



**ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND  
SOCIAL WORK**

**M.A. SOCIOLOGY TWO YEAR PROGRAMME**



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## REGULATIONS FOR THE TWO-YEAR POST GRADUATE PROGRAMMES UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

**Candidate admitted during the Academic Year 2019-2020**

These Regulations are common to all the students admitted to the Two-Year Master's Programmes in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Indian Languages, Education, Marine Sciences, and Fine Arts from the academic year 2019-2020 onwards.

### 1. Definitions and Nomenclature

- 1.1 **University** refers to Annamalai University.
- 1.2 **Department** means any of the academic departments and academic centres at the University.
- 1.3 **Discipline** refers to the specialization or branch of knowledge taught and researched in higher education. For example, Botany is a discipline in the Natural Sciences, while Economics is a discipline in Social Sciences.
- 1.4 **Programme** encompasses the combination of courses and/or requirements leading to a Degree. For example, M.A., M.Sc.
- 1.5 **Course** is an individual subject in a programme. Each course may consist of Lectures/Tutorials/Laboratory work/Seminar/Project work/Experiential learning/Report writing/viva-voce etc. Each course has a course title and is identified by a course code.
- 1.6 **Curriculum** encompasses the totality of student experiences that occur during the educational process.
- 1.7 **Syllabus** is an academic document that contains the complete information about an academic programme and defines responsibilities and outcomes. This includes course information, course objectives, policies, evaluation, grading, learning resources and course calendar.
- 1.8 **Academic Year** refers to the annual period of sessions of the University that comprises two consecutive semesters.
- 1.9 **Semester** is a half-year term that lasts for a minimum duration of 90 days. Each academic year is divided into two semesters.
- 1.10 **Choice Based Credit System** A mode of learning in higher education that enables a student to have the freedom to select his/her own choice of elective courses across various disciplines for completing the Degree programme.
- 1.11 **Core Course** is mandatory and an essential requirement to qualify for the Degree.
- 1.12 **Elective Course** is a course that a student can choose from a range of alternatives.
- 1.13 **Value-added Courses** are optional courses that complement the students' knowledge and skills and enhance their employability.

- 1.14 Experiential Learning** is a process of learning through experience. It is specifically defined as “learning through reflection on doing”.
- 1.15 Extension activities** are the activities that provide a link between the University and the community such as lab-to-land, literacy, population education, and health awareness programmes. These are integrated within the curricula with a view to sensitise the students about Institutional Social Responsibility (ISR).
- 1.16 Credit** refers to the quantum of syllabus for various programmes in terms of hours of study. It indicates differential weightage given according to the content and duration of the courses in the curriculum.
- 1.17 Credit Hour** is the unit of measuring educational credit in terms of number of hours per week throughout the semester.
- 1.18 Programme Outcomes (POs)** are statements that describe crucial and essential knowledge, skills and attitudes that students are expected to achieve and can reliably manifest at the end of a programme.
- 1.19 Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)** are statements that list what the graduate of a specific programme should be able to do at the end of the programme.
- 1.20 Learning Objectives also known as Course Objectives** are statements that define the expected goal of a course in terms of demonstrable skills or knowledge that will be acquired by a student as a result of instruction.
- 1.21 Course Outcomes (COs)** are statements that describe what students should be able to achieve/demonstrate at the end of a course. They allow follow-up and measurement of learning objectives.
- 1.22 Grade Point Average (GPA)** is a numerical that represents the average value of the accumulated final grades earned in courses in a semester. It is calculated by adding all the accumulated final grades and dividing that figure by the number of grades awarded.
- 1.23 Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)** is a measure of overall cumulative performance of a student over all the semesters. The CGPA is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses in all semesters and the sum of the total credits of all courses in all the semesters.
- 1.24 Letter Grade** is an index of the performance of a student in a particular course. Grades are denoted by letters S, A, B, C, D, E, RA, and W.

## **2. Programmes Offered and Eligibility Criteria**

- 2.1** A candidate who has passed the Bachelor's Degree in any subject including the Professional Courses of this University or an examination of any other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto is eligible to apply for admission.
- 2.2** Reservation of seats for candidates belonging to ST/SCA/SC/MBC/DNC/BC/BC (Muslim) communities and Differently-abled will be made as per the rules and regulations of the Government of Tamil Nadu.
- 2.3** In the case of SC/ST and Differently-abled candidates, a pass is the minimum qualification for all the above Programmes.

The various PG Programmes offered by the University and the eligibility criteria for each of these programmes are detailed below.

<b>Faculty of Arts</b>	
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
<b>M.A. Sociology</b>  <b>M.S.W. Master of Social Work</b>	A Pass in Bachelor's Degree (10+2+3 pattern) in any subject including the Professional courses of this University or an examination of any other university accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

### **3. Programme Duration**

- 3.1 The Two Year Master's Programmes consist of two academic years.
- 3.2 Each academic year is divided into two semesters, the first being from July to November and the second from December to April.
- 3.3 Each semester will have 90 working days (18 weeks).

### **4 Programme Structure**

4.1 The Two Year Master's Programme consists of Core Courses, Elective Courses (Departmental & Interdepartmental), and Project.

#### **4.2 Core courses**

- 4.2.1 These are a set of compulsory courses essential for each programme.
- 4.2.2 The core courses include both Theory (Core Theory) and Practical (Core Practical) courses.

#### **4.3 Elective courses**

- 4.3.1 **Department Electives (DEs)** are the Electives that students can choose from a range of Electives offered within the Department.
- 4.3.2 **Interdepartment Electives (IDEs)** are Electives that students can choose from amongst the courses offered by other departments of the same faculty as well as by the departments of other faculties.
- 4.3.3 **Each student shall take a combination of both DEs and IDEs.**

#### **4.4 Experiential Learning**

- 4.4.1 Experiential learning provides opportunities to students to connect principles of the discipline with real-life situations.
- 4.4.2 In-plant training/field trips/internships/industrial visits (as applicable) fall under this category.
- 4.4.3 Experiential learning is categorised as Core.

#### **4.5 Project**

- 4.5.1 Each student shall undertake a Project in the final semester.
- 4.5.2 The Head of the Department shall assign a Research Supervisor to the student.
- 4.5.3 The Research Supervisor shall assign a topic for research and monitor the progress of the student periodically.

4.5.4 Students who wish to undertake project work in recognised institutions/industry shall obtain prior permission from the University. The Research Supervisor will be from the host institute, while the Co-Supervisor shall be a faculty in the parent department.

#### **4.6 Value added Courses (VACs)**

4.6.1 Students may also opt to take Value added Courses beyond the minimum credits required for award of the Degree. VACs are outside the normal credit paradigm.

4.6.2 These courses impart employable and life skills. VACs are listed in the University website and in the Handbook on Interdepartmental Electives and VACs.

4.6.3 Each VAC carries 2 credits with 30 hours of instruction, of which 60% (18 hours) shall be Theory and 40% (12 hours) Practical.

4.6.4 Classes for a VAC are conducted beyond the regular class hours and preferably in the II and III Semesters.

#### **4.7 Online Courses**

4.7.1 The Heads of Departments shall facilitate enrolment of students in Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) platform such as SWAYAM to provide academic flexibility and enhance the academic career of students.

4.7.2 Students who successfully complete a course in the MOOCs platform shall be exempted from one elective course of the programme.

#### **4.8 Credit Distribution**

The credit distribution is organised as follows:

\*Total credits (Minimum requirement for award of Degree): 90-95

Core Courses: 65-75 credits

Elective Courses: 15 credits

Project: 6-8 credits

*\*Each Department shall fix the minimum required credits for award of the Degree within the prescribed range of 90-95 credits.*

#### **4.9 Credit Hours**

Each course is assigned credits and credit hours on the following basis:

1 Credit is defined as

1 Lecture period of one hour per week over a semester

1 Tutorial period of one hour per week over a semester

1 Practical/Project period of two or three hours (depending on the discipline) per week over a semester.

### **5 Attendance**

5.1 Each faculty handling a course shall be responsible for the maintenance of *Attendance and Assessment Record* for candidates who have registered for the course.

5.2 The Record shall contain details of the students' attendance, marks obtained in the Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) Tests, Assignments and Seminars. In addition the Record shall also contain the organisation of lesson plan of the Course Instructor.

- 5.3 The record shall be submitted to the Head of the Department once a month for monitoring the attendance and syllabus coverage.
- 5.4 At the end of the semester, the record shall be duly signed by the Course Instructor and the Head of the Department and placed in safe custody for any future verification.
- 5.5 The Course Instructor shall intimate to the Head of the Department at least seven calendar days before the last instruction day in the semester about the attendance particulars of all students.
- 5.6 Each student shall have a minimum of 75% attendance in all the courses of the particular semester failing which he or she will not be permitted to write the End-Semester Examination. The student has to redo the semester in the next year.
- 5.7 Relaxation of attendance requirement up to 10% may be granted for valid reasons such as illness, representing the University in extracurricular activities and participation in NCC/NSS/YRC/RRC.

## **6 Mentor-Mentee System**

- 6.1 To help the students in planning their course of study and for general advice on the academic programme, the Head of the Department will attach certain number of students to a member of the faculty who shall function as a Mentor throughout their period of study.
- 6.2 The Mentors will guide their mentees with the curriculum, monitor their progress, and provide intellectual and emotional support.
- 6.3 The Mentors shall also help their mentees to choose appropriate electives and value-added courses, apply for scholarships, undertake projects, prepare for competitive examinations such as NET/SET, GATE etc., attend campus interviews and participate in extra-curricular activities.

## **7 Examinations**

- 7.1 The examination system of the University is designed to systematically test the student's progress in class, laboratory and field work through Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) Tests and End-Semester Examination.
- 7.2 There will be two CIA Tests and one End-Semester Examination in each semester.
- 7.3 The Question Papers will be framed to test different levels of learning based on Bloom's taxonomy viz. Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Analysis, Synthesis and Evaluation/Creativity.
- 7.4 **Continuous Internal Assessment Tests**
  - 7.4.1 The CIA Tests shall be a combination of a variety of tools such as class test, assignment, seminars, and viva-voce that would be suitable to the course. This requires an element of openness.
  - 7.4.2 The students are to be informed in advance about the assessment and the procedures. The tests are compulsory.
  - 7.4.3 The pattern of question paper will be decided by the respective faculty.
  - 7.4.4 CIA Test-I will cover the syllabus of the first two units while CIA Test-II will cover the last three units.
  - 7.4.5 CIA Tests will be for two to three hours duration depending on the quantum of syllabus.

7.4.6 A student cannot repeat the CIA Test-I and CIA Test-II. However, if for any valid reason the student could not attend the test, the prerogative of arranging a special test lies with the teacher in consultation with the Head of the Department.

## 7.5 End Semester Examinations

7.5.1 The End Semester Examinations for the first/third semester will be conducted in November and for the second/fourth semester in May.

7.5.2 A candidate who does not pass the examination in any course(s) of the first, second and third semesters will be permitted to reappear in such course(s) that will be held in April and November in the subsequent semester/year.

7.5.3 The End Semester Examination will be of three hours duration and will cover the entire syllabus of the course.

## 8 Evaluation

### 8.1 Marks Distribution

8.1.1. Each course, both Theory and Practical as well as Project/Internship/Field work/In-plant training shall be evaluated for a maximum of 100 marks.

8.1.2 For the theory courses, CIA Tests will carry 25% and the End-Semester Examination 75% of marks.

8.1.3 For the Practical courses, the CIA Tests Examination will constitute 40% and the End-Semester Examination 60% of marks.

### 8.2. Assessment of CIA Tests

8.2.1 For the CIA Tests, the assessment will be done by the Course Instructor

8.2.2 For the Theory Courses, the break-up of marks shall be as follows:

	Marks
Test-I & Test-II	15
Seminar	5
Assignment	5
Total	25

8.2.3 For the Practical Courses (wherever applicable), the break-up of marks shall be as follows:

	Marks
Test-I	15
Test-II	15
Viva-voce and Record	10
Total	40

### 8.3 Assessment of End-Semester Examinations

8.3.1 Evaluation for the End Semester Examinations is done by both External and Internal examiners (Double Evaluation).

8.3.2 In case of a discrepancy of more than 10% between the two examiners in awarding marks, third evaluation will be resorted to.

#### **8.4 Assessment of Project/Dissertation**

- 8.4.1 The Project Report/Dissertation shall be submitted as per the guidelines laid down by the University.
- 8.4.2 The Project Work/Dissertation shall carry a maximum of 100 marks.
- 8.4.3 CIA for Project will consist of a Review of literature survey, experimentation/field work, attendance etc.
- 8.4.4 The Project Report evaluation and viva-voce will be conducted by a committee constituted by the Head of the Department.
- 8.4.5 The Project Evaluation Committee will comprise the Head of the Department, Project Supervisor, and a senior faculty.
- 8.4.6 The marks shall be distributed as follows:

Continuous Internal Assessment (25 Marks)		End Semester Examination (75 Marks)	
Review-I 10	Review-II: 15	Project / Dissertation Evaluation	Viva-voce
		50	25

#### **8.5 Assessment of Value-added Courses**

- 8.5.1 Assessment of VACs shall be internal.
- 8.5.2 Two CIA Tests shall be conducted during the semester by the Department(s) offering VAC.
- 8.5.3 A committee consisting of the Head of the Department, faculty handling the course and a senior faculty member shall monitor the evaluation process.
- 8.5.4 The grades obtained in VACs will not be included for calculating the GPA.

#### **8.6 Passing Minimum**

- 8.6.1 A minimum of 50% marks in each course is prescribed for a pass.
- 8.6.2 While a minimum of 40% marks in each course is essential for the End Semester Examinations, there is no passing minimum for CIA Tests.
- 8.6.3 A student is declared to have passed in each course if he/she secures not less than 40% marks in the End Semester Examination and not less than 50% marks in aggregate taking CIA and End Semester Examination marks together.
- 8.6.4 A candidate who has not secured a minimum of 50% of marks in a course (CIA + End Semester) shall reappear for the course in the next semester/year.

#### **9. Conferment of the Master's Degree**

A candidate who has secured a minimum of 50% marks in all courses prescribed in the programme and earned the minimum required credits shall be considered to have passed the Master's Programme.

#### **10. Marks and Grading**



**10.1** The performance of students in each course is evaluated in terms Grade Point (GP).

**10.2** The sum total performance in each semester is rated by Grade Point Average (GPA) while Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) indicates the Average Grade Point obtained for all the courses completed from the first semester to the current semester.

**10.3** The GPA is calculated by the formula

$$\text{GPA} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i G_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i}$$

where 'C<sub>i</sub>' is the Credit earned for the Course i in any semester; 'G<sub>i</sub>' is the Grade Point obtained by the student for the Course i and 'n' is the number of Courses passed in that semester.

**CGPA** = Average Grade Point of all the Courses passed starting from the first semester to the current semester.

**10.4** Evaluation of the performance of the student will be rated as shown in the Table.

Letter Grade	Grade Points	Marks %
S	10	90 and above
A	9	80-89
B	8	70-79
C	7	60-69
D	6	55-59
E	5	50-54
RA	0	Less than 50
W	0	Withdrawn from the examination

**10.5 Classification of Results.** The successful candidates are classified as follows:

10.5.1 For **First Class with Distinction:** Candidates who have passed all the courses prescribed in the Programme *in the first attempt* with a CGPA of 8.25 or above within the programme duration.

10.5.2 For **First Class:** Candidates who have passed all the courses with a CGPA of 6.5 or above.

10.5.3 For **Second Class:** Candidates who have passed all the courses.

10.5.4 Candidates who obtain highest marks in all examinations at the first appearance alone will be considered for University Rank.

**10.6 Course-Wise Letter Grades**

10.6.1 The percentage of marks obtained by a candidate in a course will be indicated in a letter grade.

- 10.6.2 A student is considered to have completed a course successfully and earned the credits if he/she secures an overall letter grade other than RA.
- 10.6.3 A course successfully completed cannot be repeated for the purpose of improving the Grade Point.
- 10.6.4 A letter grade RA indicates that the candidate shall reappear for that course. The RA Grade once awarded stays in the grade card of the student and is not deleted even when he/she completes the course successfully later. The grade acquired later by the student will be indicated in the grade sheet of the Odd/Even semester in which the candidate has appeared for clearance of the arrears.
- 10.6.5 If a student secures RA grade in the Project Work/Field Work/Practical Work/Dissertation, he/she shall improve it and resubmit if it involves only rewriting/incorporating the clarifications suggested by the evaluators or he/she can re-register and carry out the same in the subsequent semesters for evaluation.

## **11. Provision for Withdrawal from the End Semester Examination**

- 11.1 The letter grade W indicates that a candidate has withdrawn from the examination.
- 11.2 A candidate is permitted to withdraw from appearing for the ESE for valid reasons. However, **such permission is granted only once** during the entire duration of the programme.
- 11.3 The application for withdrawal shall be made ten days prior to the commencement of the examination and duly approved by the Controller of Examinations. Notwithstanding the mandatory prerequisite of ten days notice, due consideration will be given under extraordinary circumstances.
- 11.4 Withdrawal is **not** granted for arrear examinations of courses in previous semesters and for the final semester examinations.
- 11.5 Candidates who have been granted permission to withdraw from the examination shall reappear for the courses in the subsequent semester/year.
- 11.6 Withdrawal shall not be taken into account as an appearance for the examination when considering the eligibility of the candidate to qualify for First Class with Distinction.

## **12. Academic misconduct**

Any action that results in an unfair academic advantage/interference with the functioning of the academic community constitutes academic misconduct. This includes but is not limited to cheating, plagiarism, altering academic documents, fabrication/falsification of data, submitting the work of another student, interfering with other students' work, removing/defacing library or computer resources, stealing other students' notes/assignments, electronically interfering with other person's/University's intellectual property. Since many of these acts may be committed unintentionally due to lack of awareness, students shall be sensitised on issues of academic integrity and ethics.

## **13. Transitory Regulations**

Wherever there has been a change of syllabi, examinations based on the existing syllabus will be conducted for two consecutive years after implementation of the new syllabus in order to enable the students to clear the arrears. Beyond that, the students will have to take up their examinations in equivalent subjects, as per the new syllabus, on the recommendation of the Head of the Department concerned.

14. *Notwithstanding anything contained in the above pages as Rules and Regulations governing the Two Year Master's Programmes at Annamalai University, the Syndicate is vested with the powers to revise them from time to time on the recommendations of the Academic Council.*

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**ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK**  
**M.A. SOCIOLOGY (CBCS)**

**Candidate admitted during the Academic Year 2019-2020**

Core Course	Name of the Course	Credit	Core / Elective	University / Exam- Marks	Internal Marks	Total Marks
<b>I - SEMESTER</b>						
19SOCC 101	Advanced Sociology Principles	4	C	75	25	100
19SOCC 102	Early Sociological Theories	5	C	75	25	100
19SOCC 103	Rural and Urban Sociology	5	C	75	25	100
19SOCC 104	Indian Social Institutions	4	C	75	25	100
19SOCE 105	<b>Elective 1: Interdepartmental Elective:</b> Introduction to Sociology	3	E	75	25	100
<b>II - SEMESTER</b>						
19SOCC 201	Modern Sociological Theories	5	C	75	25	100
19SOCC 202	Research Methodology	5	C	75	25	100
19SOCC 203	Statistical Methods	4	C	75	25	100
19SOCC 204	Women in Society	5	C	75	25	100
19SOCE 205	<b>Elective 2: Interdepartmental Elective:</b> Sociology of Mass Communication	3	E	75	25	100
	<b>Elective 1: Department Elective:</b>	3	E	75	25	100
<b>III - SEMESTER</b>						
19SOCC 301	Population and Society	5	C	75	25	100
19SOCC 302	Industrial Sociology and Labour Problems	5	C	75	25	100
19SOCC 303	Sociology of Development and Modernization	5	C	75	25	100
19SOCCV 304	Field Work and Report	4	C	75	25	100
19SOCE 305	<b>Elective 3: Interdepartmental Elective:</b> Social Problems and Social Welfare	3	E	75	25	100
19SOCC 306	Soft Skills	3	E	75	25	100
	<b>Elective : Department Elective:</b>	3	E	75	25	100
<b>IV - SEMESTER</b>						
19SOCC 401	Medical Sociology	4	C	75	25	100
19SOCC 402	Social Problems	5	C	75	25	100
19SOCCV 403	Project and Viva-voce	6	C	75	25	100
19SOCC 404	Environmental Sociology	4	C	75	25	100
19SOCE 405	<b>Elective 14 Interdepartmental Elective:</b> Industrial Relations & Labour Welfare	3	E	75	25	100
<b>Total :</b>		<b>90</b>		<b>1,575</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>2,100</b>

**ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK**

**M.A SOCIOLOGY**  
**(Two Year Programme)**

**PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES**

- **To understand social phenomena and relating sociological theories to social phenomena.**
- **To enable the students to know pre-requisites for the development of region.**
- **To gain knowledge about social issues its causes and consequences.**

**PROGRAMME OUTCOMES**

- **Students can describe current social issues and social problem.**
- **The students gain knowledge to explain and evaluate phenomena**
- **Students can understand social policies to be initiated and implemented.**

## 19SOCC101: ADVANCED SOCIOLOGY PRINCIPLES

### Learning Objective

L01: To offer the students information about the field of Sociology,

L02: To develop in them a Sociological perspective of social change

L03: To interpret life experience in terms of social facts.

**Total Credit: 4**

**Total Hours: 70**

### Unit-I (15hrs)

The Science of Sociology – Sociology among the Social Sciences. Perspectives: Functionalism – Conflict – Social Behaviour As Exchange – Symbolic Interactionism, Phenomenology – Ehtnomethodology

### Unit: II (13hrs)

Culture: Definition – Elements – Functions – Cultural Lag – Ethnocentrism

### Unit: III (14hrs)

Groups: Characteristics – Types – Functions. Institutions: General Features – Definition – Functions. Major Social Institutions: Family – Marriage – Religion – Economic – Education – Government.

### Unit: IV (15hrs)

Social Processes. Associative Processes: Co-operation, Accommodation, Assimilation and Acculturation. Dissociative processes: Competition and Conflict. Social Control: Method – Positive and Negative – Formal and Informal. Means of Social Control: Folkways – Mores – Laws – Religion and Education.

### Unit: V (13hrs)

Social Stratification: Definition, Forms of Stratification – Functions of Stratification. Social Change: Definition – Dimensions – Factors of Social Change – Theories of Social Change.

### Course Outcome:

Upon completion of the course the students will

CO1. understand society from different sociological perspectives

CO2. develop comprehensive knowledge about social processes and social stratification

### Text Books

1. Yogendra Singh, Culture change in India, Jaipur: Rawat Publication, 2000.
2. Bhupendra K. Nagla and Sheobahal Singh, INTRODUCING SOCIOLOGY. New Delhi: RAWAT PUBLICATIONS, 2019.

### Supplementary Readings

1. Madan T. N. Sociological Traditions, New Delhi: SAGE, 2011.
2. Gisbert P. Fundamentals of sociology. Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan Publishers, 2010.
3. Bottomore, T.B. Sociology, A Guide to problems and Literature. New Delhi: Blackie & Son (India) Ltd.1979.
4. Gillin, J.I & Gillin, J.P. Cultural Sociology. New York: The MacMillan Co., Ltd., 1977.
5. Abraham, M. Francis, Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1982.

## 19SOCC 102: EARLY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

### Learning Objective

LO1: To provide the students the theoretical insights of early sociological thinkers,

LO2: To help them analyse and interpret the social scenario around them

LO3: To familiarize them with the critical analysis of the writings of the thinkers.

**Total Credit: 5**

**Total Hours: 75**

### Unit-I (10hrs)

Sociological Theory: Meaning & Characteristics – Theory and Research. Auguste Comte – Law of Three Stages – Positivism – Hierarchy of sciences – Social Statics and Dynamics.

### Unit-II (15hrs)

Herbert Spencer - Theory of Social Evolution - Organic Analogy - Evolution and Classification of Societies.

### Unit-III (15hrs)

Emile Durkheim: Social Facts, Division of Labour, Anomie and Suicide – Social Solidarity, Sociology of Religion,

### Unit-IV (17hrs)

Max Weber - Ideal Types - Social Action – Authority – Bureaucracy - Religion and Economy.

### Unit-V (18hrs)

Karl Marx – Historical and Dialectical Materialism – Theory of Class and Class Struggle – Alienation - Social Change.

### Course Outcome:

Upon completion of the course the students will

- C01. Understand the views of founding fathers of sociology on social statics and dynamics
- C02. Comprehend the theoretical insights of social evolution, social action and social change

### Text Books

1. Turner H. Jonathan. The Structure of Sociological Theory. Fourth Edition. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 2001.
2. Calhoun, Craig, et.Al. (etd) Contemporary Sociological Theory. UK: Oxford Blackwell publishers, 2002.
3. Francis Abraham and John Henry Morgan. Sociological Thought. Madras: MacMillan India Limited, 1985.
4. Timasheff, N. Sociological Theory: Its Nature and Types. New York: Random House, 1961.

### Supplementary Readings

1. Mills, Steven. Social Theory in the Real World. London : Saga Publications, 2001.
2. Nagla, B.K. Indian Sociological Thought. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 2006.
3. Coser, L. Masters of Sociological Thought. New York: Harcourt Brace, Jovanovich, 1971.
4. Martindale, Don. The Nature and Types of Sociological Theory. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1960.
5. Nisbet, Robert. Sociological Tradition. New York: Basic Books, 1965.

## 19SOCC103: RURAL AND URBAN SOCIOLOGY

### Learning Objective

- L01 To make the students understand the rural and urban social structure and the importance of rural development
- L02 To enable the students to understand the push and pull factors and theories of migration.
- L03 To help them identify the major problems and prospects of rural and urban society.

**Total Credit: 5**

**Total Hours: 75**

### Unit-I (14hrs)

Rural Sociology and Rural Social Institutions – Definition, Origin, Scope, Importance of Rural Sociology in India.

Characteristics of Rural Society; Family, Caste, Economy, Education, Religion, Recreation and Government.

### Unit: II (16hrs)

Rural Social Problem - Wages Indebtedness - Unemployment – Poverty – Health and Sanitation, Education, Housing, Untouchability, Alcoholism and Dowry

### Unit: III (18hrs)

Rural Development Programmes - Panchayat Raj, Rural Co-operative, Role of Nationalised Banks and NGO in Rural Development – Community Development Programme (CDP) – Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) – Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Emplacement Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Self-Help Groups.

### Unit: IV (17hrs)

Urban Sociology and theories : Urbanization – Urbanism -Industrialization, Urban Ecology, Community;

Ecological Theories: the Concentric Zone, Sector and Multiple Nuclei theories .

### Unit: V (10hrs)

Urban issues: Migration - Slums – Urban Crime – Town Planning: Growth of Cities - Urban Reconstruction.

### Course Outcome:

Upon completion of this course students will

- CO1. Understand the characteristics of rural and urban society and their existing problems.
- CO2. Well versed with rural and urban issues and the relevant development programmes by Indian government.

### Text Books

1. Isher Judge Ahluwalia, Ravi Kanbur and P.K. Mohanty, 'Urbanization in India: challenges, opportunities and the way forward', New Delhi, Saga Publications India Pvt Ltd, 2014.
2. Vinita Pandey, 'Rethinking Urban Development: Exploring Cosmopolitanism and Regionalism Post Industrial Cities, 2014.

### Supplementary Readings

1. Sharma, R.N and R.S Sandhu, 'Small Cities and Towns in Global Era: Emerging Challenges and Perspectives, 2013.
2. Sivaramakrishnan and Amitah Kunda, 'A Handbook of Urbanization in India', New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2005.
3. Gottdiener, Mark and Ray Hutchison (2006) The New Urban Sociology. Boulder: West View Press.
4. Gottdiener, Mark and Leslie Budd (2005) Key Concepts in Urban Studies. London: Sage Publications.
5. Lin Jan and Mele Christopher, ed. (2005) The Urban Sociology Reader. London: Routledge.



## 19SOCC104: INDIAN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

### Learning Objective

- L01 To enable the students to understand the origin, growth and changes in the Indian social institutions over the years.
- L02 To comprehend the Hindu view of life
- L03 To analyse Constitutional provisions for the protection of life, Property and dignity of individuals.

**Total Credit: 4**

**Total Hours: 70**

### Unit-I (13hrs)

Hinduism – Hindu view of life – Varna – Dharma – Ashramas and Purusharthas.  
The Hindu Caste System – Origin, Special Features – Its Persistence – Changing trends in the Caste System.

### Unit: II (16hrs)

The Hindu Marriage – Forms and Functions – Dowry – Widowhood – Divorce – Marriage among minorities in India.  
Family in India – Hindu Joint Family - Changes in the Structure and Functions of Family in India.

The Status and Position of women in India.

### Unit: III (16hrs)

The philosophy and functions of reform movements – The Brahma Samaj - The Aryasamaj – Theosophical Society and Ramakrishna Movement.  
The impact of Modern Education, Industrialization and Urbanization on Indian Institutions.

### Unit: IV (15hrs)

Fundamental Social Legislations – Untouchability Offences Act – Hindu Marriage and Divorce Acts.

Constitutional provisions for the protection of life, Property and dignity of individuals.

### Unit: V (10hrs)

Social change in India – Economic changes - Planned Economic development.  
Cultural changes – Sanskritisation and Westernization – The little, great and multiple tradition.

Modernization – Emerging New India

### Course Outcome:

Upon completion of this course students will

- CO1. understand the institutions in Hindu religion, structure and functions of social institutions and changes and reforms taken place so far.
- CO2. will evaluate the role of modernization in social change in India.

### Text Books

1. Sharma Rajendra Kumar, Indian Society, Institutions and change” Atlantic Publishers (2004).
2. Ahuja Ram (1999), Society in Indian: Concept, Theories and Recent Trends.

### Supplementary Readings

1. N. Jayapalan, Indian Society And Social Institutions ( Vol. 1 ), Atlantic; 1 edition (2001)
2. Rajendra K. Sharma, Indian Society, Institutions and Change, 2004
3. Srinivas, M.N. Social Change in Modern India, Mumbai: Allied Publishers, 1968.
4. Sing, Yogendra. Modernization of Indian Tradition, New Delhi: Thomson Press (India) Ltd., 1973.
5. Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta, Public Institutions in India: Performance and Design, 2007

## 19SOCE 105: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

### Learning Objective

L01: To offer the students information about the field of Sociology,

L02: To develop in them a Sociological perspective of social change

L03: To interpret life experience in terms of social facts.

**Total Credit: 3**

**Total Hours: 65**

### **Unit-I (11hrs)**

Definition – Nature and Scope – Sociology as a Science – Its Relation to other Social Sciences.

### **Unit: II (12hrs)**

Individual and Society

Heredity and Environment

Socialization

### **Unit: III (13hrs)**

Culture: Characteristics – Elements – Functions. Ethnocentrism – Cultural Lag – Culture and Civilization – Cultural Variability.

### **Unit: IV (14hrs)**

Social Groups – Characteristics – Types. Social Institutions. Family – Marriage – Religion – Education – Economy – Government.

### **Unit: V (15hrs)**

Social Control: Methods and Means.

Social Stratification: Forms and Functions.

Social Processes: Associative and Dissociative.

Social Change: Factors and Theories

### **Course Outcome:**

Upon completion of the course the students will

CO1. understand society from different sociological perspectives

CO2. develop comprehensive knowledge about social processes and social stratification

### **Text Books**

1. Yogendra Singh, Culture change in India, Jaipur: Rawat Publication, 2000.
2. [Bhupendra K. Nagla and Sheobahal Singh](#), INTRODUCING SOCIOLOGY. New Delhi: RAWAT PUBLICATIONS, 2019.

### **Supplementary Readings**

1. Madan T. N. Sociological Traditions, New Delhi: SAGE, 2011.
2. Gisbert P. Fundamentals of sociology. Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan Publishers, 2010.
3. Bottomore, T.B. Sociology, A Guide to problems and Literature. New Delhi: Blackie & Son (India) Ltd.1979.
4. Gillin, J.I & Gillin, J.P. Cultural Sociology. New York: The MacMillan Co., Ltd., 1977.
5. Abraham, M. Francis, Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1982.

## 19SOCC 201: Modern Sociological Theories

### Learning Objective

L01: This Course is intended to provide the students with the theoretical and methodological issues that have shaped the sociological thinking among the practioners of sociology today.

L02: To helps the students to understand the theoretical relevance

L03: To develop in students and analytical utility of the contemporary theorists in understanding the structure and change of the society.

**Total Credit: 5**

**Total Hours: 75**

### Unit – I (13hrs)

Talcott Parsons - Action approach, General systems theory, Evolutionary universals, Social change.

### Unit – II (18hrs)

Robert K.Merton: Functional analysis, Theory of reference groups, anomie – Theory and Research.

Lewis Coser: Origins of social conflict – Consequences and social functions of conflict.

### Unit – III (18hrs)

Pitrim Sorokin – Theory of social and cultural dynamics – Social stratification and social mobility.

Vilfrado Pareto – Social system – Logical and non-logical action – Circulation of elites.

### Unit – IV (13hrs)

Blumer – Symbolic Interactionism – Interpretation- Three basic premises– Methodology.

### Unit – V (13hrs)

Alfred Schutz – Phenomenology. Harold Garfinkal – Ethnomethodology.

### Course Outcome:

Upon completion of the course the students will

- C01. Understand the various perspectives of modern thinkers of the functioning of society
- C02. Comprehend the basic premises of social and cultural dynamics of society

### Textbooks

1. John Henry Morgan. Sociological Thought . UK: MACMILLION, 2014.
2. Anthony Thomson. Modern Social Thought, Introduction. UK: Oxford University 2015

### Supplementary Readings

1. Haralambos & Holborn. Sociology: Themes and Perspectives. Eighth Edition. New York: Harper Collins; 2014.
2. Ritzer G. Sociological Theory. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2012.
3. Turner, Jonathan, H. The Structure of Sociological Theory. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1987.
4. Poloma, Margaraet. Contemporary Sociological Theory. New York: Macmillan, 1979.

## 19SOCC202: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Learning Objective

**L01:** To introduce the students to provide exposure to various appropriate research techniques.

**L02:** To help them to build up on the basic assumptions in adopting methodologies for different research themes.

**L03:** To provide the students to know the research in a scientific manner.

**Total Credit: 5**

**Total Hours: 75**

### Unit-I (18hrs)

Science: Definition – Characteristics – Differences between Physical and Social Sciences.

Scientific Method: Elements – Characteristics – Major steps.

Hypothesis: Types – Sources – Characteristics of Usable Hypothesis.

### Unit: II (14hrs)

Social Survey and Social Research: Definition – Objectives – Differences between Social Research and Survey

### Unit: III (16hrs)

Research Design: Exploratory – Descriptive – Diagnostic – Experimental.

### Unit: IV (15hrs)

Methods of Data Collection: Census Method – Sampling Method and its various types.

Primary Sources of Data Collection: Schedule – Questionnaire – Interview Guide – Observation Secondary Sources.

Research Report: Case Study

### Unit: V (12hrs)

Introduction to Computer – Advantages of Computer usage in Social Sciences.

### Course Outcome:

Upon completion of this course, the students will

CO1. to understand the skills of scientific research and to enable them to do social research by know the various methods of data collection and their sources.

CO2. to acquire the skills of computer and to use them in social research.

### Text Books

1. Kothari.C.R and Gaurav Garg, 'Research Methodology -Methods and Technique', New Delhi, New Age International Publishers, 2019.
2. Tony Greenfield and Sue Greener, 'Research Methods for Post Graduates', John Wiley and Sons Ltd, 2016.

### Supplementary Readings

1. Ranjith Kumar, 'Research Methodology A Step-By-Step Guide for Beginners, Singapore, Saga Publications Aisa- Pacific Pvt, Ltd, 2014.
2. Cauvery R and M .Girija, 'Research Methodology', New Delhi, S.Chand and company Ltd, 2010.
3. Panneer Selvam, ' Research Methodology', New Delhi, PHI Learning Private Ltd ,2014
4. Kerlinger, Fred. Foundations of Behavioural Research. Chicago. Holt Rinehart and Winston, INC., 1973.
5. Babbie, Earl. The Practice of Social Research. California. Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1975.

## 19SOCC203: STATISTICAL METHODS

### Learning Objective

- L01 To know about the basic principles of statistics.  
L02 To understand about the application of statistical tools in social research.  
L03 To know about the structure and purpose of Social research report.

**Total Credit: 4**

**Total Hours: 70**

### Unit-I (16hrs)

Meaning of Statistics - Statistical Methods - Scope of Statistics, Functions and Limitations.

Classification and Tabulation of Data - Diagrammatic and Graphic Presentation of Data.

### Unit: II (15hrs)

Measures of Central Tendency: Mean - Median - Mode - Definitions and Properties.

### Unit: III (12hrs)

Measures of Dispersion: Range - Quartile Deviation - Mean Deviation - Standard Deviation - Relative Measures of Dispersion.

### Unit: IV (15hrs)

Correlation: Scatter Diagram - Karl Pearson's Co-efficient of Correlation - Rank Method - Concurrent Deviant Method. Regression - Meaningful uses of Regression Lines.

### Unit: V (12hrs)

Measures of Association: Yule's Co-efficient of Association - Chi Square Test.

### Course Outcome:

Upon Completion of this course, the students will

- C01. acquire the basic principles and skills about the statistics.  
C02. understand the statistical techniques for research and development of society and equip the basic skills for social planning and reconstruction of society

### Text Books

1. Gupta, S.P. Statistical Methods. New Delhi: Sultan Chand & Sons, 2012.
2. Agarwal, B.L., Basic Statistics, New Delhi, New Age International PVT Limited, publishers, 2013.
3. Venkatachalapathy, S.G., Premraj, H., Statistical Methods, Margham publications, 2015

### Supplementary Readings

1. Nagar, A.L., and Das, R.K., Basic Statistics, Oxford University press, 1997.
2. Das, N.G., Statistical Methods, McGraw- Hill Education, 2008.
3. Medhi, J., Statistical Methods; An Introductory Text: New Delhi, New Age International Publishers, 2006.
4. Andersen, E.B. Discrete Statistical Models with Social Science Applications. Amsterdam: North-Holland, 1980.
5. Puri, V.K. Fundamentals of Statistical Methods. New Delhi: Allied Publishers, 1984.

## 19SOCC204: WOMEN IN SOCIETY

### Learning Objective

L01: To provide the students an overview of the problems of women.

L02: To appreciate the various welfare measures of Indian women.

L03: To understand the welfare measures that have been undertaken to solve the problems of women in the Indian context.

**Total Credit: 5**

**Total Hours: 75**

### **Unit-I (12hrs)**

Women in Indian Society – A historical Perspective – Changing Role and Status of Women in India. Women's movement with special reference to India.

### **Unit: II (15hrs)**

Problems of Women: Education – Employment – Female Infanticide – Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls – Problems of Unmarried Mothers – Deserted and Divorced women.

### **Unit: III (15hrs)**

Special Focus on Violence Against Women: Rape – Battering – Dowry Death – Sexual Abuse and Victimization.

### **Unit: IV (17hrs)**

Women Welfare Programmes in India: Governmental and Voluntary Organizations – Women's Welfare Departments – Central and State Social Welfare Board – Women's Organizations.

### **Unit: V (16hrs)**

Legislations Related to Women – State Policy with Related to Women. Role of Family Court: Pre-Marital – Marital Counselling – Counselling for Maternity / Family Planning

### **Course Outcome:**

Upon completion of the course the students will

CO1. Understand the problems of women in contemporary society.

CO2. Get an overview about the various welfare measures and legislations related to Indian women.

### **Text Books**

1. Flavia Agnes, Sudhir Chandra, and Monmayee Basu, Women and Law in India, Oxford University Press, 2016.
2. Anju Beniwal, Women in Indian Society, Partridge Publishing, 2014.

### **Supplementary Readings**

1. Sukanta Sarkar, Social Problems in India, Kalpaz Publications, 2015.
2. Rameshwari Pandya, Women Welfare and Empowerment in India, New century Publications, 2008.
3. Ghadially, Rehana (Ed.) Women in Indian Society. New Delhi; Sage, 1988.
4. Dube, Lala, Women and Kinship; Comparative Perspectives on Gender in South and South East Asia: New Delhi; Sage Publications, 1997.
5. Okay, Ann. Sex, Gender and Society. New York: Harper and Row: 1972.

## 19SOCE205: SOCIOLOGY OF MASS COMMUNICATION

### Learning Objective

- L01 To make the students acquire knowledge in the field of communication  
L02 To understand the role of mass communication in creating a new world  
L03 To enable the students to understand the effects of mass communication on society

**Total Credit: 3**

**Total Hours: 65**

### Unit-I (14hrs)

Concepts and Functions of Communication – Definition and Meaning of communication, Communication process, models, scope and functions of communication.

### Unit-II (12hrs)

Communication Channels - Definition, dimension, classification, nature and selection of communication channels.

### Unit-III (12hrs)

Mass Communication - Definition, scope characteristics and functions of mass communication Theories of mass communication — Hypodermic needle theory, Bullet theory and Stimulus Response theory.

### Unit-IV (12hrs)

Mass Media – Origin and growth of print media, electronic media. Mass media and mass culture - Folk art.

### Unit-V (15hrs)

Effects of Mass Communication on Society and culture - Mass media and national integration, mass media and social development. Diffusion of new ideas and practices - Cultural norms and diffusion.

### Course Outcome:

Upon Completion of this course, the students will

- C01. The course enables the students to acquire about mass media and how it develops communication such as print, radio, television in modern society.  
C02. To train the students about the technological development in the mass communication press.

### Text Books:

1. Vilanilam, J.V., Growth and Development of Mass Communication In India, National Book Trust, India, 2003.
2. Denis McQuail, Mass Communication Theory an Introduction, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1998

### Reference Books:

1. Devi Urmila, Mass Communication Today, ACE Books India, New Delhi, 2010.
2. Gupta, V.S., Communication Technology Media Policy and National Development, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1999.
3. Srinivas R., Melkote. Communication and Development in the Third world: Theory and Practice, Sage publication, New Delhi, 1991.
4. Gupta V.S., Communication Technology, Media Policy and National Development, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi- 1999.
5. Vilanilam. J.V., Growth and Development of Mass Communication in India. National Book Trust, India, 2003.

## 19SOCC 301 : POPULATION AND SOCIETY

### Learning Objective

- L01 To understand the influence of demographic factors on social phenomena  
L02 To evaluate the trends of population control in terms of social needs.  
L03 To comprehend the role of population policies in mitigating population problems.

**Total Credit: 5**

**Total Hours: 75**

### Unit-I (14hrs)

Population Studies - Meaning, Scope, Subject Matter, Relationship to Sociology. Population and Society, Size, structure, distribution and characteristics. Population and Social Development.

### Unit-II (17hrs)

Population Growth and Theories of Population - Levels and Trends of Population in the World and in India. Factors Causing Rapid Population Growth. Theories of Population, Malthusian Theory, Optimum Theory, Demographic Transition Theory and Sociological Theories.

### Unit-III (18hrs)

Fertility - Importance, Levels and trends of fertility in India. Davis Model on the factors affecting fertility. Mortality - Importance, levels and trends of mortality in India, infant Mortality. Migration - Factors influencing migration, theories of migration, migration streams. Basic measures of fertility and mortality. Social factors affecting fertility, mortality and migration.

### Unit-IV (13hrs)

Population Problems - Food, Housing, Education, Health and Medical services, unemployment, and environmental problems.

### Unit-V (13hrs)

Population Policy - India's Population Policy, Family Welfare Programs, Objectives, Organisational Approaches, Targets and Achievements and impact. Family and Reproductive Health.

### Course Outcome:

Upon completion of this course students will

- CO1. understand the causes of population growth through relevant theory and practices.  
CO2. acquire the knowledge of various problems faced by the society due to population growth.

### Text Books

1. R.K Jain, 'A Text Book of Population Studies', New Delhi, Neha Publishers and Distributors, 2013.
2. Krishnamurthy Srinivasan, 'Population Concerns In India: Shifting Trends, Policies, Programs', New Delhi, Saga Publications, 2017.

### Supplementary Readings

1. Clare Holdsworth, Nissa Finney, Alan Marshall, Paul Norman "Population and Society" Published: Sage Publication, February 2013
2. Dubey, R.M. Population Dynamics in India. New Delhi: Chungh Publications, 1981.
3. Finkle, Jason, L and C. Alison McIntosh (Ed.) The New Policies of Population. New York, The Population Council, 1997.
4. Judha Matras. Population and Societies, New Jersey, Prentice Hall Inc, 1973.
5. Srivastava, O.S. Demography and Population Studies. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1994.



## 19SOCC302: INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY AND LABOUR PROBLEMS

### Learning Objective

- L01 To make the students aware of the major labour problems in industry.  
L02 To Enable them understand labour legislation in labour welfare.  
L03 To equip the students with the knowledge of the bureaucratic model of industrial organization.

**Total Credit: 5**

**Total Hours: 75**

### Unit-I (15hrs)

Industrial Sociology - Nature and scope, Its relation to Industrial Psychology, Industrial Management and Labour Economics.

Industry and Social Theory - The general theory and middle range theories -Tailorism.

### Unit-II (13hrs)

The Modern Factory System of production and its special features.

Automation and Mechanization - Their effects.

### Unit-III (17hrs)

The Bureaucratic Model of Industrial Organization.

The Middle sections of the Industrial Bureaucracy. The Specialists - Office workers, The foreman.

Trade unionism - Unionism as an instrument of power, collective bargaining, ILO and its role.

### Unit-IV (16hrs)

Prevention and Settlement of Industrial Disputes -Industrial disputes legislation in India - Conciliation, arbitration, and adjudication.

Works Committee Grievance Procedure and Workers participation, in Management.

### Unit-V (14hrs)

Major Labour Problems - Wages, hours of work, conditions of service, health and hygiene, education. Industrial Safety.

Women and child labour, Job satisfaction.

### Course Outcome:

Upon completion of this course students will

- CO1. Acquire the components of industrial sociology and bureaucratic models of industrial organization.  
CO2. Understand the major labour problems and solving the problems by participating in management

### Text Books

1. Gisbert Pascual, S.J. Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Mumbai, McGraw Hill, 1979.
2. Schneider Eugene, V, Industrial Sociology, The Social Relations of Industry and the Community, Mumbai McGraw Hill, INC., 1971.
3. Giri, V.V. Labour Problems in Indian Industry (Ed.) Mumbai, Asia, 1972.

### Supplementary Readings

1. Richardson, J.H. Industrial Relations in Great Britain: An Introduction to the Study of Industrial Relations, London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1954.
2. Webb, Sidney and Webb, Beatrice. Industrial Democracy, London, Logmans Green & Co. Ltd., 1926.
3. Schumpeter, Joseph, A. Capitalism. Socialism and Democracy, New York, Harper and Broners, 1942.
4. Charles, A., Myer. Labour Problems in the Industrialisation of India, Cambridge, Harward University Press, 1958.
5. Cooper, B.M. & Barteer., A.F. Industrial Relations, London, Heineman, 1979.

## 19SOCC 303 : SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZATION

### Learning Objective

**L01:** To present a sociological analysis to process of modernization and development

**L02:** To help the students to have a holistic understanding of the concepts and theories

**L03:** To motivate students to learn the dominant strategies of modernizing societies.

**Total Credit:** 5

**Total Hours:** 75

### Unit-I (14hrs)

Basic Concepts: Social change, modernisation, development - Meaning and characteristics; overlapping ideas.

### Unit-II (17hrs)

Measures of Modernisation - Patterns of modernisation, sources of modernization, colonialism and imperialism.

### Unit-III (16hrs)

Theories of Modernisation - Diffusionist theories, nationalist theories, world systems theory, dependency theories

### Unit-IV (14hrs)

Models of Development - Capitalist model, socialist model: Soviet and Chinese, Japanese model.

### Unit-V (14hrs)

Recent Trends in Modernisation & Development – Post modernism, globalisation, sustainable development.

### Course Outcome:

- Upon completion of this course students will
- C01. understand a sociological analysis to the process of modernization and development.
  - C02. understand of the theories, models of modernization and dominate strategies of the modernizing societies.

### Text Books

1. Singh Sheobahal. Sociology of Development, Jaipur: Rawat Publication, 2010.
2. Alberto, Martineili. Global Modernization Rethinking the Project of Modernity, Italy: Sage Publication Ltd, First Edition, 2015.

### Supplementary Readings

1. Kurczewska Joanna & Modi Ishwar and Mucha Janusz. India between Tradition and Modernity, Jaipur: Rawat Publication, 2014.
2. Alvin Y. SO. Social Change and Development Dependency and World System Theories, London: Sage Library of Social Research, Third Edition, 2017.
3. Simon Malpas. The Postmodern, New York and London: Rutledge, Taylor and Francis Group, 2005.
4. Harrison David. The Sociology of Modernisation and Development. London: Routledge, 1997.
5. Ganguly. Tradition, Modernity and Development. New Delhi: MacMillan, 1977.

## 19SOCV 304: FIELD WORK AND REPORT

**Total Credit: 4**

**Total Hours: 70**

### **Objectives of Field Work:**

The fieldwork programme has been designed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To help students understand the socio-economic, cultural and political milieu and develop capacity for critical examination of causative and maintenance factors of social problems and their consequences.
2. To provide students with an opportunity to apply theories in practical situations for problem solving in social conditions.
3. To help students identify, plan and implement social work interventions through the application of the methods and theories of sociology and to assess their impact on different client systems in various field settings.
4. To help students appreciate the role of sociology in empowering people and societies and in facilitating social change, ensuring human rights and social justice.
5. To help students develop skills and appropriate personality qualities required for professional extension practice.
6. To provide opportunities to accept challenges and respond to them.
7. To understand the nature of sociology in different specializations

### **General Objectives in an agency setting:**

1. To understand the agency as a system –governance, philosophy, objectives, structures and management of services/ programmes
2. To develop the ability to involve the client system in the problem solving process, utilizing skills of sociology, including research
3. To enable to acquire knowledge and practice skills related to social work methods at the individual, group and community level in different fields
4. To develop documentation skills
5. To develop skills in identifying and utilizing community resources, both at Government and private levels
6. To develop the ability to work as a team
7. To reinforce the belief in the inherent strength of the people to meet their needs and resolve their problems
8. To enable to make conscious application of professional values, ethics and principles
9. To develop an understanding and skills in working with the professionals (Medicine, Law, accountancy etc.) While working with the agency of placement, the students should

- a. Develop beginning perceptions about agency functioning and identify congruence or gaps between organizational stances or programs and client's service needs (e.g. restrictive intake policies, inadequate office hours, poor referral system for resources).
- b. Initiate learning about how outside regulations, organizations and funding effect delivery of services.
- c. Show beginning ability to identify problems/issues in organizational terms.
- d. Demonstrate beginning initiative and involvement in efforts to influence agency processes on behalf of client's needs (e.g. at least, bringing situation to attention of someone who may be receptive and able to be influential).
- e. Develop beginning confidence to participate and contribute to team effort, e.g. represent own discipline, develop some credibility, present own thinking, receptive to others' ideas.

**Focused areas to be covered in the Report The report should contain the following contents:**

1. Write the report after careful observation and collection of information from the agency. An introduction about the agency, name, location, address, year of establishment, registration details, constitution of board/Trust, office bearers etc.
2. Vision and Mission of the organization, Organizational structure , resources, net work details, Funds / budget details, projects undertaken
3. General profile i.e. Details about the inmates of the organization
4. Major activities of the organization, future plans
5. Extension activities in the organization for the benefit of the inmates and the locality with the prior permission of the agency.
6. Role of the sociologist in the organization
7. Skills learnt by the Trainee during the field work training
8. Copies of various forms, returns, hand bills, posters, photographs etc. of the agency may be appended at the end of the report.

## 19SOCE 305: SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL WELFARE

### Learning Objective

LO1: To enable the students to understand the basic concepts of social problem, the nature and its different causes of social disorganization.

LO2: To learn basic causes for crime and delinquency and analyse the issues like alcoholism and drug addiction.

LO3: To acquire the knowledge about poverty and unemployment and the extent of beggary in India.

**Total Credit: 3**

**Total Hours: 65**

### Unit-I (12hrs)

Concept of social problems, classification of social problems and theories of social problems.

### Unit-II (12hrs)

General social problems - Dowry, Divorce, Prostitution, Corruption, Terrorism and AIDS, Extent causes and consequences.

### Unit-III (14hrs)

Economic Problems: Poverty, Unemployment and Beggary - Extent, causes and consequences, Problems of Children, Youth, Aged and Women-Extent, causes and consequences.

### Unit-IV (13hrs)

Problems of Deprived Groups: Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - Extent, causes and consequences.

### Unit-V (14hrs)

Social Welfare: Definition and meaning, social welfare programmes in India - To Children, Women Youth, Aged, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Physically Handicapped, Poor and the Unemployed.

### Course Outcome:

Upon completion of this course, the students will

- C01. apply sociological perspectives and use their sociological imagination in applying the causes and consequences of social problems and evaluating.
- C02. able to locate themselves within social contexts to reflect on the processes that shape and address social problems.
- C03. able to participate as achieve citizens in their societies and communities, demonstrating respect for diversity, critical thinking and collaborations in problem solving.

### Text Books

1. William Komblem, Social Problems – ISBN – 0130263133, Prentice Hall, 2000.
2. Madan, G.R. Indian Social Problems, New Delhi: Allied Publishers 1973.
3. Jogan, Sankar (ed) Social Problems and Welfare in India, Ashika, New Delhi: 1992.

### Supplementary Readings

1. Ahaja, Ram, Social Problems in India, Rawat Jaipur – 2002.
2. Jain, Prabha Shasi and Singh Mamta, Violence Against Women, Raddha, New Delhi, 2001.
3. Mistra, Girish and Pandey Rajkumar, White Collar Crimes, Gxam, New Delhi, 1998.
4. Julian Joseph. Social Problems, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1977.
5. Merton, Robert, K. and Nisbet, Contemporary Social Problems, New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1979.

**Common Paper**  
**19SOSC: 306 – Soft Skills**  
For All the 2 Year PG Programmes of Arts Faculty

**Learning Objective**

**L01** To train students in soft skills

**L02** To enable them to be professionally competent

**L03** To create interpersonal skills

**Total Credit: 3**

**Total Hours: 65**

**Unit 1: Soft Skills and Personality Development (15hrs)**

Soft Skills: Meaning and Importance - Hard Skills versus Soft Skills - Self Concept: Self Awareness, Self Development and Self Realisation – Power of Positive Attitude – Etiquette and Manners.

Listening: Types of Listening, Effective Listening and Barriers to Listening – Assertive Communication.

**Unit 2: Communication Skills (14hrs)**

Oral Communication: Forms, Types of Speeches and Public Speaking – Presentation: Elements of Effective Presentation and Use of Visual Aids in Presentation.

Written Communication: Strategies of Writing – Business Letters: Form, Structure and Formats – Types of Business Letters – Memos – Agenda and Minutes.

Non-verbal Communication: Body Language and Proxemics.

**Unit 3: Interpersonal Skills (14hrs)**

Interpersonal Skills: Relationship Development and Maintenance and Transactional Analysis.

Conflict Resolution Skills: Levels of Conflict and Handling Conflict - Persuasion – Empathy – Managing Emotions – Negotiation: Types, Stages and Skills – Counselling Skills.

**Unit 4: Employability Skills (12hrs)**

Goal Setting – Career Planning – Corporate Skills – Group Discussion – Interview Skills – Types of Interview - Email Writing – Job Application – Cover Letter - Resume Preparation.

**Unit 5: Professional Skills (10hrs)**

Decision Making Skills – Problem Solving – Emotional Intelligence – Team Building Skills – Team Spirit – Time Management – Stress Management: Resolving Techniques.

**Course Outcome**

**CO1** Acquire knowledge on soft skills

**CO2** Able to communicate and write

**CO3** Development of interpersonal skills

**Text Books**

1. Ghosh, B.N. *Managing Soft Skills for Personality Development*. (Ed). New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2012.
2. Krishna Mohan and Meera Banerji. *Developing Communication Skills*. (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition). New Delhi: MacMillan Publishers India Ltd., 2009.
3. Neera Jain and Shoma Mukherji. *Effective Business Communication*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2012.

**Supplementary Readings:**

1. Rao, M.S. *Soft Skills - Enhancing Employability: Connecting Campus with Corporate*. New Delhi: I.K International Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 2011.
2. Ashraf Rizwi, M. *Effective Technical Communication*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2010.
3. Bretag Tracey, Crossman Joanna and Bordia Sarbari. *Communication Skills*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2012.

## 19SOCC401: MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

### Learning Objective

- L01 To enable the students to become familiar with the relationship between health and social environment
- L02 To help the student to have knowledge about development of epidemiological measures, social factors and stress.
- L03 To clearly understand the role of medical social service in hospitals and community setting.

**Total Credit: 4**

**Total Hours: 70**

### Unit-I (13hrs)

Relationship between Medicine and Sociology - Social Epidemiology- Development of Epidemiological Measures - Age, sex, race and social class.

### Unit-II (14hrs)

The Interaction of Mind, Body and Society - Stress, Psycho-physiological medicine, social factors and stress. Socio demographic variables in the process of seeking medical care.

### Unit-III (13hrs)

The Sick-role-illness as Deviance - Functional approach to deviance, the sick role, Labeling theory.

### Unit-IV (15hrs)

The physician in a changing society - The professionalization and socialization of the physician, the physician and social changes. Nurses and other health practitioners - Nursing - Past and present, future trends-other health practitioners. The Hospital as a social institution - Its organization, health care - a right or privilege.

### Unit-V (15hrs)

Medical social service in Hospitals a Medical Social Work in pediatrics, skin and STD. Psychiatry. Tuberculosis. The state and Health - Health policy of Government of 'ndia. Drug and drug industry, adulteration, drug control.

### Course Outcome:

Upon completion of this course students will

- CO1. understand the relationship between health and social environment and the knowledge the characterized medical sociology.
- CO2. comprehend how social factors are important for health and understand the implementation of various health schemes at community level.

### Text Books

1. Cockerham, William. Medical Sociology, New Jersey, Prentice Hall, 1982.
2. Coe, Redney. Sociology of Medicine New York, McGraw Hill, 1970
3. Girirja Gupta (Ed.). The Social and Cultural Context Medicine in Indian, Vikas Publishing House Ltd., New Delhi, 1981.

### Supplementary Readings

1. Freeman, H. Handbook of Medical Sociology, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall, 1963.
2. Hawkins, Norman. Medical Sociology Theory, Scope and Method, 1958.
3. Gartely Jaco (Ed.). Patients Physicians and Illness, the Free Press, 1958.
4. Fred Davis (Ed.). The Nursing Profession Five Sociological Essays, New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1966.
5. Ommen, T.K. Doctors and Nurses, New Delhi, McMillan, Co., 1978.

## 19SOCC402: SOCIAL PROBLEMS

### Learning Objective

L01: To enable the students to understand the basic concepts of social problem, the nature and its different causes of social disorganization.

L02: To learn basic causes for crime and delinquency and analyse the issues like alcoholism and drug addiction.

L03: To acquire the knowledge about poverty and unemployment and the extent of beggary in India.

**Total Credit: 5**

**Total Hours: 75**

### Unit-I (13hrs)

Social Problem - Definition and meaning of social organization and disorganization — Causes of social disorganization, Individual disorganization - Causes, stages - Mental Illness - Types, causes, suicide - Theories of Suicide.

### Unit-II (14hrs)

Crime and Delinquency - Crime - Causes, biological and environmental factors - Juvenile Delinquency - Causes and Prevention of Adult offenders.

### Unit-III (13hrs)

Alcoholism and Drug Addiction - Causes, consequences and prevention strategies.

### Unit-IV (17hrs)

Prostitution — Causes, types, prostitution and personal disorganization - Prostitution and Family Disorganization - Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act of 1956. AIDS - Causes, extent, consequences and prevention - Awareness perspectives and problems.

### Unit-V (18hrs)

Poverty, Unemployment and Beggary - Poverty Absolute and Relative causes - Unemployment - Types! Causes - Effects of unemployment.

Extent of unemployment in India - Beggary, Causes - Types, techniques, extent of beggary in India, methods of rehabilitation - Relevance of U.N.

### Course Outcome:

Upon completion of this course, the students will

- CO1. apply sociological perspectives and use their sociological imagination in applying the causes and consequences of social problems and evaluating.
- CO2. able to locate themselves within social contexts to reflect on the processes that shape and address social problems.
- CO3. able to participate as achieve citizens in their societies and communities, demonstrating respect for diversity, critical thinking and collaborations in problem solving.

### Text Books

1. William Komblem, Social Problems – ISBN – 0130263133, Prentice Hall, 2000.
2. Madan, G.R. Indian Social Problems, New Delhi: Allied Publishers 1973.
3. Jogan, Sankar (ed) Social Problems and Welfare in India, Ashika, New Delhi: 1992.

### Supplementary Readings

1. Ahaja, Ram, Social Problems in India, Rawat Jaipur – 2002.
2. Jain, Prabha Shasi and Singh Mamta, Violence Against Women, Raddha, New Delhi, 2001.
3. Mistra, Girish and Pandey Rajkumar, White Callar Crimes, Gxam, New Delhi, 1998.
4. Julian Joseph. Social Problems, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1977.
5. Merton, Robert, K. and Nisbet, Contemporary Social Problems, New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanorich, 1979.



## 19SOVC403: PROJECT AND VIVA-VOCE

Total Credit: 6

Total Hours: 80

### Learning Objective

- L01 To enable the students to identify the research problem to be addressed
- L02 To Provide knowledge about methods to be adopted for scientific research
- L03 Equip the students the knowledge to analyse the data and report writing.

### Course Outcome:

Upon completion of this course students will

- C01. can identify the social problems to be researched .
- C02. gain knowledge regarding apply of research methodology in doing research
- C03. able to do research independently

## 19SOCC404: ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

### Learning Objective

- L01 To provide knowledge about sociological basis of environment and society  
L02 To provide awareness about the environmental process and various problems relating to the environment  
L03 To enrich knowledge of environmental justice, policy and action.

**Total Credit: 4**

**Total Hours: 70**

### Unit-I (12hrs)

Introduction – Environment – The main process and issues – Natural environment, socio cultural environment the main issues.

### Unit-II (13hrs)

Effects of Environment and its degradation – Basic needs in Rural Environment – Basic needs in Urban Environment and Health – Socio Economic Implications of environmental degradation.

### Unit-III (16hrs)

Major Environmental Problems. Natural disasters – Effects of earthquakes – Effects of energy consumption – Pollution-air, water, noise – Causes and effects – Urbanization. Military activity and population growth – causes and effects.

### Unit-IV (15hrs)

Planning for Sustainable – Environment – strategies for afforestation. Water , conservation , soil conservation, sustainable agriculture – use of alternative sources of energy and pollution control strategies.

### Unit-V (14hrs)

Environmental sustainability – Environmental policy to achieve sustainable development – Role of voluntary organizations for environmental sustainability – Optimistic and pessimistic assessment of environmental sustainability.

### Course Outcome:

- CO1. This subject curriculum provide the students knowledge of environment and the impact of environment on society.  
CO2. Environmental awareness about degradation of environmental conditions due to socio cultural practices.

### Text Books

1. Michael Red Clift. Development and the Environmental Crisis. New York: Meturn Co., Ltd, 2002.
2. Sharma, Lt.Col, Goutam (ed). Envoronment, Manand Nature. New Delhi: Reliance Publishing House, 1989.

### Supplementary Readings

1. Mohan, I. Environmental Issues and Programmes. New Delhi: Asis Publishing House, 2001.
2. Mohan, I. Environmental Pollution and Management. New Delhi: Asis Publishing House, 1990.
3. Schnaiberg Allan, The Environment. New York: Oxford University Press, 1980.
4. UNDP. Sustainable Development. New York: Oxford University Press,1999.
5. World Commission on Environment and Development. Our Common Future Bruntland Report. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1987.

## 19SOCE 405: INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOUR WELFARE

### Learning Objective

- L01 To make the students aware of the major labour problems in industry.  
L02 To Enable them understand labour legislation in labour welfare.  
L03 To equip the students with the knowledge of the bureaucratic model of industrial organization.

**Total Credit: 3**

**Total Hours: 65**

### Unit -I (12hrs)

Industrial Relations – concept, definition, scope and development of industrial relations. Labour Welfare-concept, objectives and philosophy of labour welfare.

### Unit-II (13hrs)

Employees organization - Purpose, growth and functions of employees organization – Origin, aims and functions of International labour organization.

### Unit-III (14hrs)

Industrial disputes – Causes of Industrial disputes. Methods of dispute settlements, collective bargaining and workers participation in management.

### Unit-IV (13hrs)

Labour problems – Wages, bonus, health and housing problems. Women and Child labour – their problems and special protective legislations.

### Unit-V (1hrs)

Labour Welfare in India – Working Conditions. Industrial safety, Industrial housing, labour welfare programmes and functions of labour welfare officer.

### Course Outcome:

Upon completion of this course students will

- C01. Acquire the components of industrial sociology and bureaucratic models of industrial organization.  
C02. Understand the major labour problems and solving the problems by participating in management

### Text Books

1. Schneider, Eugene, V. The Social Relations of Industry and the Community, Mumbai. McGraw Hill, INC, 1971.
2. Girl, V,V. Labour Problems in india, Industry (Ed.).Mumbai: Asia.1972.
3. Methotra, S, N, Labour problems in India, New Delhi, Chand & Co,-1984.

### Supplementary Readings

1. Richardson J.H. Industrial Relations in Great Britain. An Introduction to the Study of Industrial Relations, London. George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 1954.
2. Charles, A Myer, Labour Problems in the Industrialization of India. Cambridge, Harward University Press, 1958.
3. Copper, B. M. & Barteer. A. F. Industrial Relations. London. Hememan 1979.
4. Gilbert Pascal, Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Bombay, Tata McGraw Hill, 1972.
5. Ramaswamy E,R, Industrial Relations in india. New Delhi. Macmillan, 1978.

## Elective Courses

### Electives Offered to Other Departments

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Hours/week			Marks		
			L	P	C	CIA	ESE	Total
1.	19SOCE 105	Introduction to Sociology	3	0	3	25	75	100
2.	19SOCE 205	Sociology of Mass Communication	3	0	3	25	75	100
3.	19SOCE 305	Social Problems and Social Welfare	3	0	3	25	75	100
4.	19SOCE 405	Industrial Relations & Labour Welfare	3	0	3	25	75	100

### Department Electives (DE)

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Hours/week			Marks		
			L	P	C	CIA	ESE	Total
1.	19SOCE215	<b>Crime and Society</b>	3	0	3	25	75	100
2.	19SOCE315	<b>Sociology of Disaster Management</b>	3	0	3	25	75	100

### Value-Added Course

Course Code	Course Title	Hours/week			Marks		
		L	P	C	CIA	ESE	Total
VAMPSW107	Medical and Psychiatric Social Work	3	0	3	25	75	100
VASC307	Social Criminology	3	0	3	25	75	100

**Department Elective Paper:**  
**19SOCE215: Department Elective Course: CRIME AND SOCIETY**

**Learning Objective**

- L01 To understand the crime trend over the years.  
L02 To impart knowledge on causation and prevention of crimes.  
L03 To acquire the knowledge on changing profile of crime and criminals

**Total Credit: 3**

**Total Hours: 65**

**UNIT-I (14hrs)**

Social Disorganisation and Crime – Social organization and social disorganisation, individual disorganisation and family disorganisation; Legal, behavioural, sociological definitions to crime and delinquency. Nature, scope & importance of criminology.

**UNIT-II (15hrs)**

Perspectives on Crime Causation – Classification of crime and criminals, types of crimes, Theories of Crime: Classical, positivist, biological, psychological, economic, sociological and the labeling theory.

**UNIT-III (14hrs)**

Punishment – Objectives, behaviour system in crime, evolution of punishments, probation, parole; Recidivism and rehabilitation. Theories of punishment.

**UNIT-IV (13hrs)**

Changing Profile of Crime and Criminals – Corruption; Cyber crimes, entry into politics. Changing socio-economic status of criminals in contemporary Indian society.

**UNIT-V (10hrs)**

Treatment and Prevention – Meaning and types, prison based, community based, open prison, prison reforms in India, educational, vocational, psychiatric, meditation, recreation etc. Role of Police in welfare state.

**Course Outcome:**

Upon completion of this course students will

- CO1. develop awareness about causation and prevention of crimes.  
CO2. have knowledge of types and modalities of crime.

**Text Books**

1. Sudherland. Edwin,H and Donald, R.Cressy. Principles or Criminology. Bombay: Times of India Press, 1968.
2. Ministry of Home Affairs. Crime in India. New Delhi: Government of India, 1998.

**Supplementary Readings**

1. Bedi, Kiran. It is Always Possible. New Delhi: Sterling Publications, 1998.
2. Gill, S.S. The Pathology of Corruption. New Delhi: Harper Colins Publishers, 1998.
3. Merton, R.K. Social Theory and Social Structure. New Delhi: Emerind Publishing Co., 1972.
4. Parsonage, William,H. Perspectives in Criminology. London: Sage Publications, 1979.
5. Reid, Suetitus. Crime and Criminology. Illinoise. Deydan Press, 1976.

**Department Elective Paper:**

**19SOCE315: Sociology of Disaster Management**

**Learning Objective**

- L01 To develop in students an awareness and knowledge about the environmental process
- L02 To impart knowledge on various natural disasters relating to the environment and their aftermath in the society
- L03 To familiarize the students with suitable eco-system.

**Total Credit: 3**

**Total Hours: 65**

**Unit-I (14hrs)**

Definition, Nature and Scope of Sociology, Sociology as a Science. Its Relation to other Social Sciences, Individual and Society, Heredity and Environment, Socialization, Culture, Functions of Culture and Cultural Variability.

**Unit-II (15hrs)**

Environmental Sociology – Meaning, Nature, Scope and Basic Issues – Systems and Change. Nature Vs. Nurture – Synthesis of Societal and Environmental Dialect, Social Impact of Assessment of Environmental Issues – Natural, Social, Economic And Cultural Environment.

**Unit-III (14hrs)**

Environmental Problems – Natural Disasters; Effects of Earthquakes, Famine; Pollution, Volcanoes, Landslides, Floods, Cyclone, Soil Erosion-Causes and Effects.

**Unit-IV (13hrs)**

Tsunami – Meaning, History, Causes and its Impact on Society, Relief and Rescue operations. The role of voluntary organizations and Government in Rehabilitation and Restitution.

**Unit-V (10hrs)**

Eco Systems and Eco Management – Ecological Restoration – Approaches, Methods and Strategies – Sustainable Coastal Ecosystem.

**Course Outcome:**

Upon completion of this course students will

- CO1. understand Social Impact of Assessment of Environmental Issues
- CO2. have knowledge on eco system and eco management.

**Text Books:**

1. Anthony Giddens, Sociology (Second Edition), Polity press, Cambridge, U.K. 1993.
2. Pravin Sheth, Environmentalism –Politics, Ecology and development, New Delhi, 1997.

**Supplementary Readings**

1. Mohan I, Environmental Pollution and Management, New Delhi: Asis Publishing house, 1989.
2. Mohan I, Environmental Pollution and management, New Delhi: Asis publishing house, 1990.
3. UNDP. Sustainable Development. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999 World Commission on Environment and Development our Common future, Bruntland Report, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1987.
4. Impact of Tsunami in coastal villages in Tamilnadu, Report by Government of Tamilnadu, 2006.

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK**

**VALUE ADDED COURSE**

**MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK**

**Learning Objectives**

- L01. To expose to the students the knowledge and skills of psychiatric social work, which includes coping strategies of stress and other psychiatric problems.
- L02. To make the students understand major, minor and other psychiatric problems.
- L03. To enable the students aware of coping strategies for psychiatric problems.

**Unit – I**

Psychiatric Social Work: Basic concepts, scope, management and treatment for psychiatric disorders.

**Unit – II**

Major Psychiatric and Psychotic disorders –Schizophrenia - Its types - Mood Disorder – Other Bipolar Disorders.

**Unit – III**

Minor Psychiatric disorders – Anxiety disorder – Panic disorder – Phobias – Post Traumatic Stress.

**Unit – IV**

Other Psychiatric Disorders – Personality Disorders – Sleep disorder – Speech disorder - Psychosomatic disorder – Suicide.

**Unit – V**

Childhood Psychiatric disorders – Mental Retardation – Learning disorders – Developmental disorders - Autism – Attention Deficit Hyper activity. Psychiatric disorder affecting Women, Youth and aged – Elimination of disorders.

**Course Outcome**

**Upon completion of the course the students will**

1. know the history, scope and changing perspectives of psychiatric problems.
2. understand the various types of psychiatric problems.
3. possess the skills of coping strategies for psychiatric problems.

**Text Books**

2. Mane, F. and Gandevia, K., Mental Health in Indian Issues and Concerns (eds.) Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, 1993.
3. Sonia Austrian, Mental Disorders, Medications and Clinical Social Work, Columbia: Columbia University Press, 2005.

**Supplementary Readings**

1. American Psychiatric ASSN, Diagnostic Criterion from DSM-IV American Psychiatric ASSN, Washington DC, 1994.
2. Berrios, G.E. and Dawson, J.H. Treatment and Management in Adult Bailliere Tindal, London, 1983.
3. Nina Rovinelli Heller, Mental Health and Social Problems, Routledge: Abingdon-on-Thames, 2010.
4. Kappur, M. Sheppard, Ralph and Renate, Child Mental Health-Proceedings of the Indo-US Symposium, eds, NIMHANS and ADAMHA, 1993
5. World Health Organisation, Geneva, The ICD 10 classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders, Clinical Description and Diagnostic Guidelines, Oxford University Press,1992.



**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK**

**VALUE ADDED COURSE**

**SOCIAL CRIMINOLOGY**

**Learning Objectives**

L01. To enable the students to understand the increasing trend in crime rates,

L02. To enable the students know the various crimes occurring in society,

L03. To impart the knowledge of causation, control and prevention of crime.

**UNIT-I**

Social Criminology: Concepts, Nature and importance. Social disorganization. - Individual, Family and Society.

**UNIT-II**

Crime: Causation and Types - Crimes against women and children, Media and Crimes, Property crimes – Cyber Crimes.

**UNIT-III**

Punishment – Objectives and evolution. Rehabilitation of offenders, Rights of Victims.

**UNIT-IV**

Changing Profile of Crime and Criminals – Criminalization of politics, White collar Crimes, Corruption and Scandals.

**UNIT-V**

Treatment and Prevention – Meaning and Types: Prison based, Community based, open prison, educational, vocational, psychiatric, meditation and recreation.

**Learning Outcome**

On completion of the course the students will

C01. understand the recent trends of crime and its causation,

C02. have the knowledge of types and modalities of crimes and

C03. develop awareness about control and prevention of crimes.

### **Text Books**

1. Ram Ahuja , Criminology, New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 2014.
2. Parsonage, William. Perspectives in Criminology. London: Sage Publications, 1979.
3. Pamela Davies, and et.al., Victims, Crime and Society, New York: Sage Publications. Publications, 2015.

### **Supplementary Readings**

1. Bedi, Kiran. It is Always Possible. New Delhi: Sterling Publications, 1998.
2. Gill, S.S. The Pathology of Corruption. New Delhi: Harper Colins Publishers, 1998.
3. Merton, R.K. Social Theory and Social Structure. New Delhi: Emerind Publishing Co., 1972.
4. Ross Coomber and et.al. Key Concepts in Crime and Society, New York: Sage Publications, 2015.
5. Kelly Frailing and Dee Wood Harper, Fundamentals of Criminology: New Dimensions, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed, Durham, N.C: Carolina Academic Press, 2016.

**Interdepartmental Electives (IDE)**

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Department	Hours/week		C	Marks		
				L	P		CIA	ESE	Total
1.	19 SOSE 115.1	Soft Skills	English	3	0	3	25	75	100
2.	19 MATE 215.1	Discrete Mathematics	Mathematics	3	0	3	25	75	100
3.	19 MATE 215.2	Numerical Methods		3	0	3	25	75	100
4.	19 MATE 315.1	Differential Equations		3	0	3	25	75	100
5.	19 STSE 215.1	Statistical Methods	Statistics	3	0	3	25	75	100
6.	19 STSE 215.2	Mathematical Statistics		3	0	3	25	75	100
7.	19 STSE 315.1	Bio-Statistics		3	0	3	25	75	100
8.	19PHYE 215.1	Classical Mechanics and Special Theory of Relativity	Physics	3	0	3	25	75	100
9.	19PHYE 215.2	Physics of the Earth		3	0	3	25	75	100
10.	19PHYE 315.1	Bio-Medical Instrumentation		3	0	3	25	75	100
11.	19PHYE 315.2	Energy Physics		3	0	3	25	75	100
12.	19CHEE 215.1	Applied Chemistry	Chemistry	3	0	3	25	75	100
13.	19CHEE 315.1	Basic Chemistry		3	0	3	25	75	100
14.	19CHEE 315.2	Instrumental Methods of Analysis		3	0	3	25	75	
15.	19 BOTE 215.1	Plant Tissue Culture	Botany	3	0	3	25	75	100
16.	19 BOTE 215.2	Plant Science – I		3	0	3	25	75	100
17.	19 BOTE 315.1	Gardening and Horticulture		3	0	3	25	75	100
18.	19 BOTE 315.2	Plant Science – II		3	0	3	25	75	100
19.	19 ZOOE 215.1	Animal Culture Techniques	Zoology	3	0	3	25	75	100
20.	19 ZOOE 315.1	Environmental Science		3	0	3	25	75	100
21.	19 GEOE 215.1	Environmental Geosciences	Earth Sciences	3	0	3	25	75	100
22.	19 GEOE 315.1	Applied Geophysics		3	0	3	25	75	100
23.	19MIBE 315.1	Microbiology	Microbiology	3	0	3	25	75	100
24.	19CISE 215.1	R Programming	Computer & Information Science	3	0	3	25	75	100