



SRI KANYAKA PARAMESWARI
ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
Managed by SKPD & Charities
Affiliated to University of Madras
Chennai - 600 001.



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

PROGRAM OUTCOME

- PO1:** A detailed study on communication enhances the communicative skills through active Listening, flawless understanding and constant encouragement of interaction.
- PO2:** By ongoing sociological education on basic social institutions, Indian social system and the Social problems that affects its functions.
- PO3:** Relationship between society and environment in general, environmental sociologists typically place special emphasis on studying the social factors that cause environmental problems.
- PO4:** Students' initiative to get into the field directly in gaining knowledge and awareness on research methods to apply it wherever it is required.
- PO5:** Application of the acquired knowledge in theories and the rise of various social movements facilitate critical thinking.
- PO6:** As the discipline does not focus on one particular society, students obtain multicultural and global understanding.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME

- PSO1:** Identify the opportunities available for further progression in studies with rich sociological knowledge.
- PSO2:** Develop awareness towards the demands of the society with the capacity of finding solutions to various social problems.
- PSO3:** Distinguish between the scope of the course on par with other social sciences like anthropology, history, economics and psychology.
- PSO4:** Enumerate the wholesome benefits of the knowledge obtained from various branches like rural, urban, industrial and medical sociology.

Subject Name: Principles of Sociology - I
Subject Code: ACA1A

Year: I
Semester: I

Unit 1: Definition, Origin, Nature and Scope of Sociology - Relationship between Sociology and other Social Sciences (Anthropology, psychology and Economics) - Primary concepts: Society-community-institution-association-status and role - Uses of Sociology for Policy makers, professional bodies, Development practitioners, Social action groups etc.

Unit 2: Definition and characteristics of Society - Theories of origin of society - Relationship between Individual and society.

Unit 3: Marriage: types of marriage: polygyny-polyandry-monogamy, Functions - Family: Theories of family, types of family; patriarchal and matriarchal families- functions of family - Religion: elements of religion – Social functions of religion.

Unit 4: Classification of groups - Definition, characteristics and functions of primary, secondary and reference groups.

Unit 5: Definition and theories of Socialization - Types of socialization - Agencies of Socialization: family- peer group-school-religion-mass media.

Text Books:

1. Bottom ore, T.B (1972), Sociology: A guide to problems and literature, George Allen and Unwin, Bombay.
2. Gilbert, Pascal. (1973), Fundamental of Sociology, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
3. Thomson. Harry (1995), Sociology: A systematic Introduction, Allied publishers, India.

Reference

1. Apple Baum, Richard and William Chambliss (1997), Sociology, Addison Wesley, Educational publishers, New York.
2. Giddens, Anthony (2001), Sociology, Fourth edition, Polity press, U.K.
3. Inkless, Alex, (1982), Foundations of Modern Sociology, Prentice Hall, New Jersey
4. Jayaram. N. (1998), Introductory Sociology, Macmillan, India.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Understand the development of sociology and basic concepts of sociology.

CO2: Explain the nature of society and theories of origin of society.

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

CO4: Classify the types of primary and secondary groups.

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

Subject Name: Indian Society
Subject Code: ACA1B

Year: I
Semester: I

Unit 1: Linguistic and racial composition - Religious and ethnic groups - Tribes of India

Unit 2: Varnashrama Dharma - Doctrine of Karma – Purusharthas

Unit 3: Definition and Characteristics of Caste - Theories of Origin of Caste - Caste in Modern India: changing trend and new identities - Interface of caste and class.

Unit 4: Marriage: Forms of marriage- Marriage, Dowry and divorce practices in Hindu, Islam and Christian religions - Joint Family: characteristics- functions-dysfunctions-changing trends in Joint family system - Kinship: Categories of kinship- terminologies-descent-usage of kinship.

Unit 5: Islamization and westernization - Sanskritization and secularization - Industrialization And Globalization

Text Books

1. Ahuja Ram (1999) Society in India: Concepts, theories and Changing trends, Rabat Publications, Jaipur.
2. Carve, Irawati (1961), Hindu Society: An interpretation, Poona.
3. Prabhu, P.H. (1970) Hindu Social Organization, Popular Prakasam, Chennai.

Reference

1. Beteille, Andre (1992) Backward Classes in Contemporary India, OUP, New Delhi.
2. Hutton, J.K. (1997) Caste in Modern India, OUP, New Delhi.
3. Bose, N.K. (1975) Structure of Hindu Society, New Delhi.
4. Oberoi, Patricia, (1993) Family, Kinship and Marriage in India, OUP, New Delhi.
5. Singh, Yogendra,(1973) Modernization of Modern Indian Tradition, Tompson Press, New Delhi.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Distinguish the linguistic and racial composition, life style of tribes

CO2: Trace the origin Hindu Social Organization, Ashrama Dharma

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

CO4: Identify Marriage, Dowry and Divorce practices in Hindu, Islam and Christian religions, Kinship and family systems.

CO5: Survey the impact of social changes in India, causes and consequences of Westernization, Sanskritization, Industrialization and globalization.

Subject Name: Social Psychology
Subject Code: Acb1a

Year: I
Semester: I

Unit 1: Scope and nature of social psychology - Methods of social psychology - Importance of social psychology

Unit 2: Personality types and traits - Influence of culture on personality

Unit 3: Crowd – Mobs - Riots

Unit 4: Characteristics of leadership - Types of leader - Functions of leader

Unit 5: Types and causes of aggression - Types and causes of prejudice

Unit 6: Attitudes and formation of attitudes - Dynamics of public opinion - Mass media and public opinion - Principles and techniques of propaganda - Social effects of propaganda.

Text Books:

1. Bhatia, Hansraj. (1974) Elements of Social Psychology, somaiya publications, Bombay.
2. Kimball Young (1963) Handbook of Social Psychology, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London.
3. Lindgren, Henry Clay (1998) Social Psychology, Wiley Eastern publications, New Delhi-1998.

References:

1. Adinarayanan, S., P., Social Psychology, Longman, India.
2. Aronson. Elliot, Wilson D. Timothy and Akery M. Robert (1997) Social Psychology, Longman publishers.
3. Baron, A. Robert Boon Byrne (1998) Social Psychology, Prentice Hall of India, India.

COURSE OUTCOME

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

CO2: Trace out the traits of personality and culture

CO3: Appraise the characteristics and types of collective behaviour.

CO4: Interpret the leadership types and functions.

CO5: Demonstrate the types and causes aggression and prejudice.

CO6: Analyse the formation of attitudes, principles of propaganda and dynamics of public Opinion.

Subject Name: Functional Mathematics I (NME)
Subject Code: SNM1A

Year: I
Semester: I

UNIT - 1:Ratio and Proportions

UNIT - 2:Percentages

UNIT - 3:Profit and Loss, Discounts

UNIT - 4:Simple Interest and Compound Interest

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

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1:Compute the ratio and proportions

CO2:Evaluate percentages

CO3:Calculate profit and loss, discounts

CO4:Compute Simple interest and Compound interest

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

Unit 1: Meaning of sociology- Social Physics to Sociology- Historical Origin- Comte, Spencer, and Durkheim. Nature and Scope: Sociology as a Science- Queen of all Sciences- relationship with other Sciences. Anthropology, Economics, History, Political Science, Psychology

Unit 2: Social and cultural processes: Co-operation, Accommodation, Assimilation, Competition and Conflict. Social Groups: Meaning, types of groups-primary, secondary, in-group, out-group and reference group. Social control: Factors and agencies of social control

Unit 3: Marriage, Polygamy, Polygyny, Polyandry, Hypergamy, Hypogamy, Endogamy, Exogamy, Levirate, Sororate. – Rules and Residence: Patrilocal, Matrilocal, Avunculocal, Neolocal, Divorce Family, Joint family, Nuclear Family, Extended Family -Economy: Production relation-division of labour-Concept of class distribution -Polity: Government – State and Nation – Power, electoral system, voting. -Religion: Monotheism, polytheism, animism, Major Gods and Goddesses, Village level. -Deities: Ancestral worship (Family level), Individual level deities.

Unit 4: Race- Classification- Negroid, Australoid, Mongoloid, Xanthochroid, Melanochroid, Races in India- Aryan and Dravidian. -Caste: Varnashrama system- Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra. -Class: Owners, workers, Upper, Middle, Lower classes- Co-existence of Caste and class. Class consciousness. -Gender: Concept of patriarchy- feminism- radical feminism- Liberal feminism- multicultural feminism, powerlessness of women, Empowerment of women – social, economic and political.

Unit 5: Evolution, Progression and deterioration- Factors of Social change- Biological, Physical and cultural.

Text Book:

1. Franklin Henry, The principles of Sociology, Print well publishers, Jaipur, 1990.
2. Sharma Ram Nath, Principles of Sociology, Media promoters and publication Pvt, Bombay, 1993.

References:

1. Gelles J. Richard, Ann Levine, Sociology- An introduction, Mc Graw Hill, Company, Singapore, 1995.
2. Leonard Broom, Principles of Sociology, Media promoters and publication Pvt, Bombay, 1993.
3. Ogburn and Nimkoff, A handbook of Sociology, Eurasia publication house, New Delhi, 1966.
4. Gisbert, Pavascal, Fundamentals of Sociology, Orient Longman, Bombay.
5. Goldthorpe J.K, An introduction to Sociology, Cambridge University press, 1985.
6. Sharma K.L, Reconceptualising Caste, Class and Tribe, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2001.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Trace the origin of sociology and relationship between other sciences.

CO2: Indicate social and cultural processes of socialization, factors and agencies of social control.

CO3: Relate the types and the nature of social institutions, Economy, Polity, and Religion.

CO4: Explain characteristics of social stratification-caste, class, gender, Classification of race.

CO5: Distinguish factors and progression of social change.

SKPCC

Unit-1: The concept of Social Problem- Characteristics of Social Problems- Causes and Types of Social Problems- Social Problems and Social Disorganization.

Unit-2: The concept- Incidence and Magnitude- Causes of Rural Poverty- Problem of the Poor and Pains of Poverty- Strategies for Alleviating of Poverty.-Present Features of Unemployment in India- Types- Causes- Consequences.

Unit-3: Women's harassment- Nature, Extent and Characteristics of Violence against women. Domestic violence- Female infanticide- Dowry.-Concept and Types of child abuse- Incidence of child abuse- Causes of child abuse- Problems of child labour.

Unit-4: The concept- Characteristics- Objectives- Origin and development of terrorist movement. Mass support- Support base- Terrorism in India.

Unit-5: Meaning- Types- Causes- Extent of crime in India- Penology and Rehabilitative measures. Ahuja Ram, Crime against Women, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1987.

Text Books:

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

References:

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

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Define the nature of social problems, causes and types of social disorganization.

CO2: Identify the incidence and magnitude of poverty and unemployment, remedial measures for alleviating poverty.

CO3: Examine the nature of violence against women, problems of child abuse.

CO4: Trace out the objectives of terrorist movement, origin of terrorism in India.

CO5: Explain the meaning, causes of crime in India, rehabilitative measures.

Unit 1: Meaning and Scope of Anthropology-Branches of Anthropology

Unit 2: Attributes of Culture-Culture Traits-Culture Complex-Culture Area-Culture Integration Enculturation and Transculturation.

Unit 3: Marriage: Typology by mate selection- Levirate and sororate- Hypergamy and Hypogamy.Types of Decent-Kinship: Consanguinal and Affinal.-Kingship: Tribe, Class, Moiety and phratry.-Kinship Behaviour: Joking and Avoidance relationship.

Unit 4: Property: Primitive Communism- Individual- Collective.-Stages of Economy: Food gathering- Hunting- Fishing- Pastoralism- Cultivation.-Systems of trade exchange: Reciprocity- Redistribution- barter and market.

Unit 5: Band, Tribe and State.-Kinship and chiefdom.-Primitive law and Justice.-Types of Punishment

Unit 6: Religion: Animism- Animatism- Bongaism- Totamism.-Magic: Types and Functions of magic.-Magico- Religious functionaries: Shaman- Priest- Medicine man- Sorcerer.

Text Books:

1. Jha, Makhan(1994) An Introduction to Social Anthropology, Sagi Publications, New Delhi.
2. Lucy, Mair(1965) An Introduction to Social Anthropology, Oxford University press.
3. Majumdar D.N and T.N.Madan(1994) Introduction to Social Anthropology, Mayoor Paper Backs, Noida.
4. Beals R and Haiger.H(1960) Introduction to Social Anthropology, ac Millan, New Delhi.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Illustrate the nature and branches of anthropology.

CO2: Explain culture and its process.

CO3: Classify the types of marriage and kinship.

CO4: Trace out the Economy in primitive society

CO5: Estimate political organization in primitive society.

CO6: Sketch the role of religion in tribal society.

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

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

UNIT - 3: Mensuration-Problems

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

UNIT - 5: Stocks and Shares-Problems

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Solve time and work-pipes and cistern problems.

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

CO3: Evaluate Mensuration problems.

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

CO5: Solve the problems on Stocks and Shares

Subject Name: Classical Social Thinkers
Subject Code: ACA3A

Year: II
Semester: III

Unit 1: Law of three stages in Human Progress-Hierarchy of Sciences-Social Statics and Dynamics Positivism

Unit 2: Theory of Social Evolution-Organismic Analogy

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

Unit 4: Dialectical Materialism-Theory of class struggle-Allienation

Unit 5: Ideal Type—Verstehen-Bureaucracy-Types of Authority-Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism-Class, Status and Power

Text Books:

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

References:

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

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Observe the biography and ideas of Auguste Comte.

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

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

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

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

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

Unit 2: BrahmoSamaj and Arya Samaj-Civil disobedience movement-Quit India movement

Unit 3: Self respect movement in Tamil Nadu-SNDP movement in Kerala-Non-Brahmin movement in Maharashtra

Unit 4: Telangana movement-Naxalbari movement-The santal movement-Jharkhand movement

Unit 5: Dalit movement-Women's movement-Environmental movement.

Text Books:

1. Rao M.S.A (1979) Social movement in India, Manohar, New Delhi.
2. Rao M.S.A (1979) Social movements and Social transformation, Mac Millan, New Delhi.
3. Banks J.A(1992) The Sociology of Social movements, Mac Millan, London.

References:

1. Desai A.R.(1979) Pesant Struggle in India, OUP, India.
2. Desai A.P(1987) Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Popular prakasam, Bombay.
3. DhanagareD.N(1983) Peasant Movements in India: 1920-50, OUP, Delhi.
4. Selliot, Elmer(1995) From Untouchable Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement, Manohar, New Delhi.

COURSE OUTCOME

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

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

CO3: Summarize social reform movements in various states of India

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

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

Subject Name: Social Demography
Subject Code: ACB3A

Year: II
Semester: III

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

Unit 2: Census- Vital registration,-Sample surveys.

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

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

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

Text Books:

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

References:

1. Ghosh B.N.(1978) Population theories and demographic analysis, MeenakshiPrakasham, Meerut.
2. Mahadevan and P.Krishnan(1993) Methodology for Population studies and Development, Sage publication, New Delhi.
3. Ford.T.P and D’JongG.F(1970) Social Demography, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
4. Cox, Peter.R(1989) Demography, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
5. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Publication, Publication division, India, 2006, New Delhi.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Enlist the scope and importance of social demography.

CO2: Differentiate Census, vital registration and sample surveys.

CO3: Criticize various population theories.

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

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

Subject Name: Modern Sociological Theories
Subject Code: ACA4A

Year: II
Semester: IV

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

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

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

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

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

References:

1. Coser, Lewis.A , Masters of Sociological thought, Rawat pub, Jaipur, 2000
2. Martindale, Don, The Nature and type of Sociological Theory, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1990
3. Turner Jonathan.H, The structure of Sociological Theories, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2000
4. Wallace and Wolf, Contemporary Sociological theory, Prentice Hall, 1980
5. Mann, Michael, Macmillan Student Encyclopedia of Sociology, Macmillan press, London, 1987
6. Haralambos, Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, Oxford University Press, 1984
7. Collins, Randall, Theoretical Sociology, Rawat publications, Jaipur, 1997
8. Oommen, T.K and Mukharji, Indian sociology, Popular prakasham, Bombay, 1986
9. Jessor Joyce Clinton, Social Theory Revisited, The Dryden Press, Hinsdale, Illinois, 1975
10. Abraham, Francis, Modern Sociological Theories.

COURSE OUTCOME

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

CO2: Criticize Dialectical conflict of Ralf Dahrendorf.

CO3: Estimate the Critical theory of Habermass and Horkheimer.

CO4: Differentiate Exchange theory of Malinowski, George Simmel.

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

Subject Name: Research Methodology and Statistics
Subject Code: ACA4B

Year: II
Semester: III

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

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

Unit 3: Schedule- questionnaire- Interview, Observation- Case study- content analysis- Social survey- Projective technique.

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

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

Text Books:

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

References:

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

COURSE OUTCOME

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

CO2: Enumerate the types of research design and functions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Text Books:

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

References:

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

COURSE OUTCOME

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

CO2: Explain the meaning and classifications of political systems.

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

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

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

UNIT –I: Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies-Scope and importance; concept of sustainability and sustainable development.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Discuss Scope and importance of EVS

CO2: Create Public Awareness on environmental issues

CO3: Explain Structure and functions of ecosystem

CO4: Enumerate Renewable and non-renewable natural resources

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

CO6: Explain Link between human communities and the environment

SKPCC

Subject Name: Rural Sociology
Subject Code: ACA5A

Year: III
Semester: V

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

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

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

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

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

Text Books:

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

References:

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

COURSE OUTCOME

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

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

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

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

CO5: Interpret poverty and indebtedness in rural life.

Subject Name: Urban Sociology
Subject code: ACA5B

Year: III
Semester: V

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

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

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

Unit 4: Role of Sociology in urban planning - Principles of urban planning - Agencies involved in urban planning - Case study: Chandigarh.

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

Text Books:

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

References:

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

COURSE OUTCOME

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

CO2: Distinguish the typology and morphology

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

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

CO5: Identify the problems of urban areas.

Subject Name: Industrial Sociology
Subject Code: ACA5C

Year: III
Semester: V

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

Unit 2: Manorial system - Guild system -Domestic system - Factory system

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

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

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

Text Books:

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

References:

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

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Interpret the introduction and importance of industrial sociology.

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

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

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

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

Subject Name: Sociology of Development
Subject Code: ACA5D

Year: I
Semester: V

Unit 1: Definition and Meaning of development - Economic growth and development - Social development and social indicators - Ecology and sustainable development.

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

Unit 3: Chinese movement- Mayo - Peasant movement- Mexico- Emiliano Zapata - Backward class movement and Protective discrimination.

Unit 4: Social disparity: Education and Health - Gender Disparity - Economic Disparity - Rural-Urban Disparity.

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

Text Books:

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

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Compare the economic growth and sustainable development.

CO2: Relate the cultural impact on development.

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

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

CO5: Correlate the economic reforms, development

Subject Name: Value Education
Subject Code: VED5Q

Year: III
Semester: V

UNIT – 1: Value education – its purpose and significance in the present world- Value system – the role of culture and civilization-Holistic Living-Balancing the outer and inner- Body, Mind and intellectual level-Duties and responsibilities.

UNIT –2: Salient values for life- Truth, commitment, honesty and integrity, forgiveness and love, empathy and ability to sacrifice, care, unity and inclusiveness, Self-esteem and Self-confidence, punctuality - Time, Task and Resource management- Problem solving and Decision-making skills – Inter personal and Intra personal relationship – Team work – Positive and Creative thinking.

UNIT –3: Human Rights – Universal Declaration of Human rights – Human rights violation - National Integration- Peace and non – violence – Dr. A. P.J kalam’ s ten points for enlightened citizenship – Social values and Welfare of the citizen – The role of media in value building.

UNIT –4: Environment and Ecological balance – interdependence of wellbeing – living and non – living. The binding of man and nature – Environment conservation and enrichment.

UNIT –5: Social Evils – Corruption, Cybercrime, Terrorism – Alcoholism, Drug addiction, Dowry – Domestic violence – Untouchability – Female infanticide – atrocities against Women – How to tackle them.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Discuss Scope and importance of environment.

CO2: Create Public Awareness on environmental issues

CO3: Explain Structure and functions of ecosystem

CO4: Enumerate Renewable and non-renewable natural resources

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

CO6: Explain Link between human communities and the environment

Subject Name: Medical Sociology
Subject Code: ACA6A

Year: III
Semester: VI

Unit 1: Health and Hygiene

The emerging relationship between medicine and sociology, social perspectives of health and health care.

Unit 2: Communicable and non- communicable diseases

Tuberculosis, Malaria - Heart diseases, diabetes and Cancer.

Unit 3: Social Epidemiology

Socio- cultural factors bearing on health in India - Common occupational diseases, incidence and prevention of occupational diseases.

Unit 4: health Education

Preventive and protective hygienic habits, Sociology of health policy in India, Population and health in India.

Unit 5: Health and Social Problems

Relevance of sex education, relevance of AIDS and HIV, Aging- Social Gerontology

Text Books:

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

References:

1. Dak T.M (1991) Sociology of Health in India, Kaveri Printers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
2. Graham Scombler (1987) Sociological Theory and Medical Sociology, Tavistock Publications, London and New York.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Correlate the relationship between medicine and sociology.

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

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

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

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

Unit 1: Introduction

Definition, scope and functions of Communication - Dimensions of Communication
Sociological approaches to Communication - Relationship between Communication, popular culture and society.

Unit 2: Models and theories of Communication

Models of Communication: Lasswell's formula- Linear Model- Circular model- Spiral Model- ABX model- Conceptual model - Theories of Communication: Harold Inns- Marshal McLuhan- Jurgen Habermas- Baudrillard- John Thompson.

Unit 3: Communication Skills

Oral skills - Writing skills - Imaging skills - Understanding and responding skills

Unit 4: Media and Advertisement

Definition and types of advertisement - Techniques of advertisement - Advertisement in different media.

Unit 5: Media and Social Change

Role of print media in social change - Impact of TV and films on society - Impact of Information Technology on society - Influences of media on children and youth.

Text Books:

1. Simms James (1995) Communication, OUP, New Delhi
2. Kumar J Kavel (1998) Mass Communication: Information, Agriculture and Nutrition in Third World, New York and London, Longman

References:

1. Burgoon M (ed) (1983) Communication Year Book II Transaction Books, New Jersey
2. Greedon Pamela (ed) (1983) Women in Mass Communication, McGraw Hill, New York
3. Hornik R (1988) Development Communication: Information, Agriculture and Nutrition in Third World, New York and London, Longman
4. Michael W and Gambel (1989) Introducing Mass Communication, McGraw Hill, New York
5. Ronald D. Farra (1997) Mass Communication, McGraw Hill, New York.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Bring out the importance and functions of communication.

CO2: Classify the Models and theories of communication.

CO3: Analyse the various skills involved in communication.

CO4: Highlight the types and techniques of advertisements.

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