

MOTHER TERESA WOMEN'S UNIVERSTIY

KODAIKANAL

SYLLABUS FOR MASTER OF SOCIOLOGY

Academic Committee Meeting held on 15.05.2018

M.A SOCIOLOGY

P. No.	Paper Code	Course Title	Hours	Credits	Continuous Internal Assessment (CIS)	End Semester Exam (ESE)	Total
Semester I							
1.	PSOT11	Principles of Sociology	6	5	25	75	100
2.	PSOT12	Sociological Theories- I	6	5	25	75	100
3.	PSOT13	Social Demography	6	5	25	75	100
4.	PSOT14	Indian Society	6	5	25	75	100
5.	PSOE11	Gender and Society	6	5	25	75	100
		Total	30	25			500
Semester II							
6.	PSOT21	Social Movements in India	6	5	25	75	100
7.	PSOT22	Sociological Theories-II	6	5	25	75	100
8.	PSOT23	Sociology of Change and Development	6	5	25	75	100
9.	PSOT24	Research Methodology	6	5	25	75	100
10.	PSOE22	Social Psychology	6	5	25	75	100
		Total	30	25			500
Semester III							
11.	PSOT31	Industrial Sociology	6	5	25	75	100
12.	PSOT32	Rural and Urban Sociology	6	5	25	75	100
13.	PSOT33	Contemporary Social Problems	6	5	25	75	100
14.	PSOT34	Social Welfare Administration	6	5	25	75	100
15.	PSOE33	Dynamics of NGO Management	6	5	25	75	100
		Total	30	25			500
Semester IV							
16.	PSOT41	Sociology of Health	6	5	25	75	100
17.	PSOT42	Social Gerontology	6	5	25	75	100
18.	PSOD41	Dissertation/Viva-Voce	18	5	25	75	100
		Total	30	15			300
Total			120	90			1800

MOTHER TERESA WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, KODAIKANAL

M.A., Sociology (Two Year Programme)

Programme Outcome :

1. To promote a commitment to the improvement about the societal understanding and social institutions.
2. To educate the students about various sociological theories .
3. Prepare students to initiate and facilitate interactions between government and non governmental sectors to provide ethical and workable solutions to societal needs.
4. Educate students to be compassionate and effective leaders who humanely manage public welfare programmes
5. Translate research into effective practices and achievable, human policies.
6. Impart the students the important skills like conceptual;, entrepreneurial, and analytical skill for the acquisition of academic theory and skills to foster an ethical commitment to the social service values of serving the public interest with accountability and transparency.
7. To encourage students to acquire knowledge ,skills and capabilities arising from the need for a more efficient and effective public administration.
8. To motivate students to utilize the job opportunities.

Programme Specific Outcome:

1. To provide the students a deeper and broader understanding of the subject.
2. To enhance their research ability to add new thinking and concept into its body of knowledge.
3. To equip the students for seeking suitable employment ability.
4. To impart knowledge and develop understanding of research methodology and its application for research relevant to social problems .
5. Use ethical skills in transparent, accountable decision making for the common good.

SEMESTER I

Course Title & Code	CORE 1 (THEORY) – Principles of Sociology& PSOT11		
Semester	Semester-I	Credits:4	Hours/weeks: 5
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K4: Analyze		
Learning Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To give knowledge to students about scope and development of Sociology as a scientific discipline2. To make them understand basic key concepts and their perspectives3. To introduce basic concepts and social processes which will enable even students without any previous exposure to sociology could acquire an interest in the subject and follow it.		

COURSE OUTCOMES:

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO1: Acquire knowledge about the origin and development of sociology as a distinctive discipline.

CO2: Understand the basic concepts such as culture, social group, social institutions, social organization and disorganization, etc.

CO3: Realize how the social control system working as formal and informal control over the society.

CO4: Discuss Social Stratification and its Characteristics , Functions, Forms such as Estate, Caste and Class Systems. Status, Role and Power etc

CO5: Enumerate important Social Institutions, Political, Economic and Religious Institutions.

UNIT I

Definition and Scope of Sociology- Branches of Sociology-Importance of Sociology .Sociology as a science of society, the formation of sociology, relationship to other sciences and practices, - Uses of Sociology. Basic Concepts: Individual and Society: The Role of Heredity and Environment in the Development of Individual. Community and Association

UNIT II

Culture: Characteristics and Functions, Material and Non-material Culture, Cultural Lag, Relationship between Culture and Personality. Socialization: Importance - Process - Stages - Agencies - Theories.

UNIT III

Social Action and Interaction: Social Relationships and Social Processes. Associative/ Conjunctive: Cooperation, Accommodation, Assimilation, Diffusion, and Acculturation. Dissociative / Disjunctive: Competition and Conflict. Social Groups: Primary and Secondary Groups - Their Characteristics - Functions - Differences - Reference Groups.

UNIT IV

Social Organizations: Formal and Informal - Characteristics and Functions. Social Institutions and Their Characteristics - Family and Marriage as Important Social Institutions. Political, Economic and Religious Institutions.

UNIT V

Social Stratification: Characteristics and Functions. Forms of Social Stratification: Estate, Caste and Class Systems. Status, Role and Power. Social Mobility. Social Control: Types of Social Control - Formal and Informal. Agencies of Social Control. Social Disorganization: Characteristics. Social Deviation-Anomie.

TEXT BOOK :

Giddens, F.H. -*The Principles of Sociology*. Jaipur: Prentice Hall, 1990.

REFERENCES:

1. **Anderesen, M.L. & Taylor, H.F.** -*Sociology The Essentials*. Wordsworth Thomson Learning, 2001.
2. **Bierstedt, R.A.** - *The Social Order*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1963.
3. **Bottomore, T.B.** -*Sociology A guide to Problems and Literature*. Blackie and son(India) Ltd., 1972.
4. **Brijjak, G.J.** -*Sociology: Cultural Diversity In A Changing World*. London: Alley and Baccon, 1992.
5. **Broom, L., and Selznick, P.** -*Sociology*. New York: Harper and Row, 1970.
6. **Calhoun, C., Light, D., Keller, S. and Harper, D.** -*Sociology*. New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc, 1994.
7. **Defleur, M.L., D'Antonio, W.V. and Defleur, L.B.** -*Sociology of Human Society*.
8. **Giddens, A.** -*Sociology*, New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1982.
9. **Popeneo, D.** - *Sociology*, Eighth Edition. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1991.

Mapping of COs with POs & PSOs:

CO	PO								PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO2	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks

Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks

Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark

No Correlation (N) - 0 mark

SEMESTER I

Course Title & Code	CORE 2 (THEORY) SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES- I & PSOT12		
Semester	Semester-I	Credits:4	Hours/weeks: 5
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K4: Analyze		
Learning Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To familiarize the students with the social, political and economical contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline.2. To focus on the theoretical and methodological issues which shaped the thinking of pioneering and classical sociologists .3. To establish Sociology as a multi-paradigmatic academic discipline.		

COURSE OUTCOME:

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO1: Enrich theoretical knowledge , methodological techniques and systematic procedures .

CO2:Grasp the theoretical and methodological issues which would shape them to continue practitioner's of sociology and to continue to do further research.

CO3:Understand the various concepts of Classical Sociological theories and acquire knowledge about the contributions of sociologists.

CO4:equip with the key concepts and its values through the contribution of eminent social theorists.

CO5: make out scientific and systematic study about societal aspects.

UNIT I

Nature, Meaning and Scope of Social Thought. August Comte: Methods of Inquiry - Law of Human Progress - Hierarchy of the Sciences - Social Statics and Dynamics - Positivism.

UNIT II

Herbert Spencer: Evolution of Society - Organic Analogy of Society. Karl Marx: Historical Materialism - Law of Dialectics - Class Struggle - Dynamics of Social Change - Alienation. Toennies - Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft, Social Entities, Social Norms and Public Opinion

UNIT III

Emile Durkheim: Social Facts - Functionalism - Mechanical and Organic Solidarity - Theory of Suicide - Sociology of Religion. Max Weber: Social Action - Authority - Ideal Type - Bureaucracy - Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism.

UNIT IV

Pareto: Logico-experimental Method - Logical and Non-logical Action - Residues and Derivatives - Circulation of Elites. George Simmel: Formal Sociology - Social Types - Philosophy of Money - Dialectic Method - Significance of Number in Social Life.

UNIT V

Radha Kamal Mukerjee: A General Theory of Society - Regional Bases of Values and Symbols. M.N. Srinivas, G.S. Gurye.

TEXT BOOK:

1. Coser, L.A. -*Masters of Sociological Thought*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1977.

REFERENCES:

1. Adams, B.N. & Sydie, R.A. -*Sociological Theory*. London: Pine Forge Press, 2001. Collins, R. -*Theoretical Sociology*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers, 1988.
2. Aron, R. -*Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol. I & II*. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, 1968 & 1970.
3. Barnes, B. -*The Elements of Social Theory*. London: UCL Press Ltd. 1995.
4. Bottomore, T. & Nisbet, R. -*A History of Sociological Analysis*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 1978.
5. Giddens, A. -*Capitalism and Modern Social Theory An analysis of the Writings of Marx, Durkheim and Weber*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1971.
6. Lemert, C. -*Sociological Theory: The Multicultural & Classical Readings*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 2004.
7. Madan, G.R. -*Theoretical Sociology*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications, 1991.

Mapping of COs with POs &PSOs:

CO	PO								PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO2	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M

- Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks
- Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks
- Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark
- No Correlation (N) - 0 mark

SEMESTER I

Course Title & Code	CORE 3 (THEORY) SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY & PSOT13		
Semester	Semester-I	Credits:4	Hours/weeks: 5
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K4: Analyze		
Learning Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To familiarize the students about various demographic factors that contribute to population change and how they influence and are influenced by various social and economic institutions.2. To understand the Sources and Demographic data as well as indicators to measure various demographic factors .3. To equip the students on the conceptual clarity and theoretical framework about demography.		

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO1: make the students understand the linkages between various social structure and demographic outcomes .

CO2 :analyze the various demographic determinants.

CO3:acquaint with Theories of Malthus and demographic transition to become aware of effects of population growth.

CO4:to know the types of migration and its impact.

CO5:understand the Indian Population Policy and kinds of population policy.

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

UNIT - I

Demographic determinants of population change – births, deaths, migrants, marriages – concept of natural increase of population and growth of population - Measurement and indicators of demographic determinants: fertility, mortality, migration, – data sources – census – vital registration system – national sample surveys – sample registration system – standard fertility survey – National Family Health Survey

UNIT - II

Population Theories – History and development of population theories– Mercantilist and related theories – Theories of Malthus and his immediate predecessors –socialist and Marxist writings –Growth Theories - Social Theory of Population Change –Demographic transition theory – Trends in Population Growth – India and World

UNIT - III

Concepts of fertility and fecundity- theory of marriage and family - social structure and fertility – regional variations in fertility levels in India. Concepts of mortality, life expectancy – components of mortality, determinants of infant and child mortality. Causes & death, life & working years lost, Differentials in mortality & morbidity.

UNIT - IV

Concepts of migration: types of migration, forced migration, political , economic and social consequences – in-migration, out-migration, immigrants, emigrants – theories of migration - Push pull theories of migration – international migration.

UNIT V

Indian Population Policy- kinds of population policy , Fertility Influencing policy, Population Education.

TEXT BOOK:

1. AshaBhande& Tara Kaitkar, Principles of Population Studies, Himalayan Publishing House, 2015.

REFERENCES:

1. **Caldwell JC, Reddy PH, Caldwell P.** - *The social component of mortality decline: an investigation in South India employing alternative methodologies.* Population Studies,1983 July; 37(2):185-205.
2. **Caldwell, John C.** - "The Global Fertility Transition: the Need for a Unifying Theory".*Population and Development Review*, Vol. 23, No. 4, December 1997.
3. **Lassaonde, Louise** - *Coping with Population Challenges.* London: Earthscan, 1997.
4. *National Family Health Survey Reports Population Bureau Reports*
5. *UNFPA and UNDP Reports.*

Mapping of COs with POs &PSOs:

CO	PO								PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO2	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks
 Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks
 Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark
 No Correlation (N) - 0 mark

SEMESTER I : INDIAN SOCIETY

Course Title & Code	CORE 4(THEORY) INDIAN SOCIETY & PSOT14		
Semester	Semester-I	Credits:4	Hours/weeks: 5
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K4: Analyze		
Learning Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To provide the Sociological Perspective on Indian Social Structure2. To understand the concept and the process of Social Change in India3. To sensitize the students of Sociology with the knowledge of Indian Society		

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO 1:understand all the Social processes like Co-operation, Accommodation, Assimilation, Competition and Conflict

CO 2:analyse thoroughly about all aspects of Social Institutions.

CO 3:make out Classification and Distinctive features of rural, urban and tribal Communities.

CO4:develop the skills on Recent trends in the modern nuclear family – Kinships –

CO5:aware of Religion and its functions and about Hindu Social Organization

SEMESTER I : INDIAN SOCIETY

UNIT I

Basic Concepts: Society, Community, Institution and Association – Social Structure: Meaning, Elements – Social System: Meaning, Characteristics, Elements and Mechanism of social System – social Groups: Definition, Characteristics, Classifications and importance of social groups – Reference Groups.

UNIT II

Social Institution: Marriage: Meaning, functions, types – Family: Meaning, Characteristics. Functions and Types of family: Joint family Definition, characteristics, merits and demerits, disintegrations of joint family in India – Recent trends in the modern nuclear family – Kinships – Religion: Definition and functions, Hindu Social Organization: Purusharthas, Ashramas, Varna, Jati, etc., Political System: Meaning, Origin, Development, Functions of State.

UNIT III

Social process: Co-operation, Accommodation, Assimilation, Competition and Conflict – Rural and Urban Communities: Meaning, Characteristics, Types and difference – Social Stratification: Meaning, Characteristics, Functions – Social mobility – Caste, Class – Collective behaviour: Crowd, audience, public Opinion and propaganda

UNIT IV

Social Change: Meaning, Nature, Theories, Causes and Process of Social change, Sanskritisation, Westernization, Modernization, Secularization and Urbanization – Culture: Meaning, Characteristics, Functions – Sub culture – Cultural diffusion – Socialisation: Concept, Process, Types, theories, Agents and important of socialization.

UNIT V

Tribal Community: Geographical Distribution, Classification and Distinctive features of Tribal Communities. Tribes in India. Tribal Movement and issues of displacement and rehabilitation Rural Community: Bases, Characteristics, Urban Community: Characteristics of Urban Community, Urbanism and Urbanization, Rural Urban Differences .

TEXT BOOK:

1. Kapadia KM, “Family Marriage in India”, Oxford Univ, Press, New Delhi.

REFERENCES:

1. Mac-Iver and Page, “Society: an Introductory Analysis”, Macmillan, London.
2. Madan G R, “Indian Social Problems”, Vol. II & III, Allied Publishers, 1967.
3. Nagpaul Hans, “Study of Indian Society: A Sociological Analysis of Social Welfare and Social Work education”, S.Chand& Co., New Delhi.
4. Shankar Rao(2012)Sociology of Indian Society,S.Chand& Co., New Delhi.

Mapping of COs with POs &PSOs:

CO	PO								PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO2	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks
 Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks
 Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark
 No Correlation (N) - 0 mark

SEMESTER I : GENDER AND SOCIETY

Course Title & Code	(THEORY) GENDER AND SOCIETY &		
Semester	Semester-I	Credits:4	Hours/weeks: 5
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K4: Analyze		
Learning Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To sensitize towards the current social issues which lead to a better understanding of the social phenomena with regard to gender.2. To provide an exposure to the social construction of gender in Society.3. To introduce the concept of Women and work, Law related to Women, Status of Women's education ,political status of women etc.		

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO 1:analyze the trends of Gender Studies vs Women's Studies.

CO2:Know the role of women in various profession, Women entrepreneur &Women in unorganized sectors.

CO 3: take up vital areas of research on women and society.

CO4:motivate towards higher education, alert on Disparity in male – female literacy rates and factors hindering girls' education

CO5:create awareness on Sex Bias in Socialization and Feminist Movements

GENDER AND SOCIETY

UNIT I :

Meaning of Sex and Gender – Concept of Sex and Gender in the Traditional Society. Social Construction of Gender-Difference between Sex and Gender -Role of Gender and multi roles of Gender. Gender Studies- Meaning- Gender Studies vs Women’s Studies, Equality and Equity. Theories of Feminism. Emerging concept of Eco-Feminism, Indian feminism-Caste , Class, Religion and women

UNIT II :

Women and Economy – Women in the Various Professions – Women managers and their problems-Women entrepreneur-Women in unorganized sector, and their problems- Differential Status of men and women in the labour market – Invisibility of Women’s Role -Problems of Working Women . Role Conflict and Coping Mechanisms. Network and Support System . Impact of women’s employment on family and national economy.

UNIT III

Women and Education – Concept of women’s education – Education and Development, Motivation for education, Sex Bias in Socialization -Feminist Movements.-Disparity in male – female literacy rates, Factors hindering girls’ education-Importance of Environmental Education among women.

UNIT IV

Status of Women in ancient, medieval and modern periods- Power and Empowerment of Women. Women and Law- Laws related to Women in India (Hindu, Muslim and Christian Law)

UNIT V

Women and Politics – political behaviour – political socialization- Political attitudes and political participation of women – political status of women – constraints of women entering into politics – women in electoral politics – women in local government.

TEXT BOOK:

1. Maithreyi Krishna Raj. (1986). “Women Studies in India: Some Perspectives”. Popular Prakasham, Bombay.

References:

1. VeenaMajumdar. (1974). “Report on the Committee on the Status of Women: Towards Equality”. Journal of Women Studies.
2. Desai, N and Patel, V. -*Indian Women*. Bombay: Popular Prakasan Publishing,1985.

Mapping of COs with POs & PSOs:

CO	PO								PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO2	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks

Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks

Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark

No Correlation (N) - 0 mark

SEMESTER II

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

Course Title & Code	(THEORY) SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA &PSOT21		
Semester	Semester-II	Credits:4	Hours/weeks: 5
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K4: Analyze		
Learning Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To introduce the students; how the social movements have shaped the world we live and continue to do so.2. To disseminate the impact of social movements on society and social structure.3. To seek and establish order and provides justice as well as security.		

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO 1: understand prominent Theories of Social Movements

CO2:analyse various types of Women's Movements in India

CO 3: understand the transformations occurred in the society due to social movements. It anticipates social needs and provides for changes in social order.

CO4:acquaint with Main Principles of New Social Movement Theories.

CO5:learn Religious and Protest Movements.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

UNIT I:

Introduction to Social Movements, Definitions - Historical review, nature and scope. Role of Social Movements- Social Reform Movements in Pre- Independent India. Emergence of New Social Movements

UNIT II:

Prominent Theories of Social Movements- . Deprivation Theory- Resource Mobilization Theory. Main Principles of New Social Movement Theories.

UNIT III:

Religious and Protest Movements - Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Veera Saivism-Reform movements – Arya Samaj - Brahma Samaj.

UNIT IV:

Depressed Class Movements - Dalit Movements and Tribal Movements - Peasant Movements in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh. Impact of Globalization on social movements

UNIT V:

Women's Movements in India- Feminist movement- Environment movement Women's role in Indian Freedom Struggle. Reproductive Justice Movement and Reproductive Rights-women,cyber crime and legal provisions.

TEXT BOOK:

1. **S. Kothari**, Social Movements and Redefinition of Democracy, Boulder Colorado, Westview Press, 1990.

REFERENCE:

1. Satish Kumar Sharma, Social Movements and Social Change B. R. Publishing Corporation, Delhi, 1985
2. Sharma K. L Caste, Class and Social Movements, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1986.
3. Rao M. S. A, Social Movements, Manohar Publications, New Delhi, 1979.
4. **T. K. Oomer**, 'Protest and Change, Studies in Social Movement', New Delhi, Sage, 1990.

Mapping of COs with POs & PSOs:

CO	PO								PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO2	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks

Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks

Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark

No Correlation (N) - 0 mark

SEMESTER II : SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES-II

Course Title & Code	(THEORY) SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES-II &PSOT22		
Semester	Semester-II	Credits:4	Hours/weeks: 5
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K4: Analyze		
Learning Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To understand the social reality in different perspectives by different schools of thought.2. To equip the students about origin and development of various theories.3. To motivate the students to critically analyse with research aptitude.		

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO 1: understand theoretical Perspectives of all important contributions of theorists.

CO 2:analyze Postmodernism. Post structuralism and Post -Marxist Theories.

CO 3: evaluate the relevance and significance of the perspectives listed for understanding society in general and society in India in particular.

CO4:study critically about Marxism , Conflict Tradition and dominance.

CO5:narrate Historical Background of Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES-II

UNIT I

Social Thought and Sociological Theory - Central Problems of Sociological Theory - Levels of Theorization in Sociology - Empirical Generalization - Middle Range Theories - Grand Theories - Theoretical Perspectives.

UNIT II

Origin and Development Functionalism. Analytical Functionalism: Talcott Parsons: Structure of Social Action - Social System - Functional Pre-requisites - Pattern Variables. Empirical Functionalism: Robert K. Merton: Theory of Social Structure - Manifest and Latent Functions. Reference Group - Relative Deprivation - Paradigm for Functional Analysis.

UNIT III

Conflict Theory: Marxism and Conflict Tradition - Simmel's Conflict Theory - Dialectical Conflict Theory of Dahrendorf- Conflict Functionalism: Social Functions of Conflict - Louis A. Coser. Habermas - Theory of Communicative Action-Public sphere -Life world L.Althusser -Structural Marxism -Epistemological break-Structural Causality-Structure of dominance

UNIT IV

Symbolic Interactionism: Historical Background - C.H. Cooley - George H. Mead - Herbert Blumer. Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology - A. Schutz, Peter Berger, Gluckmann and H. Garfinkel. Exchange Theory-Peter.M.Blau - Process of Exchange- Values, Norms-Social exchange-Power-George.C.Homans-Exchange-Justice and power proposition

UNIT V

Study of Small Groups. George Homans: Elements of Behavior - The External System - Internal System -. Theory of Structuration.. Postmodernism. Post structurism – Devide and Facoult- Postmarxist Theories.

TEXT BOOK:

1. **Abraham, F.** -*Sociological Theory*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1982.

REFERENCES:

1. **Adams, B.N. &Sydie, R.A.** -*Contemporary Sociological Theory*, New Delhi: PineForge Press, 2002.
2. **Best, S.** -*A beginner's guide to Social Theory*. London: Sage Publications, 2003.

Mapping of COs with POs & PSOs:

CO	PO								PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO2	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks

Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks

Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark

No Correlation (N) - 0 mark

SEMESTER II : SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Course Title & Code	(THEORY) SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT &PSOT23		
Semester	Semester-II	Credits:4	Hours/weeks: 5
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K4: Analyze		
Learning Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To provide an orientation about the social change and development2. To understand the theories of Social Change.3. To acquire knowledge on planning patterns.		

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO 1:find out strategies for social development.

CO 2:identify the Evolutionary aspects of social development.

CO3:tell the distinction between development and modernization.

CO4:explain the relevance of the programme of social development

CO 5: make out Social Planning for overall development

SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

UNIT I:

Basic Concepts: Change, Evolution, Growth, Development, Progress, Social Change versus Cultural Change, Source of Social Change - Planned Change. Concept of social development-Distinction between development and modernization, criteria for development-Scope of development-control mechanisms in the developmental process

UNIT II:

Factors of Social Change: Geographic, Demographic, Political, Technological, Economic, Ideological and Ecological. Theories of Social Change - Mono-causal and Multi-causal Theories, Evolutionary, Cyclical, Linear, Equilibrium. Social Change in Indian Society: Trends of Change, Process of Change: Theories of development - Functional-Evolutionist perspective - Dialectical perspective.

UNIT III:

Social Planning- planning approaches at macro, regional and local levels, Agrarian approach-rural industrialization - Participatory planning and Self-reliant development.

UNIT IV:

Social aspects of development-characteristics of Tribal communities, and rural and urban population - their socio economic and political organization - role of in framing social policies - Defining basic needs for a programme of social development- Formulating a social welfare policy.

UNIT V:

Problems of development in India -Rapid population growth-Urbanization and its problems - landless labour force –Social constraints in the way development.

TEXT BOOK:

1. **Srinivas, M.N.** -*Social Change in Modern India*, Berkeley: University of Berkeley

REFERENCE:

1. Sharma P.N and Shastri C. *Social planning: Concepts and Techniques*, Lucknow: Print House 1984.
2. Sharma S.L. *Development: Socio-Cultural Dimensions*, Jaipur. Rawat publications 1986.
3. Pandey Rajendra, *Sociology of Development concepts, theories and Issues*, Delhi, Mittal Publications 1985.
4. Madan. G.R. *Social change and problems of development in India*. Bombay: Allied publishers pvt. Ltd., 1978.
5. Gore. M.S. *Social Aspects of development*. Jaipur. Rawat Publications 1985.

Mapping of COs with POs & PSOs:

CO	PO								PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO2	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks

Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks

Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark

No Correlation (N) - 0 mark

SEMESTER II : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Course Title & Code	(THEORY) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY &PSOT24		
Semester	Semester-II	Credits:4	Hours/weeks: 5
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K4: Analyze		
Learning Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To give knowledge about research aptitude on investigation on basic social problems.2. To help the students understand about Research Methodology1. To analyze the attitudes, preferences, past behaviors and cognitive structures of potential areas in research		

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO 1:give the results of research allow the researchers to make fact-based decisions and solution.

CO 2:know the procedure of analyse the data with research process.

CO 3: get knowledge on Sampling Techniques.

CO4:know the format to write Research Proposals.

CO5:write the Research Reports.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

UNIT - I: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL RESEARCH

Introduction to Research: Definition Scientific Method-Characteristics. Features, Purpose and Assumptions of Scientific Method. Steps in Scientific Method. Applicability of Scientific Method to the Study of Social Phenomena. Social Research- Types of Research Theory and Research. Induction and Deduction.

UNIT - II: RESEARCH PROCESS:

Identification of Research Problem: Formulation of Objectives, Statement of Problem Operational Definition. Variables: Meaning and Types Review of literature: Scope and Purpose of literature review, Processes and sources of reviewing the literature, Hypothesis: Functions, Conditions for a Valid Hypothesis, Formulation of Hypothesis, Types and Forms of Hypothesis, Hypothesis Testing. Research Design: Need for Research Design, Features. Types: Exploratory, Descriptive, Explanatory, Diagnostic Experimental and Evaluative.

UNIT - III: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Sampling Techniques – Probability Sampling – Non- Probability Sampling

Sources of Data Collection: Primary and Secondary.

Tools and Techniques of Data Collection: Interview Guide, Interview Schedule, Questionnaire, Observation, Content Analysis, Case study, Oral History. Measurement and Scaling Techniques: Meaning, Need for Scales, Problems of Scaling, Methods of Scale Construction - Likert, Thurstone and Guttman Scales. Bogardus Scale. Reliability and Validity. Preparation of a Research Report:

UNIT - IV: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS:

Measures of Central Tendency- Measures of Dispersion- Statistics- Definition-Functions. Correlation- Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation and Spearman's Rank Correlation, Chi-Square test, t-test.

UNIT - V: INFERENCE STATISTICS:

Data Analysis and Methods of Interpretation. Uses of SPSS. Preparation of a Research Report: Format, Footnotes, Tables and Figures, Bibliography, Index, Editing and Evaluating the Final Report.

TEXT BOOK:

1. Kothari. C.R., Research Methods and Techniques, Vishwaprakashan, New Delhi 1990.

REFERENCE:

1. Agnihotri, Techniques of Social Research, M.N. Publishers, New Delhi 1980.
2. Singh. R.P, Methods in Social Research, Printwell Publishers. Jaipur 1989.
3. Wilkinson & Bhandakar , Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, Himalayas Publishing House, Mumbai 1984.
4. Gupta S.P, Statistical methods, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 1987.
5. Gupta S.C, Fundamentals of Statistics, Himalaya publishing House, Bombay, 1997.

Mapping of COs with POs &PSOs:

CO	PO								PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO2	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks

Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks

Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark

No Correlation (N) - 0 mark

Internship -Report Presentation

*Students have to undergo Internship in Public Bodies for a period of 15days at the end of II Semester in the month of May and present the Report in the III Semester.

SEMESTER II : SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Course Title & Code	(THEORY) SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY &PSOE21		
Semester	Semester-II	Credits:4	Hours/weeks: 5
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K4: Analyze		
Learning Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To acquaint students with basic psychological concepts of general and social psychology, motivation, attitudes and relationships of individuals and groups.2. To enable the Students to identify the characteristics of interpersonal social behaviour.3. To train the Student to know the principles of research in social sciences.		

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO 1:Understand theoretical foundation of social psychology

CO 2:analyze Personality in the social context.

CO 3: equip the students with the abilities to apply knowledge, solve problems and the capacity to adopt to a new situations.

CO4:educate about Social communication nonverbal and verbal communication.

CO5:develop the skills on Tension management.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

UNIT I:

Social Psychology :Definition-Nature-Scope-concept –methods – domain-of Social Psychology-Theoretical Foundation.Social reality and ways of knowledge. Naturalism, psychologism and sociologism. Sociology as a science of social facts (E. Durkheim). Sociology as a science of social behavior (M. Weber).

UNIT II:

Social Psychology in the system of sciences, structure of psychological sciences, application of social psychology in the working environment .Social processes -social exchange, mob behaviour – altruism - social cognition.

UNIT III:

Personality in the social context` development of personality, socialization, self-perception, social perception, mistakes of social perception. Pro-Social behaviour-Aggression - Nature - Causes .

UNIT IV:

Social communication nonverbal and verbal communication, theory of attribution. The individual and the group and their mutual interaction (social facilitation, social loafing, conformity, obedience, group processes, styles of leadership)

UNIT V:

Prejudice and Discrimination –Tension management – stress and coping with stress, conflicts and their solving - International interface.

Text Book:

1. SupriyaPaliwal-Social Psychology-RBSA publishers ,Jaipur,2002

REFERENCE:

1. Gardner Lindsey and Elliot Aronson, The Hand book of Social Psychology,vol.2, AmerindPublishers,New Delhi,1954.
2. David O Sears, Social Psychology, prentice hall ,New Jersy,1985.

Mapping of COs with POs &PSOs:

CO	PO								PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO2	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks

Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks

Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark

No Correlation (N) - 0 mark

SEMESTER III

INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

Course Title & Code	(THEORY) INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY&PSOT31		
Semester	Semester-III	Credits:6	Hours/weeks: 5
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K4: Analyze		
Learning Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To acquaint students with basic concepts and Industrial Psychology.2. To enable the Students to analyze the development of Industrial Sociology.3. To equip the students with the abilities to apply knowledge and the capacity to adopt to new situations.		

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO 1: Acquaint students with basic concepts and Industrial Psychology

CO 2: Enable the Students to analyze the development of Industrial Sociology

CO 3: Equip the students with the abilities to apply knowledge and the capacity to adopt to new situations.

CO 4: Identify and enable potential managers to understand the influence of the wider societal context on the operations within their organizations

CO 5: Access the difference between work and recreation as well as work and leisure.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

UNIT – I: INTRODUCTION:

Industry – Approaches to Study the industry: Sociological Approach, Economic Approach & Psychological Approach- Task of Industrial Sociology Social Welfare and Personnel Management Concept of Work- Work and Recreation – Work and Leisure- Idea of Work. Origin and Development of Industrial Sociology in India.

Development of Industries:

The Manorial system, the Guild system, Domestic system, the Factory system. Industrial evolution in India.

UNIT – II: SOCIAL – INDUSTRIAL THOUGHT:

Classical Theories : Adam Smith, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Durkheim and Mayo

Sociological Theories : Rensis *Likert theory* Fredrick Herzberg's Theory, Abraham Maslow's Theory, David McClelland leadership theory .

UNIT - III

Industrial Organization :

Formal Organisation : Its nature and features, problems built-in in the formal organization Informal Organisation : Origin and function of informal organization. Informal Organisation of management. Corporate social responsibility and Inclusion of women in the Corporate sectors

UNIT – IV: Trade Union

Concept, features, functions and types History of trade union movements in India and Trade Union Act Trade unions and challenges of privatization and globalization

UNIT – V: Industrial and Labour Relations:

Industrial Relations: International Labour Organisation. Labour Legislation, Industrial Relations in India. Industrial Disputes / conflicts: Concept, Features and kinds of disputes and Industrial Dispute Act - Settling disputes: Mediation, Arbitration, Conciliation, Negotiation

Workers' participation in Management (WPM): Levels of Participation of WPM - WPM Models in India. Collective Bargaining: Concept, Types, Scope and importance.

TEXTBOOK:

1. Gisbert, Pascal, Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, TataMcgraw Hill New Delhi, 1972.

REFERENCES:

1. Schneider, Eugene, Industrial Sociology, Tata McGraw Hill, 1980.
2. Davis, Keith Human Behaviour at work. New Delhi. Mcgraw Hill 1984.
3. Ramaswamy, E.A. Industrial Relations in India. Delhi. MacMillan, 1978.
4. Miller and Form, Industrial Sociology, Harper and Row, 1964.
5. Singh, V.B., Industrial Labour in India
6. Mamoria C.M., Industrial Labour and Industrial relations, Vol.II

Mapping of COs with POs &PSOs:

CO	PO								PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO2	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks

Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks

Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark

No Correlation (N) - 0 mark

SEMESTER III : RURAL AND URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Course Title & Code	(THEORY) RURAL AND URBAN SOCIOLOGY&PSOT32		
Semester	Semester-III	Credits:6	Hours/weeks: 5
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K4: Analyze		
Learning Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To explain the role of rural sociology in development.2. To equip students with skills and knowledge in basic sociological theories to enable them to effectively work with communities in solving identified problems for livelihood improvement.3. To examine the development and functions of cities and the process of urbanization.		

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO 1: Explain the role of rural sociology in development.

CO 2: Equip students with skills and knowledge in basic sociological theories to enable them to effectively work with communities in solving identified problems for livelihood improvement.

CO 3: Examine the development and functions of cities and the process of urbanization.

CO 4: Provide an opportunity for debate, sharing and collaboration for scholars interested in issues related to cities including urban culture and community, governance, housing, transport and inequality.

CO 5: Aware of Gandhian Constructive Programmes.

RURAL AND URBAN SOCIOLOGY

UNIT- I

Rural Sociology-Nature and Scope of Rural Sociology; History of Rural Sociology; Importance of the study of Rural Sociology. Patterns of village settlements – Rural Urban contrast-Rurbanism- Rural Development in India – Origin and growth – Srineketan, sevagram, Marthandam, Guregon, Firka Development and Etowah Pilot Project. Approaches to rural development – Gandhian constructive programme .

UNIT- II

Agrarian Social Structure and Change -Village Social Structure; Land ownership pattern in Rural Society; Jajmani System; Tenancy Systems; Caste and social structure; Changing trends in inter caste relations, Factors accounting for the changes, dominant caste, ancestral worship. Factors of Change; Agrarian Legislation; Land Reform programmes; Green Revolution; Rural Development Programmes

UNIT- III

Rural Social Problems-Agrarian Unrest and Peasant Movements- Untouchability; Rural Violence; Landlessness; Rural Indebtedness; Unemployment- Seasonal unemployment - Rural poverty – causes, consequences, Illiteracy-Superstitions- Drinking water-housing- health and sanitation- Bonded and Migrant labourers. Concept of PURA (Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas). Major rural development programs in five year plans – objectives. Efforts in rural community development with reference to Tamil Nadu.

Unit- IV

Urban Sociology-Nature and Scope of Urban Sociology; Importance of the Study of Urban Sociology; Definition and characteristics of urban areas – town, city, metropolis suburbs, satellite towns. Urbanism as a way of life; Factors of Urbanization. Problems and prospects of Urban life – Crowding, Density, Noise, Air, Solid and Liquid waste disposal, Pollution, Urban housing, Water supply, Transport, Urban Public health.

Unit- V

Urban Planning- Definition of urban locality, urban place- Urban agglomeration and other related terms. Urban Renewal; Planning for New Settlements- Measuring Urbanization- Trends of world Urbanization- Growth of urban population in India- Location of cities-nature, culture, function, migration. Urban Social Problems- Crime; Juvenile Delinquency; Slums; Poverty; Unemployment. Slum Clearance and Improvement. IDSMD (Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns etc) and JNNURM. Urban Development with reference to Municipalities, Corporations, Metropolitan Development Authorities. Constitution -74th amendment and its relevance to urban development.

TEXT BOOK:

1. **Desai AR** . Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1969

REFERENCES

1. Vibhooti, Sukla, (1988), Urban Development and Regional Policies in India, Bombay, Himalaya Publications.
2. **Chitambar JB** . Introductory Rural Sociology, New Age International (p) limited publishers, 1993.
3. **Doshi SL and PC Jain**, Rural Sociology,Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1999.
4. **Bhatia, B.S &G.S.Batra**, Rural Development Management, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi, 2000.
5. **Nahar, UR and AmbikaChandani**, (Ed) Sociology of Rural Development,Rawat Publications, Jaipur. 1995.
6. **Singh, Katar**, Rural Development – Principles, Policies and Management, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
7. Ramachandran, (1989), Urbanization and Urban System in India, New Delhi, Oxford University press

Mapping of COs with POs & PSOs

CO	PO								PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO2	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks

Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks

Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark

No Correlation (N) - 0 mark

SEMESTER III : CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMES

Course Title & Code	(THEORY) CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMES&PSOT33		
Semester	Semester-III	Credits:6	Hours/weeks: 5
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K4: Analyze		
Learning Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To sensitize the students the emerging social issues and problems of contemporary society.2. To make them understand perspectives of social problems and identifying causes, so that they will be in a position to prevent the problems.3. To identify and analyze some of emerging issues and problems from sociological perspectives.		

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO 1: Sensitize the students the emerging social issues and problems of contemporary society.

CO 2: Make them understand perspectives of social problems and identifying causes, so that they will be in a position to prevent the problems.

CO 3: Identify and analyze some of emerging issues and problems from sociological perspectives.

CO 4: Create awareness on Social problems and organizing capacity building programmes.

CO 5: Orient the community on prevention of the Violence Against Women.

CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMES

UNIT I

Introduction to Social Problems - Meaning, Types, Definition, Nature, Characteristics of Social Problems. Approaches: Pathology, Disorganization, Deviance, Labeling theory.

UNIT II

Social Problems: Juvenile Delinquency, Crime, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction, Prostitution, White-collar Crime, Organized Crime.

Economic Problems :Poverty, Unemployment, Beggary, Child Labour.

UNIT III

Persons with Disability: Physical and Mental Handicapped, Family Problems: Child Abuse and Neglect, Woman Related Abuse, Violence, Problems of Working Women, Elderly Abuse and Intergenerational Conflict, Marital Conflict , Divorce, Dowry and Family Dissolution.

UNIT IV

Other problems-Corruption, Terrorism,Cyber crimes, Health Problems :AIDS, Ragging, Eve teasing, Honour Killing. Global Problems: Degradation of the Environment, Environmental pollution Displacement.

UNIT V

Preventive Measures:

The Role of Law and Order, NGOs and Civil Society Human Agency: State, Parties, Movements, Activists, social and Moral entrepreneurs, Academics & social researchers, Media, Helping Professions Methods of Intervention: Structure Oriented, Program Oriented, Individual / Group Oriented.

TEXT BOOK:

1. **Ahuja, R** -*Social Problems in India*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 2005

REFERENCES:

1. Madan. G R Indian Social Problems, Allied publishers, New Delhi, 1980.
2. **Davis, J F** - Social Problems: Enduring Major Issues and Changes. Free Press, 1970,New York.
3. **Horton B. Paul, Gerald R. Leslie and Richard F. Larson** -*The Sociology of SocialProblems*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1991.
4. **Jamrozik and Luisa Nocella**-*The Sociology of Social Problems: TheoreticalPerspectives and Methods and Interventions*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press,1998.
5. **Jones B. J et.al.,** -*Social Problems: Issues, Opinions and Solutions*. New York: McGrawHill, Inc., 1988.
6. **Kornblum, William / Joseph Julian** -*Social Problems*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall,1992.
7. **Merton, R K &Nisbet, R A** -*Contemporary Social Problems*. Harcourt Brace. NewYork: Johnavich INC, 1976.

Mapping of COs with POs &PSOs

CO	PO								PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO2	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks

Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks

Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark

No Correlation (N) - 0 mark

SEMESTER III : SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

Course Title & Code	(THEORY) SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION&PSOT34		
Semester	Semester-III	Credits:6	Hours/weeks: 5
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K4: Analyze		
Learning Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To make effective social policy for the welfare of underprivileged sections of society.2. To achieve the goals of welfare state through social action and to study legal aspects of Social Work Administration and create awareness about the various social welfare programmes implemented by Central & State Governments.3. To help people solve their personal, family and community problems and to enhance social functioning.		

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO 1: Make effective social policy for the welfare of underprivileged sections of society.

CO 2 :Achieve the goals of welfare state through social action and to study legal aspects of Social Work Administration and create awareness about the various social welfare programmes implemented by Central & State Governments.

CO 3:Help people solve their personal, family and community problems and to enhance social functioning.

CO 4: Make aware of over all welfare and well being of Human being.

CO 5: Know Laws Related to NGOs, Registration, types, FCRA, FERA, Tax exemptions. Welfare of Family, Women, Transgender, Child, Disabled, Drug Addicts, Ex-Service Men.

SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

UNIT - I

Definition and Principles. Meaning, Nature, Scope of Social Welfare Administration – Social Welfare Administration as a Discipline and as a Profession – Social Welfare Administration as a method in Social Work .Evolution of Social Welfare Administration in India.

UNIT - II

Structure and Functions of Central and State Welfare Departments and Boards. Social Welfare Administration at the Union Level – Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) – State Social Welfare Board (SSWB) – National Commission for Women .

UNIT – III

NGOs: Definitions, Characteristics, Problems and challenges of NGOs. Laws Related to NGOs, Registration, types, FCRA, FERA, Tax exemptions. Welfare of Family, Women, Transgender, Child, Disabled, Drug Addicts, Ex-Service Men. Social Security Schemes of Central & State Governments.

UNIT - IV

Elements of Administration, functions, committees, budgeting, fundamentals of accounting, PR, staffing, supervision, evaluation.

UNIT- V

Social Welfare Administration in India- National level & State level Social Welfare Department-Functions and Programmes. Organizational Structure, Programmes of Central Social Welfare Board. UNO-Structure and Functions – UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, FAO, UNHR.

TEXT BOOK:

1. Bhattacharya, Sanjay. *Social Work Administration and Development*. Jaipur: Rawat, 2006.

REFERENCE:

1. Bhattacharya, Sanjay. *Social Work Administration and Development*. Jaipur: Rawat, 2006.
2. Chowdhry, Paul. D. *Social Welfare Administration*. New Delhi: Atma Ram, 1970.
3. Danis, Kathi, *Human Behavior at Work*, McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 1977.
4. Dharmarajan, Shivan. *NGO Development Initiative and Public Policy*. New Delhi: Kanishka, 1998.
5. Kirs.Ashman. Karen. K. *Introduction to Social Work and Social Welfare, Critical Thinking Perspectives*, U.S.A: Thomson, 2003.
6. Lalitha, N.V, *Status Of Voluntary Effort in Social Welfare*, NIPCCD, New Delhi, 1982
7. Parmar, P. M. *Social Work and Social Welfare in India*. New Delhi: Sublime, 2002.

Mapping of COs with POs &PSOs

CO	PO								PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO2	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks

Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks

Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark

No Correlation (N) - 0 mark

SEMESTER III : DYNAMICS OF NGO MANAGEMENT

Course Title & Code	(THEORY) DYNAMICS OF NGO MANAGEMENT& PSOE33		
Semester	Semester-III	Credits:6	Hours/weeks: 5
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K4: Analyze		
Learning Objective	1. To learn how to structure and prepare a grant proposal. 2. To know how to make a needs assessment, how to design and plan a project, and how to integrate monitoring into the project plan. 3. To understand how to select marketing tools for fundraising.		

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO 1: Learn how to structure and prepare a grant proposal.

CO 2: Know how to make a needs assessment, how to design and plan a project, and how to integrate monitoring into the project plan.

CO 3: Understand how to select marketing tools for fundraising.

CO 4: Facilitate students in understanding the importance and practice skills needed for strategic planning and organisational development.

Co 5: Execute Community development programmes and National extension services.

DYNAMICS OF NGO MANAGEMENT

UNIT – I: INTRODUCTION

Origin - History and Philosophy of NGOs - Approaches and Models - Development Perspectives - Role of NGOs in Development Sector. Gandhiji's constructive programme-Sriniketan- Community Development programme-National extension services .

UNIT – II: FORMATION AND TYPES Of NGOs

Non- governmental organizations. Registration of Societies and Trusts. Constitution and byelaws. Societies Registration Act Factors motivating voluntary action. National & International voluntary agencies. Problems of voluntary organisations .Legal Framework for starting and managing NGOs -Formation of trustees, committees and Boards - Types and Characteristics of National NGOs and International NGOs

UNIT – III: PROJECT Management

Writing project proposal - Resource Mobilization and Fund Raising Managing Projects

UNIT – IV: ROLE OF NGOs IN VARIOUS SECTORS

Social Movements and Policy Advocacy - Role of NGOs in creating social awareness with a focus on Human Rights Awareness - NGOs role in women's rights, child rights, unorganized labourer, CSWS, Youth and Students. Poverty Alleviation Social-Economic - Empowerment - Dalit Empowerment -Health Empowerment.

UNIT – V: CONCEPT AND TOOLS IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Development Planning - Area Analysis and Problem frame - Logical Planning as a planned tool - PLA techniques - Monitoring system and Monitoring tool - Project Evaluation - Environment Scanning, SWOT Matrix and Stakeholder Analysis.

TEXT BOOK:

1. **David Lewis and Tina Wallace**(Ed) -*Development NGO's and the Challenge of Change*. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat Publications. 2003.

REFERENCES:

1. **Edwards .M.** And Hulme, D (Eds). -*Making a Difference: NGOs and Development In aChanging World*. London: Earthscan, 1992.
2. **Fowler.A.** -*Striking a Balance: A Guide to Enhancing the Effectiveness of Non-Governmental Organizations in International Development*,London: Earth scan. 1997.

Mapping of COs with POs & PSOs

CO	PO								PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO2	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks

Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks

Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark

No Correlation (N) - 0 mark

SEMESTER IV
SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

Course Title & Code	(THEORY) SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH & PSOT41		
Semester	Semester-IV	Credits:4	Hours/weeks: 5
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K4: Analyze		
Learning Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To introduce the importance of Medical Sociology. 2. To familiarize the concept of Health and Illness and social medicine. 3. To make aware of Social Epidemiology and Ecology of Disease. 		

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO 1: Understand sociology of medicine and sociology in medicine

CO2:Analyze factors influencing Social Epidemiology

CO 3: serve as Medical social worker in a hospital and community.

CO 4: Know the sociological perspectives of Health and Illness.

CO 5: Know the role of care givers towards the persons with Illness.

SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

UNIT - I

Introduction to Medical Sociology-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

Concept of Health and Illness : Aspects of Health - Physical, Social, Emotional, and Spiritual. Formation of Health Behavior: Beliefs, Values, Attitudes and Practices. Social Groups and Access to Healthcare. Social Medicine, Community Health, Health Care and Agencies.-Theoretical perspectives of Health-Functional Approach, Conflict Approach, Interactionist Approach, Labeling Approach.

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 - Social Epidemiology and Ecology of Disease - Microbial Theory - Process of Transmission. Socio-Cultural factors bearing on health in India. Gender and Health: Reproductive Rights - Gender and Parenting Roles- Single Parenthood.

UNIT - IV

Hospital and Health Profession in Society-Hospital as a Social Institution. Structure and function of a hospital. Cost of hospitalization. Medical social service in a hospital. -Professionalization of Health personnel . The process of seeking Medical Care and the sick role – Illness as a Deviance – The functionalist approach- The Sick Role – Labelling Theory – Illness as a Social Deviance - Health Stratification- caste and class based inequalities.

UNIT - V

Management of Health care Services-Public and Private Health Care Services in India: Evolution of public health systems in India- Health Planning in India (Committees, Planning commission, Five year plans - National Health Policies)- Public health systems in India (Center, State, District & Village level)- Current trends in private health care in India.

Contemporary Issues in Health Services Management: Medical technology - Health care work force - Learning management - Intersectoral collaboration - Risk Management.

TEXT BOOK:

1. Park, K., (2015), **Park's Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine**, M/s. BanarsidasBhanot Publishers, Jabalpur, India.

REFERENCE

1. **Cockerham, William, C.** Medical Sociology Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1978.
2. **Park J.E. and K.Park.** Text book of Preventive and Social Medicine: Banarasidas Bharat Publishers, Jabalpur, 1983.
3. **Anne, Marie Barry and Chris Yuill**, Understanding Health-A Sociological Introduction: Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2002.
4. **DAK T.M.** Sociology of Health in India: Kaveri Printers Private Ltd, New Delhi, 1991.
5. **Kevin White**, An Introduction to the Sociology of Health and Illness: Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2002.
6. **Freeman, Howard E and Sol Levine.** Handbook of Medical Sociology, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1989.

Mapping of COs with POs & PSOs:

CO	PO								PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO2	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks

Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks

Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark

No Correlation (N) - 0 mark

SEMESTER IV : SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY

Course Title & Code	(THEORY) SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY & PSOT42		
Semester	Semester-IV	Credits:4	Hours/weeks: 5
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K4: Analyze		
Learning Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To know the worldwide trends in the proportion of elderly and to study the problems created by increasing aging population and the problems of aged people in the society.2. To understand the concept of Aged and problems of Aging in the socio-economic context.3. To study the traditional ways of accommodating the aged population in the main streams of family and community life and to see the ability to manage day today affairs.		

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO 1: understand changing Family and household pattern- living Arrangements and emerging needs of elderly

CO2: analyze aging in modern Gerontology and quality life of elderly.

CO 3: know about successful aging with respect to physical, economic, social and cultural aspects .

CO 4: Develop the skills for counselling for aged.

CO 5: Execute the programme on retirement counselling.

SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY

UNIT - I

Aging :Definition-Meaning of concepts and importance- Process: Biological aspects- Physiological aspects –Psychological aspect –Social aspects – Spiritual aspects, Trends in Elderly population of India.

UNIT - II

Theories – Disengagement Theory- Activity Theory -Continuity Theory-Age satisfaction Theory. Social Support, Loneliness, Life Satisfaction.

UNIT - III

Problems and Elderly Abuse :Social, Health ,Economical and Financial issues. **Informal Networks:** Family Kinship Ties and Friendship .**Changing Family and Household Pattern** - Living Arrangements and Emerging Needs. Rising Aspirations of the Traditionally Deprived. **Intergenerational relationships** - Relationships between Grandparents and Grandchildren. Competing Demands and Prioritizing Needs of Three Generations.

UNIT IV

Aging in modern Gerontology: quality of life among aged in rural and urban Tamil Nadu –role of family and care giver in elderly care –Role of NGOs/old age homes in elderly care.

UNIT V

Safety and Security of Elderly : Welfare Programmes of Elderly in Tamil Nadu and India – Legal provisions for elderly –Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act,2007.

TEXT BOOK:

1. **Chadha, N.K.** - Aging and the Aged, Delhi: Friends Publications (India), 1997.

REFERENCES:

1. **Biswas, S.K.**(Ed)-Aging in Contemporary India, Calcutta: India Anthropological Society, 1987.
2. **Bott, E.** - Family and Social Network, London: Tavistock, 1957.
3. **Cabrium, J.F.** - Time, Roles and Self in Old Age, New York: Human Sciences Press, 1976
4. **Chaney, E.** - Empowering Older Women: Cross-cultural Views, Women's Initiative of the American Association of Retired Persons, Washington D.C., 1990.
5. **Cohen, S. & Syme, L.** (Eds) - Social Support and Health, New York: Academic Press, 1985.
6. **Dandekar, K.** - The Elderly in India, New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1996.
7. **Desai, (Ed)**, Aging in India, New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House, 1989.

Mapping of COs with POs & PSOs:

CO	PO								PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO2	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	M

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks

Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks

Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark

No Correlation (N) - 0 mark

SEMESTER IV

PSOD41 - DISSERTATION/VIVA-VOCE

The dissertation should be based on individual studies and carry the following format:

Preliminary

1. Title page- title, authors name
 2. Certificate of originality by the guide
 3. Declaration by the author
 4. Table of contents
 5. List of tables
 6. List of figures
 7. Acknowledgement
 8. Abstract
-
- I. Introduction: Statement of the problem, significance, need for the study, objectives, and definitions.
 - II. Review of literature
 - III. Methodology: tools used, procedures, hypothesis.
 - IV. Results and discussion: tables and figures, statistical presentations, hypothesis testing.
 - V. Summary and conclusion
 - VI. Suggestion for the future study
 - VII. References