

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY, TIRUNELVELI

UG COURSES – AFFILIATED COLLEGES

B. A. Sociology

(Choice Based Credit System)

(with effect from the academic year 2016-2017 onwards)

(44th SCAA meeting held on 30.05.2016)

Sem	Pt. I/ II/ III/ IV /V	Sub. / Ppr. No.	Subject status	Subject Title	Hrs. per week	Credits	Marks				
							Maximum			Passing minimum	
							Int.	Ext.	Tot.	Ext.	Tot.
V	III	25	Core - 7	INDIAN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS	7	5	25	75	100	30	40
	III	26	Core - 8	RURAL AND URBAN SOCIOLOGY	7	5	25	75	100	30	40
	III	27	Major Elective-I	HEALTH AND SOCIETY	6	5	25	75	100	30	40
	III	28	Major Elective-II	(A) INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT / (B) N.G.O. MANAGEMENT	6	5	25	75	100	30	40
	IV	29	Skilled Based subject (Common)	PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT/ EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION / YOUTH LEADERSHIP	4	4	25	75	100	30	40
SUBTOTAL					30	24					
VI	III	30	Core - 9	INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY	6	5	25	75	100	30	40
	III	31	Core - 10	SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA	6	5	25	75	100	30	40
	III	32	Core - 11	SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALISED GROUPS	6	5	25	75	100	30	40
	III	33	Core - 12	SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA	6	5	25	75	100	30	40
	III	34	Major Elective-III	(A) SOCIOLOGY OF WELFARE (B) SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL WORK	6	5	25	75	100	30	40
SUBTOTAL					30	25					

INDIAN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

UNIT-I- FACETS OF INDIAN SOCIETY

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

UNIT-II- CASTE SYSTEM

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

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

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

UNIT-V- KINSHIP

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

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

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

RURAL AND URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Unit – I - RURAL SOCIETY

Characteristics of Rural Society. Land Tenure Patterns: Zamindari system and Rayatwari system. Present land tenure pattern and land distribution.

Unit – II- URBAN SOCIETY

Nature. Scope. Importance of Urban Sociology. Characteristics of Urban Society Concepts of Urbanism and Urbanization. Rural and Urban Difference. Urban influence on rural society.

Unit – III – VILLAGE AND CITIES

Village Community: Definition. Features and types. Sociological Importance of Village Communities in India.

City: Definition. Characteristics. Types of cities. Causes for growth of cities in pre industrial and contemporary India.

Unit – IV – RURAL PROBLEMS

Poverty: Causes of poverty. Strategies for alleviating poverty, Unemployment: Causes and consequence of unemployment. Rural indebtedness: causes. measures adapted by the government. Illiteracy: Causes. Measures for eradication of illiteracy.

Unit – V – URBAN PROBLEMS:

Housing problems: Causes and Effects of bad Housing and Steps taken by the government to curb the housing problems. Slums: Causes for the growth of slum. Crime: Causes and Prevention of crime. Juvenile delinquency: causes and reformation steps. Cyber crime: Meaning, Types. White Collar Crime: Causes and effects.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Deasi, A.R., **Rural Sociology In India**. Bombay:Popular Prakashan, 1969.
2. Chitamber, J.B., **Introductory Rural Sociology**.New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1973.
3. Beteille, Andre, **Studies In Agrarian Structure**. New Delhi: Oxford University press, 1974.
4. Desai, Vasant., **Rural Development**. 6 vols. Bombay: Himalaya publishingHouse, 1986.
5. Sharma R.K. **Rural sociology**, New Delhi:Atatlantic Publishers & distributors,2004.
6. Quinn, James A, **Urban Sociology**. New Delhi: Euraha Publishing House, 1967.
7. Wilson, Roibert A., and Schultz, David A., **Urban Sociology**. New Jersey: Printice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, 1978.
8. Bose, Ashish, **Urbanization in India**. New Delhi: Academic Books, 1978.
9. Ramachandran, R., **Urbanization and Urban Systems in India**, Delhi:Oxford University Press, 1991.
- 10.Rajendra k. Sharma, **Urban Sociology**, New Delhi:Atlanti publishers and distributors,1997

HEALTH AND SOCIETY

UNIT-I- HEALTH

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

UNIT-II- HYGIENE

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

UNIT-III- COMMUNITY HEALTH

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

UNIT-IV - HEALTH EDUCATION

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

UNIT-V- HEALTH CARE SERVICES

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

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Albrecht, Gray L. Advances in Medical Sociology. Mumbai: Jai Press, 1944.
2. Gunatillake, G. Intersectoral Linkages and health Development: Case Studies in India (Kerala State), Jamaica, Norway, Sri Lanka and Thailand (WHO offset series) Geneva: WHO, 1984.
3. Rao, Mohan. Disinvesting in Health: The World Bank's Prescription for Health. New Delhi: Sage, 1999.
4. Schwatz, Howard. Dominant Issues in Medical Sociology, New York: MCGraw Hill, 1994.
5. Scramber, Graham and PaUL Higgs, Modernity, Medicine and Health: Medical Sociology Towards 2000, London: Routledge, 1998.
6. Albrecht, Gray L. and Fitzpatrick, R. Quality of Life in Health Care: Advances in Medical Sociology. Mumbai: Jai Press, 1994.
7. Coe. Rodney M. Sociology of Medicine. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1997.
8. Cockerham, William C., Medical Sociology, New Jersey; Prentice Hall, 1997
9. Cockerham, William C., Readings in Medical Sociology, New Jersey; Prentice Hall, 1997.
10. Conard, Peter et al. Handbook of medical Sociology, New Jersey; Prentice Hall, 2000.
11. Dasgupta, R. Nutritional Planning in India. Hyderabad, NIN, 1993.

INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT

UNIT-I - G.S. GHURYE:

Caste and Kinship: Meaning of caste and Kinship, Features of Caste, Endogamy

Culture and Civilization: Foundation of culture, Nature of Civilization

National Unity and Integration; Hindu Culture

UNIT-II - Radha Kamal Mukherjee: Indian Culture and Civilization, Economic Transaction and social behaviour – personality, society and values.

UNIT-III - Louis Dumont

Homo Hierarchicus – Pure and Impurity – Permanent impurity

Varna: Theory of Varna – Transformation of Varna system

UNIT- IV - M.N. Srinivas:

Society and Religion: Sanskritic Hinduism and spread of Hinduism in Indian Villages – Caste: Meaning of Caste and Sub caste, Features of sub caste

Dominant caste and Sanskritization: Meaning and process of Sanskritization, Features of Dominant Caste

UNIT- V - A.R.Desai: Village Structure – Self sufficient villages – Feudal structure of villages - Transformation of Indian Society: Colonial economy – Transformation to capitalism – Indian Nationalism : Dialectics of Indian tradition and production relation.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Dhanagra D.N. Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology. Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 1993.
2. Nagle B.K. Indian Sociological Thought, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2008.
3. Oomen T.K. and Mukhartjee Partha.N, Indian Sociology-Reflections and Interpretations, Popular Prakashan, Bombay. 1986

N.G.O. MANAGEMENT

UNIT – I

NGOs – Concept and Theories, Structure and functions, Characteristics, Classification of NGOs

UNIT – II

Origin and growth of NGOs in India. Objectives, Formation of NGO's – Steps. Procedures and specific legal requirement. Financial Resources: Government, Non-government, Corporate and community support.

UNIT – III

Management and Principles of NGOs. Organizational Factors. Strategies of Social Action Adopted by NGOs.

UNIT – IV

Project Management and Planning: Project: Definition, Features, Types, Classification, Phases. Project Management: Concept. Steps. Benefits. Project Planning: Meaning. Features. Functions. Steps.

UNIT – V

NGOs and Development. Rural Development. Poverty Alleviation. Protection to Child Rights. Helth Care. Environmental Protection.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. *Shivani dharmarajan, NGO's as prime movers. New Delhi: Kanishka publishers, 2001.*
2. Anju Bhatia, **Women's Development and NGO.** New Delhi: Rawat publication, 2000.
3. Chandra, **NGO-Governmental Organizations, Structure relevance and function.** New Delhi: Kanishkka publishers, 2001.
4. S.T. Lalvani, **NGO's and rural Development.** New Delhi: Rawat publications, 1999.
5. Puran Chandra, **NGO's in India, Role Guidelines and performance appraisal.** New Delhi: Akansha Publishing house, 2005.
6. Nagarajan.K, **Project management** New Delhi: New age international, 2001.
7. Vasant Desai, **Project Management Himalaya Publishing House.** Mumbai: 1997.
8. Narendra Singh, **Project Management and control.** Mumbai: Himalaya publishing house, 1998.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

Unit – I- INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Mamoria, C.B., and Mamoria, satish, **Dynamics of industrial relations**. 2nd new ed. Bombay:Himalaya Publishing House, 1985.
2. Tyagi.B.P., **Labour Economics and Social Welfare**, Meerut: Jaiprakashnath and company, 1980.
3. Sinha, G.P., and Sinha, P.R.N., **Industrial Relations and Labour Legislation**. New Delhi,Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., 1971.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA

UNIT – I- SOCIAL PROBLEM:

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

UNIT – II – DRUG AND ALCOHOLISM:

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:

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

UNIT – IV - AIDS:

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

UNIT – V – TERRORISM:

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

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

Julin, Joseph, Social Problems, New Jersey: Printice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, 1977

1. Scarpitti, Franx.R., and Anderson, Margaret. L. **Social Problems**, New York: Harper Row, 1989.
2. Merton, Rober K., and Nisbet, Robert.**AContemporary Social Problems**. New York: Harccurt Brace, 1991.
3. Lamert, Edwin M. **Social Pathology**, New York: McGraw-hill Book Company, 1991.
4. Ahuja, Ram., **Social Problems in India**, Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1992.

SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALISED GROUPS

UNIT – I- Marginalized groups: Definition of Marginal Groups – meaning of social exclusion – process of marginalization – causes and consequences of marginalization

UNIT – II- Scheduled caste: 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: 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: Status of women in ancient, medieval, and modern India, women empowerment, social legislation and welfare programmes – Gender mainstreaming – Gender Budgeting

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

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Sachadeva.D.R. , Social /Welfare Administration in India Problems, Kitab Mahal, New Delhi, 2001.
2. Ahuja, Ram., Social Problems in India, Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1992.
3. Rao, Shankar C.N, Sociology of Indian Society, S.Chand , New Delhi. 2007
4. Rao, Shankar C.N. An introduction to sociology, New Delhi: S.Chand & Co., 1960.
5. Sumanda, Pawardhan. Social Change among Harijans. New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1973.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

UNIT-I- SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

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

UNIT-II- RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS

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: Their principles and programmes of action. Their contribution to the reformation and revitalization of the Hindu religion and society.

UNIT-III- PEASANT MOVEMENTS

Peasant Movements: Emergence of Peasant movements in West Bengal, Peasant movement in Uttar Pradesh and peasant movement in Telangana.

UNIT-IV- BACKWARD CLASS MOVEMENT

Dravidian Movement in Tamil Nadu: The context in which it arose. Contribution made by Justice Party and Periyar Ramaswamy to it. Reservation system for backward classes : Its features at the state and central levels. The principles (Compensatory/Protective Discrimination) underlying it. Present status of Reservation of OBCs in Tamil Nadu.

UNIT-V- DALIT MOVEMENT: Atrocities perpetuated against the Dalits, Untouchability: Role of Gandhi, Dr. Ambedkar, Periyar Ramaswamy and Kanshi Ram in the emancipation of Dalits. Impact of Dalit movement in the Indian Society.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Wilkinson, P. Social Movements. London: Pall Mall, 1971.
2. Natarajan. S.A. Century of social Reform in India, Madras: Asia Publishing House, 1959.
3. Rao M.S.A., Social Movements in India. Vols. 1 & 2 New Delhi: Manohar Publications, 1979.
4. Dhangare D.N. Peasant movement India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1983.
5. Hardgrave R.I. The Dravidian Movements. Bombay: Popular Prakashan 1965
6. Sumanda, Pawardhan. Social Change among Harijans. New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1973.

SOCIOLOGY OF WELFARE

UNIT – I- SOCIAL WELFARE

Concept. Objectives. Scope. Welfare State. Government and non-Governmental Organizations engaged in social welfare work.

UNIT – II – CHILD WELFARE:

Meaning of childhood. Constitutional provisions for Child Welfare. Welfare service given to orphaned children, street children and child workers.

UNIT – III – WOMEN’S WELFARE:

Need. Welfare programmes for health and self-employment of women. Welfare Programmes for working women, women workers, destitute women and widowed women.

UNIT – VI - WELFARE OF AGED:

Need. Factors influencing the intensity of the problems of aged. Welfare services provided by the Government and non-Governmental Organisations.

UNIT – V – WELFARE OF PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED:

Meaning of Physical Challenged. Its categories. Magnitude of the problem of physically Challenged. Rehabilitation and welfare services provided by Government and Non-Governmental Organizations.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Muzumdar, Ammu. **Social Welfare in India**. Bombay:Asia Publishing House, 1964.
2. Friedlander, Walter A., and Apte, Robert Z. **Introduction to Social welfare**. New Delhi:Printice-Hall of India,1982.
3. **Encyclopedia of Social Work in India**, Vols I to IV. New Delhi: Ministry of Welfare, Government of India, 1987.
4. Swaminathan, Mina, **Child Care Services in Tamil Nadu**. Madras: M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, 1991.

SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL WORK

UNIT-I- SOCIAL WORK

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

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

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

UNIT-IV – COMMUNITY ORGANISATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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

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.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE :

- 1) Chowdhry.P., **Introduction to social work**, Delhi: Atma Ram & Sons, 2000.
- 2) Sanjay Bhattacharya and Guru. G, **Social work**, New Delhi: Deep & Deep publication Pvt. Ltd. 2003
- 3) Madhan.G.R. **Indian Social Problems**, Vol.2, Allied publishers private limited, New Delhi, 2003
- 4) Sharma. R.K., **Rural Sociology**, New Delhi: Atlantic publishers pvt Ltd., 2004.
- 5) Das Gupta.S, **Towards a philosophy of Social work in India**, New Delhi: Popular, 2001