

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY
TIRUNELVELI
UG COURSES – AFFILIATED COLLEGES

B.A. Sociology

(Choice Based Credit System)

(with effect from the academic year 2017-2018 onwards)

ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION:

Candidate seeking admission to the B.A. Sociology course must have passed the Higher Secondary Examination of the Government of Tamil Nadu or any other equal Examination.

DURATION OF THE COURSE:

The duration of the course shall be three academic years comprising **six semesters** into with two semesters for each academic year.

MEDIUM OF WRITING UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

Students who are studying the B.A. course should write the University Examinations in the *English medium*.

STUDY TOUR / FIELD VISIT:

Study tour / field visits must be arranged during the 3 year B.A. programme. The faculties accompanying the students during such tour / field visits will be sanctioned leave on other duty.

AIMS OF THE PROGRAMME

The Board of Studies in Sociology (U.G) recognizes the curriculum, course content and assessment of scholastic achievement which play complementary roles in shaping education. It is of the view that assessment should support and encourage broad instructional goals such as basic knowledge of the discipline of sociology including the Principles of Sociology, Sociological theories, Research methods, sociological thoughts which enables the students attributes including curiosity, creativity and reasoned skepticism and understanding links of sociology to other disciplines. With this in mind it aims to provide a firm foundation in every aspect of sociology and to explain the modern trends in sociology.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME:

The syllabi are framed in such a way that they bridge the gap between the plus two and post graduate levels of Sociology by providing a more complete and logical frame work in all areas of basic sociology..

COURSE STRUCTURE

The U.G. Programme in Sociology includes **(A) Under Part III – 13 - Core Subjects** – (I to VI semesters), **(B) Under Part III - 4- Allied Subjects** (I to IV Semesters), **(C) Under Part III - 2 - Skill based core subjects** (III & IV Semesters), **(D) Under Part III- 4 - Common compulsory Subjects** (I, II, III, & IV Semesters), **(E) Under Part- V - 1 Skill Based Common Subject** – (V Semester), **(F) Under Part III - 3 - Major Elective Subjects** – (V & VI Semesters), **(G) Under Part III -2 - Non Major Elective Subjects** (III & IV Semesters), **(H) 3 - Field work report/Project** (II, III & IV Semesters), **(I) 1 - Mini Project** – (V Semester), **(J) 1 - Major Project** (VI Semester), Under Part - V- Extension Activities – to be performed during I to IV and results to be declared at the end of the semester IV along with those courses in the mark statement. Duration of examination is 3 hours for each course. For assessment of internal and external marks as per the common guidelines of university.

B.A SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

The following table shows the structure of the programme which indicates subject status, course/subject title, Contact hours and credits instructional hours and credits.

B.A. SOCIOLOGY – 2017-18

Semester	Part – I, II, III,	Sub. number	Subject Status	Course / Subject Title	Contact Hrs.* / Per week	Learning hours	Tutorial Hours	Practical Hours	Credits
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
III	I	6	Language	Tamil / Language	6	6	0	--	4
	II	5	Language	English	6	6	0	--	4
	III	4	Core – 5	Core – 5 Sociological Theories - I	5	5	0	--	4
	III	3	Allied - III	Social Psychology	3	3	0	--	3
	III	2	Skill Based Core -I	Human Resource Management	4	4	0	--	4
	IV	4	Non-Major Elective - I	Fundamentals of Sociology	2	2	0	--	2
	IV	30	Field Work	Field Work	4	4	0		2
IV	21	Common Subject	Yoga	2*	2*	0		2*	
<i>Sub. Total</i>					30	30	0	--	23

IV	I	22	Language	Tamil / Language	6	6	0	--	4
	II	23	Language	English	6	6	0	--	4
	III	24	Core – 6	Sociological Theories -II	5	5	0	--	4
	III	25	Allied - IV	Sociology of Education	3	3	0	--	3
	III	26	Skill Based Core -II	Entrepreneurial Development	4	4	0	--	4
	III	27	Non-Major Elective-II	Indian Social System	2	2	0	--	2
	IV	28	Field Work	Field Work	4	4	0		2
	IV	29	Common Subject	Computer Digital Era	2*	2*	0	--	2*
	V	30	Extension activity	NCC / NSS / YRC / YWF / PE	-	-	0		1
<i>Sub. Total</i>					30	30	0	--	24

V	III	31	Core -7	Indian Social Institution	6	6	0		4
	III	32	Core -8	Rural Sociology	5	5	0	--	4
	III	33	Core -9	Sociology of Health	4	4	0	--	4
	III	34	Major Elective - I	Social Problems in India	4	4	0	--	4
	III	35	Major Elective - II	Industrial sociology	4	4	0	--	4
	III	36	Mini Project	Social Issues field work project	5	5	0	--	4
	IV	37	(Common Skill Subject)	Personality Development	2	2	0	--	2
<i>Sub. Total</i>					30	30	0	--	26

VI	III	5	Core -10	Urban Sociology	6	6	0	--	4
	III	4	Core -11	Social Reform Movements in India	5	5	0	--	4
	III	4	Core -12	Sociology of Social Work	4	4	0	--	4
	III	4	Core -13	Sociology of Aging	4	4	0	--	4
	III	5	Major Elective - III	Sociology of Marginalized group	4	4	0	--	4
	III	2	Group Project	Group Project	7	7	0	--	5
<i>Sub. Total</i>					30	30	0	--	25
<i>Total</i>					180	180	0	--	142
*(Total Credits >142 (excluding the credits for “yoga” & “Computer digital Era”))									

M.S. University B.A. Degree Sociology Syllabus
(For those who joined the course from the Academic Year 2017-2018)

B.A. SOCIOLOGY THIRD SEMESTER

Core Subject –5, Course Title: SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES - I
(Learning hours per week -5, Credit-4)

L T P C
5 0 0 4

Aim of the Course:

This course focuses to offer an opportunity for the students on the key ideas and perspectives developed by "classical" theorists in their analyses of basic features of social life. In particular, the contributions of August Comte, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, Max Weber and Emile Durkheim are discussed against the backdrop of the social and intellectual contexts of their times

Objectives:

- To understand the various philosophical and intellectual roots of classical sociological thought.
- To introduce the students to the theoretical insights of classical early social thinkers with a view to understand, analyze and interpret the social scenario.
- To develop a critical evaluation of the contribution of early sociological perspectives and thus enable to recognize the scope of its applications.

UNIT – I – AUGUSTE COMTE: (12 L)

Auguste Comte: Science of Sociology. Positivism. Law of Human Progress. Hierarchy of sciences. Social Statics and Social Dynamics.

UNIT – II – HERBERT SPENCER: (12 L)

Herbert Spencer: Science of sociology. Theory of Social Evolution. Classification of Societies. Organic Analogy.

UNIT – III – KARL MARX: (12 L)

Karl Marx: Dialectical materialism. Materialistic Interpretation of History. Class and Class Struggle. Theory of Alienation. Theory of social change.

UNIT – IV – MAX WEBER: (12 L)

Ideal Type. Social Action. Authority. Bureaucracy. Religion and Economy.

UNIT – V – EMILE DURKHEIM: (12 L)

Emile Durkheim: Social facts. Methodology of social sciences. Collective representations. Sociological Interpretation of Religion. Theory of Social Solidarity. Division of labour. Theory of Suicide.

(Total: 60 L)

TEXT BOOKS

1. Wallace, Ruth A and Wolf Alison. **Contemporary Sociological Theory**, Englewood Cliffs New jersey, Prentice Hall, 1980.
2. Timasheff, Nicholoas S. **Sociological Theory: Its Nature and Growth**, 3rd Ed. New York: Random house, 1967.

REFERENCES

1. Coser, Lewis A. **Masters of Sociological Thought: Ideas in Historical and Social context** 2nd Ed. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1997.
2. Nisbet, Robert A. **The Sociological Tradition**, London: Heinemann, 1967.
3. Abraham Francis, M. and Morgan, John Henry, **Sociological Thought**. Madras: Macmillan India, 1985.

B.A. SOCIOLOGY THIRD SEMESTER
Allied Subject –3, Course Title: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
(Learning hours per week -3, Credit-3)

L T P C
3 0 0 3

Aim of the Course:

This course is intended to help the students to analyse scientifically the behaviour of human individual in the social context.

Objectives:

- To familiarize the subject of social psychology
- To understand and assess one's personality
- To get a good insight into the basis of human behaviour
- To analyze the different types of mass formations and their behaviour patterns.

UNIT – I – SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY: (9 L)

Social Psychology: Definition. Aim. Nature. Scope. Relation of social Psychology with other sciences.

UNIT – II – SOCIALIZATION: (9 L)

Meaning. Need. Stages of Socialization. Agents of Socialization. Importance of Socialization. Socialization and Development of Self. Theories of Socialization: C.H.Cooley, G.H.Mead, and Sigmund Freud's theories of Socialization.

UNIT – III – PERSONALITY: (9 L)

Meaning. Traits. Types. Determinants of personality: Heredity, Environment and Culture. Growth and development of personality. Importance of personality development.

UNIT – IV – ATTITUDES: (9 L)

Meaning. Characteristics of Attitude. Formation of Attitudes. Types of Attitudes. Changing Attitudes. Measurements of attitude: Scales of Thurston, Likert, Bogardus and Guttman. Sociometry.

UNIT – V – LEADERSHIP: (9 L)

Meaning. Features of Leadership. Types of Leaders. Styles of Leadership. Qualities of Leadership.

(Total: 45 L)

TEXT BOOKS

1. Batia, Hans Raj. **Elements of Social Psychology**. Bombay: Somaiya Publications, 1974.
2. Kuppusamy B. **An Introduction to Social Psychology**. 2nd rev. ed. Bombay: Media promoters and Publishers, 1980.
3. Newcomb, et. al., **Social Psychology**. Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1965.

REFERENCES

1. Young, Kimball, **Handbook of Social Psychology**. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1963.
2. Newcomb, et.al. **Social Psychology**. New york: Rinehart & Winston, 1965.
3. Krech, David & Krutchfield, Richard S., **Theory and Problems of Social Psychology**. New York: McGra-Hill Book Company, 1948.

B.A. SOCIOLOGY THIRD SEMESTER
Skill based core –1, Course Title: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
(Learning hours per week -4, Credit-4)

L T P C
4 0 0 4

Aim of the Course:

This course aims to impart to students an understanding of Human Resource Management and Development in various organizational sectors.

Objectives:

- To provide an understanding of the Human Resource Management
- To enable the student to understand the manpower is planning and career development planning.
- To understand the Human resource planning.

UNIT-I-HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: (10 L)

Meaning. Nature. Objectives. Scope. Functions. Qualities of Human Relation Manager. Emerging challenges and future of Human Resource Management in India. Evolution of H.R.M in India.

UNIT-II-HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: (10 L)

Meaning. Objectives. Nature. Benifits. Role of HRD Management. Emerging issues of Human Resource Management. Essentials of Human Resource Development.

UNIT-III- CAREER PLANING AND DEVELOPMENT: (12 L)

Definition. Steps. Concept of Career Development. Elements of Career Planning. Career Councelling: Objectives, Advantages and limitations. Mobility: Internal mobility, Need, purpose,Types: Promotion and Transfer. External Mobility; Effects of External Mobility. Controlling External Mobility.

UNIT-IV- MAN POWER PLANNING: (14 L)

Meaning. Objectives. Nature. Need and importance. Forms of Man Power Planning. Process of Human Resource Planning. Limitation of human resource planning .Manpower Planning – Principles of Man Power Planning-Job description – Job analysis –Job specification – Recruitment and Selection – Training and Development.

UNIT –V- DISASTER MANAGEMENT: (14 L)

Concept. Causes and types of Disasters and their impact on society. India’s disaster management policy: From post disaster relief and rehabilitation to pre-disaster management and need of disaster management. The role of the state and civil society in disaster management and administration.

(Total: 60 L)

TEXT BOOKS

1. Gupta.C.B, **Human Resource Management**, New Delhi: Sulthan chand & co,2006
2. Srinivasan. N.P. **Entrepreneurship Development in India**, New Delhi: Sultan Chand and Sons,2007.
3. Gandhi P.T. **‘Disaster mitigation and management post Tsunami perspectives’**. Deep-Deep publication, Delhi. 2007.

REFERENCES

1. Vasant Desai, Dynamics of **Entrepreneurial Development in India**, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi, 2007.
2. Gole S.L Disaster **‘Administration and management Text and case studies’**. Deep –Deep publication, Delhi, 2007.

B.A. SOCIOLOGY THIRD SEMESTER
Non-Major Elective –1, Course Title: FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY
(Learning hours per week - 2, Credit- 2)
(Sociology Non-Major elective paper for other Major students)

Aim of the Course:

L	T	P	C
2	0	0	2

The course intends to familiarize the students with the emergence of Sociology as a discipline, key sociological concepts and the significance of sociology

Objectives:

- To create an awareness on the various concepts of sociology
- To identify the relevance of Sociology as a discipline.
- To acquainting students towards understanding society in general and the various sociological concepts.
- To create the knowledge about the Society, social institution, socialization and social control.

UNIT-I-SOCIOLOGY: (6 L)

Definition. Nature. Scope. Factors responsible for the emergence of Sociology. Importance of Sociology.

UNIT-II- SOCIETY: (6 L)

Meaning. Characteristics. Relationship between Individual and Society. Theories of the Origin of Society; Social Contract Theory. Organismic Theory.

UNIT-III- SOCIAL INSTITUTION: (6 L)

- (i) Meaning. Difference between Institution and Society. Difference between Institution and Community.
- (ii) Family: Definition. Nature. Forms. Function
- (iii) Marriage: Definition. Aims. Types.
- (iv) Kinship. Meaning. Types. Kinship usages

UNIT-IV – SOCIALIZATION: (6 L)

Meaning. Process. Factors of the process of Socialization. Types. Stages. Agencies of Socialization.

UNIT-V- SOCIAL CONTROL: (6 L)

Meaning. Nature. Purpose. Types: Formal & Informal. Agencies: Folkways. Mores. Religion. Morality. Law. Education. **(Total: 30 L)**

TEXT BOOKS

1. Rao, Shankar C.N. **An introduction to sociology**, New Delhi: S.Chand & Co., 1960
2. Vidya Bushan & Sachdeva .D.R., **An Introduction to Sociology**, Kitab Mahal, New Delhi, 2002.

REFERENCES

1. Koaning, Samuel., **Sociology: An introduction to the Science of Society**, New York: Banaras and Noble Books, 1963.
2. Horton, Paul B., and Hunt, Chester. L., **Sociology**, Tokyo: McGraw Hill International Book Company, 1984.
3. Ogburn William. R and Nimkoff, Mayer F.A. **Handbook of sociology**, Eurasia Publishing House, New Delhi, 1964.

B.A. SOCIOLOGY - THIRD SEMESTER

FIELD WORK - (*Learning hours -4, Credit-2*)

L	T	P	C
4	0	0	2

Fieldwork in the *Third semester* should consist of the number of hours stipulated in the Course structure.

Aim & Objectives of the Course:

Field Work in Sociology is being introduced in the third semester with an intention to expose students to the excitement and challenges of its practical side, and to provide them with first-hand experience of the methods and techniques involved in systematic social enquiry.

Field work evaluation: Total 100 marks (Internal: 50 marks External 50 Marks) evaluation based on the criteria mentioned by the M.S. University, Tirunelveli.

M.S. University B.A. Degree Sociology Syllabus
(For those who joined the course from the Academic Year 2017-2018)
B.A. SOCIOLOGY FOURTH SEMESTER
Core Subject –6, Course Title: SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES - II
(Learning hours per week -5, Credit-4)

Aim of the Course:

L T P C
5 0 0 4

This course focuses to offer an opportunity for the students on the key ideas and perspectives developed by "Modern classical" theorists in their analyses of basic features of social life. In particular, the contributions of Vilfredo Parito, Georg Simmel, Pitrim A Sorokin, Talcott parsons and Robert K Merton are discussed against the backdrop of the social and intellectual contexts of their times

Objectives:

- To familiarize different schools of modern sociological theories
- To understand the various philosophical and intellectual roots of modern classical sociological thought.
- To introduce the students to the theoretical insights of classical modern social thinkers with a view to understand, analyze and interpret the social scenario.
- To develop a critical evaluation of the contribution of modern sociological perspectives and thus enable to recognize the scope of its applications.
- To help students to relate theories of the classical thinkers to contemporary societal issues.

UNIT – I – VILFREDO PARETO: (11 L)

Vilfredo Parito: Logico-Experimental Method. Logical and Non-Logical Actions. Residues and Derivations. Circulation of Elites.

UNIT – II – GEROG SIMMEL: (12 L)

George Simmel: Formal Sociology. Sociology of Conflict. Theory of Domination. Concept of Social Mobility.

UNIT – III – PITRIM A SOROKIN: (13 L)

Pitrim A Sorokin: Integralist Sociology. Theory of Socio-Cultural Dynamics. Theory of Social Revolution. Concept of Social Mobility.

UNIT – IV – TALCOTT PARSONS: (12 L)

Talcott Parsons: Theory of Action. Pattern Variables. Theory of Social System.

UNIT – V – ROBERT K.MERTON: (12 L)

Robert K. Merton: Role Set Theory. Reference group theory. Social structure and anomie. Functional analysis: Manifest and Latent Functions. Dysfunctions. (Total: 60 L)

TEXT BOOKS

1. Wallace, Ruth A and Wolf Alison. **Contemporary Sociological Theory**, Englewood Cliffs New jersey, Prentice Hall, 1980.
2. Timasheff, Nicholoas S. **Sociological Theory: Its Nature and Growth**, 3rd Ed. New York: Random house, 1967.
3. Merton, Robert k., **Sociological Theory and Social Structure**. Indian Ed. New Delhi: Aimerind Publishing co., 1968

REFERENCES

1. Coser, Lewis A. **Masters of Sociological Thought: Ideas in Historical and Social context** 2nd Ed. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1997.
2. Nisbet, Robert A. **The Sociological Tradition**, London: Heinemann, 1967.
3. Abraham Francis, M. and Morgan, John Henry, **Sociological Thought**. Madras: Macmillan India, 1985.

B.A. SOCIOLOGY FOURTH SEMESTER
Allied Subject – 4, Course Title: SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION
(Learning hours per week -3, Credit-3)

L T P C
3 0 0 3

Aim of the Course:

This course aims to familiarize the students with an understanding of the concept of education and to understand the current trends of education and educational issues India.

Objectives:

- To familiarize the subject of Sociology of education.
- To create awareness about the education in India from past to present era.

UNIT – I – EDUCATION: (7 L)

Education: Meaning and Aims. Types of Education: Formal, Informal and Non-formal. Socialization and education: inter-relationship. Role of family, peer group and School in Socialization and Education.

UNIT – II – EDUCATION AS A SOCIAL VARIABLE: (7 L)

Education and Social Control. Education and Social Mobility. Education and Social Change. Education and Modernization. Education for citizenship. Education for Democracy.

UNIT – III – EDUCATION IN INDIA: (10 L)

History of Indian Education: Education in the Ancient Period, Medieval period, Colonial period and Post-Independence Period. Modern Trends. Educational Structure from Primary Level in Contemporary Period. Nursery schools and their place in the educational structure. Factors in their rise and growth.

Distance and Continuing Education Centers: Their objectives and contribution to the Development of Education.

UNIT – IV – EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF SPECIFIC SECTIONS: (11 L)

Education in Rural Areas: Level of Education in Rural Areas. Factors Responsible for it. Corrective measures and Incentives provided to Rural Students in promoting their Education.

Education and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: Educational level of students from SCs and STs. Incentives provided to them for improving their Educational Level.

Education and Women: Importance of Women's Education in India. Educational status of women and factors associated therewith. Measures taken and Incentives provided for Improving Women's Education by the Government.

UNIT – V – ISSUES AND PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION: (10 L)

a. Budgetary Allocation for education. Compulsory education for Children. Subsidization in Higher Education. Starting of Self-financing Colleges.

b. Dropout. Educated unemployment. Brain Drain.

(Total: 45 L)

TEXT BOOKS

1. Ivour, Morrigh. **The Sociology of Education: An Introduction**, London: Gerge Allen and Unwin, 1978.
2. Brown, Frans.J. **Educational Sociology**, Bombay: Asia Publishing house, 1961.
3. Ballantine, Jeanne H. **The Sociology of Education**, 3rd ed. Englewood chits, New Jercey: Prentice Hall, 1989.

REFERENCES

1. Gore, M.S., Desai.I.P. and Chitris, Suma. eds. **Papers in Sociology of Education**, New Delhi, National Council of Educational Research and Training, 1967.
2. Aggarwal, J.C., **Theory and Principles of Education: Philosophical and Sociological Bases of Education**, 2nd ed. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1982.
3. Sharma, Ram Nath and Sharma, Rajendra K., **Sociology of Education**. Bombay: Media Promoters and Publishers, 1985.

B.A. SOCIOLOGY FOURTH SEMESTER
Skill based core –2, Course Title: ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT
(Learning hours per week -4, Credit-4)

L T P C
4 0 0 4

Aim of the Course:

This course aims to develop the ability of students to enhance their entrepreneurial skill and create an awareness to promote entrepreneurial development.

Objectives:

- To equip the students about the various dimensions of entrepreneurship
- To develop skill about how to start a business
- To acquire knowledge about entrepreneurial development in India

UNIT – I – ENTREPRENEURSHIP: (10 L)

Entrepreneurship: Meaning – Importance. Types – Functions - Role of Entrepreneurs in Economic Development – Qualities of an Entrepreneur – Entrepreneurships a career.

UNIT – II - HOW TO START BUSINESS: (12 L)

How to start Business – Product Selection – Form of Ownership – Plant Location – Land, Building, Water and Power – Raw Materials – Machinery – Man power – Other Infrastructural Facilities – Licensing Registration and Local Bye-Laws.

UNIT –III- INTUITIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT: (12 L)

Intuitional Arrangement for Entrepreneurship Development – D.I.C. - I.T.C.O.T., S.I.D.C.O. - N.S.I.C. - S.I.S.I. - Institutional Finance to Entrepreneurs. T.I.I.C., S.I.D.B.I.

UNIT – IV- PROJECT REPORT: (14 L)

Project Report: Meaning and Importance – Project Identification – Contents of a project Report – Formulation of a project report – Project appraisal; - Market feasibility – Technical Feasibility – Financial Feasibility and Economic Feasibility.

UNIT – V - ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT: (12 L)

Entrepreneurship Development in India – Women Entrepreneurship in India – Sickness in small scale industries and their remedial measures. **(Total: 60 L)**

TEXT BOOKS

1. Dr. C.B. Gupta, Dr, N.P. Srinivasan. **Entrepreneurship Development in India**, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi 1989
2. Khanka S.S. “**Entrepreneurial Development**,” S. Chand & Co., New Delhi. 2007:
3. AnilKumar Thakur, R. Rahman, **Women Entrepreneurship**, Deep & Deep Publications Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, 2009.

REFERENCES

1. Gordon E. & Natarajan K., **Entrepreneurship Development** – Himalaya Publication House, Second Revised edition, 2007
2. Vasant Desai, **Dynamics of Entrepreneurial Development in India** Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi 1985.

B.A. SOCIOLOGY THIRD SEMESTER
Non-Major Elective –2, Course Title: INDIAN SOCIAL SYSTEM
(Learning hours per week - 2, Credit- 2)
(Sociology Non-Major elective paper for other Major students)

Aim of the Course:

L T P C
2 0 0 2

The course intends to conceptualize Indian society and understand the continuity between the present and the past of Indian society

Objectives:

- This course intends to introduce students to the social structure of Indian society.
- It also aims to familiarize the basic social institutions life of India.
- This course gives them insights about the social mobility in India.
- To analyze different social institutions in contemporary Indian society

UNIT – I –SOCIAL CLASSES IN INDIAN SOCIETY: (5 L)

Varna: Concept. Theories of the Origin of Varna system. Traditional Features of Indian Society. Purusharthas. Ashramas.

UNIT – II- CASTE SYSTEM: (6 L)

Meaning. Characteristics of Caste System. Conditions Favourable to Caste. Conditions Unfavourable to Caste. Caste among Muslim. Caste among Christians. Contemporary trends in Caste System.

UNIT – III – INSTITUTION OF MARRIAGE IN INDIA: (7 L)

Hindu Marriage: Meaning. Goals of Hindu Marriage. Forms.

Muslims Marriage: Meaning. Kinds. Muslim Law of Divorce.

Christians Marriage: Meaning. Objectives. Rules for the Christian Marriage.

UNIT – VI - INDIAN FAMILY SYSTEM: (5 L)

Meaning. Features. Functions. Joint Family System: Meaning. Factors for the Disintegration of Joint Family System.

UNIT – V-SOCIAL MOBILITY: (7 L)

Definition. Types. Sanskritization: Meaning. Analysis of the process of Sanskritization. Westernization: Definition. Features of the Process of Westernization. Effects. Modernisation: Definition. Causes. Problems.

(Total: 30 L)

TEXT BOOKS

1. Rao, Shankar C.N Sociology of Indian society, S.Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi: 2007.
2. Ramnath sharma, Indian society, Media promoter and publishers Pvt. Ltd. Bombay, 1999.
3. Sharma .Y.K., Indian Society: Issues and problems. Lakshki Narain Agarwal , Agra, 2007.
4. Rao, Shankar C.N. An introduction to sociology, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi 1960

REFERENCES

1. Ghurye, G.S. Castes and Race in India. 3rd ed. Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1969.
2. Kapadia, K.M. Marriage and Family in India. Oxford University press, Bombay: 1966.
3. Srinivas, M.N. Caste in Modern India and Other Essays. Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1962.
4. Singh, Yogendra, Social Change in India: Crisis and Resilience. Har-Anand Publications, New Delhi 1993.
5. Dube, S.C. India since Independence: Social Report on India, 1947-1972, Vikas Publishing House, Bombay, 1977.

B.A. SOCIOLOGY - FOURTH SEMESTER

FIELD WORK - (*Learning hours -4, Credit-2*)

L	T	P	C
4	0	0	2

Fieldwork in the *Fourth semester* should consist of the number of hours stipulated in the Course structure.

Aim & Objectives of the Course:

Field Work in Sociology is being introduced in the fourth semester with an intention to expose students to the excitement and challenges of its practical side, and to provide them with first-hand experience of the methods and techniques involved in systematic social enquiry.

Field work evaluation: Total 100 marks (Internal: 50 marks External 50 Marks) evaluation based on the criteria mentioned by the M.S. University, Tirunelveli.

B.A. SOCIOLOGY - FIFTH SEMESTER
Core Subject –7, Course Title: INDIAN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS
(Learning hours per week -6, Credit-4)

Aim of the Course:

The course intends to conceptualize Indian society and Indian social institutions and understanding of various perspectives of Indian society.

L	T	P	C
6	0	0	4

Objectives:

- This course intends to introduce students to the social structure of Indian society.
- It also aims to familiarize the basic social institutions life of India.
- This course gives them insights about the society in India.

UNIT-I- FACETS OF INDIAN SOCIETY: (13 L)

Facets of Indian Society: Demographic Profile: Sex, Age, Literacy Level, and Marital Status, Religious Composition, Linguistic Groups and Occupational Distribution.

UNIT-II- CASTE SYSTEM: (12 L)

Caste System: Concept of Varna, Jati and Gotra. Theories of Origin of Caste System. Features of Caste System. Caste Elements among the Muslims and Christians. Contemporary Trends in Caste System.

UNIT-III- MARRIAGE: (14 L)

Marriage among Hindus: Hindu view of Marriage. Traditional Forms. Divorce. Changing trends. Marriage among Muslims: Muslim view of Marriage. Types. Underlying conditions. Methods of Dissolution of Marriage.

Marriage among Christians: Christian view of Marriage. Procedures Involved in Marriage. Divorce.

UNIT-IV- FAMILY: (10 L)

Meaning. Types. Characteristics of Joint Family. Changing Trends in Family.

UNIT-V- KINSHIP: (11 L)

Meaning. Types. Kinship Terms. Determinants of Kinship Terms. Categories of Kinship. Kinship Usages: Avoidance. Joking relationship. Avangulate, Amitate, Teknomy.

(Total: 60 L)

TEXT BOOKS

1. Rao, Shankar C.N Sociology of Indian society, S.Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi: 2007.
2. Ramnath sharma, Indian society, Media promoter and publishers Pvt. Ltd. Bombay, 1999.
3. Sharma .Y.K., Indian Society: Issues and problems. Lakshki Narain Agarwal , Agra, 2007.
4. Rao, Shankar C.N. An introduction to sociology, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi 1960

REFERENCES

1. Ghurye, G.S. **Castes and Race in India.**3rd ed. Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1969.
2. Kapadia, K.M. **Marriage and Family in India.** Oxford University press, Bombay,1966.
3. Srinivas, M.N. **Caste in Modern India and Other Essays.** Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1962.
4. Singh, Yogendra, **Social Change in India: Crisis and Resilience.** Har-Anand Publications, New Delhi: 1993.

B.A. SOCIOLOGY - FIFTH SEMESTER
Core Subject –8, Course Title: RURAL SOCIOLOGY
(Learning hours per week -5, Credit-4)

Aim of the Course:

L T P C
5 0 0 4

To enable the students to analyse systematically the socio-economic and cultural life and its transformation in the rural society.

Objectives:

- To familiarize the discipline that scientifically studies the rural life
- To acquire the knowledge of rural economic and agrarian structure.
- To identify and manage current agricultural laborers issues of rural society
- To analyze Rural and community development programme that shape rural social life

Unit – I - RURAL SOCIOLOGY: (10 L)

Definition. Nature. Scope. Aims. Characteristics of Rural Society. Origin of Rural Sociology in India. Importance of Rural Sociology in India.

Unit – II – AGRAIRIAN STRUCTURE: (11 L)

Land Tenure Patterns: Zamindari system and Rayatwari system. Present land tenure pattern and land distribution. Village Community: Definition. Features and types. Sociological Importance of Village Communities in India.

Unit – III – RURAL ECONOMY STRUCTURE: (13 L)

Features of Rural Economy. Importance of Rural Economy. Problems of Indian Agriculture. Landless Agriculture Laborers: Their problems. Government measures to protect and uplift them. Impact of Green Revolution. Cottage industries: Handicrafts. Machine crafts. Importance of Cottage Industries in Indian economy.

Unit – IV -RURAL POWER STRUCTURE: (12 L)

Traditional Power Structure.; Traditional Village Panchayat, Caste panchayat: Its composition and Functions. Modern Statutory Panchayat: Its Organization, Functions and Problems. Changes brought about by it . Emerging pattern of Leadership.

Unit – IV – COMMUNITY & RURAL DEVELOPMENT: (14 L)

i. Community development programme: Meaning. Aims & Objectives. Implementation and achievement. Evaluation of the community development programme.

ii. Rural Development Programme: Meaning. Main components of Rural Development. Aspects of Rural Development. Important Rural

Developmentprogrammes: IRDP, NREP, TRYSEM,, ANTYODYA, RLEGP, JRY, SFDA, FFWP, DDP, DPAP, EAS, JGSY, SGSY, PMRY. (Total: 60 L)

TEXT BOOKS

1. Deasi, A.R., **Rural Sociology In India.**: Popular Prakashan, Bombay 1969.
2. Chitamber, J.B., **Introductory Rural Sociology.** John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1973.
3. Rao, Shankar C.N **Sociology of Indian society**, S.Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi: 2007.

REFERENCES

1. Beteille, Andre, **Studies In Agrarian Structure.** Oxford University press, New Delhi: 1974.
2. Desai, Vasant, **Rural Development.** 6 vols. Himalaya publishing House, Bombay, 1986.
3. Sharma R.K. **Rural sociology**,: Atatlantic Publishers & distributors, New Delhi 2004

B.A. SOCIOLOGY - FIFTH SEMESTER
Core Subject –9, Course Title: SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH
(Learning hours per week -4, Credit-4)

Aim of the Course:

L	T	P	C
4	0	0	4

To introduce the students the concepts of health and hygiene and made to understand the socio-cultural context of illness behavior.

Objectives:

- This course intends to introduce students to the Health and Hygiene.
- It also aims to familiarize the Health education..
- This course gives them insights about the Health care service.
- The course is intended to acquaint the students with the role of sociologists in health care.

UNIT-I- HEALTH: (12 L)

Concept of Health. Ill-health. Dimensions of Health. Determinants of health. Holistic Health. Occupational health.

UNIT-II- HYGIENE: (10 L)

Concept of Hygiene. Personal Hygiene, Residential Hygiene and Community Hygiene. Hygiene and Environment.

UNIT-III- COMMUNITY HEALTH: (14 L)

Concept of Community Health. Need for Community Health. Promotion of Community Health. Role of Primary Health Centers.

UNIT-IV - HEALTH EDUCATION: (13 L)

Aims. Content. Principles. Methods used in Health Education.

UNIT-V- HEALTH CARE SERVICES: (11 L)

Health policy India. Health Care Systems: Siddha, Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Allopathy.

(Total: 60 L)

TEXT BOOKS

1. Albrecht, Gray L. **Advances in Medical Sociology**, Jai Press, Mumbai, 1994.
2. Albrecht, Gray L. and Fitzpatrick, R. **Quality of Life in Health Care: Advances in Medical Sociology**. Jai Press, Mumbai: 1994.
3. Rao, Mohan. **Disinvesting in Health: The World Bank's Prescription for Health**, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 1999.

REFERENCES

1. Gunatillake, G. **Intersectoral Linkages and health Development: Case Studies in India** (Kerala State), Jamaica, Norway, Sri Lanka and Thailand (WHO offset series) WHO, Geneva, 1984.
2. Schwatz, Howard, **Dominant Issues in Medical Sociology**, MCGraw Hill, New York 1994.
3. Scramber, Graham and PaUL Higgs, **Modernity, Medicine and Health: Medical Sociology towards 2000**, Routledge, London, 1998.
4. Coe. Rodney M. **Sociology of Medicine**. Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1997.
5. Cockerham, William C., **Medical Sociology**, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1997
6. Cockerham, William C., **Readings in Medical Sociology**, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1997.
7. Conard, Peter et al., **Handbook of medical Sociology**, Prentice Hall, New Jersey; 2000.

B.A. SOCIOLOGY - FIFTH SEMESTER
Major Elective - I -, Course Title: SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA
(Learning hours per week -4, Credit-4)

L T P C
4 0 0 4

Aim of the Course:

To sensitize the students to study of the Indian social problems.

Objectives:

- This course intends to introduce student's social problems of Indian society.
- To acquire knowledge about causes and consequences of social problem in India.
- This course gives them insights impact of social problem in India.

UNIT – I- SOCIAL PROBLEM: (13 L)

Definition. General Characteristics. Causes. Types. Perspectives of social problems: Social Disorganization Perspective, Value Conflict Perspective, Deviant Behaviour Perspective.

UNIT – II – DRUG AND ALCOHOLISM: (12 L)

Drug Abuse: Definition. Classification. Extent of the Problem. Causes. Social implications of drug abuse. Measures to treat and prevent drug abuse.

Alcoholism: Meaning. Causes and effects of Alcoholism. Measures to treat and prevent alcoholism.

UNIT – III – CHILD LABOUR: (11 L)

Definition. Causes and Consequences. Effects of the Problem. Legal Measures to eradicate the problem. Child Labour Eradication Programmes in India.

UNIT – IV - AIDS: (13 L)

Meaning. Extent of the problem. Modes of transmission. Its impact on the affected individual, family and society. Protective and preventive measures.

UNIT – V – TERRORISM: (11 L)

Concept. Characteristics. Causes and Consequences. Legal Measures for combating the problem.

(Total: 60 L)

TEXT BOOKS

1. Ahuja, Ram. **Social Problems in India**, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1992.
2. Purushothama. G.S., **A textbook on social problems**, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi, 2003.
3. Biswanath Ghosh, **Contemporary social problems of India**, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi, 1999.

REFERENCES

1. Julin, Joseph, **Social Problems**,: Printice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1977
2. Scarpitti, Franx.R., and Anderson, Margaret. L. **Social Problems**, Harper Row, New York, 1989.
3. Merton, Rober K., and Nisbet, Robert. **Contemporary Social Problems**. Harcourt Brace, New York, 1991.
4. Lamert, Edwin M. **Social Pathology**, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1991.

B.A. SOCIOLOGY - FIFTH SEMESTER
Major Elective - I I -, Course Title: INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY
(Learning hours per week -4, Credit-4)

Aim of the Course:

L T P C
4 0 0 4

This course aims to familiarize the students with an understanding of the subject and its concept and analyze the nature of social relations in industry.

Objectives:

- To provide an understanding about the relations between industry and society.
- To familiarize the students with the significance of industrial relation.
- To acquaint students with the nature and types of Industrial disputes, Labor participation in management and the labour welfare activities of India

Unit – I- INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY: (12 L)

Meaning and scope. Industry: concept. Industry and factory. History of rise and Development of Industry. Socio-Economic Significance of Industry. Industry as a Social System. Conditions essential for functioning of Industry.

Unit – II –INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS: (12 L)

Meaning. Aspects and scope of industrial relations. Collective Bargaining: Meaning, principles, phases and forms. Scope of Collective Bargaining in industrial relations. Conditions for successful Collective Bargaining.

UNIT – III-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: (15 L)

Meaning. Forms of industrial dispute: Strikes and lockouts. Types of strikes. Causes and effects of industrial disputes

I. Prevention of Industrial Disputes: Machinery with special reference to India: Works Committee. Joint consultative machinery. Institution of Labour Welfare Officer. Code of Discipline. Standing Orders. Grievance Procedure.

II. Settlement of industrial disputes: Machinery with reference to India: Conciliation Machinery – Conciliation officer, Board of Conciliation and Arbitration Machinery. Labour Court. Industrial Tribunal/ National Tribunal

Unit – IV –WORKER’S- PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT: (11 L)

Workers’ participation in Management: Importance. Theoretical basis. Purposes. Levels of participation. Schemes in India. Factors affecting the success of the schemes.

Unit –V-LABOUR WELFARE: (10 L)

Meaning. Need for Labour Welfare and scope of labour welfare work. Labour welfare activities undertaken by the Government of India, Government of Tamil Nadu, employers and trade unions.

(Total: 60 L)

TEXT BOOKS

1. Muki. H.R., **Industrial Sociology**, R.B. Publications, Delhi, 2003.
2. Kumar, **Industrial Sociology**, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra, 2006.
3. Mamoria, C.B., and Mamoria, satish, **Dynamics of industrial relations**. 2nd new ed. Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House, 1985

REFERENCES

1. Tyagi. B. P, **Labour Economics and Social Welfare**, Meerut: Jaiprakashnath and company, 1980.
2. Sinha, G.P., and Sinha, P.R.N., **Industrial Relations and Labour Legislation**. New Delhi, Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., 1971.

B.A. SOCIOLOGY - FIFTH SEMESTER

MINI PROJECT - (*Learning* hours -5, Credit-4)

L	T	P	C
5	0	0	4

***Mini Project Evaluation:* Total 100 marks (Internal: 50 marks External 50 Marks)
evaluation based on the criteria mentioned by the M.S. University, Tirunelveli.**

M.S. University B.A. Degree Sociology Syllabus
(For those who joined the course from the Academic Year 2017-2018)
B.A. SOCIOLOGY - SIXTH SEMESTER
Core Subject –10, Course Title: URBAN SOCIOLOGY
(Learning hours per week -6, Credit-4)

Aim of the Course:

L T P C
6 0 0 4

To enable the students to analyze systematically the socio-economic and cultural life and its transformation in the urban society.

Objectives:

- To familiarize the discipline that scientifically studies the urban life.
- To understand the ongoing process and pattern of urbanization.
- To analyze the various problems and issues emerging in the urban society.
- To help plan for the balanced and healthy development of urban centers.

UNIT – I - URBAN SOCIOLOGY: (10 L)

Meaning. Concept of urbanism and Urbanization Nature. Scope. Importance of Urban Sociology .Characteristics of urban society. Burgess theory of urban growth. Rural and Urban disparities.

UNIT - II-CITY: (10 L)

City: Definition. Characteristics. Causes of growth of cities in pre industrial India. Causes of development of new cities. Past factors of Development of cities. Types of cities.

UNIT - III- INDUSTRIALISATION AND CITY: (13 L)

Historical perspective of industrialization of India: Ancient Period, Medieval period, and Modern period, Social consequences of Industrialization: Impact on relationships, Impact on marriage, Impact on family, Impact on social stratification, Impact on Caste system, impact on morals. Effects of urbanization

Unit – IV – URBAN PROBLEMS: (15 L)

Housing. Slums: Meaning. Kinds of slum. Problems of slums. Government policies of slum. Pollution: Air, Water and Noise. Crime: Causes and Prevention of crime. Juvenile delinquency: causes and reformation steps. Cybercrime: Meaning Types, and reformation steps. White Collar Crime: Causes and its effects.

UNIT – V -URBAN PLANNING: (12 L)

Aims of urban Planning. Importance of urban Planning. Fundamentals of town Planning. Urban developmental programme launched by the government. Urban Planning: Clean environment, water and sanitation, traffic and road.

(Total: 60 L)

TEXT BOOKS

1. Quinn, James A, **Urban Sociology**, Euraha Publishing House, New Delhi: 1967.
2. Rajendra K. Sharma, **Urban Sociology**, Atalantic Publishers, New Delhi, 2004.
3. Samir Dasgupta, **Urban Sociology**, Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd, Delhi, 2012.

REFERENCES

1. Wilson, Roibert A., and Schultz, David A., **Urban Sociology**, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1978.
2. Bose, Ashish, **Urbanization in India**. New Delhi: Academic Books, 1978.
3. Ramachandran, R., **Urbanization and Urban Systems in India**, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1991.
4. Rajendra K. Sharma, **Urban Sociology**, New Delhi: Atlantic publishers and distributors,1991

B.A. SOCIOLOGY - SIXTH SEMESTER
Core Subject –11, Course Title: SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENTS IN INDIA
(Learning hours per week -5, Credit-4)

Aim of the Course:

L T P C
5 0 0 4

This course aimed to give a clear picture of what social reform movements are, how they emerge and also to analyses the various social reform movements in India.

Objectives:

- This course intends to introduce students to various social reform movement..
- It also aims to familiarize the various backward class movements
- To understand and analyses the problems of S.C & S.T., and women in India and the measures taken by the government for their upliftment.

UNIT-I- SOCIAL MOVEMENT: (12 L)

Meaning. Characteristics. Kinds of social movement. Conditions that bring about social movements. Life cycle of social movements. Functionalist and conflict perspectives on social movements.

UNIT-II- SECTARIAN MOVEMENTS: (13 L)

Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism: the contexts in which they arose their principles and preachings. Their impact on the Hindu religion and society.

Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, and Sri Ramakrishna Mission: The conditions that prompted the rise of these movements. Their principles and programmes of action. Their contribution to the reformation and revitalization of the Hindu religion and society.

UNIT-III- PEASANT MOVEMENTS: (11 L)

Peasant Movements: Working and living conditions of the agricultural labourers in India. Emergences of revolt movements: Naxalbari movement in West Bengal, Peasant movement in Uttar pradesh and peasant movement in Telungana.

UNIT-IV- BACKWARD CLASS MOVEMENT: (14 L)

Dravidian Movement in Tamil Nadu: The context in which it arose, Contribution made by justice party and Periyar Ramaswamy to it.

Reservation system introduced for backward class: Its features at the state and central levels. The principles (Compensatory/Protective Discrimination) underlying it. Challenges and issues contributing the reservation system for Backward Classes.

Dalit Movement: Atrocities perpetrated against the Dalits, Untouchability: Role of Gandhiji, Babasaheb Dr. Ambedkar and Periyar Ramaswamy in the movement towards the removal untouchability, Government measures for promoting the interest of the Dalits. Emergence of Dalit outfits and evaluation of their functioning.

UNIT-V- WOMEN'S MOVEMENT: (10 L)

Traditional stereotypes about women. Disabilities they suffered Women's movement: Its approach to the women's issues. Its activities, and campaigns in the cause of women. Its Achievement and limitations.

(Total: 60 L)

TEXT BOOKS

1. Rao M.S.A., Social Movements in India. Vols. 1 & 2 Manoha Publications, New Delhi, 1979.
2. Hardgrave R.I. The Dravidian Movements. Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1966
3. Natarajan. S.A. Century of social Reform in India, Asia Publishing House, Madras, 1959.

REFERENCES

1. Wilkinson, P. **Social Movements**, Pall Mall, London, 1971.
2. Dhangare D.N. **Peasant movement India**, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1983.
3. Sumanda, Pawardhan. **Social Change among Harijans**, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1999.

B.A. SOCIOLOGY - SIXTH SEMESTER
Core Subject –12, Course Title: SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL WORK
(Learning hours per week -4, Credit-4)

L T P C
4 0 0 4

Aim of the Course:

The course intends to familiarize the students about Social Work as a discipline, and understand the key Social work concepts and the need of social work in the contemporary society.

Objectives:

- This course intends to introduce subject matter of social work and its relations with other social sciences.
- To acquire the knowledge about case and group work.
- To make aware of community development and social welfare.

UNIT-I- SOCIAL WORK: (12 L)

Meaning. Characteristics. Objectives. Scope. Function. Philosophy. Relationship with sociology, Anthropology, Economics, Psychology, Political science. Genesis of social work: Evolution of social work in U.K. and U.S.A. Development of social work in India: Ancient Period, Medieval Period, British Period, and After Independence.

UNIT-II- CASE WORK: (12 L)

Meaning. Basic assumption of social case work. Principles of case work practices. Aspects of client worker relationship. Nature of social casework. Principles of social case work.

UNIT-III- GROUP WORK: (12 L)

Definition. Characteristics. Functions. Purpose. Principles of social group work. Role of group worker. Similarities and distinction between casework and group work.

UNIT-IV – COMMUNITY ORGANISATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: (12 L)

I) Community organization: Definition. Features. Social worker and community organization. Activities of community organization in India.

II) Community Development: Definition. Objectives. Philosophy. Principles. Programmes of Community Development. Integrated Rural Development Programme.

UNIT-V- SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION: (12 L)

Meaning. Essentials of social welfare administration. Task of social welfare administration. Principles of social welfare. Social welfare and personal administration. Public administration and social welfare administration.

(Total: 60 L)

TEXT BOOKS

1. Chowdhry. P. **Introduction to social work**, Atma Ram & Sons, Delhi, 2000.
2. Sanjay Bhattacharya and Guru. G, **Social work**, Deep & Deep publication Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi: 2003

REFERENCES

1. Madhan. G.R. **Indian Social Problems**, Vol.2, Allied publishers private limited, New Delhi, 2003.
2. Sharma. R.K., **Rural Sociology**, Atlantic publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2004.
3. Das Gupta.S, **Towards a philosophy of Social work in India**, Popular, New Delhi, 2001.

B.A. SOCIOLOGY - SIXTH SEMESTER
Core Subject –13, Course Title: SOCIOLOGY OF AGING
(Learning hours per week - 4, Credit - 4)

L T P C
4 0 0 4

Aim of the Course:

This course is to create awareness among younger generation to meet the needs, care, and protection of elderly in the family and society.

Objectives:

- To familiarize the major problems faced by the elderly.
- To understand the various dimensions of Aging.
- To make aware of institutional care and the welfare schemes of aged.
- To familiarize the students of the problems of the elderly and the need for geriatric care.

UNIT – I – SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY: (14 L)

Concept. Importance of the study. Scope. Ageing process: Biological, Psychological, and social dimensions.

UNIT – II – AGED IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA: (11 L)

Nature. Extent of aged population and their economic activities. Their retirement and leisure.

UNIT – III– PROBLEMS OF THE AGED: (12 L)

Housing and elderly. Healthcare and elderly. Factors influencing the problems of aged.

UNIT – VI– CARE FOR AGED: (13 L)

Family care and aged. Institutional care and aged. Social consequences of the aged in the absence of care.

UNIT – V– WELFARE OF AGED: (10 L)

Need. Welfare services provided by the Government. Role of Non-Government Organization.

(Total: 60 L)

TEXT BOOKS

1. Paul Chowdhry D. **Aging and the Aged India**, Inter publication, New Delhi, 1962.
2. Desai, K.C., **Aging in India**. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, 1982.

REFERENCES

1. Bose, A.B. & K.D. Gangrade, **Aging in India: Problems and potentialities**, Abhinay publications, New Delhi, 1988.
2. D' Souza, Alfred & Water Fernandes, **Aging in South Asia: Theoretical Issues of Policy Implications**, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, 1982.

B.A. SOCIOLOGY - SIXTH SEMESTER
Major Elective – III- Course Title: SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALISED GROUP
(Contact hours per week - 4, Credit - 4)

L T P C
4 0 0 4

Aim of the Course:

The course is aimed to focus on those segments of the population which have lived on the margins of society and which have not received adequate scholarly attention.

Objectives:

- To equip the students about the various dimensions of Marginalized group in the society.
- To develop an understanding about the problems face by the marginalized group.
- To get aware about the knowledge of status of women Past and present.
- To acquire knowledge regarding the plight of aged and the welfare measures of government.

UNIT – I- Marginalized groups: (10 L)

Definition of Marginal Groups – meaning of social exclusion – process of marginalization – causes and consequences of marginalization

UNIT – II- Scheduled caste: (14 L)

Definition – meaning and origin of untouchability – socio, economic and political disabilities – problems of untouchability – role of Ambedkar, Jothi Rao Phule and Gandhi in the removal of untouchability – Positive discrimination and reservation Policy and recommendation by Mandal Commission- Legislation and welfare programmes for the upliftment of scheduled caste.

UNIT – III- Scheduled tribes: (13 L)

Definition, problems of ST, and measures for the upliftment of ST, Tribal panchasheela, constitutional measures, committee and commissions for tribal welfare - socio-economic, educational welfare programmes, social change in Tribal India.

UNIT – IV- Women: (12 L)

Status of women in ancient, medieval, and modern India, women empowerment, social legislation and welfare programmes – Gender mainstreaming – Gender Budgeting

UNIT – V- Elderly: (11 L)

Meaning of Senior citizen – Problems of Elderly – Old age homes – Generation Gap, Government measures for the welfare of elderly.

(Total: 60 L)

TEXT BOOKS

1. Sachadeva. D.R., **Social Welfare Aministration in India**, Kitab Mahal, New Delhi, 2001.
2. Ahuja, Ram. **Social Problems in India**, Rawat Publications, Jaipur 1992.
3. Rao, Shankar C.N **Sociology of Indian society**, S.Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi: 2007.

REFERENCES

1. Rao, Shankar C.N. **An introduction to sociology**, S.Chand & Co., New Delhi, 1960.
2. Sumanda, Pawardhan. **Social Change among Harijans**, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1973
3. Purushothama. G.S., **A textbook on social problems**, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi, 2003.

**B.A. SOCIOLOGY SIXTH SEMESTER
MAJOR GROUP PROJECT
(Learning hours -7, Credit-5)**

Major Project: 6th semester

Total 100 marks

Contact hours -7, Credit-5

Major Project Evaluation based on the criteria mentioned by the M.S. University, Tirunelveli