign contributions and Regulation Act (FCRA) - Statutory Obligations- Income Tax Exemption (80-G, 12-A, & 35AC): Rules and Regulation - Resource Mobilization: Methods and Techniques of Fund Raising - International, National and Local Levels.

**UNIT – III: Human Resource Management in NGO'S:** Leadership in the NGO's Context – Practice of Human resources Management in NGO's - Human resources management and role of creating change agents – Staffing, recruiting, induction and training.

**UNIT – IV: Project Management:** Concept, Definition, Objectives, principles, Scopes, Importance and Methodology - Micro and Macro Level Planning - Project Dimensions: Identification – Need assessment – Problem Tree.

**Unit V: Project Proposal:** Planning for project proposal, policy making and planning, steps in policy determination, principles of policy making, principles and steps of planning. Proposal Writing, Purpose of Proposal Writing, Proposal Outline, Project Evaluation.

**Reference Books**

1. Drucker Peter, (1993). Managing the NGOs Principles and Practices, New Delhi, Macmillan.
2. Handy, Charles, (1990). Understanding Voluntary organizations, Penguin Books, London.
3. R. Kumar, S. L. Goel, (2005). Administration And Management Of NGOs : Text And Case Studies.
4. David Lewis. (2015). Non-governmental Organizations: Management and Development, 3rd Edition. Routledge.

### B.A. SOCIOLOGY

#### Semester – VI

20USOP1	Group Project
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Purpose of Group Project in the VI semester is

1. To deepen the student's knowledge in understanding the social problems and social issues.
2. To develop skills in analysis and interpretation of the data pertaining to the selected social problems and social issues.

Nature of Field Work: The existing Social Problems will be studied by the group of five students and they have to submit the report individually and to have viva-voce exam individually.

#### GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATION GROUP PROJECT

No.	Content	Award of Mark
	regularity in Field Work and the average time spent	10
	regularity in submitting the Reports	5
	regularity in supervisory conference	5
	rt Content	20
	lization of supervision for professional growth	10
	tiveness & Resourcefulness	10
	Total	60
	a – Voce Examinations	40
	Grand Total	100