

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

B.Sc. Sociology

UG PROGRAMME

SYLLABUS

Effective from the Academic Year 2012-2013



Loyola College (Autonomous)

Chennai- 600 034

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
U.G. PROGRAMME

SYLLABUS

Effective from the Academic Year 2003-04



LOYOLA COLLEGE

Autonomous

College Conferred with Potential for Excellence by UGC

Accredited at Five Star Level by NAAC

Chennai - 600 034

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Department of Sociology saw its inception with undergraduate programme in Sociology, in the year 1983. During its 21 years of existence in Loyola, it had a galaxy of academic luminaries guiding the destiny of the department as the head of the department. They are

1. Prof. T.D. Felix
2. Prof. Jerome Joseph
3. Prof. U. Munusamy
4. Rev. Fr. M. Sebastian, S.J.
5. Rev. Fr. Thamburaj, S.J.
6. Rev. Fr. C.K. Swamy, S.J.

The Department is committed to offer quality education in Sociology. It seeks to fulfill this commitment through innovative methods of teaching and learning and by exposing the students to the frontier and upcoming areas within Sociology. Medical Sociology, Science Technology & Society, Sociology of Literature, Future Studies, Sociology of Economic Life, Sociology of Social Movements, Sociology of Religion, to mention a few.

The under graduate programme in Sociology at Loyola College is unique, for it incorporates the essential theoretic inputs together with on-site study programmes and a research study as practical components. The Department is periodically revising and updating its curriculum. The Sociology graduates of our college are all well placed in the society. Our illustrious alumni include Manoj, I.A.S., Michael Kennedy IRS, MGM Maran the industrialist, Shriram, CEO of an IT Company.

M.A. IN MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY :

Masters programme in Medical Sociology was started in the year 2004-2005, keeping in view the fact that Tamil Nadu, particularly Chennai is fast becoming the Mecca for quality health care seekers. The need for sociologically informed technical man power in health care services/industries is the reason for this programme of study. In tune with this rationale, admission to this course is opened for the

first time in India, to all those stake holders in health care delivery namely, doctors, surgeon, nurses, pharmacists, physiotherpists, occupational therapists etc. This course, first of its kind in India, prepares the students into various areas of health care services management, which includes hospital human resources management, health outreach programme management, medical ethics and law to mention a few. The PG programme in Medical Sociology has internship in a multi-speciality hospital for 6 months as a course requirement for completing the programme.

Our faculty and their areas of research interest

1. Prof. S. Stanislaus, (HOD) Sociology of Social Movements
2. Dr. S. Albones Raj, Sociology of Health and Communication
3. Prof. John Sundar David, Sociology of Religion, Sociology of Medicine and Human Resource Management.
4. Prof. C.S.Robert Bellarmine, Tribal Studies
5. Fr. Xavier Vedam, S.J. Sociology of Unorganized Sector
6. Prof. M. Gautaman, Sociology of Business Organization
7. Prof. Roseline Pricilla, Sociology of Health Information System

Semr	Code	Subject Title	Nature	Credits	CA/SE	Page
I	SO 1500	Introduction to Sociology	M C	4	Both	
II	SO 2500	Sociology of Indian Society	M C	4	Both	
	HT 2101	Indian Constitution ^{HT}	A R	3	Both	
III	SO 3500	Sociological Theories	MC	4	Both	
	SO 3020	Computer for Social Research	CL	1	CA	
	SO 3200	Population Studies	AO	3	Both	
	SO 3201	Indian Social Problems	AO	3	Both	
	SO 3100	Sociology of Literature*	AR	3	Both	
	SO 3300	Human Rights in India	EG	1	CA	
	SO 3301	Social Behaviour	EG	1	CA	
	EC 3100	Indian Economic Planning & Policy ^{EC}	AR	3	Both	
	HT 3103	Public Administration ^{HT}	AO	3	Both	
	EC 3202	Comparative Economic Systems ^{EC}	AO	3	Both	
CO 3200	Industrial Relations ^{CO}	AO	3	Both		
IV	SO 4500	Modern Sociological Theories	MC	4	Both	
	SO 4501	Social Pathology	MC	4	Both	
	SO 4200	Sociology of Economic Life §	AO	3	Both	
	SO 4201	General Sociology §	AO	3	Both	
	SO 4202	Future Studies §	AO	3	Both	
	SO 4300	Gender Justice	EG	3	CA	
	EC 4200	Economics of Social Issues ^{EC}	AO	1	Both	
	EC 4201	Basic Economics ^{EC}	AO	3	Both	
	HT 4201	World History ^{HT}	AO	3	Both	
	CO 4200	Principles of Marketing ^{CO}	AO	3	Both	
VC 4200	Media Skills & Advertising ^{VC}	AO	3	Both		
V	SO 5500	Research Methods and Statistics	MC	4	Both	
	SO 5501	Science, Technology and Society	MC	4	Both	
	SO 5502	Sociology of Religion	MC	4	Both	
	SO 5503	Political Sociology	MC	4	Both	
	SO 5400	Sociology of Social Movements (or)	ES	2	Both	
	SO 5401	Medical Sociology	ES	2	Both	
	SO 5402	Social Psychology (or)	ES	2	Both	
	SO 5403	Social Anthropology	ES	2	Both	
VI	SO 6600	Urban Sociology (or)	MS	4	Both	
	SO 6603	Rural Sociology	MS	4	Both	
	SO 6601	Industrial Sociology (or)	MS	4	Both	
	SO 6604	Community Development	MS	4	Both	
	SO 6602	Urban Planning (or)	MS	2	Both	
	SO 6605	Rural Planning	MS	2	Both	
	SO 6650	Skill Based Course : - Human Resource Management - Sociology of Organisation - Internship [@]	SK	10	CA	

* To English Department § To Allied Departments

HT - from Hist. Dept. EC - from Eco. Dept. CO - from Comm. Dept. VC - from Vis.Com. Dept.

@ One Month Training + Field Report + Viva Voce

SO 1500 - INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Semester : I	Credits	:	4
Category : MC	No. of Hours / Week	:	6

This course - intended for the uninitiated - seeks to acquaint the learner with fundamental terms and concepts in sociology with a view to equip them with sociological insight.

UNIT

I. INTRODUCTION

Definition, nature and scope of sociology, its relation to history, economics, political science, anthropology and psychology, its importance, history of sociology in India.

II BASIC CONCEPTS

Society, Community, Institution, Association, Organization, Social Structure, Social System, Role and Status, Culture, Socialization.

III INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

Types of society: Tribal, Agrarian, Industrial, Post-industrial, Relation between Individual and Society.

IV SOCIAL GROUPS

Definition and characteristics of Social Group, Typologies of Social Groups.

V SOCIAL CONTROL

Formal and Informal Social Control.

VI SOCIAL PROCESSES

Meaning of Social Process, Associative and Dissociative Process.

VII SOCIAL CHANGE

Definition, Evolution; Development and Progress, Causes and Consequences of Social Change, Theories of Social Change.

REFERENCES: (No. 1 is the text book)

1. Bhushan, V., and D.R. Sachideva, (1997) Introduction to Sociology, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal

2. Bottomore T.B., (1994), Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature, Chennai: Blackie & sons.
3. Giddens, Anthony (1998), Sociology, Cambridge: Polity Press.
4. Inkeles, Alex., (1966), What is Sociology: An Introduction to the Discipline and Profession, New Jersey: Prentice Hall

SO 2500 - SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY

Semester : I	Credits	: 4
Category : MC	No. of Hours / Week	: 6

OBJECTIVES : This course is an analysis of the traditional and multi-faceted culture of the Indian Society in the context of its constitutional commitment to the establishment of a Democratic and Socialistic society. It aims to evaluate the past India, analyze the present India and fore-cast the future India.

UNITS CONTENT

I INTRODUCTION:

Characteristics of Indian Society : Racial, Linguistic, Religious and Demographic.

II HINDU SOCIAL ORGANIZATION:

Ashramas, Varnas, Dharma, and Karma Purusharthas.

III CASTE AND CLASS SYSTEM IN INDIA:

Structure, functions and sanctions – Theories of Origin of Caste – Caste-Class interface.

IV FAMILY AND MARRIAGE:

Characteristic features of Indian Joint Family- its advantages and disadvantages- Changing trends in Indian Family- Marriage among Hindus, Muslims and Christians.

V SOCIAL BACKWARDNESS:

Status of women: Vedic, Pre-independent and post independent periods - Changing status & the role of legislation - Doctrine of Compensatory discrimination and its impact on SCs, STs and OBCs - Backward Class Commissions and their contributions.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Kuppaswamy B, Social Change in India. Vani Educational Books, NewDelhi.1986.
2. Kapadia K.M, Marriage and Family in India. Oxford University Press, Bombay.1966.
3. Kuttar G.H., Caste in India. Oxford University Press, Bombay. 1963.
4. Singh Y, Modernization of Indian Tradition. Rawat Publications, Jaipur. 1996.

HT 2101 - INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Semester : I **Credits** : **3**
Nature : AR **No. of Hours / Week** : **6**

Unit I. Historical background - Sources of the Indian Constitution -
Citizenship - Preamble.

Unit II. Fundamental rights and Directive Principles - Fundamental
Duties.

Unit III. Indian Federalism: Distribution of powers -Legislative -
Administrative and Financial relation- Emergency Provision.

Unit IV. Union Government:

President: Election, Powers and Functions.

Cabinet: Prime Minister.

Parliament - Composition, Powers and functions of the two Houses
- Process of law making - Speaker - Committees.

Supreme Court of India - Composition, powers and functions.

Unit V. State Government - Role of the Governor - State Cabinet
-State Legislature - High Courts.

Amendments to the constitutions - Highlights

Books For Study:

1. An Introduction to Indian Constitution by Durga Das Basu, Agra, Wadha, 2001.
2. India's Constitution. M.V Pylee, New Delhi, Chand & Co. 2003.
3. Constitution and Government of India by V.N Khanna. New Delhi, Book Well, 1981.
4. India's Constitution in the making B.N Rau, Orient Longmans Private Ltd, Published in 1960.
5. Constitution of India Jagadish Swarup, Dandewal Publishing House, Allahabad, First Edition: 1984.
6. The Constitution of India D.K. Singh, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1st Edition 1950, 6th Edition 1975.

7. The Constitution of India (Annotated), by Sastri, L.S. Law Book Co., Allahabad, Edition : 1950.
8. The Soul of the Indian Constitution R.N Vyas, Jaipur, Print Well, 2000

Books For Reference:

1. The Constitution of India Dr. V.N Shukla, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
2. Constitutional Law of India H.M Seervai, N.M Tripathi Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.st Edition: 1950.
3. The Evolution of the Indian Constitution K.V Ramasubrahamanyam, Raja & Co., Madras, Edition: 1935.
4. India’s Constitution M.V Pylee, Asia Publishing House, Ist Publication: 1962.
5. Economic Aspects of Indian Constitution B.R Misra, Orient Longmans, Ist Publication May 1952.
6. Indian Constitutional and National Development. Singh (Gurumukhi Nihal), The Indian Book Shop.
7. The Government under the Indian Constitution R.P Nainta.
8. Constitutional Development and national Movement of India. R.C Agarwal. S.Chand & Co., Delhi,
9. Principles of the Indian Constitution and Government. Hari Hara Das, N.D. Himala Pub. 1995.

SO 3500 - SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

Semester : III	Credits	: 3
Category : MC	No. of Hours / Week	: 6

This paper seeks to expose the students to the classical thinkers and their contributions to building theoretical sociology. Some of the proto-sociological theories and beginnings of Sociological theorizing as a rigorous scientific enterprise receives a special focus.

UNIT COURSE

- I INTRODUCTION : Meaning of Sociological Theory - Four Major Intellectual Forces - Growth of Sociological Thought.
- II AUGUSTE COMTE : Major Works . Law of Human Progress – Hierarchy of Sciences - Social Statics and Dynamics.
- III HERBERT SPENCER : Major Works : Theory of Social Evolution - Organismic Analogy.
- IV EMILE DURKHEIM : Major works : Social Facts, Suicides -

Sociology of Religion - Division of Labour - Methodology of Social Sciences.

V MAX WEBER: Major Works: Types of Authority - Bureaucracy - Ideal Types - Verstehen - Class, Status and Power - Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism - Types of Social Action.

VI KARL MARX: Major Works: Theory of Class - Alienation - Sociology of Knowledge - Dialectical Materialism - Ideas on Religion

TEXT BOOKS :

I.. Coser, L.A., (1977). Masters of Sociological Thought. New York : Harcourt Grace Javenovich.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Abraham; Francis and John Henry Morgan (1996). Sociological Thought from Camte to Sorokin. Chennai : Macmillan.
2. Jesser, Clinton.J. (1975). Theory Revisited. Illinois : The Dryden.
3. Timasheff, Nicholas. S (1967). Sociological Theory : Its Nature and Growth. New York : Random House.

EC 3100 - INDIAN ECONOMIC PLANNING AND POLICY

Semester : III	Credit	: 3
Category : AR	No. of Hours / Week	: 6

Unit – I : Economic Planning in India

- a) History of Economic Planning in India.
- b) Objectives of Five year Plans.
- c) Policy of Mixed Economy and its relevance.
- d) An analysis of the last two five year plans.
- e) Sectoral Growth under Economic Planning
- f) Limitations of Indian Planning Techniques

Unit – II : Agriculture

- a) Place of Agriculture in Indian Economy
- b) Need for Food Security in India
- c) Irrigation and Agricultural Input Pricing Policies in India.
- d) Rural Land Reforms policies in India.
- e) Agricultural Output Pricing Policies in India.

Unit – III : Industry

- a) Role of Industries in Indian Economic Development.
- b) Small Vs Large Scale Industries.
- c) Reasons for Industrial Sickness in India.
- d) Industrial growth in the last two five year plans.
- e) Industrial policy of Government of India since 1948.

Unit – IV : Population

- a) An analysis on recent population census.
- b) Theory of Demographic transition
- c) Good and Bad effects of rising population in India.
- d) Family planning policy in India under five year plans.
- e) National Population Policy in recent years.

Unit – V : Service Sector

- a) Role of different modes of Transport in Indian Economic Development.
- b) Need for Government intervention in the provision of Health and Education in India.
- c) Composition of India's foreign Trade
- d) Performance of Indian capital Markets – Role of SEBI
- e) Impact of WTO in India.

REFERENCES:

1. Datt, Ruddar and K P M Sundharam, *Indian Economy*, New Delhi, S.Chand and Co. Pvt. Ltd. (Recent edition)
2. Dhingra, I C, *Indian Economy*, New Delhi, Sultan (Recent edition)
3. Agarwal, A.N., *Indian Economy: Problems of Development and Planning*, Wishwa Prakashan (Recent edition)
4. Uma Kapila, *Indian Economy since Independence*, Academic Foundation 2002.
5. Sen, Raj Kumar and Chatterjee, Biswaajit, *India Economy: Agenda for the 21st centurey*, Deep and Deep Pulications 2002.
6. Bhagwati, Jagdish N. and Padma Desai, *Planning for Industrialisation*, Oxford University Press, London (Recent edition)
7. Cherunilam, Francis, *Industrial Economics: Indian Perspective*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai (Recent edition)
8. Kuchhal, S.C., *The Industrial Economy of India*, Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad (Recent edition)

SO 4500 - MODERN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

Semester : IV **Credits** : **4**
Category : MC **No. of Hours / Week** : **6**

This course seeks to explore the Sociological Thought, spot-lighting the beginnings of formal theory. The students are sensitized to the need for empirically. grounded theories. ,

UNITS CONTENT

- I G.H.MEAD : Major works - Self and Society - The “I” and the “ME.
- II W.I.THOMAS : Major works - The Four Wishes - The Situational Analysis.
- III TALCOTT PARSONS : Major works - Pattern Variables - Voluntaristic Theory of Social Action - System Analysis and AGIL Model.
- IV R.K. .MERTON : Major works - Role Theory - Latent and Manifest Functions - Reference Groups - Social Structure and Anomie.
- V P.M.BLAU : Major works - Exchange Principles - Elementary Systems of Exchange - The Organizational Basis of Society.
- VI M.H.GANDHI : Major works - Swarajya - Sarvodaya - Satyagraha - Ahimsa - Gandhian Approach to social, political and economic processes.

REFERENCE; (No.1 & 2 are text books)

1. Turner, J., The Structure of Sociological Theory.
2. Abraham, Francis., Modern Sociological Theories.
3. Martindale, Don., Paradigms and Issues in Sociological Theory.
4. Aaron, Raymond., Main Currents in Sociological Thought.

SO 4501 - SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

Semester : III **Credits** : **4**
Category : MC **No. of Hours / Week** : **6**

OBJECTIVES : This course aims to sensitize students to social problems and its magnitude in India. Students are exposed to an understanding of these social problems from the point of sociology and etiology and prevention of these problems.

UNITS CONTENT

- I INTRODUCTION : Personal troubles, Public issues and social problems - The Social Context of social problems – Theoretical perspectives : The Functionalist, The Conflict, and the Interactionist perspectives.
- II JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CRIME : Meaning - causes of J.D. and Crime - Sociological Theories of Criminal Behaviour - Prevention and Rehabilitation.
- III ALCOHOLISM : Meaning - Causes - Stages in Alcoholism - Prevention and Rehabilitation.
- IV DRUG ADDICTION : Meaning - Nature and Causes - Types of Drugs - Stages of Drug Addiction - Consequences, Prevention and Rehabilitation.
- V UNEMPLOYMENT : Meaning - Nature and type - Causes and Effects - Extent of Unemployment in India - Remedial Measures.

REFERENCES (No. 1 is the text book)

1. Ahuja, Ram. Social problems in India, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 1992.
2. Madan, G.R. Indian Social Problems, Vol. I, Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1980.
3. Merton, R.K. and Nisbert (eds.) Contemporary Social Problems, New York, Harcourt Braco and World Inc., 1980.
4. Shankar, Jogan. Social Problems and Welfare in India, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, 1992. .
5. Horton, P,E. and Leslie. The Sociology of Social Problems, Nee York, Meredith Corporation, 1970.

SO 5400 - SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Semester : V

Credits : 3

Category : ES

No. of Hours / Week : 6

The objective of this course is to introduce the students to the elements of social movements and its dynamics. The role of several social movements in bringing about social change forms the thrust of this course. Various movements and their relation to social structure have received implicit references in this course.

Unit Content

I Introduction

Nature and Characteristics of Social Movements :

Conceptual problems, types of enquiries on social movement.

II Types of Social Movements

Revolutionary, regressive, reform and expressive movements.

III Religious Movement

SNDP Movement in Kerala

Brahma Samaj and Arya Samaj

IV Backward Class Movements

Mahar Movement in Maharashtra, Dalit Movement in T.N.

Non-Brahmin Movement in T.N

V Women's Movement in India

Women's Movement in India before and after Independence.

Reference : (Nos. 1 & 2 are Text Books)

1. Rao M.S.A (Ed) Social Movements in India Vols. I & II Manohar, New Delhi 1979.
2. Rao M.S.A., Social Movements and Social Transformation, Manohar, New Delhi 1979.
3. Dhanagare. D.N. Peasant Movements in India., 1920-1950. OUP, Delhi 1983.
4. Singh K.S (Ed) Tribal Movements in India Vol. I Manohar, New Delhi 1982.
5. Bateile, Andre. The Backward Classes: The New Social Order, OUP, New Delhi 1983.
6. Kishore Nand, International Terrorism, New Delhi, S. Chand & Company, 1989.

SO 5401 – MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

Semester : III

Credits : 2

Category : ES

No. of Hours / Week : 3

For a long period of time there existed a common notion that diseases are caused by erratic functions of the body now that concept is vanishing from the minds of the people who are literate. The medicos and the people have come to realize that not only biological factor but also social ignorance addiction and traditional ways two constitute. This course will help the students to understand the social facts of health and the root causes of illness, which in turn make them to have empathetic feeling towards the suffering mass.

- I. Health and Society :
The emerging relationship between medicine and sociology, social perspectives of Health and health care.
- II. Infectious diseases and physical deficient diseases.
 - a) tuberculosis, Malaria
 - b) Heart diseases, diabetes, obesity
- III. Social Epidemiology
 - a) Cultural factors bearing on health in India
 - b) Common occupational diseases and prevention of occupational diseases.
- IV. Health education
Preventive and protective hygienic habits Sociology of Health Policy in India Population and health I India
- V. Health and social Problems, relevance of sex education
revelation of aides and HIV
aging – Social Gerontology

Reference :

1. Cockerham, William, C. Medical Sociology Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall, 1978.
2. DAK T.M. Sociology of Health in India, Kaveri Printers Private Ltd., New Delhi, 1991.
3. Graham Scombler Sociological theory and Medical Sociology, Tavistock Publications: London and New York, 1987.

SO 5402 - SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Semester : V	Credits	:	2
Category : ES	No. of Hours / Week	:	3

This course will introduce students to the study of the relationship between individual. and society. The focus in this course will be on certain aspects of the individual in the context of social behaviour.

UNITS CONTENT

- I Introduction : Definition of social psychology. The goal of social psychology.Social psychology - on the applied side.

- II Knowing the Self : Multiple components of one's identify: Self concept, Self esteem, Self-efficacy. Self monitoring behaviour, Self focusing. Gender Maleness at Femaleness as a crucial aspect of Identity.
- III Collective Behaviour : Meaning of collective behaviour. Types and characteristics of crowd. Crowd and Audience. Social significance of crowd behaviour.
- IV Public Opinion : Meaning Steps in public opinion formation. Importance of Public Opinion. Mass Media and Public Opinion.
- V Intergroup Conflict : Nature of intergroup relations. Role of cognition in creating groups. Emotions and intergroup conflict. The Escalating path of conflict: Threats and counter threats, Terrorism, Saving Face.

Reducing conflict and improving intergroup relations. The positive value of conflict.

References: (No.1 is the text book).

1. Kuppusamy, B. An introduction to Social Psychology, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1982.
2. Bhatia, H. Elements of Social Psychology, Somaiya Publications, Bombay, 1974.
3. Worchel, S. etc. Social Psychology, Albert Complex, Singapore 2000.
4. Baron and Byrne. Social Psychology, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi 1995.

SO 5403 - SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Semester : V	Credits	: 2
Category : ES	No. of Hours / Week	: 3

The objectives of this course are (1) to expose the learner to concepts and to a small degree, the perspectives of social anthropology, (2) to use the same in a complementary fashion to what they learn from sociology and (3) to provide focus and insight on the structures and process of the tribal society in India.

UNIT CONTENT

- I Introduction: Definition and branches of anthropology- Importance - Relation with other social sciences.

- II Marriage and Family: Definition of marriage - theories of marriage - theories of exogamous marriage - functions of marriage - forms of marriages - mate selection - definition of family - functions of family - typology of family.
- III Kinship system: Definition of kinship - types of kinship - Degree of kinship - Range and descent - kinship usages - Clan, phratry and moiety.
- IV. Economic system: Characteristics of primitive economy – production and consumption patterns - barter and ceremonial exchanges.
- V. Political system: Characteristics of primitive law - social sanctions - Structure of tribal political institution.

Text book:

1. Jha, Makhan (1999)., An Introduction to Social Anthropology, New Delhi : Vikas

Reference Books:

1. Jha, Makhan (1995)., An Introduction to Indian Anthropology, New Dalhi:Vikas.
2. Majumdar D.N. and T.N. Madan (2000)., An Introduction to Social Anthropology, Noida: Mayur paper backs.
3. Mair, Lucy. (1993), An Introduction to Social Anthropology, New Delhi : Oxford.
4. Srivastava, A.R.N.(1992), What is Anthropology? Allahabad: Horizon Publishers.

SO 5500 - RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS

Semester : V	Credits	:	4
Category : MC	No. of Hours / Week	:	6

This course aims to enable the learner to understand the fundamental nature of the scientific approach to social research and apply the skills in doing social research.

UNITS CONTENT

- I Social research : Its definition and meaning. Characteristics of scientific research. Aims of social research. Steps in social research. Types of social research. Methods of social research.
- II Basic terms in social research : Concept. Construct. Variables: its

meaning and types. Operationalization of concept/variable. Hypothesis: Meaning, types, characteristics, sources and importance.

III Problem formulation and Research Designing : Meaning of Research Problem. Criteria for selecting a research problem. Sources of selecting research topics. Meaning and functions of research design.

IV Techniques of Data Collection : Questionnaire and Interview schedule: meaning and differences, guidelines for framing questionnaire, advantages and limitations of questionnaire. Interview: meaning and characteristics, types of interview, the task and qualities of an interviewer, the process of interviewing, merits and limitations of interview.

V Diagrammatic Presentation : Significance of diagrams. Rules for constructing diagrams. Types: Simple Bar diagrams, Multiple bar diagrams, Pie diagram.

VI Measures of Central Tendency : Meaning and Objectives of averaging. Definition of Mean, Median and Mode. Computation of Mean, Median and Mode.

References: (No. 1 is the text book)

1. Ahuja, Ram (2001) Research Methods. Jaipur, Rawat.
2. Babbie, Earl (1995) The practice of Social Research. California, Wadsworth.
3. Denzin, Norman K (1979) The Research Act: A Theoretical Introduction to Sociological Methods. NY, McGraw-Hill.
4. Gupta, S.P. (1996) Statistical Methods. Sultan Chand & Sons., New Delhi.

SO 5501 - SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY

Semester : V	Credits	:	4
Category : MC	No. of Hours / Week	:	6

Science, technology and society is a pioneering paper intended to create an awareness among the students of the interaction between science and technology on the one hand and society on the other. A knowledge of how the rapid spread of scientific ideas and technology have entirely changed the whole fabric of human society and vice versa will be immensely useful to the students. They will

be able to understand and interpret their surroundings more rationally than before.

UNIT CONTENT

I Introduction: science and society.

Concept of science - science as a method and as an institution, The ethos of Science, Social responsibility of science.

II Technology and society :

Concept of technology -science and techniques Technological determinism Social control of science and technology Social consequences of science and technology.

III History of science and technology in India :

Science in Iron age - The Golden Age of Science and technology in India: Developments in the Mauryan Empire, Developments in the Gupta period

IV Technology and social change :

Technology and the rate of social change - Technology: servant or master? - Mechanisation and social changes

V Technological society and the need for a humanistic technology :

Characteristics of a technological society - The malaise of contemporary technology - Features of an alternative humanistic technology.

VI Modern developments in science and technology :

Laser: putting light to work - Fiber optics - Space technology - Biotechnology - Computer technology - Robotics.

Books recommended

1. Merton Robert .K : "Social theory and social structure" American Publishing Co. New Delhi, 1981
2. Wearley, Steven : "Science Technology and Social Change" Unwin Hyman, London 1988
3. Merton, Robert. K : "Sociology of Science: Theoretical and Empirical Investigations" Norman W. Stour (ed.) Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1973
4. Toffler, Alvin : "Future Shock New York: Alfred A. Knot, 1970. Toffer explores the implications of the rapid pace of change in the modern world.(A best

selling book on the “ Throwaway Society” created by rapid technological change.)

5. S.C. Datt and S.B. Srivastave {ed.) : “Science and Society” Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 1985
6. A.N. Kothar, John Misquitla, S.J., Sidhansher Palsale (ed.) : “Science, Technology and Social Change” Wiley Eastern Ltd. New Delhi, 1986.

SO 5502 - SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

Semester : V	Credits	: 4
Category : MC	No. of Hours / Week	: 6

- To understand the Sociological Perspective of Religion as a Social Institution.
- To understand the Social functions of various religions.
- To develop a proper and critical outlook on the functions & issues of Religions.
- To have a knowledge on the place of Religions in a Secular Society like India.

UNITS CONTENT

- I INTRODUCTION: The Definitions of Religion : General & Sociological (Substantive Definition, Functional Definition & Symbolic Definition)
 - Nature and Scope - Sociological Perspective of Religion, Sociological Methods of Studying Religion - Functions of Religion
 - Distinction between Religion and Magic - Importance of the study.
- II PIONEERING CONTRIBUTIONS : August Comte - Peter Berger - Max Weber - Karl Marx - O,Dea.
- III RELIGIOUS GROUPS: Meaning - Characteristics of Religious Groups- Cults - Sects - Denominations - Elements of Religious Groups - Relevance and Importance of Religious Groups.
- IV RELIGION AND SOCIETY : Institutionalization of Religion and. the Dilemmas involved - Relation between Religion and Other Social Institutions - Religious Values and Issues : Secularism, Conversion & Commitment, Religion and Social Stratification - Religion, Women and Dalits.

V RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS : Meaning of Social and Religious Movements - Characteristics - Functions of Religious Movements Social Process in the evolution of a Charismatic Group - Merits and Demerits of Religious Movements (SNDP & Veera Shivism)

VI RELIGION AND SOCIAL CHANGE : Meaning - Religion as a cause of Social change - Indian Constitution and the Freedom of Religion - Need and Relevance - Relation between Social Changes and Religious Changes - Impact of Social Changes and Religious changes.

REFERENCES : (No 1 - is the text book)

1. Roberts, Keith (1984) Religion in Sociological Perspective. The Dorsey Press, Illinois.
2. Wach, Joachim (1971) Sociology of Religion. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
3. Robertson, Roland (1972) Sociology of Religion. Penguin, Harmonds-Worth.
4. O' Dea F.F. (1966) Sociology of Religion. Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
5. Scharf B.R . (1970) The Sociological Study of Religion. Sutchinson University Library, London.

SO 5503 - POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Semester : V
Category : MC

Credits : 4
No. of Hours / Week : 6

The paper attempts to provide an understanding of the interaction between society and state in general and political processes in particular. Thus it is hoped that this will enable the students to be better citizens contributing positively to the shaping of a relevant political culture.

Units Content

- I Introduction: Origin and growth of political sociology, definition, nature and scope; founding fathers - Karl Marx and Max Weber – their contributions.
- II Basic political systems: meaning of political systems, Aristotle's classification of political systems; Theocratic, Manarchical, Democratic and Totalitarian systems and their relative merits and demerits.

- III Influence, Power and Authority: Meaning and types of influence, characteristics of power, distribution of power - Various theories of political elites, authority - different ways of acquiring legitimacy.
- IV Political culture and political socialisation: Meaning and dimensions of political culture, meaning and types of political socialisation agencies of political socialisation and their role.
- V Political participation: meaning and types of political participation, political apathy - reasons for political apathy, Determinants of political participation - psychological, social and political.
- VI Political parties and pressure groups: Political parties - features and functions, structures of political parties; meaning of pressure groups and their relationship with political parties, types of pressure groups and their role.

Reference: [No. 1 is the Text Book)

1. A.K. Mukhopadhyay Political Sociology, K.P.Begchi & Company, Calcutta, 1980.
2. Ali Ashaf and Sharma B.N., Political Sociology, University Pres, Hyderabad 2001.

SO 6600 - URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Semester : VI	Credits	:	4
Category : MS	No. of Hours / Week	:	6

This paper attempts to analyse the urban social world and its dynamics. Various theoretical constructs concerning the patterning and growth of cities have been presented.

- I Introduction :
- Meaning, Nature, Scope and importance of urban sociology.
- II Rural urban Differences :
- Specific traits of rural world vs urban world. - Socio - cultural differences. - Socio - psychological differences - rurbanization
- III Theories of patterns of city growth: Concentric zone theory - Sector model - Multiple nuclei theory.

IV Origin of cities : Early cities - Urbanization - Modern patterns of urban development. - Folk - urban continuum. - Urbanism as a way of life.

V Organisational and socio- cultural aspects of Indian urban communities: Family, marriage and kinships in urban India. - Caste in urban India. - Urban politics.

VI Urban social problems : Crime and Juvenile delinquency - Suicide - Slums - Beggary - Prostitution

TEXT BOOK :

1. T. Bottomore, Political Sociology, Blackie & Sons, Bombay, 1975
2. Lipset S.M. Modern Political Analysis, Printice Hall , New delhi 1983
3. Dhal, Robert A, Who overns

Reference:

1. Gist and Fava : Urban Sociology
2. Bose, Arish : Urbanization in India
3. Studies in India's Urbanization
4. M.S.A. Rao Urba Sociology in India

SO 6601 - INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

Semester : VI
Category : MS

Credits : 4
No. of Hours / Week : 6

This course attempts to analyse the structure and process of industrial organisations from the sociological perspective. It also deals with the social effects of industrialisation on Indian Social Systems and institution.

UNIT CONTENT

I Introduction :

Meaning and definition of industrial sociology. Nature and scope of industrial sociology. Value of industrial sociology in India.

II Social – industrial Thought :

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

B. Sociological Theories : Likert, Herzberg, Maslow, Mclelland.

III The Development of Industry :

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

IV Industrial Organisation :

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.

V Industrial and Labour Relations :

A. Industrial Relations. International Labour Organisation . Labour Legislation, Industrial Relations in India. Industrial Disputes / conflicts.

B. Workers' participation in Management (WPM) : Industrial Democracy : Levels of participation of WPM : Objectives; WPM Models in India.

Reference :

1. Gisbert, Pascal, Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, New Delhi.Tata Mcgraw Hill 1972.
2. Davis, Keith Human Behaviour at work. New Delhi. Mcgraw Hill 1984.
3. Ramaswamy, E.A. Industrial Relations in India. Delhi. MacMillan, 1978.
4. Schneider, Eugene Industrial Sociology, Mcgraw Hill – London, 1971.

SO 6602 - URBAN PLANNING

Semester : VI **Credits** : **2**
Category : MS **No. of Hours / Week** : **3**

The process of Indian urbanization is passing through a crucial stage. The existing urban settlements have not only grown out of shape, but also have become difficult to manage and live in. The whole structure of urban Centres in fact, poses a challenge to the process of urban planning and development. In this paper, an attempt has been made to bring the general principles of urban planning to the attention of the students and sensitize them to the different aspects and issues of urbanism.

UNIT CONTENT

- I Introduction : Meaning of Town Planning, Town planning as Science and Art, objects of Town planning, principles of town planning, importance of town planning, origin and growth of towns, planning of the modern town.
- II Spatial Planning : Perspective on spatial planning. - Zoning - principles of zoning, importance of zoning - Requirements of spatial planners in India.
- III Replanning Existing Towns : - Objects of re-.Planning, Defects of existing town. - Urban renewal projects. - Garden cities and satellite towns - Refuse of towns.
- IV Urban social structure and the problems of urbanization: - Meaning and definition of urban social structure. - Main features of urban life. - Problems concerning the process of urbanization the development of slums, lack of housing, absence of planned and adequate arrangements for traffic and transport, Health hazards.
- V Urban planning in India : History of urban planning. - Features of urbanization in ancient and medieval India. - Pattern of urbanization in contemporary India - Administrative bodies in urban planning. - Major provisions of the national commission on urbanization.

TEXT BOOK :

- 1) Rangwala, S.C, Town Planning charter publishing house, India 1985.
- 2) N.V. Modck and V.N. Ambedkar, Town and country planning and Housing orient longman Ltd. New Delhi 1971.
- 3) Singh shamsher, urban planning and development ashish publishing House, New Delhi, 1992.
- 4) Fircher H.T (de.) problems of urbanization, orient house Bombay, 1971.
- 5) Napaul Hans Madernization and urbanization in India Reval publications, Jaipur and New Delhi, 1996.

SO 6603 - RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Semester : VI
Category : MS

Credits : 2
No. of Hours / Week : 3

This course is an attempt at analyzing the dynamics of rural Indian Society in the context of its social, political, and economic

contradictions. The problems confronting rural India and rural development processes will be evaluated' critically in relation to the needs and aspirations of the rural disadvantaged.

UNIT CONTENT

- I INTRODUCTION : Meaning of Rural Sociology - Nature and Scope - Importance of the study of Rural Sociology in India.
- II RURAL SOCIETY : Characteristics of rural society - Rural-urban society : Differentials and Continuum - Village Patterns and characteristics - Emergence of villages- Types of villages - Village settlement Patterns - Types and Pattern of Dwelling.
- III RURAL SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND DYNAMICS : Caste and social structure in rural India - Dominant Caste - Sanskritization - Jajmani System - Changing Features of village social structure - Traditional caste and village community Panchayat Raj .
- IV RURAL DEVELOPMENT : Community Development - Integrated Rural Development Programme – Jawahar Rozgar Yojana - TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment) - Health and Sanitation - District Rural Development Agencies.
- V RURAL SOC. IAI.. INSTITUTIONS : Characteristics and Functions : Rural Economy, Family and Marriage, The Polity, Rural Education, Rural Religion.
- VI RURAL PROBLEMS : Poverty and Indebtedness - Child Labour Unemployment - Illiteracy - Migration - Health and Sanitation Problems.

TEXT BOOK :

1. Desai A.R. (Ed) (1970). Rural Sociology in India. Popular Prakashan, Bombay.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Dube, S.C., India's Changing Villages.
2. Srinivas, M.N., India's villages.
3. Betiella Andre., Studies in agrarian social structure.
4. Maniott, M. (ed.) Village India.
5. Administrative bodies in urban planning.
6. Major provisions of the national commission on urbanization.

Reference : No. 1 is the best book

SO 6604 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Semester : VI	Credits	:	4
Category : MS	No. of Hours / Week	:	6

The task of nation-building is sought to be achieved through programmes of community development, apart from other schemes. Community Development promises to be a field where knowledge gained through a course in sociology can be effectively put into use. This course imparts to students a working knowledge of Community Development, its principles, philosophies, methods and short-comings.

UNITS CONTENT

- I INTRODUCTION: Definition and Meaning of Community Development - Need for rural community development programmes in India - Objectives of community development programmes.
- II ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS : Relevance and Guidelines of Planning - C.D. Project Administration - Departments and Functionaries - Role and Powers of B.D.O. and V.L.W - Block Level Planning and its objectives.
- III PROGRAMMES AND SERVICES : Schemes for Agricultural Development - Programmes of Area Development - Programmes of assistance to small, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers - Special Programmes for the scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP) : Meaning - Objectives - Impact of the Programme. - Major achievements and failures of Community Development Programmes.
- V VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS : Meaning - Endogenous and Exogenous Voluntary Organizations – Need of Voluntary Organizations – Role of Voluntary Organizations – Nature of Participation in Community Developments - Rules governing the Voluntary Organizations in their participation in Community Development – Brief profile of any three local voluntary Organizations.
- V TRAINING PROGRAMMES : Meaning - Need and Purpose of training programmes for the C.D. Personnel - Training Centers - Orientation and Job Training - Methods of Training various staff

VI INDUSTRIES AND RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT :
Reasons for Industries Participation – Their activities and
Programmes - Brief Profile of any Three Local industries in
contributing to Rural Community Development. (10 Hrs)

TEXT BOOK :

- I. Paul Chowdry, N. (1978) New Partnership in Rural Development, M.N.
Publications, New Delhi.

SO 6605 - RURAL PLANNING

Semester : VI Credits : 2
Category : MS No. of Hours / Week : 3

This course is designed to supplement the learning inputs from Rural Sociology and Community Development courses offered in the same semester, It shall orient the learner to the : mechanics of Rural Planning (RP) through an intensive exposure of the learner to concepts, theories, techniques, areas and levels of Rural Planning,

UNIT CONTENT

- I Introduction: Concept of planning - Meaning of Rural Planning (RP)
Need and importance of RP - Objectives of AP - Types and forms
of RP - Inputs for RP - Agencies of RP- Process of RP Concepts
and terms : Growth Pole and Centre, Policy, Planning Programme -
Relevance of Sociology to RP.
- II Theoretical underpinnings of RP: Myrdal's model of Backwash
effects - Johnson's Social system model - Perroux' Growth Centre
theory - Christaller's Central Place theory,
- III Methods and Techniques of RP: Rural population forecasting
population pressure index - Food requirement estimation Interaction
analysis - Input-output analysis - Participatory models of RP.
- IV Rural Development Planning : Production Plan - Sectoral Plan -
Agro- development plan - Irrigation and Drainage Plan - Power
network plan - Transportation network plan – Agro-services Plan -
Rural industries plan - Man power plan - Village plan – Plans for
institutional changes - Technology plan.

V Micro-level Area1 Planning:(MLRP) Need for District level RP - Typology of Districts - Factors for MLRP - Guidelines for MLRF.

Text and Reference Books: (no 5 and 7 are text books)

1. Blankenberg, Floris. P (1991) Appropriate Technology for Rural Development in India, New Delhi:Concept
2. Bhattacharya, K.N. (1991) Planning : Economics and Economy, Calcutta : The World press.
3. Chattopadhyay, B.C. (1985) Rural Development Planning in India, N.Delhi : S,Chand and Co.
4. Dubhashi, P.R. (1996) Essays on Rural Development, New Delhi Kaveri Books.
5. Mishra,R,P. and R.N,Achyutha (1990) Micro-level Rural Planning : Principle methods and case studies, New Delhi: Concept
6. Sen, Lalit K., (1972) (ed) Readings on Micro-level planning and Rural Growth, Hyderabad : NICD.
7. Sen, Lait K. et al.(1971) Planning Rural Growth Centres for integrated Area Development, Hyderabad : NIRD.

SO 6650A - HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Semester : VI

Credits : 4

Category : SK

No. of Hours / Week : 6

This course is an attempt to acquaint the learner with the principles of manpower management and development. The emphasis is on imparting skills with a view to enable the students to work with groups.

UNIT CONTENT

- I INTRODUCTION : Definition of Human Resource Management - Nature and Scope- Evolution, Role and Status of Human Resource Management in India Structure and Function - Systems view of HRM - Vital importance of Human Resources in organizations
- II MANPOWER PLANNING : Definition - Organization and Practice - Manpower Planning Techniques - Short-term and Long-term Planning
- III RECRUITMENT, SELECTION & PLACEMENT: Definitions - Job Analysis Description - Job Specification - Selection Process - Tests and interviews, Placement and Induction.
- IV PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL : Definition - Purpose - Factors

affecting Performance Appraisal - Methods and Systems of Performance Appraisal Counseling.

V TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT : Definition - Need and Importance- Assessment of Training Needs - Training and Development of Various Categories of Personnel.

VI WORKERS' PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT : Meaning, and Purpose of Workers' Participation in Management - Effectiveness of Workers' Participation.

TEXT BOOK :

1) Monappa, Arun, (1997) Personnel Management, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

1) Agarwal, R.D. (1973) Dynamics of Personnel Management in India, Tata McGraw Hill. Bombay.

2) Davis, Keith. (1983) Human Behaviour at Work. Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

3) March, J.G.(ed) (1965) Handbook of Organizations. Chicago Rand McNally, 1965.

4) Venkataratinam, C.S. (1990) Personnel Management and Human Resources. Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

SO 6650B - SOCIOLOGY OF ORGANIZATIONS

Semester : VI

Credits : 4

Category : SK

No. of Hours / Week : 6

OBJECTIVES: This course aims to make the students understand the Organizational dynamics from the sociological perspective. This course also aims to help the students to understand the Indian Organizational Environment with a special focus on the group dynamics, Leadership styles. Union management relations and all the inherent politics.

UNIT CONTENT

I INDIAN ORGANIZATIONAL ENVIRONMENT: Meaning of structure – Sector - Ownership Patterns - Management Orientations and Practices - Techno- economic, socio-political and - Geographical context of Indian Organizations.

- II FOUNDATIONS OF GROUP BEHAVIOUR : Defining and Classifying Groups - Why do people join groups ? Group Concepts.
- III JOB SATISFACTION : Definition - Nature of Job Satisfaction - Sources - Employee Compensation and Job Satisfaction
- IV GROUP DYNAMICS : Definition - Methods of Group Analysis - Group Behaviour model - Variables that affect Group Behaviour - Group Decision Making Process - Group Cohesiveness.
- V LEADERSHIP, SUPERVISION AND COMMUNICATION: Definitions - Leadership styles - Leadership Theories - Effective Supervisory Practices - Communication Models - Barriers for effective communications - Communication Network.
- VI UNION - MANAGEMENT RELATIONS : Definition of Union - Problems and issues related to trade unions - Participative Management.

TEXT BOOK :

- 1) Davis, Keith. (1990) Human Behaviour at Work, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Robbins, Stephen. (1985) Organizational Behaviour. Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
- 2) Monappa, (1997). Personnel Management. Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- 3) Pramod Vama. (1990). Personnel Management in Indian Organizations. Oxford & IBH.