



BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY , TIRUCHIRAPPALLI - 620 024

B.A. SOCIOLOGY

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM – LEARNING OUTCOMES BASED CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK (CBCS - LOCF)

(Applicable to the candidates admitted from the academic year 2022-2023 onwards)

(NAAN MUDHALVAN SCHEME WAS IMPLEMENTED FROM 2nd SEMESTER TO 6th SEMESTER)

Sem.	Part	Courses	Title	Ins. Hrs.	Credits	Exam. Hours	Maximum Marks		
							Int.	Ext.	Total
I	I	Language Course - I (Tamil \$/ Other Languages +#)		6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	English Course-I		6	3	3	25	75	100
	III	Core Course – I (CC)	Fundamentals of Sociology	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-II (CC)	Society in India	6	5	3	25	75	100
		First Allied Course-I (AC)	Indian Economic Development	4	3	3	25	75	100
	IV	Value Education	Value Education	2	2	3	25	75	100
		Total		30	21				600
II	I	Language Course - II (Tamil \$/OtherLanguages +#)		6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	English Course-II		4	3	3	25	75	100
	III	Core Course – III (CC)	Principles of Sociology	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-IV (CC)	Classical Sociological Theories	6	5	3	40	60	100
		First Allied Course-II(AC)	Geography of India	4	3	3	25	75	100
		Add on Course- I ##	Professional English- I	6 *	4	3	25	75	100
	IV	Environmental Studies	Environmental Studies	2	2	3	25	75	100
	VI	Naan Mudhalvan Scheme (NMS) @@	Language Proficiency for Employability - Effective English	2	2	3	25	75	100
		Total		30 +6 *	27				800

III	I	Language Course - III (Tamil \$/Other Languages +#)		6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	English Course-III		6	3	3	25	75	100
	III	Core Course – V (CC)	Modern Sociological Theories	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-VI (CC)	Social Problems in India	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Second Allied Course-I (AC)	Rain Water Harvesting and Water Resource Management	4	3	3	25	75	100
		Add on Course- II ##	Professional English- II	6 *	4	3	25	75	100
	IV	@ Non-Major Elective Course-I Those who choose Tamil in Part -I can choose a non-major elective course offered by other departments. Those who do not choose Tamil in Part- I must choose either a) Basic Tamil if Tamil language was not studied in school level (or) b) Special Tamil if Tamil language was studied upto 10 th & 12 th std.	Sociology of Wellness	2	2	3	25	75	100
	VI	Naan Mudhalvan Scheme (NMS) @@	Digital Skills for Employability - Microsoft Digital Skills	--	2	--	25	75	100
		Total		30 +6 *	27				800
IV	I	Language Course - IV (Tamil \$/Other Languages +#)		6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	English Course-IV		6	3	3	25	75	100
	III	Core Course – VII (CC)	Sociology of Modernization and Development	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-VIII (CC)	Political Sociology	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Second Allied Course-II (AC)	Sociology of Land and Habitat	4	3	3	25	75	100
	IV	@ Non Major Elective Course-II (NME) Those who choose Tamil in Part-I can choose a non-major elective course offered by other departments Those who do not choose Tamil in Part-I must choose either a) Basic Tamil if Tamil language was not studied in school level (or) b) Special Tamil if Tamil Language was studied upto 10 th & 12 th Std.	An Introduction to Disaster Management	2	2	3	25	75	100
	VI	Naan Mudhalvan Scheme (NMS) @@	Employability Skills- Employability Skills	--	2	--	25	75	100
		Total		30	23				700

V	III	Core Course-IX (CC)	Globalization and Development	5	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-X (CC)	Social Movements in India	5	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-XI (CC)	Human Rights: an International Perspectives	5	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-XII (CC)	Research Methodology and Statistics	5	5	3	25	75	100
		Major Based Elective Course-I (MBE)	1. Sociology of Tourism (or) 2. Social Psychology	5	5	3	25	75	100
	IV	Skill Based Elective Course-I	Sociology of Crime	3	2	3	25	75	100
		Soft Skills Development	Soft Skills Development	2	2	3	25	75	100
	VI	Naan Mudhalvan Scheme (NMS) @@	Marketing and Design Tools-Digital Marketing	--	2	--	25	75	100
		Total		30	31				800
VI	III	Core Course- XIII (CC)	Sociology of Health and Wellness	5	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course –XIV (CC)	Media and Society	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-XV (CC)	Sociology of Marginalized	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Major Based Elective Course-II(MBE)	1. Sociology of Ageing (or) 2. Environmental Sociology	5	5	3	25	75	100
		Project	Project	4	3		20	80	100
	IV	Skill Based Elective Course-II	Understanding Science, Technology and Society	3	2	3	25	75	100
	V	Gender Studies	Gender Studies	1	1	3	25	75	100
		Extension Activities **		--	1	--	--	--	--
	VI	Naan Mudhalvan Scheme (NMS) @@	Career Readiness Programme	--	2	--	25	75	100
		Total		30	27				800
		Grand Total		180	158				4500
				+12*					

- \$ For those who studied Tamil upto 10th +2 (Regular Stream)
- + Syllabus for other Languages should be on par with Tamil at degree level
- # Those who studied Tamil upto 10th +2 but opt for other languages in degree level under Part- I should study special Tamil in Part –IV
- ## The Professional English – Four Streams Course is offered in the 2nd and 3rd Semester (only for 2022-2023 Batch) in all UG Courses. It will be taught apart from the Existing hours of teaching/ additional hours of teaching (1 hour /day) as a 4 credit paper as an add on course on par with Major Paper and completion of the paper is must to continue his/her studies further. (As per G.O. No. 76, Higher Education (K2) Department dated: 18.07.2020)
- * The Extra 6 hrs/cycle as per the G.O. 76/2020 will be utilized for the Add on Professional English Course.
- ** Extension Activities shall be outside instruction hours.
- @ NCC Course is one of the Choices in Non-Major Elective Course. Only the NCC Cadets are eligible to choose this course. However, NCC Course is not a Compulsory Course for the NCC Cadets.
- @@ Naan Mudhalvan Scheme: As per Naan Mudhalvan Scheme instruction

SUMMARY OF CURRICULUM STRUCTURE OF UG PROGRAMMES- ARTS

Sl. No.	Part	Types of the Courses	No. of Courses	No. of Credits	Marks
1.	I	Language Courses	4	12	400
2.	II	English Courses	4	12	400
3.	III	Core Courses	15	75	1500
4.		Allied Courses - I & II	4	12	400
5.		Major Based Elective Courses	2	10	200
6.		Add on Course I & II	2	8	200
7.		Project	1	3	100
8.	IV	Non Major Elective Courses	2	4	200
9.		Skill Based Elective Courses	2	4	200
10.		Soft Skills Development	1	2	100
11.		Value Education	1	2	100
12.		Environmental Science	1	2	100
13.	V	Gender Studies	1	1	100
14.		Extension Activities	1	1	---
15.	VI	Naan Mudhalvan Scheme	5	10	500
	Total		46	158	4500

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

COURSE OUTCOMES:

COURSE SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

**First Year
Code:**

**CORE COURSE-I
FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY
(Theory)**

**Semester-I
Credit: 5**

OBJECTIVES:

- To offer the Students know about the field of Sociology, to develop in them a Sociological perspective and to interpret life experience in terms of social facts.

UNIT –I:

Sociology as a discipline - The origin and Development of Sociology, Definition, Scope and Nature and emerging of sociology on the industrial revolution and French Revolution – Sociology Today

UNIT –II:

Sociology as a Science - Data, concepts and theory - The Comparative method: Sociology and other Social Sciences - Sociology and History - Sociology and Law - Sociology and Psychology – Sociology and Anthropology

UNIT –III:

Basic Concepts- Society and Community, Associations, Institutions, Norms and Values, culture, culture change, diffusion, Cultural-lag, Cultural relativism, ethnocentrism.

UNIT –IV:

Social Institutions- Marriage, Family and Kinship, Caste, Economy, Politics and religion

UNIT –V:

Social Stratification- Definition, Forms of stratification- Functions of stratification. Social Change: Definition- Dimensions- Factors of Social Change- theories of Social Change

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Social groups: (only for discussion not for exam) Nature- Characteristics of group life- Primary Group, secondary group, tertiary group, in group, out group- Reference group.

TEXT BOOKS :

1. Haralambos, 2014, Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, 8th Edition, Harper Collins,
2. Rao, C. S. 1990, *Sociology: Primary Principles of Sociology*. S. Chand.
3. Bottomore, T.B., Sociology, A Guide to problems and literature, New Delhi: Blackie &Son (India) Ltd.,1971.
4. Ogburn,W.F. &Nimcoff., A Hand Book of Sociology, Boston: Houghton MifflinCompany,1958.

REFERENCE

1. Vidhya Bushan, D. R, 1988, Sachdeva. *An introduction to Sociology, 31st (ed.)*, Allagabad, 369.
2. Ritzer, G. 2017, *Introduction to sociology*. SAGE publications.
3. MacIver, R. M., & Page, C. H. 1962, *Society: An introductory analysis*. Macmillan.
4. Bottomore, T. B, 2010, *Sociology: A guide to problems and literature*. Rutledge.
5. Johnson, H. M., 1960, *Sociology: a systematic introduction*. Allied Publishers.
6. Abraham. Francis, *Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press,!982

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Having knowledge on sociological concepts and principles, fundamental theoretical interrelations, interrelationships, and demonstrate the relevance of Culture, Social change, Socialization, Stratification, Social structure, Institutions, Social differentiation by race/ethnicity, gender, sexuality, age, and class.

First Year

**CORE COURSE-II
SOCIETY IN INDIA
(Theory)**

Semester-I

Code:

Credit: 5

OBJECTIVES:

- To explore to understand the structure, basic institutions and functions of Indian Society in the past and present.

UNIT –I:

Society - Meaning – Definition- Characteristics of Indian Society -Indian Society and its significance – Evolution of Indian society: Ancient, Medieval and Modern period.

UNIT –II:

The Structure and composition of Indian Society - Rural Community: Characteristics – Jajmani System & Rurbanism – Panchayati Raj System – Rural Problems-Community Development Programmes.-Urban Community: Characteristics – Urbanism, Urbanization and Smart Cities – Urban Problems – Rural-Urban Differences, Migration and Continuum - Tribes; dalits and women.

UNIT- III:

Diversity - Cultural and ethnic diversity: historically embedded diversities in respect of language, caste, religious beliefs and practices and cultural patterns.

UNIT –IV:

Social institutions of Indian Society - Marriage: types, changing trends – family: types and changing trends and factors responsible for the changes – caste: origin, development, changing pattern and the reasons for the changes – religion: types, functions and dysfunctions - kinship. State, Judiciary - Changing dimensions of class and caste.

UNIT –V:

Convergence and integration - Convergence and integration: Cultural space, language and regional ethos; the evolution of composite cultural legacy – Nation Building and National identity.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Field study on village social structure and problems of rural society and preparation of report. Project preparation on various diversities in India.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Dube, S.C.(1990) Society in India,: National Book Trust New Delhi..
2. Prabhu, P.N.(1954) Hindu Social Organisation, : Popular Book Depot, Bombay.

REFERENCES:

1. Bose, N.K.(1967) Culture and Society in India: Asia Publishing House, Bombay,
2. Dube, Sc(1995) . Indian Village: Routledge, , London
3. Karve Irawati.(1965) Hindu Society: An Interpretation: Deccan College, , Poona
4. Srinivas, M.N.(1980) India Social Structure,: Hindustan Publishing Corporation,. NewDelhi
5. Uberoi, Petricia.(1993) Family, Kinship and Marriage in India: Oxford University Press,New Delhi.

E-BOOK:

1. Indian Society by S.C. Dube -
<https://www.arvindguptatoys.com/arvindgupta/sociology-dube.pdf>

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Understand the Indian social structure, types Institutions, pattern of institutions and their distinctive features various institutional patterns, classification and distinctive features of rural and urban societies, , composition of problems of unity and diversity.

First Year

**FIRST ALLIED COURSE-I
INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
(Theory)**

Semester-I

Code:

Credit: 3

COURSE OBJECTIVES :

- Understand the concept of natural resources and Indian population.
- Study about the nature, causes and remedial measures for poverty and unemployment.
- Gain knowledge about foreign trade and WTO.
- Examine the new policies for industrial and agriculture sectors.
- Explore the objectives and shortcomings of planning in India.
- Give students an exposure to the recent development in the Indian Economic Development.

UNIT –I:

Natural Resources and Population - Natural Resources – Meaning and Importance – Forest resources – Energy resources – Mineral resources – Water resources – Environmental degradation – Indian population size, density and distribution – Problem of Urbanization – (Smart Cities) - National population policy – The concept of Human capital and its development.

UNIT –II:

Poverty and Unemployment - Poverty – Its dimensions, nature and causes – Poverty Alleviation Programmes – Unemployment and its Types – New Employment Policy in XII Plan – Inequalities in Distribution Programmes and Measures – Causes of Income Inequalities – Suggested Measures to Redress Inequalities – Parallel economy: Meaning, Magnitude and Consequences – Causes and Remedies.

UNIT –III:

Foreign Trade and WTO - Direction of foreign Trade – Balance of payments – The New Economic Reforms – India's foreign Trade Policy – WTO – Features and assessment – Globalization: Features and problems.

UNIT- IV:

Agricultural and Industrial Sectors - Technological change in Agriculture – Pricing of Agricultural Inputs and Outputs – Agricultural Marketing – New Agricultural Policy – Issues in food security – Policies for Sustainable Irrigation – New Industrial Policy – Problem of Sick Units – Privatization and Disinvestments – Labour Market Reforms.

UNIT –V:

Planning in India - Objectives – Achievements and Shortcomings (NITI AYOOG)– Agriculture, Industry and Social Sectors – Plan performance to tackle poverty, Inequality and Unemployment.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Recent development in the Indian Economic Development

REFERENCES:

1. Agrawal, A.N. (2004) Indian Economy, Wishwa Prakashan, New Delhi
2. Ahluwalia, I.J. and I.M.D. Little (Eds.) (1999), India's Economic Reforms and Development (Essays in honour of Manmohan Singh), Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Bardhan, P.K. (9th Edition) (1999), The Political Economy of Development in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
4. Bawa, R.S. and P.S. Raikhy (Ed.) (1997), Structural Changes in India Economy, Guru Nanak Dev University Press, Amritsar.
5. Brahmananda, P.R. and V.R. Panchmukhi (Eds.) (2001), Development Experience in the Indian Economy : Inter-State Perspectives, Bookwell, Delhi.
6. Chakravarty, S. (1987), Development Planning : The Indian Experience, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
7. Dantwala, M.L. (1996), Dilemmas of Growth : The Indian Experience, Saga Publications, New Delhi.
8. Datt and Sundaram (2002), Indian Economy, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi.
9. Dhigra C. (2003), The Indian Economy, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi
10. Government of India, Economic Survey, (Annual), Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.
11. Jalan, B. (1992), The Indian Economy – Problems and Prospects, Viking, New Delhi.
12. Parkh, K.S. (1999), India Development Report (Annual), Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
13. Reserve Bank of India, Report of Currency and Finance, (Annual).
14. Dreze, Jean and Amarta Sen (1999), India : Economic Development and Social Opportunity, OUP, New Delhi.
15. Datt Ruddan and K.P.M. Sundaram (2001), Indian Economy, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi.
16. Alagh, Y.K. (1995), Indian Development Planning and Policy, Vikas, New Delhi.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Identify the various types of natural resources and environmental degradation.
- Explain the measures to redress inequalities
- Analyse the impact of the New Economic Policies upon the foreign trade of the country.
- Distinguish the issues and policies of agriculture and industrial sectors.
- Assess the role of planning in India.
- Understand the recent developments in Indian Economic Development.

First Year

**CORE COURSE-III
PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY
(Theory)**

Semester-II

Code:

Credit: 5

OBJECTIVES :

- To provide basic understanding of structure of society.
- To understand various social processes.
- To know the sociological perspective of understanding the social phenomena.

UNIT –I:

Social Structure - Meaning, Elements: Status and role, multiple roles, Role set, Status set, role conflict – Types - **Social Groups**: Meaning, Types of Groups: – Primary, Secondary, In-Group, Out- Group, and Reference Group.

UNIT – II:

Social Processes - Adaptation, Accommodation, Acculturation, Assimilation, , Co-operation, Competition, Conflict - **Socialization**: Meaning, Agencies of socialization, Anticipatory socialization - **Social Control**: Factors and Agencies of Social Control.

UNIT –III:

Social Change - Meaning, Factors of Social Change – Biological, Physical, Demographic, Technological and Cultural factors - Theories of social change- Cyclic theory- Linear Theory
- **Polity**: Government, authority, Legitimacy, Political socialization, Caste and Politics.

UNIT- IV:

Types of Society - The primitive Society: Hunters and gatherers; Pastoral and agrarian societies; non-industrial civilizations and traditional states; Industrial societies - The newly industrializing countries – Rural and urban societies – Patriarchal and matriarchal societies – Tribal societies.

UNIT -V :

Sociological Perspectives - Structural perspectives, Functional perspectives, Conflict perspectives, Interactionist perspectives.

UNIT – VI: CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Apply the Principles of Sociology in the Socialization Process, Family, School and College.
Trace the technological inventions that change the social life.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Roshini Jain, An Introduction to Sociology, AITBS Publishers, 2012.
2. Shankar Rao, C.N., Principles of Sociology with an introduction to Social Thought, Chand & Company, New Delhi, 2009.
3. Rajendra K. Sharma, **Social change and social control**, Atlantic publishers, 2007.
4. Jayaraman, **Introductory Sociology**, Macmillan Publishers, 2000.
5. Sharma, Ram Nath, **Principles of Sociology**, Media promoters and Publication Pvt. Ltd., Bombay 1993.

REFERENCES:

1. Horton and Hunt, **Sociology**, Tata Mc. Graw – Hill, 2006.
2. Ett. Giddings, **The Principles of Sociology**, cosmo publications, New Delhi, 2004.
3. Gelles J. Richard, Ann Levine, **Sociology- An Introduction**, Mc Graw Hill Company, 1995.
4. Ogburn and Nimkff, **A Handbook of Sociology**, Eurasia Publication House (Pvt) Ltd., New Delhi, 1966.
5. Haralambos, **Sociology: Themes and Perspectives** Oxford University, Bombay, 1980.

E- BOOK:

1. Sociology – Principles of Sociology with and Introduction to Sociological Thought
2. <https://books.google.co.in/books?id=jDscEAAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=books+for+sociology+free+download&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjx3KPWwqXwAhVOWTgGHRKXCuw4ChDoATACegQIChAD#v=onepage&q&f=false>

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Understanding on types of society, basis of structure of society, social processes and factors of social change in the past and present.

First Year

**CORE COURSE-IV
CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES
(Theory)**

Semester-II

Code:

Credit: 5

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To create foundational knowledge in sociological theory.
- To demonstrate August Comte Sociology and Social Sciences.
- To appraise Marx's Methodology.
- To Formulate Emile Durkheim's sociological theories
- To discuss Max Weber Methodological Approach

UNIT- I:

Origins of Sociological Theory -Social thought prior to the emergence of sociology - Socio-political, Economic, Intellectual and Philosophical forces in the rise of sociological theory: Enlightenment, Progress, Capitalism, modernism, evolutionism.

UNIT –II:

August Comte (1798-1857): Sociology and Social Sciences, hierarchy of sciences, Law of Three Stages, Social change, Industrial society, Positivism- Critical Evaluation: Eurocentrism.

UNIT –III:

Karl Marx (1818-1883): Marx's Methodology: Dialectics, Principles and Laws - Historical Materialism: Mode of Production - Basic Structure and Superstructure; Stages of development of human society. Theory of Classes and Class Struggle - Theory of Surplus Value; Theory of Alienation - Critical Evaluation.

UNIT –IV:

Emile Durkheim (1858-1917): Concept of Social Fact; Methodological Rules - Division of Labour: Transition from Mechanical to Organic Solidarity - Explanation; Pathological Forms of Division of Labour. Theory of Suicide: Definition of suicide, Rate of suicide, Theoretical explanation of suicide. Theory of Religion: Definition - Totemism, Social Functions - Critical Evaluation.

UNIT –V:

Max Weber (1864-1920) Weber's Methodology: Sociology as an Interpretative science; 'Verstehen' and 'Ideal Types'; Social Action: Concept and Types The Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism - Theory of Authority: 'Power' and 'Authority' -Types of Authority – Bureaucracy - Critical Evaluation.

UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Self-Study: Collect Newspaper articles on any social issue and interpret the issue using any one of the theories above.

REFERENCES:

1. Robert.S.Nisbet, *Sociological Tradition*, University of Colombia Press, 1978.
2. Aron.R *Main currents in Sociological theories*. New York: Double Day (Volume2),1990
3. Srivastava.. R.S, *Traditions in sociological theory*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications. 1998
4. Francis: *Sociological Theories*: Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2001
5. Turner. H: *The structure of Sociological Theory*: Illinois, Jonathan Dorsey Press Homewood, 2002 (B.T.B.).
6. Doshi. S.L.-*Modernity. Post modernity and neo sociological theories*–Rawat Publications, Jaipur and New Delhi, 2003
7. Coser.L. *Masters of sociological thought*: New York: Mac Millan, 2004
8. Parsons.T, *The structure of social action*, McGraw Hill, New York, 2004
9. Francis Abraham &J.H.Morgan - *Sociological Thought*- Mac Millan India, New Delhi, 2006.

COURSE OUTCOMES: On completion of the course, Students should be able to

- Apply knowledge to comprehend Origins of Sociological Theories
- Describe the clear analyzing of August Comte Sociology and Social Sciences
- Demonstrate the clear understanding on Karl Marx and his contributions.
- Describe the clear understanding on Emile Durkheim and his perspectives
- To analyze the contribution Max Weber and his Methodological Approach, Vilfredo Pareto as well as Simmel.

First Year

**FIRST ALLIED COURSE-II
GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA
(Theory)**

Semester-II

Code:

Credit: 3

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To acquire knowledge on the relief, climate, and drainage of India.
- To be able to assess the soil, forest, agriculture, minerals, and industrial resources of India.
- To study the population distribution, the nature of trade and different modes of transport of India.

UNIT –I:

India: Geographical location and extent- India as a Sub- Continent – Major Physical divisions – Drainage Systems, major Multipurpose River valley projects, Climate: Controlling factors – seasons.

UNIT- II:

Soil: Types and Distribution – Soil erosion and conservation – Natural Vegetation: Forest types and distribution – Forest products and uses.

UNIT- III :

Agriculture: Problems – Cropping seasons – Farming types – Green Revolution- Food crops – Rice, Wheat; Commercial crops: Sugarcane, Cotton, Jute; Plantation crops; Tea, Coffee and Rubber.

UNIT –IV:

Mineral resources- Iron ore, Manganese, Bauxite, Coal and Oil, power resources – Hydel, Thermal and Atomic; Industries – Cotton textiles, Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Automobiles.

UNIT –V:

Population – Distribution and Density, Population Policy, Transport: Roadways – Railways – Waterways- Airways – Trade: Products items and Volume.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Make in India

REFERENCES:

1. Gopal Sign (1970) – Geography of India, At marani, New Delhi 1970.
2. Aranachalam.B Economic Geography of India – Bombay.
3. TC. Sharma. O. Coutinho,(1990), Economic & Commercial Geography of India, Vikas, New Delhi.
4. Singh. R.L.(ed) (1971), India a Regional Geography, NGSI, Varanasi -5

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Understand the locational extent, major relief features, the drainage system and climatic characteristics, types and distribution of soil and natural vegetation, agriculture, cropping seasons and the distribution of major crops in India.
- Evaluate the human resource, status of transport and the volume of international trade of India.

Second Year

**CORE COURSE-V
MODERN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES
(Theory)**

Semester-III

Code:

Credit: 5

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The students will be able to

- To discuss functionalist perspectives sociology
- To analyze critical theory of contemporary sociology
- To understand postmodern theories of sociology
- To discuss Integrationist perspectives
- To understand Indian perspectives of sociology

UNIT- I FUNCTIONALIST PERSPECTIVES:

Talcott Parsons: social action, social system, functional imperatives Robert .K. Merton: relationship between theory and research, reference group theory, relative deprivation and anomie – Neo-Functionalism of J. Alexander.

UNIT- II CRITICAL THEORY:

Frankfurt School - Althusser: Ideological State Apparatus and Interpellation and Eric Fromm: Sane Society – Marcuse: One Dimensional Man –Jürgen Habermas: the theory of communicative action, Knowledge and Human Interest

UNIT -III POST-STRUCTURALIST & POST- MODERN THEORIES:

Derrida: Deconstruction – Foucault: Theory of Subjectivity, Archaeology and Genealogy of Knowledge and Power/Truth – Giddens: Structuration - Jean Baudrillard: Extreme Post-Modern Theory – Post-Modern feminist theories: Judith Butler and Kristeva

UNIT -IV INTERACTIONIST PERSPECTIVES:

G.H Mead: Mind Self and Society; Alfred Shultz: Phenomenological Approach; Peter Berger and Luckmann: Social Construction of Social Reality; Garfinkel: Ethno methodology; Goffman: Dramaturgical Approach; Exchange Perspective: Homans and Blau

UNIT -V INDIAN PERSPECTIVES:

Ashish Nandy: Socio Political Critique of Indian Society; Sudhir Kakar: Psycho-Cultural Understanding Indian Society; Andre Beitzel: Weberian in India.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Self-Study: Apply any one of the theories and prepare a research project on the social issues affecting the society immediate society.

REFERENCES:

1. Giddens, Anthony. *Central problems in social theory: Action, Structure and Contradiction in Social analysis*. London: MacMillan, 1983
2. Coser. L: *Sociological Theory*. New York Mac Millan Publishing Company, 1984Dhanagare.D.M: *Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1985.
3. Harlambas.M: *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*, New Delhi: OUP, 1989.
4. AsishNandy: *Omnibus Reader*, OUP, 2003
5. Srivastava.R.S.: *Traditions in Sociological Theory*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1990.
6. Jonathan Turner, *The structure of sociological theory*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2002.(B.T.B.).
7. Sudhir Kakar: *Inner World: A Journey into Indian Mind*, OUP, 1991
8. George Ritzer, *Contemporary Sociological Theories*, Blackwell, 2003.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

On completion of the course, Students should be able to

- Identify Functionalist Perspectives
- Discuss Critical Theory
- Discuss Post-Structuralist and Post- Modern Theories.
- Evaluate the International Perspectives of contemporary theories.
- Analyze Indian Perspectives of contemporary Sociological Theories.

Second Year

**CORE COURSE-VI
SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA
(Theory)**

Semester-III

Code:

Credit: 5

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To make the students to understand the concept and theories of social problems in the Indian perspectives
- To understand the magnitude of the problems and its impact in the social order

UNIT- I SOCIAL PROBLEMS:

Meaning -Definition – Characteristics – Social factors of social disorganizations, Deviant behavior- Meaning- Types- Theories of deviant behavior.

UNIT -II POVERTY:

Meaning -Definition, Types of poverty, Factors responsible for Poverty, Measures to eradicate poverty, Unemployment: meaning -Definition, Types, Factors of unemployment. Measures to eradicate unemployment

UNIT -III JUVENILE DELINQUENCY:

Definition, Causes prevention and rehabilitation, Child labour- street children: meaning definition- causes –consequences –remedial measures .

UNIT- IV CYBERCRIME:

Meaning - Definition, Causes, Types, Preventive and corrective Measures of Crime, Honour killing: meaning – causes – preventive and corrective measures of honour killing

UNIT -V CORRUPTION:

Meaning – definition – forms of corruption-causes – consequences – remedial measures Farmer suicide: meaning – definition-causes – consequences- remedial measures

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Discussion on the Role of govt. and NGOs in solving the social problems.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. G.R. Madan Indian Social Problems Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd New Delhi 2010 (Vol: 1) (7th edition)
2. Dr.Sunil, Social Problems in India – Issues & Perspectives, Regency Publications House, New Delhi, 1990.
3. Kuper Jessica , Social Problems and Mental Health Routledge and Kegan paul, New York, 1992.

REFERENCES :

1. Altayachand, poverty and unemployment, New Challenge Union publication House, Delhi
2. Ram Ahuja Social Problems in India Rawat Publications New Delhi 2011 (2th edition)
3. Merton, Robert and Nisbet Robert Lemert, Contemporary Social Problems Ny: Hard Course Brace 1965.
4. Williams Kornblum, Joseph Julian, Social Problems, 8th Edition, Prentice Hall Inc., 1975.
5. Dr. Sunil, Social Problems in India – Issues & Perspectives, Regency Publications House, New Delhi, 1990.
6. S.K. Bhattacharya, Social Problems in India – Issues and Perspectives, published by Regency Publications, New Delhi.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- By the end of the semester the students would get to know the social organisations and its role in the emergence various social problems in the Indian society.
- Students would be equipped with the various theories available on social problems
- Students would be familiar with the consequence of different problems in the social life of people in India
- The students would gain the skills formulating ideas about solving social problems.

Second Year

**SECOND ALLIED COURSE-I
RAIN WATER HARVESTING AND
WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
(Theory)**

Semester-III

Code:

Credit: 3

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- Explore the knowledge and importance of rain water harvesting and optimum utilization of Water resources

UNIT –I:

Rainwater Harvesting - methods, Classes, Benefits, Approach, water saving Technologies, Rainwater – Draught – Mitigation – crop productivity and Water security.

UNIT –II:

Construction and designs of ponds and reservoirs – Use of rainwater harvested water for life – Rainwater harvesting Technique and water recharging into the substance and downward for drinking irrigation purposes – Runoff collections – Recycling of harvested water – Reuse – Methods and evaporation control.

UNIT –III:

Groundwater basin investigation – Data collection – Field work – Salt balance – Basin management by conjunctive use – Artificial recharge of groundwater and recharge methods

UNIT- IV:

Groundwater management issues including water supply/Demand – Capacity – contamination – Techniques for groundwater (well head) production. Largely unseen and less understood – Primary drinking water source

UNIT –V:

Surface storage _ Purpose of surface storage – Tanks – Types – Tank weirs – Tank outlets – Reservoirs – types – Storage capacity of reservoir – reservoir Losses – Dams –Classification of dams – Selection of dam sites – Types – methods of construction – causes of failure of earth dam – Remedial measure

UNIT - VI – CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Singh Gurmel, C. Venkataraman, G. Sastry and B. P. Joshi. 2004, 6thed. Manual of Soil and Water Conservation Practices. Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Murthy, V.V.N. 2002. Land and Water Management Engineering. 3rd Edition, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
3. Schwab, G.O., D.D. Fangmeier, W.J.Elliot, R.K. Frevert. 1993, Soil and Water Conservation Engineering. 4th Edition, John Wiley and Sons Inc. New York.
4. Suresh, R. 2014. Soil and Water Conservation Engineering. Standard Publisher Distributors, New Delhi.
5. Samra, J.S., V.N. Sharda and A.K. Sikka. 2002. Water Harvesting and Recycling: Indian Experiences. CSWCR & TI, Dehradun, Allied Printers, Dehradun.

REFERENCES:

1. Theib Y. Oweis, DiterPrinz and Ahmed Y. Hachum. 2012. Rainwater Harvesting for Agriculture in the Dry Areas. CRC Press, Taylor and Francis Group, London.
2. Studer Rima Mekdaschi and HanspeterLiniger. 2013 Water Harvesting – Guidelines to Good Practice Centre for Development and Environment. University of Bern. Switzerland.

Second Year

**NON MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE-I
SOCIOLOGY OF WELLNESS
(Theory)**

Semester-III

Code:

Credit: 2

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

- This course provides general understanding of sociological aspects of health and health care. It also familiarize the students the health policy and planning in India.

UNIT –I SYSTEM OF MEDICINE:

Ayurvedic system, Siddha medicine, Unani system, Folk medicine, Home remedies, Yogic medicine, Tantric medicine, Allopathy, Homeopathy, Naturopathy.

UNIT –II CULTURE AND HEALTH CARE:

Concepts of Health, Orientation and Health, fatalism and health, rationalism and health, food habits and health, eating habits and health, food and nutrition, food and gender, medical beliefs and practices.

UNIT -III PROFESSIONALS IN HEALTH CARE ORGANIZATION:

Hospital – Doctor-patient relationship – communication, cooperation and accessibility, Doctor and his profession, role of nurse in health care, patients-nurse relationship, Dimensions of patients satisfaction.

UNIT- IV HEALTH PLANNING IN INDIA:

Health policy and five year plans, Health expenditure, health sector, health goals, health for all programme – Maternal and child health, Family welfare aspects, Health infrastructure.

UNIT -V EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES :

Aims of epidemiological approach, Epidemiological methods, Descriptive Epidemiology, Analytical Epidemiology, Experimental Epidemiology, Epidemiology of communicable diseases, Small pox, Chicken pox, measles, Rubella, Mumps, influenza, diptheria, whooping cough, Tuberculosis.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Hold Discussion on feasible medical system for villages, slum dwellers and tribes in Tamil Nadu.

REFERENCES:

1. Chandani, Ambika, The Medical Profession : A Sociological Exploration, Jaineeone publications, New delhi, 1985.
2. Nagla, Madhu, Medical Sociology, Printwell publishers, Jaipur, 1988.
3. Lal, sheo kumar and Ambika chandani, Medical Case, Readings In Medical Sociology, Jaineeone publications, New delhi, 1987.
4. Reddy, R.S, Medical Education, commonwealth publishers, 1997.
5. Kumar R, Social And Preventive Health Administration, Ashish publishing house, Delhi, 1992.
6. Mahajan, B.K and Gupta, M.C, Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine,(2rd Edition), Jaypee Brothers, New Delhi,1995.
7. Lal, Sheo Kumar and Chandani, Medical case : Readings in Medical sociology, Jainsons Publications, New Delhi, 1987.
8. Ramachandrudu G, Health Planning in India, APH publishing corporation, New delhi, 1997.
9. Park K, Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine, Banarsidas Bharot publishers, Jabalpur, 1995.
10. Dak, T.M. (Ed). Sociology of Health, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 1991.
11. David F. Marks, etc., Health psychology, Theory, Research & practice, Sage publication, 2008.
12. Neena Rosey Kahlon, Sociology of Health, Rasat publication, New Delhi. 2004.
13. Kumar. R. Dr & etal, Guide to wellness and well-being, dep & Deep publications PVT.LTD. New Delhi – 2005
14. Kalla.A.K & etal, Tribal health and Medicines. Concept publishing company, new Delhi 2004.
15. Satpathy G.C prevention of HIV/AIDS and Drug abuse, ISHA Books, Delhi 2003.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Understand the systems of Indigenous systems of medicine others like Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Allopathy and homeopathy are introduced with their history and principles. Students have comparative picture of systems of medicine and dimensions of people's understanding of health as peace in the mind, characters like smiling, angry, arrogance, nature of sleep etc. are explained. Orientation of health in terms of fatalism and rationalism which together opposing each other are discussed.

Second Year

**CORE COURSE-VII
SOCIOLOGY OF MODERNIZATION AND
DEVELOPMENT
(Theory)**

Semester-IV

Code:

Credit: 5

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

- To explain, summarize, differentiate and describe the historical and social context, role and influence of global media and technological changes upon the quality of information, global tourism and diasporas communities, differential perception among nations and their populations and characteristics and issues relating to globalization.

UNIT –I GLOBALISATION:

Nature – Characteristics - Historical & Social context – Modernization and Globalization – Theories and Approaches – Benefits and disadvantages of Globalization. – End of Globalization Post-Globalization: Neo-liberalism.

UNIT –II AGENCIES OF GLOBALIZATION:

Political economy of globalization – Multinational corporations (MNCs), nation-state, media, market, international agencies (International Monetary Fund, World Bank, etc.,).

UNIT –III GLOBALIZATION AND CULTURE:

Ethos of globalization (unbridled freedom, individualism, consumerism) – Diffusion and projection of American value system and cultural patterns through the media – cultural homogenization, hegemony and dominance – Globalization and the resurgence of ethnic consciousness: global tourism, diasporic communities.

UNIT -IV SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES:

Inequality within and among nation states – Differential perception among nations and their populations – socio-economic impact – Impact on individual and group identities.

UNIT –V INDIAN EXPERIENCE:

Globalization and public policy – Debate on globalization – Impact of Globalization in India: Trends and prospects. Post-globalization - Neoliberalism as a successor to Globalization.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Self-Study: Treat your home as field and observe the elements of globalization that have seeped into your home both in terms of things and attitudes and prepare a report.

REFERENCES:

1. P.W.Preston, *Development theory – An introduction*. Oxford Blackwell Waters, Malcolm. 1996. *Globalization*. London: Routledge.1996
2. Ankie, Hoogvelt. *Globalization and the post – colonial world – The new political economy of development*. London: Macmillan, 1997
3. Arjun, Appadurai, *Modernity at large: Cultural dimensions of globalization*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.1997
4. Ankie, Hoogvelt. *The sociology of development*: London: Macmillan, 1998
5. Kiely, Ray and Phil Marfleet (eds.), *Globalization and the third world*. London: Routledge. 1998.
6. Joseph Stiglitz, *Globalization and its Discontents*, Harper and Collins,2005. (B.T.B.).
7. Joseph Stiglitz, *Making Globalization work*, Harper and Collins, 2007.Titmus. H, ***Social Policy***, sterling publishers (p) ltd., New Delhi,1980.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

On completion of the course, Students should be able

- Able to understand the nature and dynamics, understanding on Agencies of Globalization and Globalization and culture, Social consequences of globalization and Impact of Globalization in India, analyze the roles of global corporations international organization and demonstrate the social consequences of globalization in equality within and among states.

Second Year

**CORE COURSE-VII
POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY
(Theory)**

Semester-IV

Code:

Credit: 5

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

- Political Sociology is a thriving subfield of sociology with important theoretical and practical consequences. The endeavor in this course is to render compact, contemporaneous and make it contextual for the students, while familiarizing them with enduring conceptual and theoretical concerns and rigorously theoretical yet relatable.

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION:

Meaning, definition, Nature and Scope of Political Sociology, Evolution of Political Sociology as a Discipline, Distinctive Approach and characteristics of Political Sociology. Interrelationship between Political System and Society, Stratification and Power, Social Stratification and Politics; Caste and Class, Conceptualization of Power, Authority and Legitimacy

UNIT – II POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION AND CULTURE:

Political Socialization, Political Participation and Communication, Democratic and Totalitarian Systems - Socio-economic Conditions Conducive for their emergence and Stability; Political Culture, Political socialization, Significance and Agencies Cultural bases of Politics: From Modernism to Post- modernism, Media and Politics, Gender and Politics – Women Empowerment

UNIT – III SOME BASIC CONCEPTS, ELITISM:

Definition, Rise of Elitism, Elite Theories, Bureaucracy: Marx, Weber and Merton, Social Ethics and Politics: The Domain of Social Ethics, Social Discrimination - Poverty and Hunger, Values of Secularism and Fundamentalism, Distribution of Power in Society - Intellectuals, Pressure Groups and Interest Groups, Bureaucracy its Significance, Political Development of India.

UNIT – IV STATE AND SOCIETY IN INDIA:

State and Society under Capitalism; Citizenship and Welfare State and Society under Socialism; State Control and, Institutional Autonomy, Contemporary Trends in Political Sociology in India, Ethnic Conflicts in India, Social Inequality and Exclusion, Political Participation. Political Parties and Leadership - Characteristics, Social Composition of Parties, Recruitment, Political Apathy: Causes and Consequences in India.

UNIT -V POLITICAL PROCESS IN INDIA:

Role of caste and Religion. Religion and Language in Indian Politics. Leadership - Types and Traits, Qualities of Leaders, Functions of Leaders, Changing Scenario, Politics and Media; Role of Mass media problems of communication in illiterates society and politicization of social life.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Meeting with Political Leaders and Interaction towards Political arena.

REFERENCES:

1. **Dowse, R.E. & Hughes (1971).**, Political Sociology. Basic Book New York.
2. **Dipti Kumar Biswas (1989).**, Political Sociology . Firma KLM Private Calcutta.
3. **Horowitz, Irvnig, L (1972).**, Foundations of Political Sociology: Harper and Row, New York
4. **Jangam,R.T(1980).**, Text Book of Political Sociology: Oxford and IBH Publishing Company, New Delhi.
5. **Marris Joones, W.H(1982).**, Government and Politics in India: Harward Business School, Cambridge.
6. **Rajani Kothari.(1973).**, Caste in Indian Politics.: Orient Longmans Ltd., New Delhi.
7. Samuel, P. Huntington.(1969) Political Order in Changing Societies: Yale University Press, New Haven.
8. **Weber, Max. 1919.**, Politics as a Vocation. Available in the public domain, for instance.
9. **Mann, Michael. 2012.**, The Sources of Social Power: A History of Power from the Beginning to AD 1760 (Vol. 1). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
10. **Tilly, Charles. 1985.**, “War Making and State Making as Organized Crime.” Pp. 169-191 in Bringing the State Back In, edited by P. Evans, D. Rueschemeyer, & T. Skocpol. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
11. **Skocpol, Theda. 1985.** “Bringing the State Back In: Strategies of Analysis in Current Research.” Pp. 3-37 in Bringing the State Back In, edited by P. Evans, D. Rueschemeyer, & T. Skocpol. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
12. **Ritter, Daniel P. 2015.**, The Iron Cage of Liberalism: International Politics and Unarmed Revolutions in the Middle East and North Africa. Oxford: Oxford University Press

COURSE OUTCOME:

- An ability to comprehend understanding on the embedded the familiarity with different theoretical and conceptual issues in political sociology, political phenomena in a cross-cultural and comparative perspective relationship between state and society in shaping politics in India and appreciate the diversity.

Second Year

**SECOND ALLIED COURSE-II
SOCIOLOGY OF LAND AND HABITAT
(Theory)**

Semester-IV

Code:

Credit: 3

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To analyze the emerged field of sociology of nature, land and habitat and theoretical perspectives, relation between land, habitat and society and evolve sociological perspective in the contemporary land related issues, problems, their causes and solutions, social Movements that attempt to preserve nature and land and the importance of role of state and non-state organization in the management of the natural resources

UNIT -I ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY IN INDIA:

Early Interest in Ecological Issues in India: Patrick Geddes, Radhakamal Mukerjee and Verrier Elwin Research in Social Ecology / Sociology of Land and Habitat in India:

UNIT -II NATURAL RESOURCES AND THEIR UTILIZATION:

Common Land: Land Use Patterns in India, Water Resources: Rivers, Well, Tank, Canal-Lift Irrigation - Social Structure and Water Distribution, Problem of Drinking Water .

UNIT- III HABITAT ISSUES:

Components of human habitat, Evolution of cities and towns in India, Socio economic and Historic determinants of urban growth and urban form. Reading the city. Social structure, cognition, experience and urban form. Dimensions of urban design. Socio spatial schema. Urban design vocabulary.

**UNIT- IV SOCIAL MOVEMENTS, DEVELOPMENT AND
MARGINALIZATION RELATING TO LAND AND NATURE:**

Environmental Movements: Causes of environmental movements, Chipko Movement and Silent Valley Movement, Appiko Movement, Narmada Movement, State Power and Developmentalist Ideology, Politics of Environmental Movements.

UNIT -V INITIATIVES OF THE STATE AND INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES :

The role of state and non-state organization in the management of the natural resources - Role of NGOs in the protection of environment Stockholm, Environment and Sustainable Development, Rio Conference Mandates

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Self-Study - Visit any nearby villages and document and analyze the land and habitat issues affecting the inhabitants of the village.

REFERENCES:

1. Arnold, David and Guha, Ramchandra,(eds.), *Nature, Culture and Imperialism*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1955.
2. Baviskar, Amita, *In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflicts over Development in the Narmada Valley*, OUP, Delhi, 1997
3. Gadgil, Madhav and Guha, Ramchandra, 'Ecological Conflicts and Environmental Movements in India', *Development and Change*, Vol.25, No.1, 1999.
4. Gadgil, Madhav and Guha, Ramchandra, *Ecology and Equity: The use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1996, pp.9-191.
5. Gadgil Madhav and Guha, Ramchandra, *The Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1992, pp.69-110.
6. Giddens Anthony, "Global Problems and Ecological Crisis", in *Introduction to Sociology*, 2nd Edition, W.W.Norton and Company, New York, 1996, pp.384-389.
7. Guha Ramachandra, 'Forestry in British and Post-British India: A Historical Analysis', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 29 October and 5-12 November issues (in two parts), pp.1882-1896 and pp.1940-7, 1983.
8. Merchant Carolyn, *Ecology: Key Concepts in Critical Theory*, Humanities Press, New Jersey.
9. Macdonald, John C, "The Natural Environment and Society", in *Sociology* 5th (Ed., New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1995, pp.591-612.
10. Shiva, Vandana, *Staying Alive Women, Ecology and Survival in India*, New Delhi: Kali for Women Press, 1988, pp.1-37, 218-228.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Able to identify, analyze and assess the environmental Sociology, Natural resources and their utilization, Environmental Issues, Environmental movement, Development and Marginalization, and the initiatives of the State and International Agencies.

Second Year

**NON MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE-II
AN INTRODUCTION TO DISASTER
MANAGEMENT
(Theory)**

Semester-IV

Code:

Credit: 2

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- The course is intended to provide a general concept in the dimensions of disasters caused by nature beyond the human control as well as the disasters and environmental hazards induced by human activities on disaster preparedness, response and recovery.

UNIT- I INTRODUCTION ON DISASTER:

Meaning and Types of Disaster: Natural Disaster: such as Flood- Cyclone, Earthquakes- Landslides. Man-made Disaster such as Fire, Industrial Pollution. Causes, effects and practical examples for all disasters.

UNIT -II DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE:

Concept and Nature- disaster Preparedness Plan- Prediction, Early Warnings and Safety Measures of Disaster - Role of Information, Education, Communication, and Training.

UNIT -III RISK AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS:

Risk : Its concept and analysis- Risk Reduction- Vulnerability : Its concept and analysis- Strategic Development for Vulnerability Reduction.

UNIT -IV DISASTER PREPAREDNESS:

Indian Context- International Approach to Disaster Management- Disaster Preparedness in India - Capacity Building for Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction - Cyclones and Flood Hazard Mitigation Disaster prevention.

UNIT -V REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY:

Damage Assessment- Post Disaster effects and Remedial Measures- Creation of Long-term Job Opportunities and Livelihood Options- Disaster Resistant House Construction- Sanitation and Hygiene- Role of Educational Institute.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Interaction with fire and safety department experts

REFERENCES:

1. **Damon, P. Copola, (2006)** Introduction to International Disaster Management, Butterworth Heineman.
2. **Gupta A.K., Niar S.S and Chatterjee S. (2013)** Disaster management and Risk Reduction, Role of Environmental Knowledge, Narosa Publishing House, Delhi.
3. **Murthy D.B.N. (2012)** Disaster Management, Deep and Deep Publication PVT. Ltd. New Delhi.
4. **Sharma Vinod S., 1998**, Training Workshop on Vulnerability and Preparedness, National Centre for Disaster Management, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.
5. **Modh S. (2010)** Managing Natural Disasters, Mac Millan publishers India LTD

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Having understanding and gain knowledge on climate warning and protection of people from different disasters

Third Year

**CORE COURSE-IX
GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT
(Theory)**

Semester-V

Code:

Credit: 5

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To explain and summarize the historical and social context of globalization and the role, influence and impact of global media and technological changes upon the quality of information
- To understand and differentiate the global tourism of diasporas communities and perception, characteristics and issues relating to globalization among the nations.

UNIT- I GLOBALISATION:

Nature – Characteristics - Historical & Social context – Modernization and Globalization – Theories and Approaches – Benefits and disadvantages of Globalization. – End of Globalization Post-Globalization: Neo-liberalism.

UNIT –II AGENCIES OF GLOBALIZATION:

Political economy of globalization – Multinational corporations (MNCs), nation-state, media, market, international agencies (International Monetary Fund, World Bank, etc.,).

UNIT -III GLOBALIZATION AND CULTURE:

Ethos of globalization (unbridled freedom, individualism, consumerism) – Diffusion and projection of American value system and cultural patterns through the media – cultural homogenization, hegemony and dominance – Globalization and the resurgence of ethnic consciousness: global tourism, diasporic communities.

UNIT- IV SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES:

Inequality within and among nation states – Differential perception among nations and their populations – socio-economic impact – Impact on individual and group identities.

UNIT -V INDIAN EXPERIENCE:

Globalization and public policy – Debate on globalization – Impact of Globalization in India: Trends and prospects. Post-globalization - Neoliberalism as a successor to Globalization.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Self-Study: Treat your home as field and observe the elements of globalization that have seeped into your home both in terms of things and attitudes and prepare a report.

REFERENCES:

1. P.W.Preston, *Development theory – An introduction*. Oxford Blackwell Waters, Malcolm. 1996. *Globalization*. London: Routledge.1996
2. Ankie, Hoogvelt. *Globalization and the post – colonial world – The new political economy of development*. London: Macmillan, 1997
3. Arjun, Appadurai, *Modernity at large: Cultural dimensions of globalization*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.1997
4. Ankie, Hoogvelt. *The sociology of development*: London: Macmillan, 1998
5. Kiely, Ray and Phil Marfleet (eds.), *Globalization and the third world*. London: Routledge. 1998.
6. Joseph Stiglitz, *Globalization and its Discontents*, Harper and Collins,2005. (B.T.B.).
7. Joseph Stiglitz, *Making Globalization work*, Harper and Collins, 2007.Titmus. H, ***Social Policy***, sterling publishers (p) ltd., ew Delhi,1980

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- The students will be able to understand the nature and dynamics of Globalization, Agencies of Globalization and Globalization and culture, Social consequences, impact of Globalization in India.
- The students will be able to analyze the roles of global corporations international organization and able to demonstrate the social consequences of globalization in equality within and among states.

Third Year

**CORE COURSE-X
SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA
(Theory)**

Semester-V

Code:

Credit: 5

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To prepare the students to comprehend the concept and theories of social movements in India.
- To make the students to understand the various social causes responsible for the creation of movements from different region in India which are stumbling block for the progress of the nation.
- To train the students to identify suitable solution for the emergence of movements which disturb the smooth functioning of social life.

UNIT –I INDIAN SOCIAL MOVEMENTS:

Meaning – definition of social movements. Types of movements: Reform, Revival, Revolution. Impact of social Movements; Schisms and Splits; Counter-Movements- Leadership and Social Movements- role of Media in Social Movements

UNIT -II THEORIES OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS:

Structural- Functional; Marxist; deprivation theory; resource mobilization theory; and new social movement theories.

UNIT- III FEATURES OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS:

Caste-Based Movements- The Tribal Movements - Women's Movements- Jan Lokpal Bill – Anti Corruption Movement by Anna Hazare, 2011, Pro- Jallikattu Protests, Tamil Nadu 2017

UNIT -IV NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA:

Dravidian movement – Telugana movement -Dalit Movement- Women's Movement- Ecological Movements; Chipko Movement, 1973- Namantaran Andolan, 1978- Narmada Bachao Andolan, 1985

UNIT -V AGRARIAN MOVEMENTS:

Champaran Satyagraha (1917) - Kheda Peasant Struggle- The Bardoli Movement in Gujarat- Moplah Rebellion in Malabar, Peasant Revolt in Telangana-Tebhaga Movement in Bengal

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Discussion and Debate and on the Neo-liberal policies and its impact on agrarian society.

TEXT BOOK(S):

1. Rao M.S.A (Ed) Social Movements in India Vols. I & II Manohar, New Delhi 1979.
2. Singh K.S (Ed) Tribal Movements in India Vol. I Manohar, New Delhi 1982.
3. Singha Roy, D. 2004. Peasant Movement in Post-Colonial India. New Delhi: Sage Publications
4. Shah, G. 2001. Dalit Identity and Politics. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

REFERENCES:

1. Dhanagare. D.N. Peasant Movements in India, 1920-1950. OUP, Delhi 1983.
2. Bateile, Andre. The Backward Classes: The New Social Order, OUP, New Delhi 1983
3. Oommen, T. K. (Ed.). 2010. Social Movement: Vol. I & II. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

RELATED ONLINE CONTENTS (MOOC, SWAYAM, NPTEL, WEBSITES ETC.):

1. <https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-sociology/chapter/social-movements/>
2. <https://www.khanacademy.org/test-prep/mcat/society-and-culture/demographics/v/socialmovements>
3. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/magazines/panache/2018-the-year-when-metoo-shook-india/2018-the-year-of-metoo-in-india/slideshow/66346583.cms>
4. <https://countercurrents.org/2020/01/the-anti-cao-nrc-npr-movement-hope-and-prospects/>
5. <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/a-brief-history-of-student-protests-in-india/story-zYvk2GblUVBtzjOzcLA1N.html>
6. <https://courses.lumenlearning.com/sociology/chapter/social-movements/>

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- At the completion of the subject the students would get clarity over the basic concept and theories of social movement in India
- The students would be made to understand the consequences of various social movements
- The students would have gained to give suggestions to the government or NGOs to take preventing measures of social movements in a democratic way.

Third Year

**CORE COURSE-XI
HUMAN RIGHTS: AN INTERNATIONAL
PERSPECTIVES
(Theory)**

Semester-V

Code:

Credit: 5

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

- To make aware of the students to know the moral concepts and judgements. To make the students aware of the knowledge of human rights and duties. To make the students aware of the current social evils and its impact on society.

UNIT –I HUMAN RIGHTS:

Meaning – Definition - Origin - Growth of Human Rights in the World - Need and Types of Human Rights - UNHRC (United Nations Human Rights Commission).

UNIT -II SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE:

Comte - Positivism. Marx - Class Struggle. Foucault - Madness and Civilisation. Gramsci – Hegemony - Rights of Prisons. Derrida- Deconstruction.

UNIT –III INDIA AND HUMAN RIGHTS:

Constitutional Provisions - Evolution of Fundamental Rights During Freedom Struggle - Nature of Fundamental Rights - Directive Principles of State Policy - National Human Rights Commission.

UNIT –IV CONTEMPORARY HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES:

Women's Rights - Children's Rights - Bonded Labour - Refugees - Capital Punishments - National Commission for Women - National Commission for SC and ST - National Commission for Minorities.

UNIT -V VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS:

Women - Children - Aged Workers - Prisoners - Scheduled Casts and Tribes. Main Recommendation of National Human Rights Commission – State Human Rights Commission.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Hold Discussion with classmates on the recent incidents human rights violation. Specifically on the women and children rights.

REFERENCES:

1. Ashish Kumar Das and Prashant Kumar Mohanty (2007): **Human Rights in India:** Sarup and Sons. New Delhi.
2. Bani Borgohain, (2007): **Human Rights Social Justice and Political Challenge,** Kanishka Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi.
3. Baradat Wergio and Swaronjah (2009): **Teaching of Human Rights:** Dominant Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi.
4. Desai, A.R. ed. (1986): **Violations of Democratic Rights in India, Bombay:** Popular Prakashan.
5. Roy A.N (2005): **Human Rights Achievements and Challenges:** Vista International publishing house, New Delhi.
6. <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/human-rights/what-are-human-rights>
7. <https://www.thoughtco.com/sociological-perspective-3026642>
8. <http://www3.ncc.edu/faculty/soc/feigelb/soc201online/summary/ch1.pdf>
9. <https://laulima.hawaii.edu/access/content/user/kfrench/sociology/the%20three%20main%20sociological%20perspectives.pdf>

COURSE OUTCOME:

- The student understands human rights as social fact in an international perspective to apply knowledge to connections between inequality, conflict, social justice, governance, and human rights in an age of globalization and explore other contemporary Human Rights issues and bring to the notice of international for the practices of justice.

Third Year

**CORE COURSE-XII
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND
STATISTICS
(Theory)**

Semester-V

Code:

Credit: 5

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- Understand the research methods as a means of understanding the nature of social phenomena, social reality, the issues involved in social research, fundamentals of various research techniques and methods and Acquaintance with the quantitative and qualitative strategies of research the ways and means of studying social reality.

UNIT –I INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH:

Meaning, Definition and Characteristics of Scientific Research: verifiability, accuracy, objectivity, subjectivity, systematization types of research – Quantitative, Qualitative, Comparative and Longitudinal.

Social Research: Definition, Nature and Objectives, Paradigms of research: positivist, interpretive and critical. Relation between Sociological Theory and Research - Deductive and Inductive.

UNIT- II CLASSIFICATIONS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH:

Based on purpose: Exploratory, Descriptive and Explanatory Based on methodology/strategy: Quantitative and Qualitative, Mixed Based on outcome/result: Basic, Applied, Action and Participatory.

An Overview of the Research Process: Basic steps in research, Statement of the Research Problem, Review of Literature, Pilot Study, Objectives\ Research Questions, Hypotheses , Concept, Variables, Research Design Universe and Unit, Sampling-Probability and Non probability Methods, Data Collection, Tools of Data Collection, Pretest, Data Analysis and Interpretation, Reporting the Findings and Conclusions.

UNIT -III DATA COLLECTION:

Major Methods Survey – Sample survey and Census, Document based research (Secondary data research), Case Study, Ethnography-Visual Ethnography, Experimental Research, Participatory Research and Action (PRA), Content analysis, Life History.

Data Analysis: Scaling technique, types of scales – attitude scale, Differential (Thurstone) scale, Summated (Likert) scale, Socio-metric and socio-gram scale.

UNIT -IV STATISTICAL METHODS:

Tabulation, diagrammatic and graphic presentation,

Central Tendency – Mean median and mode, Correlation, deviation, standard deviation, regression chi-square test.

UNIT -V REPORT WRITING & REFERENCING:

Steps in Report Writing, Components of a Research Report, Citation styles - In text reference and end notes – APA hicago Manual, Reference\Bibliography, A practical orientation to a primary research based article in a journal.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Social Survey in different fields of sociology

REFERENCES:

1. Bailey, Kenneth. 1988. Methods of Social Research, John Willey & Sons, New York.
2. Black, James A. and Champion, Dean J. 1976. Methods and Issues in Social Research, John Willey & Sons, New York.
3. David, Dooley. 1997. Social Research Methods, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
4. Davis, G.B. 1981. Introduction to Computers, Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.
5. Goode, William J. & Hatt, Paul K. 1952. Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
6. Kerlinger, Fred N. 1964. Foundations of Behavioural Research, Surgeet, Delhi.
7. Krishnaswami, O.R. 1983. Methodology of Research in Social Sciences, Himalaya, Bombay.
8. Marie Jahoda, et al., 1958. Research Methods in Social Research, The Dryden Press, New York.
9. Moser,C.A. & Kalton G. 1971. Survey Methods in Social Investigations E.L.B.S.& Heinemann, London.
10. Narayan, Deepa 1997. Toward Participatory Research, The World Bank, Washington.
11. Tim May. 2001. Social Research: Issues methods and process, Rawat, Jaipur.
12. Young, Pauline V. 1982. Scientific Social Surveys & Research, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Grasp better knowledge to carry out the advance research on social sciences and understand the fundamentals of research for conducting policy researches so as to give input for the policy formulation of appraisals and having an analytical approach at their jobs wherever to go and work

Third Year

MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE COURSE-I

Semester-V

1. SOCIOLOGY OF TOURISM

Code:

(Theory)

Credit: 5

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To provide basic understanding of tourism and its social dimensions.
- To understand Tourism from a sociological perspective.
- To know the various tourist spots with special reference to Tamil Nadu

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION:

Definition - Nature and Importance - Evolution and Growth - Motivation for Travel – Types of tourism: Heritage Tourism, Medical Tourism, Adventure Tourism, Eco-Tourism and Cultural Tourism - India-A land of Cultural diversity - Social Institutions and their role.

UNIT -II BASIC CONCEPTS:

Role of Transport in Tourism: Roadways, Railways, Airways and Waterways - Travel formalities: Passport, Visa, Health Regulations, Customs formalities and Foreign Exchange - Growth of Hospitality Industry - Types of Accommodation - Travel Agencies: Origin, development and functions - Role of Tourist Guides

UNIT –III: TOURISM ADMINISTRATION:

Sargent Committee - Ministry of Tourism - Role of State in the promotion of Tourism - India Tourism Development Corporation - Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation - Tourist office - Overseas, criteria for opening overseas offices.

UNIT –IV IMPACT OF TOURISM ON SOCIETY:

Sociological Factors in Tourist motivation - Socio-cultural impacts of tourism - Tourism and National Development - Economic impacts of tourism, multipliers of tourism - Impact of tourism on ecology and environment - Regional Development - Rural Development, Development of International understanding.

UNIT –V IMPORTANT TOURIST SITES IN TAMIL NADU:

Hill stations & Eco-Tourists Sites: Kodaikanal, Ooty, Yercaud., Pilgrim Centres : Thiruchirappalli, Chidambaram, Kancheepuram, Madurai, Nagore, Velankanni, Tanjore, Rameswaram., Monuments: Mahabalipuram, Tanjore Palace, Nayakar Mahal, Senji Fort, Tarangampadi Fort., Water falls: Coutrallam, Pulianchola, Kolli Hills., Wild Life & Birds Sanctuaries – Mudumalai, Vedanthangal, Pichavaram, Thekkadi.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Preparation of field projects on various tourist spots in Tamil Nadu – Training in e-reservation of Train and Air tickets – Preparation of Tour Itinerary

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Bhatia, A.K., International Tourism, Fundamentals and Practices, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1991.
2. Kaul, R.M., Dynamics of Tourism – A Trilogy, Vol.I, New Delhi, 1997.
3. Prem Nath Sen, Successful Tourism Management, New Delhi, 1997.
4. Sethi, Praveen, Handbook of Effective Travel and Tourism, Rajat Publication, New Delhi, 1999.
5. Sethi, Praveen, Strategies for the Future of Travel and Tourism, Rajat Publication, New Delhi, 1999.

REFERENCES:

1. Bhatia, A.K., Tourism Development: Principles and Practices, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1982.
2. Burkart and Melik, Tourism: Past, Present and Future, London, 1995.
3. Gill, S. Pushpinder, Tourism Planning and Management, New Delhi, Anmol Publications, 2003.
4. Kandari, O.P. Chandra Ashish, Tourism Development; Principles and Practices, Shree Publishers, 2004.
5. Krishan, K., Kamra, Chand Mohinder, Basic of Tourism; Theory Operation and Practice, Kanishka Publication New Delhi, 2004.

E-BOOK:

1. Jayapalan, N., Introduction To Tourism

2. <https://books.google.co.in/books?id=HFWjoeVCLk0C&printsec=frontcover&dq=an+introduction+to+tourism+n.+jayapalan+pdf&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwibpYvP6KLwAhXDLc0KHfSPBF4Q6wEwAHoECAAQBQ#v=onepage&q&f=false>

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Exhibit basic understanding of tourism on sociological perspective in different dimensions by analyzing government policies and steps towards Tourism development for cultural exchange.

Third Year

MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE COURSE-I
2. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
(Theory)

Semester-V

Code:

Credit: 5

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To provide an idea about social psychology and its focus on understanding social behaviour.
- To understand the concept of self and its theoretical perspective.
- To learn about the attitude and its nature and formation.

UNIT –I INTRODUCTION:

Definition-Origin and Development, Nature and scope of social Psychology- Relationship between psychology and Social sciences - Studying the psychology of the people - Individual and society.

UNIT –II THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE GROUP:

Imitations – Crowd Assembly and Public– Social facilitation – Reference group. Personality – Meaning –Types – Growth & Development – Social & Cultural influence – Measurement of personality - Group behaviour – Formal and informal Groups- Theories: LeBon theory- McDougall's theory – Freud's theory.

UNIT –III SOCIALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELF:

The Dependency condition, Effect of Dependency and the internalization of values, Identification process, Interpersonal Communication, The Development of Self - Heredity and Environment – Stages of Personality Formation – Culture and Personality - Social attitude - **Social Control** - Nature, agents of social control– formal and non-formal- Psychological factor and nature of social change – Impact of social change.

UNIT -IV ATTITUDE AND PREJUDICE ATTITUDE:

Definition, nature, formation and change – formation of attitudes – social learning, want satisfaction, information exposure, group affiliation, personality factors. Types of attitude change Nature of Prejudice: Public opinion, Stereotypes; Gender stereotype – Stigma - Changing attitude and prejudice.

UNIT –V THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF MODERN PSYCHOLOGY:

Psycho-analytical theories: Meaning and Principles – Behavioristic theories: Meaning and types - Psycho – Sociological theories of progress.

Application of Social Psychology - Social Psychology in Education, Health institutions and Business sectors.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Application of Social Psychology in various research fields, Preparation of assignments for attitude formation and attitude change, Personality formation.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Allport.F.h., Social Psychology, Houghton, Mifflin, Boston, 194.
2. Harari, Herbert and me David John, W. 1986, Social Psychology, CBS Publishers & Distributors, Delhi.
3. Kuppuswamy. B., Elements of Social Psychology, Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd, 2008.
4. Sharma.J.D., Social Psychology, Lakshmi Narain agarwal, Agra, 2008.
5. Tannenbaun Arrold,S. 1966, Social Psychology of the Work organisation, Tavistock Publications, Great Britain.

REFERENCES:

1. John W. Mc. David & Hebert Harari **Social Psychology :Individuals, groups, societies (1968), Mcgraw Hill International edition– 759**
2. Dash U.N and Uday Jain **Perspectives on psychology & social Development (1999).** Concept Publishing company, New Delhi – 2253.
3. David G. Myers, **Soocial Psychology (1983),** Mc.graw Hill International edition.- 734.
4. Shakuntala Devi, **Principle of social Psychology(1999)-** Raj Publishing House, Jaipur. - 3176.
5. Morris Rosen berg & Ralph H. Turner, **Social Psychology-Sociological perspectives (1990)-** Basic Books, Inc; Publishers,N, York-2462.

E-BOOKS:

1. <https://open.lib.umn.edu/socialpsychology/front-matter/publisher-information/>

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Understand the concept and distinctive features of Social Psychology to know the perception, attributions of Social Psychology

Third Year

**SKILL BASED ELECTIVE COURSE-I
SOCIOLOGY OF CRIME
(Theory)**

Semester-V

Code:

Credit: 2

OBJECTIVES:

- To enable the students to understand the fast tempo of change in society and crime rate, the eruption of violent crimes organized crimes, white collar crimes, crimes against women and children and to impart knowledge of crime causation, crime control and prevention.

UNIT -I CONCEPT OF CRIME:

Crime: Nature and Definition - Characteristics of Crime in Modern Society - Causes of Crime: Social, Economic, Political and Cultural.

UNIT -II THEORY AND PERSPECTIVES:

Sutherland: White Collar Crime – Howard Becker: Labeling Theory – Robert King Merton: Anomie – William Chambliss: Capitalism and Crime.

UNIT –III FORMS OF CRIME - ORGANIZED CRIME:

Meaning and Feature - Drug Trafficking, Money Making Criminal Activities, Paid Killing, Poaching; **White Collar crime:** Meaning and Feature, Causes; **Cyber Crimes:** Meaning and Features, Causes; **Terrorism:** Meaning and Features, Causes.

UNIT –IV SOCIAL COSTS OF CRIME:

Crime against Women: Meaning, Forms and Causes, Juvenile Delinquency and Crime against Children: Meaning and Causes - Crime against SCs, STs and DNTs: Meaning and Forms. Domestic Violence, Dowry Deaths, Sexual Abuse and Rape.

UNIT –V CORRECTIVE AND REHABILITATIVE MEASURES:

Meaning and types, prison based, community based, open prison, prison reforms in India, Educational, Vocational, Psychiatric, Meditation, recreation etc.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Criminal Justice Ethics(only for discussion not for exam) - Ethical Systems in criminal justice – Police Ethics – Court Ethics – Correctional Ethics – Probation and Parole

REFERENCES:

1. Becker H.S., **Outsiders**, Free Press, New York, 1963.
2. Cohen A.K., **Delinquent Boys**, Free Press, Glencoe, 1955.
3. Graham and Bowling, **Young People and Crime**, HMSO, London, 1995.
4. Haralambos and Holborn, **Sociology – Themes and Perspectives**, Harper Collins Publishers Limited, London, 2014.
5. Marshall Clinard M.B, **Sociology of Deviant Behaviour**, 4th edition, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1974.
6. Merton R.K., **Social Theory and Social Structure**, Enlarged End, Free Press, New York, 1968.
7. Wallace and Wolf: **Contemporary Sociological Theory – Expanding the Classical Tradition**, Pearson/Prentice Hall, 2005.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Having understanding on theoretical perspective of crime and criminal behavior, formation and enforcement of laws, operation of criminal justice system.

Third Year

**CORE COURSE-XIII
SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND
WELLNESS
(Theory)**

Semester-VI

Code:

Credit: 5

OBJECTIVE:

- To enable the students to understand that health is primarily a social science subject than medical science and to make them aware of the social science dimension of health for rectifying the present anomalies in the health sector.

UNIT -I SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH :

Definition, Objectives, Principles, Scope and its relevance to patient care-difference between sociology of medicine and sociology in medicine-historical development of medical sociology. Sociological Perspectives on Health and Illness-The Sick role-Illness.

UNIT -II THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES OF HEALTH:

Parson – Sick role theory, Role of Doctor and Patient – Reciprocal, Consensual and functional Deviant illness behavior. Durkheim – Anomie. Marx - alienated workers, normal and deviant health. Blaxter – Conflict theory. Political economy approach - ill health. Feminist and Medical sociology analysis.

UNIT -III SOCIAL EPIDEMIOLOGY:

Meaning and Definition of social Epidemiology-Vital Statistics: Uses and sources of vital and health statistics, Components of Epidemiology, Natural history of diseases, Social Etiology, ecology of health and diseases. Socio-Cultural factors bearing on health in India.

UNIT- IV REHABILITATION:

The Concepts, the principles of rehabilitation, rehabilitation agencies, state and private, role of mass media and the promotion of health

UNIT –V HEALTH POLICY IN INDIA:

Health is a fundamental right, financing of health care, health insurance, the medical council of India, the Indian medical association, issues of consumer protection and the government.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Understanding of Structure and functions of Medical Board

TEXT BOOKS

1. Cocker ham, W. C. (2014). Medical sociology. John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.
2. Venkataraman .R. Medical Sociology in an Indian setting Madras: Madras, 1979.

REFERENCES:

1. Coe, Bedney. Sociology of Medicine. New York: McGraw :Hill, 1970
2. Park J.E. and K.Park (1983). Text book of Preventive and Social Medicine: Banarasidas Bharat Publishers, Jabalur.
3. White, K (2002). An Introduction to the Sociology of Health and Illness. Sage Publication, New Delhi.
4. Coe, R.M (1970). Sociology of Medicine. McGraw Hill, New York.
5. Freeman, H. E and Sol L (1989). Handbook of Medical Sociology. Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall.
6. Dak T.M (1991). Sociology of Health in India. Kaveri Printers Private Ltd, New Delhi.
7. Barry, A. M., & Yuill, C. (2002). Understanding health: a sociological introduction. Sage Publication, New Delh.
8. Annandale, E. (2014). The sociology of health and medicine: a critical introduction. Wiley (2nd Edition, Revised), US.
9. Wainwright, D (2008). Sociology of Health. SAGE Publications Ltd, UK,
10. Collyer, F (2012). Mapping the Sociology of Health and Medicine. Palgrave Macmillan UK.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Understanding of people's health, systems of medicines (both indigenous and others) and cultural background and practice of the health care to have good health and peace of mind.

Third Year

**CORE COURSE-XIV
MEDIA AND SOCIETY
(Theory)**

Semester-VI

Code:

Credit: 5

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

- Understand the media and types for social change in the contemporary social life

UNIT -I INTRODUCTION :

Meaning – Definition- concepts of media- origin and development of media; UK, US and India – power of media – principles of media -Code of ethics- Characteristics of mass media- Social functions of mass media.

UNIT- II TYPES OF MEDIA:

Print Media- Broadcast Media (TV, Radio)- Social media (shared media) .. Outdoor or Out of Home (OOH) Media-Internet Traditional Media-Print Media-Electronic/Broadcasting Media-Outdoor Media or Out of Home Media (OOH)-Transit Media- Digital Media/New Media/Internet.

UNIT-III MASS MEDIA IN SOCIALIZATION :

Media effects upon individuals and society- Barriers in inter-cultural communication – religious, political and economic pressures; inter-cultural conflicts and communication; impact of new technology on culture;– mass media as a cultural institution; mass culture typologies – criticism and justification.

UNIT –IV IMPACT OF MEDIA IN THE SOCIETY:

Advertisement – Marketing - Educational development -Women empowerment-agricultural development-Political awareness- voting behaviour- Human rights- welfare of marginalized.

UNIT –V DISPLACEMENT:

Caste conflict, Religious riot, inter-state problems, natural disaster, economic crisis, political problems.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Discussion on various media effectively reaching the society.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Bever S.H., et.al., The Sociology of Mass Media Communications, The Social Review,
2. The University of Keele, Staffordshire, 1969.
3. Denis McQuail and Svin Windhal, Communication Models, Longman, London, 1981.
4. John Comer and et. al, Communication Studies, Longman, London, 1981.
5. Keval J.Kumar, Mass Communication in India, Vikas Publication,s New Delhi, 1994.

6. Reed H. Blascé and Edwin Haroldsen, A Taxonomy of concepts of Communication,
7. Hasting House, 1975.
8. Wilbur Schramm, The Process and Effects of Mass Communication.

REFERENCES :

1. Albertazzi, Daniele & Cobley, Paul (2010). The Media: An Introduction 3rd Edition, Pearson
2. Education, Harlow, Essex.
3. Gripsrud, Jostein (2002). Understanding Media Culture, Arnold, London.
4. Renzetti, Claire M. & Daniel, J. Curran (2002). Women, Men and Society, 5th Edition, Allyn &
5. Bacon, Boston.
6. Lule, Jack (2012). Globalization and Media, Rowman & Littlefield
7. Allied Course II - Mass media and Society.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Having clarity over the kinds of media and its effective role social development through meeting of challenges by the younger generation in new millennium.

Third Year

**CORE COURSE-XV
SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALIZED
(Theory)**

Semester-VI

Code:

Credit: 5

OBJECTIVES:

- Sensitizing the conceptual dimensions and the significance and locate marginality of major communities of sociological studies of marginalized communities in India.
- To familiarize students with the divergent discourses prevalent particularly in Dalit studies and its implications on social movements among marginalized.
- To equip the students to understand development intervention of State in the development of marginalized communities, and also the role of NGOs and CSOs, especially in the current context of LPG reforms in India.

UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:

The concept of marginality, marginalization, Social exclusion; Nature and types of marginally marginalized communities in India (SCs, STs, nomadic castes and tribes and de-notified tribes, OBCs, Minorities), Demographic composition of marginalized communities in India, Socio-economic indices of marginalization - poverty, relative isolation, deprivation, exploitation, discrimination, educational backwardness; inequality, Representation of the marginalized communities in India sociology.

UNIT -II MARGINALITY AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN INDIA:

The social structure and culture of marginalized communities- Marginalization of OBCs and SCs under the caste system; Untouchability: historical and social roots; A process of identity formation among Dalits; Marginalization of the Minorities and within minorities; Contributions of the marginalized communities to the sustenance and development of society at large.

UNIT -III DIVERGENT DISCOURSES IN DALIT STUDIES:

Perspectives on marginalization-role of ideology in marginalization; the views of Jotibharao Phule, Periyar, Babasaheb Ambedkar, Ram Manohar Lohia, Perspectives on social movements-protest, reform, sub-nationalism, nativism, millenarianism, Dalit feminism in a neo-liberal world.

UNIT -IV STATE INTERVENTION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES:

Marginalization and affirmative action-Constitutional provisions: development plans and programmes their implementation, impact on marginalized segments limitations, critical review.

UNIT V MARGINALIZATION IN THE CURRENT CONTEXT:

Role of NGOs in the development of Dalits and other marginalized communities, Globalization, liberalization, privatization and marginalized communities, Current challenges of marginalized communities and the task of their emancipation.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Field work to understand the social reality of marginalization

REFERENCES:

1. Jaffrelot, Christophe (2003): India's Silent Revolution: The Rise of The Low Castes in North Indian Politics. Delhi: Permanent Black.
2. Sachhar Committee Report on Minorities.
3. Mandal Committee Report.
4. Five Year Plans.
5. Constitution of India.
6. Beteille, Andre (1981): Backward classes and the new social order. Delhi: OUP.
7. Beteille, Andre (1992): The Backward Classes in Contemporary India .Delhi: OUP.
8. Choudhary, Kameshwar (2007): Globalisation, Governance Reforms and Development in India.Sage Publications.
9. Nathan, Dev and Virginius Xaxa (2012): Social Exclusion and Adverse inclusion: Development and Deprivation of Adivasis in India. Oxford university Press.
10. Xaxa, Virginius (2008): State, Society, and Tribes: Issues in Post-Colonial India. Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd.
11. Chaudhuri, S.N. (1988): Changing status of depressed castes in contemporary India. Delhi: Daya Publishing House.
12. Gore, M.S. (1993): The Social Context of an Ideology: The Social and Political Thoughts of Babasaheb Ambedkar. New Delhi: Sage.
13. Gupta, Dipankar (1991): Social Stratification. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
14. Jogdand, P.G. (2000): New Economic Policy and Dalits. Jaipur: Rawat.
15. Omvedt, Gail (1995): Dalit Visions: The anti-caste movement and the construction of an Indian Identity. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
16. Singh, K.S. (1998): The Scheduled Castes. Delhi: Anthropological Survey of India.
17. Singh, K.S. (1995): The Scheduled Tribes .Delhi: Oxford University Press.
18. Zelliot, Eleanor (1995): From Untouchable to Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement. New Delhi: Manohar.
19. Shrivastava, Jaya. 2014. "Locating Lohia in Feminist Theory", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol-XLIX, No.5.
20. Shrivastava, Jaya (2011). "Understanding the Participation of Dalit Women Elected Representative in Panchayats: A Study of Ghazipur and Mau Districts of Uttar Pradesh", *The Journal of Rural Development*, Vol.30, No.4, October-December 2011 (Co-author).

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Gain knowledge to understand ways of finding task to focus on the marginalized segments that have been living on the margins and make them enjoy with their rights to uphold their life style and get along with the others in the main stream of the society.

Third Year

MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE COURSE-II

Semester-VI

1. SOCIOLOGY OF AGEING

Code:

(Theory)

Credit: 5

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- Enable to understand the situation of the aged is posing problems, demographic, economic and health conditions of the aged both men and women and understand the public policies and programmes available to secure and rehabilitate them as experienced innovativeness for future generation.

UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:

Dimensions and Definition of Ageing, Scope & Significance of Sociology of Ageing, Ageism, Assisted Living, Cohort, Filial Responsibility, and Life course Perspective, Retirement, Emergence of Sociology of Ageing as a Sub-discipline, Trends and Patterns of Ageing- Global and Indian Scenario.

UNIT –II SOME ASPECTS OF AGEING :

Factors/Causes of Ageing - Demographic transition, Numerical Ageing, Structural Ageing, Natural Decline, Absolute Decline, Premature Ageing, Problems of Ageing, Changing Family and Ageing, special needs and problems of aged – physical, emotional, social and occupational adjustment problems.

UNIT –III THEORETICAL APPROACHES:

Structural- Functional and Conflict perspective, Symbolic Interaction, Phenomenology, Ethno methodology, Disengagement theory, Activity theory, Continuity theory, Social Roles in Functionalist theory, Age Stratification theory, Modernization Theory.

UNIT -IV ADJUSTMENTS IN LATER LIFE:

The formal/Informal Support and Its Relevance in Later Life – Growing Interest in Informal Care of the Elderly, Characteristics of Informal Supporters, Elderly and the Caregivers, Living Arrangements of Elderly, Ageing & Retirement, Effect of Caregiving, Living Arrangements of Elderly, Ageing & Retirement.

UNIT -V THE STATE AND THE ELDERLY:

Role of State- Policies and Programmes for the Aged in India, Role of NGOS, National Policy on Aged

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Visit to Aged Home and having interaction with the aged

REFERENCES:

1. Alam, Moneer, 2006, 'Ageing in India: Socio-Economic and Health Dimensions', Academic Foundation, New Delhi.
2. Bose, A.B and K.D. Gangrade, (ed.), 1988, Aging in India: problems and potentialities, Citizenship Development Society, Abhinav Publications, New Delhi.
3. Central Statistics Office (2006)., National Sample Survey Organization, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, New Delhi.
4. Morbidity, Health Care and the Condition of the Aged. NSSO (64th round) Jan - June 2004.
5. Martha Alter (ed), 1998, Widows in India: Social Neglect and Public Action, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
6. Goldman, N., S. Korenman and R. Weinstein, 1995, 'Marital Status and Health among the Elderly', Social Science and Medicine, 40(12). 14.
7. Dandekar, K. (1986). The elderly in India. New Delhi: Sage publications.
8. Government of India (1998) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Family Welfare Programme in India year book, 1986-87. New Delhi.
9. Goyal, R.S. (1997) Implications for the elderly of the demographic transition: An illustration from India. BOLD quarterly journal of INIA (UN), 7 (2), 2-10.
10. Gubrium, J F (1992): Qualitative Research Comes of Age in Gerontology, Gerontologist, 32: 581-582.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Understand, examine and discuss the plight of the aged and how for the public policies and programmes and the role of NGOs for helping the aged to lead a satisfactory life.

Third Year

MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE COURSE-II
2. ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY
(Theory)

Semester-VI

Code:

Credit: 5

OBJECTIVES:

- To develop in the students awareness and knowledge about the environmental process and various problems relating to the environment.

UNIT- I INTRODUCTION:

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

UNIT -II ENVIRON MENTAL POLLUTION AND AFFECTS :

Solide Waste Pollution - Pesticide Pollution Nuclear Pollution - Water Pollution - Air Pollution - Marine Pollution - Noise Pollution Deforestation - River Pollution.

UNIT -III SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT:

Strategies for forestation. Water conservation, soil conservation, and sustainable agriculture-use of alternative sources of energy and pollution control strategies.

UNIT -IV TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT:

Criticism of Modern Technology – Environmentally sound and appropriate technology - Criteria for selection of technology: Satisfaction of basic needs, Sustainable development.

UNIT –V ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY:

Environmental justice. Action and policy. Role of voluntary organization and Government for environmental sustainability.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Debate on the emergence of environmental sociology as a response to the societal attention to environmental problems.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Annable Redda. Women and environment, 2nd Books Ltd., New Jersey.1994.
2. Dr.R.B Singh, Dr.D.K.Thakur & Dr.A.K.Neema. Environmental Studies. Ramesh Book depot, New Delhi, 2009.
3. Bharna. P.D.,Ecology and Environment, Rastogri Publications.Meerut,1990.
4. Sharma,Lt.Col, Goutam (ed).Environment.Manand Nature. New Delhi: Reliance Publishing House,1989.

REFERENCES :

1. Ram Kumar Gurjar, Environmental studies, Ritu Publication Jaipur, 2005
2. Thankur, Environmental studies, ABD publishers, Jaipur, 2007
3. R.R. Das, Environmental studies, Paragon International Publishers, New Delhi, 2006
4. V.K.Sinha, Global change and Environmental Management Vital Publications, Jaipur, 2007.
5. Pawar and etal, Environmental Movements in India, Rawat publications, Jaipur, 2005
6. H.M saxena, Environmental studies, Rawat publications, Jaipur, 2006.
7. Veema and sings, Environmental protection and Development, Deep & Publicationsm, New Delhi, 2005.
8. Tiwari, Global Environmental policies, ABD publishers, 2007.
9. Purohit Agarwal, Environmental pollution, Agaotrios, 2004.
10. Mahendra pandey, Environment pollutants and Women's health, Dominant Publishers, New Delhi, 2003.
11. Sankaran S : **Environmental Economics**, Margham Publication, Chennai, 1998.
12. Karpagam, M. **Environmental Economics**, Sterling Publishing Private Limited, New Delhi, 1990.
13. Shekhar Mehta, **Sudipto Mundle, U.Sekar, Controlling Pollution**, sage Publications, New Delhi, 1997.
14. Guha, Ramachandra : **Social Ecology**, Oxford University Press, Calcutta, 1998.
15. Ramkumar Gurjar and Lakshmi Shukk, **Water Resources Environment and the People**, Pointer Publishers, Jaipur, 1998.
16. Paras Diwan, **Environment Administration, Law and Judicial Attitude**, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi, 1992.
17. Raja Seokhara, C.V, **Global Environment Series**, Discovery Publishingg House, New Delhi, 1992.
18. Rathore, M.S.(E.d) **Environment and Development**, Rawat publications, Jaipur, 1996.
19. Bandyopadhyay : **India's Environment**, Natraj Publishers, Dehra Dun, 1985.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- The completion of the course will enable the students to explain the main concepts,
- Empirical practices on the interaction between environment and society.
- Differentiate between different paradigms and discourses on nature and uses by society.

The candidate shall be required to take up a Project Work by group *or individual* and submit it at the end of the final year. The Head of the Department shall assign the Guide who, in turn, will suggest the Project Work to the students in the beginning of the final year. A copy of the Project Report will be submitted to the University through the Head of the Department on or before the date fixed by the University.

The Project will be evaluated by an internal and an external examiner nominated by the University. The candidate concerned will have to defend his/her Project through a Viva-voce.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION/VIVA VOCE:

1. PROJECT REPORT EVALUATION (Both Internal & External)

I. Plan of the Project - 20 marks

II. Execution of the Plan/collection of Data / Organisation of Materials / Hypothesis, Testing etc and presentation of the report. - 45 marks

III. Individual initiative - 15 marks

2. Viva-Voce / Internal& External - 20 marks

TOTAL - 100 marks

PASSING MINIMUM:

Project	Vivo-Voce 20 Marks 40% out of 20 Marks (i.e. 8 Marks)	Dissertation 80 Marks 40% out of 80 marks(i.e. 32 marks)
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A candidate who gets less than 40% in the Project must resubmit the Project Report. Such candidates need to defend the resubmitted Project at the Viva-voce within a month. A maximum of 2 chances will be given to the candidate.

Third Year

**SKILL BASED ELECTIVE COURSE-II
UNDERSTANDING SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY
(Theory)**

Semester-VI

Code:

Credit:2

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- Define the interrelationship among science, technology, and society; Understanding the roles of science and technology in broader societal context – as well as the influences of that context on the practices and uses of science and technology would thus seem to be a prerequisite to a successful career at the science--society interface.

UNIT -I INTRODUCTION TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:

Basic concepts of Science, Technology and society - Interconnection between science and technology - Importance of science and technology in our daily life.-Limitation of Science and technology.

UNIT -II EVOLUTION OF SCIENCE AND SOCIETY:

Method of Science- nature of scientific knowledge- Science in Colonial, Medieval and Modern period.

UNIT -III MODERN DEVELOPMENTS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:

Computers-Robotics- Artificial intelligence- Technology Forecasting.

UNIT -IV TECHNOLOGY AND EXPERIENCE:

Human experience with technology- understanding human computer interaction. Technologies and controversies in everyday life.

UNIT -V APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:

Classification of Technology- Role of Science and Technology- Effects of Science and Technology- Technology and Education-Technology and Industry- Technology and economic development.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Resource to *understand* how technologies affect social relations, and conversely how the culture of a *society* shapes the Individuals.

REFERENCES:

1. New Guide to Science, Isaac Asimov, Penguin, 1987.
2. Technology as Experience, John McCarthy and Peter Wright, The MIT Press, 2022.
3. Science, Technology and society, Andrew Webster, Red Globe Press London 1991.
4. Science and Technology: New Perspectives, Todd L.Pittingsky, Edited volume, 2019.
5. E.J. Hackett, O. Amsterdamska, M. Lynch and J. Wajcman (eds.), The Handbook of Science and Technology Studies, The MIT Press, 2008.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Students could examine issues such as the impact of technological advances on work, recreation, communication, economic systems, relationships, among other things. Instructors should be made
