

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
(IDE) CHENNAI – 05

LEARNING OUTCOMES-BASED
CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK
(LOCF)

FOR THE THREE-YEAR
B.A. SOCIOLOGY (ODL MODE) DEGREE
WITH EFFECT FROM 2021-2022 ONWARDS



UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
சென்னைப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்
தொலைதூரக் கல்வி நிறுவனம்

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Programme learning outcome

Sociology is the scientific study of society, sociology involves in the study of the social lives of people, groups, and societies. It is the study of human behaviour as social beings as it is the scientific study of social aggregations, the entities through which humans move throughout their lives. Sociology is an overarching unification of all studies of humankind, including history, psychology and economics.

Sociology provides many distinctive perspectives in the world, generating new ideas and critiquing the old. The field also offers a range of research techniques that can be applied to any aspect of social life. Sociologists understand social inequality, patterns of behaviour, forces for social change and resistance, and how social systems work. Sociology is an exciting discipline with expanding opportunities for a wide range of career paths.

A degree in sociology is an excellent springboard for entering into government and private sectors as well as industry and organizations. Hence, career opportunities available to those with a sociology degree are numerous and diverse. A sociology degree opens various avenues for further progression by pursuing higher degrees too. Obtaining a bachelor's degree in sociology enables the student to become educator and researcher. Practicing sociologists who have advanced degrees can also become research analysts, survey researchers, urban planners, community developers, social policy analysts, social project managers, HR professionals, media researchers etc.,

Nature and Extent of the programme

A three year bachelor degree in sociology helps to acquire the knowledge on structure and functions of society, the basic social institutions, Indian social

system by understanding social mind of society. To focus on the functioning of the primitive and modern, rural and urban society and its problems that affects community health. Being Aware on the contributions of social thinkers towards the development of social thought know the social aspects of political system, impact of population on society and research methodologies. Develop a clear cut idea on the developmental strategies of industries and its global impact.

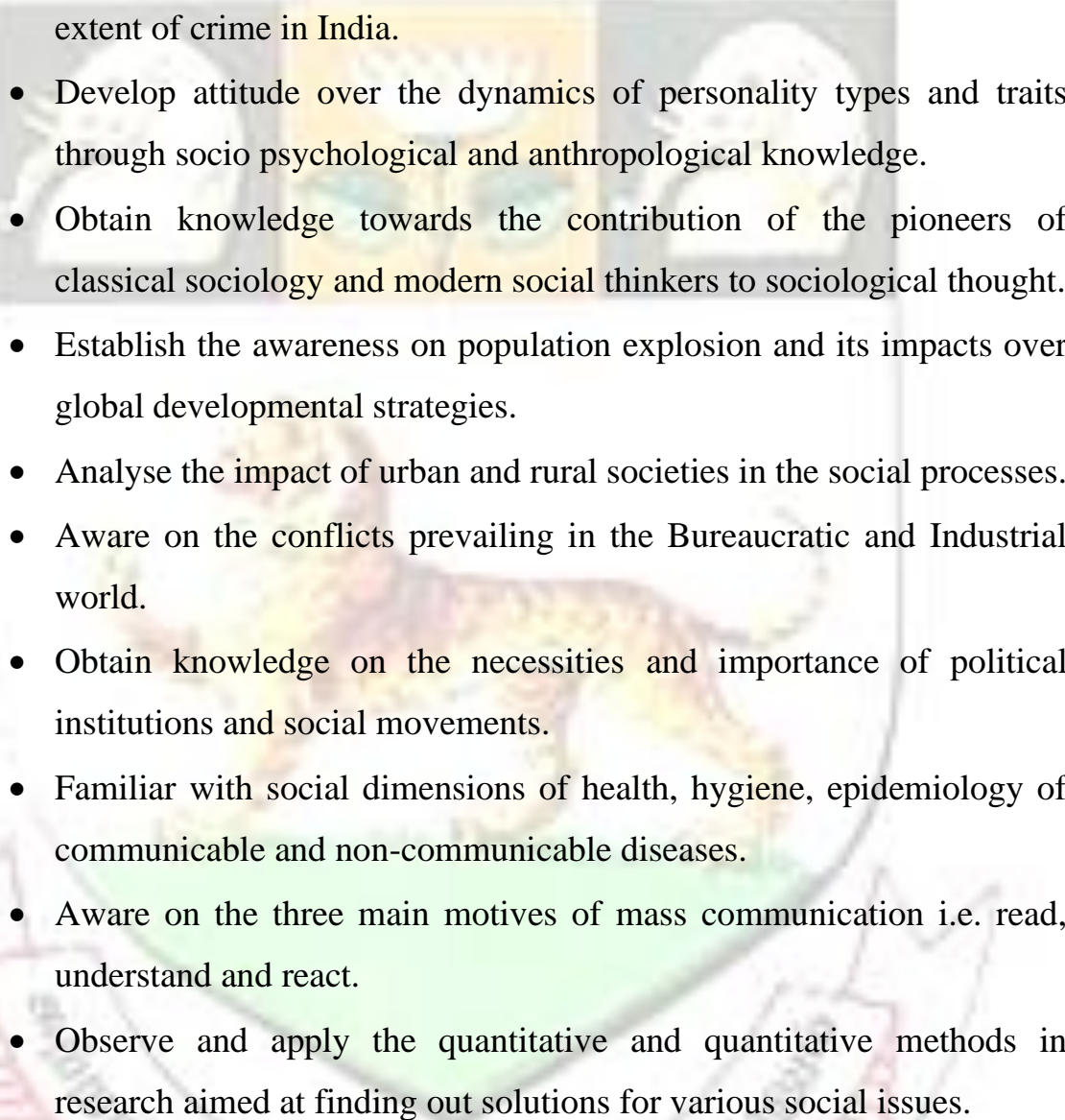
Aim of the programme

To provide basic sociological knowledge in a student centric, teaching learning environment. The qualified and experienced staff helps students to get a clear knowledge of sociology and its various branches. We strive to equip our students with skills to enter the labour markets or move on to higher level training in various fields.

Sociology is a valuable major for students planning careers in social research, counseling and social work, criminal justice, population studies, business and market research. In addition, the program provides them with a strong preparation for post-graduation in law, community planning, public administration, and criminology and labour studies.

Course structure

- Develop awareness towards the primary concepts of Sociology, related to its origin, basic social institutions; social groups its evolution, progression and deterioration.
- Create awareness on the unique features of Indian social system, its caste system, forms of marriage and family, social problems and changes.

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- Identify the characteristics of social problems, types, causes and the extent of crime in India.
 - Develop attitude over the dynamics of personality types and traits through socio psychological and anthropological knowledge.
 - Obtain knowledge towards the contribution of the pioneers of classical sociology and modern social thinkers to sociological thought.
 - Establish the awareness on population explosion and its impacts over global developmental strategies.
 - Analyse the impact of urban and rural societies in the social processes.
 - Aware on the conflicts prevailing in the Bureaucratic and Industrial world.
 - Obtain knowledge on the necessities and importance of political institutions and social movements.
 - Familiar with social dimensions of health, hygiene, epidemiology of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
 - Aware on the three main motives of mass communication i.e. read, understand and react.
 - Observe and apply the quantitative and qualitative methods in research aimed at finding out solutions for various social issues.

CORE PAPER-I PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY- I

I Semester

Credits 4

Course Objectives:

- The course will give the overall understanding of sociology.
- The aim of the course is to explain the concepts of sociology.
- The course will make the students to know the structure and functions of society.
- The aim of the course is to explain the different social stratifications and its functions in the society.
- The course will also explain the process of social change and factors related to social change.

Course Outcomes:

- The students can understand the origin and development of sociology.
- The students can also understand the discipline of sociology and the sociological perspective.
- The students can recognize how sociology differs from and is similar to other social sciences.
- The students can explain the different social institutions and their impact on sociology.
- The students can apply the knowledge of sociology and participate actively in civic affairs.

Unit I: Introduction

- Definition, Origin, Nature and Scope of Sociology
- Relationship between Sociology and other Social Sciences
(Anthropology, political science and criminology)
- Importance of sociology.

Unit II: Primary concepts

- Society
- Community
- Institution
- Association
- Status and Role

- Values and Norms

Unit III: Social Institutions

- Marriage: Characteristics, Functions and types of marriage: polygyny, polyandry, monogamy.
- Family: Characteristics, Functions and types of family - patriarchal and matriarchal.
- Religion: elements of religion, Social functions of religion.

Unit IV: Groups

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

Unit V: Socialization

- Definition and theories of Socialization.
- Types of socialization.
- Agencies of Socialization

Text Book

- Haralambos and Holborn, Sociology Themes and Perspectives, 8th Edition

Reference

- Thomson. Harry (1995), Sociology: A systematic Introduction, Allied publishers, India.
- Robertson Ian, (1977). Sociology, New York: Worth.
- Apple Baum, Richard and William Chambliss (1997), Sociology, Addison Wesley, Educational publishers, New York.
- Inkless, Alex, (1982), Foundations of Modern Sociology, Prentice Hall, New Jersey
- Jayaram. N. (1998), Introductory Sociology, Macmillan, India.
- Giddens, Anthony (2001), Sociology, Fourth edition, Polity press, U.K.

Web resources

https://www.achieveriasclasses.com/notes/ESO11_2%20Basic%20Concepts%20in%20Sociology.pdf

<http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/society/social-groups-the-meaning-characteristics-classification-and-other-details-7041-words/8510>

<https://www.sociologyguide.com/basic-concepts/Social-Institutions.php>

<http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/socialisation-the-meaning-features-types-stages-and-importance/8529>

<https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter1-an-introduction-to-sociology/>

CORE PAPER-II INDIAN SOCIETY

I Semester

Credits 4

Course Objectives:

- The course will enable the students to understand the unique features of Indian Social system.
- The course is designed to explain the diverse characteristics of Indian society.
- The aim of the course is to explain the various social processes and social change in Indian social system.
- The course will interpret the social structures in the Indian social system.
- The course also explains the caste systems in Indian society.

Course Outcomes:

- The student will identify the functions of various social structures in India.
- The students can elaborate the perspectives of Indian society.
- The student can compare the various social changes in the Indian society.
- The students will also describe the Stratification System in society.
- They can also elaborate the social institutions like Marriage, Family and Kinship system

Unit I: Cultural and Ethnic composition of Indian Society

- Linguistic and racial composition
- Religious and ethnic groups

Unit II: Roots of Hindu Social Organization

- Varnashrama Dharma
- Doctrine of Karma
- Purusharthas

Unit III: Caste system in India

- Definition and Characteristics of Caste
- Theories of Origin of Caste
- Concept Of Dominant Caste
- Functions, Dysfunctions and Changes of caste

Unit IV: Marriage, Family and Kinship

- Marriage: Hindu, Islam and Christianity
- Joint Family: characteristics- functions-dysfunctions-changing trends in Joint family system.
- Kinship: Categories of kinship terminologies: Descent-usage of kinship.

Unit V: Social Change in India

- Islamization and Westernization
- Sanskritization and Secularization

Text Books

- Ahuja Ram (1999) Society in India: Concepts, theories and Changing trends, Rabat Publications, Jaipur.

Reference

- Beteille, Andre (1992) Backward Classes in Contemporary India, OUP, New Delhi.
- Hutton, J.K. (1997) Caste in Modern India, OUP, New Delhi.
- Bose, N.K. (1975) Structure of Hindu Society, New Delhi.
- Oberoi, Patricia, (1993) Family, Kinship and Marriage in India, OUP, New Delhi.
- Singh, Yogendra,(1973) Modernization of Modern Indian Tradition, Tompson Press, New Delhi.
- Carve, Irawati (1961), Hindu Society: An interpretation, Poona.
- Ambedkar B.R. (1936) Annihilation of Caste: The Annotated Critical Edition

Web resources

<http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/essay/origin-and-composition-of-indian-society/47083>

<http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/social-changes-in-india-concept-study-and-other-details/35211>

<https://chopra.com/articles/purushartha-the-4-aims-of-human-life>

<https://www.hinduwebsite.com/hinduism/concepts/ashramas.asp>

<http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/hindu/the-doctrine-of-karma-7-assumption-of-karma/47369>

I Semester

Credits 3

Course Objectives:

- The aim of the course is to enable the students to understand the various socio psychological concepts.
- The course will help the students to briefly summarize the importance of self and stages in developing self.
- The course will help the students to compare and contrast the collective behavior and their impacts on formation of deviance
- The course is designed so that students can enumerate the significance of social psychology and various methods used in social psychology
- The aim of the course is to enable the students to aware of social mind of society.

Course Outcomes:

- The students can explain the scope of social psychology and its relationship with other social sciences.
- The students can get acquisition of knowledge that goes beyond mere memorization of facts.
- The students can assess the different group process and leaderships patterns
- The students can explain various social processes that affect the individual attitude
- The students create awareness on the major problems and issues in the discipline of social psychology.

Unit I- Introduction

- Nature and Scope of social psychology
- Methods of social psychology
- Importance of social psychology

Unit II- Personality and Culture

- Personality types and traits
- Influence of culture on personality

Unit III- Collective Behavior

- Crowd
- Mobs

- Riots

Unit IV- Motivation

- Meaning, definition and characteristics
- Approaches to motivation – Behaviorist, Humanistic and Cognitive.
- Types – Intrinsic and Extrinsic.

Unit V- Aggression and prejudice

- Types and causes of aggression
- Types and causes of prejudice

Unit VI – Attitude, Public Opinion and Propaganda

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

Text Books:

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

References

- Adinarayanan, S.P. (1964) Social Psychology, Longman, India
- Aronson, Elliot, Wilson D. Timothy and Akery M. Robert (1977) Social Psychology, Longman Publishers
- Baron, A. Robert Boon Byrne (1998) Social Psychology, Prentice Hall of India, India.

Web resources

<https://www.simplypsychology.org/social-psychology.html>

<https://2012books.lardbucket.org/books/sociology-comprehensive-edition/s24-01-types-of-collective-behavior.html>

<http://www.psychologydiscussion.net/social-psychology-2/aggression/aggression-basis-forms-and-control-social-psychology/1328>

https://brocku.ca/MeadProject/Young/1930/1930_27.html

Course Objectives:

- The course outlines the basic ideas about socialization and various factors that affect the socialization process.
- The course will interpret the different social institution and their relationship with each other.
- The course enables students to understand the associative and dissociative process and social change.
- The aim of the course is to know the socio cultural aspects of society.
- The courses critically assess the process of social change and factors associated with social change.

Course Outcomes:

- The students can understand the basic concepts in sociology
- The students can summarize the fundamental theoretical interrelations and interactions in the society
- The students will be able to define, interrelationships between Culture, Social change, Socialization, Stratification, Social processes, Institutions and Social control.
- The students can summarize the diverse social stratifications that function in the society.
- The students can recognize the process and causes for social change.

Unit I: Social stratification

- Forms of stratification: Slavery, Estate, Caste, Class and Gender
- Theories of Stratification.
- Social Mobility: Vertical, Horizontal.

Unit II: Social Processes

- Associative social process: Co-Operation, Accommodation, Acculturation, Assimilation
- Dissociative Social Process: Competition and Conflict.

Unit III: Social Control

- Definition of Social Control and Normative order.

- Informal means of Social Control: Values, Norms, Customs, Folkways, mores, Public opinion and Religion.
- Formal means of Social Control: Laws, Community Policing, Zero Tolerance and Citizen of Patrol(COP)

Unit IV: Culture

- Definition and Elements of Culture.
- Types of Culture: Material and Non-Material
- Cultural Process: Cultural Lag, Sub-Culture, Contra-Culture, Counter-Culture and Cultural Relativism

Unit V: Social Change

- Definition and theories of Social Change.
- Factors of Social Change – Geographical, biological and technological
- Globalization and Changing world.

Text Books:

- Giddens, Anthony (2001), Sociology, Fourth edition, Polity press, U.K.
- Michael Haralambos (1980) Sociology Themes and Perspectives, Oxford university.

Reference

- Gilbert, Pascal. (1973), Fundamental of Sociology, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
- Thomson. Harry (1995), Sociology: A systematic Introduction, Allied publishers, India.
- Apple Baum, Richard and William Chambliss (1997), Sociology, Addison Wesley, Educational publishers, New York.
- Inkless, Alex, (1982), Foundations of Modern Sociology, Prentice Hall, New Jersey
- Jayaram. N. (1998), Introductory Sociology, Macmillan, India.

Web resources

- <http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/social-processes-the-meaning-types-characteristics-of-social-processes/8545>
- <http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/social-control-the-meaning-need-types-and-other-details/8533>
- <https://cops.usdoj.gov/RIC/Publications/cops-p157-pub.pdf>
- <https://iedunote.com/culture>

CORE PAPER-IV SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

II Semester

Credits 4

Course Objectives:

- The aim of the course is to explain the diverse movements that occur in Indian society.
- The course highlights the process of religious reform social movement on Indian society.
- The course enables students to understand the causes and consequences of movements in society.
- The course will compare and contrast the different backward class movement that occurred in Indian society
- The aim of the course is to explain how the social change brought by various social movements.

Course Outcomes:

- The students can evaluate the impacts of the religious reform movement in the Indian society
- The students will be able to recognize the various backward class movements and their effects on a deprived section of society.
- The students can aware of social issues, as the root cause of various social movements.
- The students will identify the different theoretical orientations to learn about the social movements in India.
- The students can explain women movements in India and the function of women's organization.

Unit I- Introduction

- Definition and Characteristics of Social Movements
- Types of Social Movements
- Social movements and social change

Unit II- Socio-Religious and National Movements

- Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj
- Civil disobedience movement
- Quit India movement

Unit III- Social Reform movements

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

Unit IV- Peasant and Tribal movements

- Telangana movement
- Naxalbari movement
- The sandal movement
- Jharkhand movement

Unit V- New Social Movements

- Dalit movement – Dalit Buddhist Movement, Mahar Dalit Movement
- Women's movement – Women Dalit Movement, Me too movement

Text Books:

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

References:

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

Web resources

<http://www.sociologydiscussion.com/social-movements/social-movements-meaning-causes-types-revolution-and-role/2248>

<https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter21-social-movements-and-social-change/>

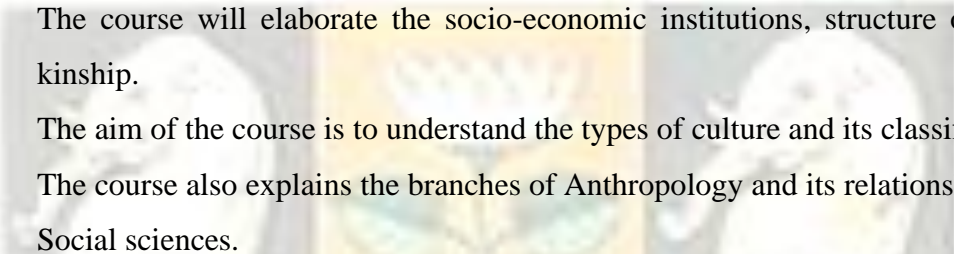
ALLIED PAPER-II SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

II Semester

Credits 3

Course Objectives:

- The aim of the course is to understand the functions of primitive society

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- The course will explain the tribal culture and tribal economy of the tribal society.
 - The course will elaborate the socio-economic institutions, structure of family and kinship.
 - The aim of the course is to understand the types of culture and its classifications.
 - The course also explains the branches of Anthropology and its relationship with other Social sciences.

Course Outcome:

- The students can identify the cultural attributes and types of cultures.
- They can differentiate primary and secondary institutions in the society.
- The students can describe how evolutionary and historical processes have shaped primates and human ancestors.
- The students can discuss human diversity and how knowledge about human diversity leads to a better understanding.
- The students can explain the evolutionary changes of Economic and Political Organizations among tribe population.

Unit I- Introduction

- Meaning and Scope of Anthropology
- Branches of Anthropology

Unit II- Culture

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

Unit III- Marriage and Kinship

- Marriage: Typology by mate selection- Levirate and Sororate- Hypogamy and Hypogamy.
- Types of Decent
- Kinship: Consanguinal and Affinal.

- Kinship: Tribe, Class, Moiety and phratry.
- Kinship Behaviour: Joking and Avoidance relationship.

Unit IV- Economic Organization

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

Unit V- Political Organization

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

Unit VI- Religion

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

Text Books:

- Jha, Makhan(1994) An Introduction to Social Anthropology, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Manna Samita (2013). An Introduction to Social Anthropology, Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt.Ltd.

Reference Books:

- Majumdar D.N and T.N.Madan (1994) Introduction to Social Anthropology, Mayoor Paper Backs, Noida.
- Beals R and Haiger.H (1960) Introduction to Social Anthropology, ac Millan, New Delhi.

Web resources

- <http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/kinship-and-family/kinship-meaning-types-and-other-details/34960>
- <https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter3-culture/>

CORE PAPER-V SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS-I

III Semester

Credits 4

Course Objectives:

- The course will enable students to know about the pioneers of sociology.
- The course identifies the major foundational orientations used in sociology.

- The aim of the study is to compare and contrast the underlying assumptions of Sociological orientations.
- The course also explains the sociological theories in sociology.
- Understand how theories reflect the historical and social contexts of the times and cultures in which they are developed.

Course Outcome:

- The students can explain the origin and development of western sociology, contribution of classical social thinkers.
- Students become aware of sociological perspectives to explain social problems and issues.
- Able to make theoretically-informed recommendations to address current social problems; and demonstrate the utility of the sociological perspective for their lives.
- Able to demonstrate the ability to interpret, locate, evaluate, generate, and use sociologically relevant data to test hypotheses and draw evidence-based conclusions.

Unit I- August Comte

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

Unit II- Herbert Spencer

- Theory of Social Evolution
- Organismic Analogy

Unit III- Emile Durkheim

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

Unit IV- Karl Marx

- Dialectical Materialism
- Theory of class struggle
- Alienation

Unit V- Max Weber

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

Text Books:

- Coser Lewis.A (1979) Masters of Sociological Thoughts: Ideas in Historical and Social context, Harcourt Brance Jovanovidi, New York.
- Ronald (1994) The Making of Sociology (2 Volumes), Rawat, India.

References:

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

Web resources

<http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/biographies/biography-of-auguste-comte-and-his-works/43722>

<https://www.sociologygroup.com/herbert-spencer-biography-contribution-philosopher/>

<https://www.bartleby.com/essay/founding-fathers-of-sociology-F3G7WTAJPRS5>

CORE PAPER-VI — SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

III Semester

Credits 4

Course Objectives:

- The aim of the course is to understand how the functions of society get affected by social issues.
- The course will explain the causes and consequences of crime and deviations.
- The course also explains the causes and types of poverty and unemployment.
- The aim of the course is to analyse the problems of women and children in society.
- The course will interpret the characteristics and support base of terrorism.

Course Outcomes:

- The students can understand the set of phenomena of social pathology.
- Social pathology as a field of study preparing graduates for the prophylaxis and treatment of pathologically social phenomena.
- The students can elaborate the Poverty alleviation Strategies in India.
- The students will explain Penology and Rehabilitative measures for crime and delinquency.

Unit I:- Introduction

- Social Problems: Definition and Characteristics
- Causes and Types of Social Problem.
- Social Disorganization.

Unit-II: Poverty and Unemployment

- Poverty: Introduction, Causes and Types.
- Poverty alleviation Strategies.
- Unemployment: Introduction, Types, Causes and Consequences.

Unit-III: Problems of Women and Children

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

Unit-IV: Terrorism

- The concept- Characteristics- Objectives-

- Mass support- Support base- Terrorism in India.
- Consequences of Terrorism-Migration, Refugees

Unit-V: Crime and Delinquency

- Meaning
- Types and Causes
- Extent of crime in India
- Penology and Rehabilitative measures.

Text Books:

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

References:

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

Web resources

https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/208975/6/06_chapter%202.pdf

NON MAJOR ELECTIVE – I SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

III Semester

Credits 2

Course Objectives:

- To familiarize the students about various demographic factors that contribute to population change and how they influence and are influenced by various social and economic institutions.
- To provide knowledge on Sources and Demographic data as well as indicators to measure various demographic factors will be discussed.

Course Outcomes:

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

- Understand the conceptual clarity and theoretical framework and perspectives with regard to demography.
- Know the linkages between various social institutions and social process on the one side and demographic outcomes and processes on the other.
- Recognize the factors and control of population growth.

Unit 1: Concepts, Scope and Determinants of Demography

- Concept of Demography and Population Studies
- Demographic Determinants
- Data Sources
- Population Size and Growth
- Composition and Distribution
- Population Control Policies and Education.

Unit 2: Population Theories

- Mercantilist and related Theories
- Malthusian Theories
- Demographic Transition Theory
- Optimum Theory of Population
- Marxist and Socialist Theories
- Corrido Ginnis -Biological Theory
- Ester Boseup and Julian Simon -Economic Theories.

Unit 3: Fertility

- Concepts and Measurement of Fertility
- Total Fertility Rate, Fecundity
- Social Structure and Fertility
- Role of Intermediate Variables (Davis and Blake)

- Economic Theory of Fertility (Becker)
- Socio-Economic Theories of Fertility (Leibenstein and Easterlin)
- Reproductive Health and Family Planning.

Unit 4: Mortality

- Concepts and Measurement of Mortality, Morbidity
- Life Expectancy and Gender
- Factors of Mortality
- Determinants of Infant, Child and Maternal Mortality
- Sex-Ratio and Regional Variations.
- Causes and death, life and working years lost
- Differentials in mortality and morbidity

Unit 5: Migration

- Concepts, Factors and Consequences of Migration
- Types of Migration and Social Process of migration
- Theories of Migration – Ravenstein’s Law – Everette Lee’s perspective
- Push and Pull Theories
- Refugee Crisis.

References:

- Caldwell JC, Reddy PH, Caldwell P. (1983). The social component of mortality decline: an investigation in South India employing alternative methodologies. *Population Studies*, 37(2):185-205.
- Caldwell, John C. (1997). The Global Fertility Transition: the Need for a Unifying Theory, *Population and Development Review*, 23(4):803-812.
- Asha Bhande & Tara Kaitkar (2015). *Principles of Population Studies*, Himalayan Publishing House.
- Lassaonde, Louise. (1997). *Coping with Population Challenges*. London: Earthscan.
- Massey, Douglas et al. (1993). Theories of International Migration, *Population and Development Review* 19:3.
- Weeks, John R. (1977). *Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues*, Belmont, California: Wadsworth, pp.1-324.
- Samir Dasgupta, (2011). *Social Demography*, Pearson India.
- D. S. Rawat, (2012). *Fundamentals of Demography: Concepts and Theories*, Neha Publishers & Distributors.

CORE PAPER-VII- SOCIAL THINKERS- II

IV Semester

Credits 4

Course Objectives:

- The aim of the course is to impart theoretical orientations to the social world.
- The course enables students to understand the theories of various social thinkers.
- To let students, understand how theories inform substantive areas of current sociological research.
- To introduce the student contribution of classical thinker for the development and growth of Sociology
- The aim of the course is to enhance the ability of the students to apply the sociological theory to practical issues.

Course Outcome:

- Understand the core themes such as description, presentation and argumentation in statistical/quantitative contexts.
- Able to execute theoretical and empirical methodology.
- A series of lectures will let the students to acquire proper research methods, sampling techniques, designs etc.
- Able to explain the contribution of classical social thinkers. Students become aware of the objective of the paper as to give an analytical and cognitive approach.

Unit I: Talcott Parson

- Voluntaristic Action
- Pattern Variable
- Functional Requisites

Unit II: Robert K. Merton

- Functional Analysis
- Latent and Manifest function
- Role Theory
- Anomie

Unit III: Vilfredo Pareto

- Circulation of Elites
- Residues and Derivatives
- Logical and Non- Logical action.

Unit IV: Alexis de Tocqueville

- Civil and political society and the Individual
- Majority rule and mediocrity
- Slavery, blacks and Indians

Unit V: Dorothy Edith Smith

- Standpoint theory
- Ruling relations
- Bifurcation and consciousness

Text Books:

- Coser Lewis.A(1979) Masters of Sociological Thoughts: Ideas in Historical and Social context, Harcourt Brance Jovanovidi, New York.
- Ronald (1994) The Making of Sociology (2 Volumes), Rawat, India.

References:

- Aron. Raymond (1967) Main Currents in Sociological Thoughts (2 Volume), Penguin books, London.
- Barnes.H.E (1959) Introduction to History of Sociology, University of Chicago press, Chicago.
- CraibLan (1979) Classical Social Theory, OUP, UK.
- Ritzer, George (1996) Sociological Theory, Tata Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.
- Timaseff, N.S (1976) Sociological Theory: Its Nature and Growth, Random House, New York.
- Josefina Figueroa McDonough. (1998). The Role of gender in practice knowledge Routledge is an imprint of Taylor& Francis, an Informa company.

Web resources

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<https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803100306247>

CORE PAPER-VIII RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

IV Semester

Credits 4

Course Objectives:

- The aim of the study is to understand the core themes such as description, presentation and argumentation in statistical/quantitative contexts.
- The course will be able to execute theoretical and empirical methodology.
- The aim of the study is to let the students to acquire proper research methods, sampling techniques, designs etc.
- To understand the importance of social research in analyzing social problems.
- To know the statistical methods in conducting research.

Course Outcomes:

- Student will attempt to sensitize a critical outlook at the existing perspectives and methods and to evolve conceptual clarity, which can lead them in their future research.
- Teaching certain quantitative methods, statistical techniques and qualitative methods to collect and analyze the data would help them organize and analyze the information gathered by them.
- Student will learn to write a research proposal and reports.
- Student will understand skills about Collecting Data, Writing Bibliography and Analyzing data.
- Course will enhance the ability of the students to apply the research methods to practical issues.

Unit I: Science and Scientific Methods

- Scientific research
- Types, importance and uses
- Steps in social research
- Theory – facts and hypothesis.

Unit II: Research Design

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

Unit III: Quantitative Research

- Survey
- questionnaire
- Experimental Research
- Content analysis

Unit IV: Qualitative Research

- Case study
- Interview
- Projective technique.
- Ethnography
- Discourse Analysis
- Focus Group

Unit V: Sampling methods and Report Writing

- Types- probability and Non- Probability sampling.
- Report Writing- steps in report writing.

Text Books:

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

References:

- Young Pauline V, (2009) Scientific Social surveys and research, PHI
- Mitchall, Mark and Jamina Jolley, (1988) Research design explainer, Holt, Rine Hart and Winston Inc, New York.
- Gane, Mike. (1988) Durkheim's Rules of Sociological Method, Routledge, London.
- Bialock, J.R, Hubert.K. (1981) Social Statistics, Mc Graw Hill, International Editions, Washington.
- Hunt, Morton. (1920) Profiles of Social Research, Russell Sage Foundation, New York.
- Kothari, C.R. (1978) Quantitative Techniques, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Michael S. Lewis, Beck, (Ed) (1990) Experimental design & Methods, Sage publications, Toppan, Publishing United Kingdom.

Web resources

<https://www.intechopen.com/online-first/research-design-and-methodology>

<https://www.scribbr.com/methodology/qualitative-quantitative-research/>

<https://www.scribbr.com/methodology/sampling-methods/>

NON MAJOR ELECTIVE: II SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY

IV Semester

Credits 2

Course Objectives

- The course introduces the concept of Social Gerontology to the students.
- It helps the students to understand the Sociological aspects of aging.
- The aim of the course is to identify the needs, strengths and resources of elderly people in the society.
- The course also analyzes the various dimensions of ageing.
- The course also explores the support system of the elderly people.

Course Outcomes:

- The students will be able to distinguish the terms Gerontology and Geriatrics
- The students will be trained to apply the theories of ageing as a problem solving technique.
- The students can interpret the psychological, economic, physical and social problems of elderly people.
- The students can critically assess the problems of the aged women in our society.
- They can also understand the impact of globalization in the life of elderly people.

Unit I: Introduction to Social Gerontology

- Definition and Meaning
- Evolution of Social Gerontology
- Scope and Importance
- Gerontology & Geriatrics

Unit II: Theories of Aging

- Sociological Theories
 - Disengagement Theory
 - Activity Theory
 - Conflict Theory
 - Age Stratification Theory

Unit III: Understanding the Aged

- Dimensions of Aging
- Support Systems for the Aged

Unit IV: Problems of the Aged

- Health
- Housing
- Employment
- Retirement
- Exploitation
- Problems of the Aged Women
- Institutionalization of the Care of the Aged

Unit V: Re-examining the concept of the aged

- Policies and Social Legislations in India
- Impact of Globalization
- Re-evaluation and Utilization of the Senior Citizens Skills and Time
- Field Visit

Text books

- Bali, P. Arun, (1999) Understanding Greying People of India, New Delhi: Inter India.
- Bai, Thara. L. (2002) Ageing Indian Perspectives, New Delhi: Decent Books.
- Natarajan V.S. (1995) Ageing Beautifully. Madras: Sakthi Pathipagam.

References

- Arthur. N. Schwartz and Anne Fonner. (1979) Introduction to Gerontology, New York Holt: Rinchart and Winston.
- Kunkel, Suzanne and Leslie Morgan. (1998) Ageing: The Social Context. California: Sage.

Web resources

- <https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter13-aging-and-the-elderly/>
- <https://oxfordre.com/psychology/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190236557.001.0001/acrefore-9780190236557-e-335>
- <https://academic.oup.com/gerontologist/article-abstract/4/1/46/630978?redirectedFrom=fulltext>

CORE PAPER-IX RURAL SOCIOLOGY

V Semester

Credits 4

Course Objectives:

- The course will enable students to understand the nature of Indian rural social system
- The course describes the agrarian social structure and various policy changes on it.
- The course will employ planned changes in rural society during the post-independence era.
- The course will evaluate the different agrarian associations and their impact on agricultural development.
- The aim of the course is to know the basic social institutions and social relations in rural set up

Course Outcome:

- The course enables the students to understand the rural context in various aspects.
- The students can understand the agrarian structure and changes that took place in the form of land reforms.
- The students can review the causes for peasant movements and their impacts on agrarian society in India
- The students can evaluate the organized effect of peasants in India on agrarian development and progress
- The students can compare and contrast the rural problems and enumerate the several rural development programmes.

Unit I: Introduction

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

Unit II: Rural Society

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

Unit III: Rural Social Structure and Dynamics

- Caste and social structure in India
- Dominant caste
- Jajmani System
- Changing features of village social structure

- Panchayat raj.

Unit IV: Rural Social Institutions

- Characteristics and functions of
- Rural Economy,
- Family and Marriage.
- The Polity,
- Rural Education and Rural Religion.

Unit V: Rural development Schemes in India

- Swachh Bharat Scheme
- Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
- PM Jan Arogya Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana
- Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETIS)

Text Books:

Desai A.R (1969) Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.

References:

Vidyut Joshi (1987) Submerging villages: Problems and prospects, Ajanta publications, Delhi.

Desai I.P and Banwarilal Choudhary (ed) (1977) History of Rural Development in Modern India, Voll.II, Impex India, New Delhi.

Mishra P.S. (1994) Changing Patterns of village family in India: A sociological study, Ajanta publications, Delhi.

Kumar Aravind (ed) (1998) Encyclopedia of Rural Sociology.

Web resources

<https://www.bankexamstoday.com/2018/10/schemes-of-rural-indiahighlights.html>

<http://www.sociologydiscussion.com/rural-sociology/rural-sociology-meaning-scope-importance-and-origin/2599>

https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/140660/14/14_chapter%205.pdf

CORE PAPER X - SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA

V Semester

Credits 4

Course Objectives

- The course will train the students to critically analyse media content.
- The course will elaborate the role of media during different social crises situations
- The course differentiates the notions of globalization and the effects of mass media on global culture.
- The course also evaluate the social development and significance of mass media
- The course highlights the importance of media activities.

Course Outcome:

- The students can demonstrate a basic understanding of media technologies, media forms and media institutions,
- They can get a basic knowledge of key theoretical approaches to media and culture.
- The students are enabled to understand the problems linked with media and society
- The students can evaluate the effects of mass media on modernism and globalization
- They can also interpret the influence of technological development on mass media.

Unit I: Introduction

- Media- Concept and Types
- Functions of Mass Media
- Effects of Mass Media on Individual, Society and Culture
- Active vs Passive Audience
- The Uses- effects Theory, Citizen Journalism

Unit II: Media and Consumption

- The Power of Advertising – Taste Cultures and Niche Markets
- Advertising and Popular Culture – Fashions, Fads
- Subcultures and the Media
- The Uses – Gratification Approach
- Celebrity Industry – Personality as Brand, Hero Worship

Unit III: Media and Mobilization

- Role of Media during the Freedom Struggle – The Underground Radio Movement
- Media during the French Revolution
- Social Media and Mobilization – Online Forms of Protest
- Media Activities

Unit IV: Alternative Media

- Marxist Approaches to Media
- Various Forms of Alternative Media – Village Puppetry
- Street Theatre
- Little Magazines
- Community Radio and the Indian Farmer

Unit V: Issues of Representation

- Changing Representation of Women in the Media
- Alternative Sexualities in the Media
- Concerns of Under-representation of the North East in the Media

Text books

- Grossberg, Lawrence et al. (1998) *Media Making: Mass Media in popular culture*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Mc Quail, Dennis and Windhal. (1993) *Communication Models for the study of Mass communication*. Longman.

References

- Berger, Arthur Asa. (2000) *Ads, fads and consumer culture – Advertising’s Impact on American Character and Society*. Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield.
- Dines, Gail and Jean M Humez (ed)(2003) *Gender, Race and Class in Media: A text-Reader*. California: Sage.
- Potter, James W. (1998) *Media Literacy*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Ross, Karen,(ed)(2012) *The Handbook of Gender, Sex and Media*. Sussex:Wiley Blackwell.
- Turner, Graeme. (2013) *Understanding Celebrity*. UK: Sage.
- Biocca, Frank. (1998) *Opposing conceptions of the audience: The Active and Passive Hemispheres of Mass Communication Theory*.

Web resources

<https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter8-media-and-technology/>

CORE PAPER XI- INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

V Semester

Credits 4

Course Objectives:

- The aim of the course is to increase the awareness on the usage of industrial sociology
- To enable students to sketch the process involved in the development of industrial system.
- To describe major theoretical contributions on industrial view point
- The aim of the course is to enumerate the types of industry
- The course categorizes the types of organizations and roles of the personnel.

Course Outcome:

- The students can describe the nature and scope of Industrial Sociology;
- They can also explain the growth of Industrialization, Industrial Revolution and its impact on Society,
- The students can understand the changing structure of modern Industrial enterprises and principles of Organization.
- Describe Trade Union, Workers Participation in Management and Collective Bargaining,
- Explain Industrial Conflicts and means of Settlement of industrial Disputes.

Unit I: Introduction

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

Unit II: Evolution of Industry

- Manorial system
- Guild system
- Domestic system
- Factory system
- Modern corporate system.

Unit III: Industrial Organization

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

Unit IV: Organization of Labour and Labour Welfare

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

Unit V: Industrial Conflict

- Types of Industrial conflict
- Causes and consequences
- Methods of settling Industrial disputes

Text Books:

- Monappa Arun, (2003) Industrial Relations in India, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
Mongia J.N, (1980) Readings in Indian labour and Social Welfare
Pascal Gisbert (1972), Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi

References:

- Bose S.N. (1950) Indian Labour Code, Eastern Law House Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta
Malik P.C, (2017) The Industrial Law, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow
Moorthy M.N, (1968) Principles of labour welfare, Visakhapatnam : Gupta Bros.

Web resources

- <http://oer.funai.edu.ng/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/INDUSTRIAL-SOCIOLOGY-SOC-4.pdf>
<https://www.simio.com/blog/2018/09/05/evolution-industrial-ages-industry-1-0-4-0/>
<http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/essay/industrial-dispute-in-india-definition-causes-and-measures-to-improve-industrial-relations/27991>

CORE ELECTIVE I – SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER

V Semester

Credits 3

Course Objectives

- To help the students to understand the basics of gender relations and how gender operates in society.
- The aim of the course is to interpret the meaning of gender.
- The course will critically assess the theories of gender socialization.
- The course also highlights the gender related social movements.
- The course will conceptualize the overall understanding of gender in society

Course outcomes

- The students will enable to understand the different perspectives to gender in society
- The students will identify the difference between sex and gender.
- The students critically assess the role of Women in the Freedom Struggle
- They can identify the problems faced by transgender in India

Unit I: Introduction

- Meaning of Gender
- Difference between Sex and Gender
- Gender Typing
- Agencies of Socialization

Unit II: Theories of Gender Socialization

- Cognitive Development Theory
- Gender Schema Theory
- Social Learning theory

Unit III: Gender-related Social Movements

- Role of Women in the Freedom Struggle

- Contemporary Issues in the Women's Movement
- The Men's Movement
- The Movement for Transgender Rights

Unit IV: Issues Concerning Women

- Various Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- Domestic Violence and Dowry Deaths
- Sexual Harassment at the Workplace
- Rape and its Social Construction

Unit V: Issues Relating to Transgender

- Transgender- Concept
- Problems Faced by Transgender in India
- Legal Provisions for Transgender
- Representation of Transgender in the Media

Text books:

John Mary L. (2008) Women's studies in India: A Reader, New Delhi: Penguin.

Lindsey Linda, (1994) Gender Roles: A Sociological Perspective, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

References

Ahuja Ram. (2011) Social Problems in India. Jaipur: Rawat.

Chafetz Jane. (1999) Handbook of the Sociology of Gender, New York: Springer.

Crompton R and M. Mann. (ed) (1986) Gender And Stratification. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Forbes Geraldine. (1999) Women in Modern India (The New Cambridge History of India) Cambridge University Press.

Jackson S and S.Scott (ed) (2002). Gender: A Sociological Reader. London: Routledge.

Web resources

<https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter12-gender-sex-and-sexuality/>

<https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-sociology/chapter/gender-and-socialization/>

<http://www.ludenet.org/projects-files/6/resources/gender-and-social-movements-overview-report-2013-206.pdf>

CORE PAPER-XII URBAN SOCIOLOGY

VI Semester

Credits 5

Course Objectives

- The aim of the course is to understand the importance of urban sociology and urbanization in India and its implications.
- The course introduces the principles, role and agencies of urban planning.
- It also introduces students to the multidisciplinary nature of contemporary urban studies by taking them through relevant Sociological and Geographical approaches.
- The Course introduces Urban issues such as Socio- economic and Environmental problems to be analysed.
- Course explores town, regional, city planning and exemplifies with the contemporary events in urban.

Course Outcome

- The students can aware of the recent development in urban studies.
- They can learn various governmental urban programmes for the development of the urban society.
- Students will be able to distinguish Micro and Macro theoretical contributions in Sociology.
- Geographical knowledge and demographical terms will be inevitable gain and the same will be used for application methods during practical analysis.
- Learning of urban sociology is needed for the understanding of cities and their issues.

Unit I: Introduction

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

Unit II: Urban Structure

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

Unit III: Urban Ecology

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

Unit IV: Urban Planning

- Role of Sociology in urban planning
- Principles of urban planning
- Agencies involved in urban planning.
- Case study- I
- Case study- II

Unit V: Urban Problems

- Urban problems: urban emigration and population density
- Housing problems- slums-environmental problems- urban crimes.

Text Books:

Grint N.P. and S.Fava, Urban Society

Rao M.S.A (1974) Urban Sociology in India, Orient Longman, New Delhi.

Marris Phillip (1968) Urban Sociology, George Allen and Unwin publications, London.

Sharma Ramnath (1998) A text book of Urban Sociology, Rajhans Press Publications, India.

References:

Sharma Rajendra K (1997) Urban Sociology, Atlantic publishers, New Delhi.

FlanganG.William (1999) Urban Sociology.

Fava F.Sylvia (1968) New Urbanism in World Perspectives: A reader, T.Y.Cowell, New York.

Web resources

<http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/the-nature-and-scope-of-urban-sociology-with-all-the-aspects-of-city-life-essay/4669>

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/232906753_Urban_Ecology_-_Definitions_and_Concepts

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/urban-planning>

<https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter20-population-urbanization-and-the-environment/>

CORE PAPER XIII – MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

VI Semester

Credits 5

Course Objectives:

- To introduce the student the concepts of health and to impress upon him that health is primarily a social science subject than of medical science.
- To make student understand that health is one of the basic rights of every citizen in the country.
- To understand the problems of health in India with respect to social epidemiology social cultural context of health behaviour and health care delivery system in India.

Course Outcomes:

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

- Know the development and scope of medical sociology and its relevance to patient care difference between sociology of medicine and sociology in medicine.
- Understand the concept of health and illness and the theoretical perspectives of health such as functional, conflict, interactionists approaches
- Have knowledge on social epidemiology and the uses of health statistics.

UNIT - I: Introduction to Medical Sociology

- Definition, Objectives, Principles, Scope and its relevance to Patient Care
- Difference between Sociology of Medicine and Sociology in Medicine
- Historical Development of Medical Sociology.
- Theoretical perspectives of Health-Functional Approach, Conflict Approach, Interactionist Approach, Labeling Approach
- The Sick role- Illness as a Deviance.

UNIT-II: Concept of Health and Illness

- Dimensions of Health - Physical, Social, Emotional, and Spiritual.
- Formation of Health Behavior: Beliefs, Values, Attitudes and Practices.
- Social Groups and Access to Healthcare.
- Social Medicine, Community Health, Health Care and Health Agencies.

UNIT - III: Social Epidemiology

- Meaning and Definition of social Epidemiology
- Vital Statistics: Uses and sources of vital and health statistics,
- Components of Epidemiology, Natural history of diseases,
- Social Etiology, Social Epidemiology and Ecology of Disease

- Microbial Theory - Process of Transmission.
- Socio-Cultural factors bearing on health in India.

UNIT - IV: Hospital and Health Profession in Society

- Hospital as a Social Institution. Structure and function of a Hospital.
- Cost of hospitalization. Medical Social Service in a Hospital.
- Professionalization of Health personnel.
- The process of seeking Medical Care and the sick role
- Health Stratification- caste and class based inequalities.

UNIT - V: Management of Health care Services

- Public and Private Health Care Services in India: Evolution of public health systems in India
- Health Planning in India (Committees, Planning commission, Five year plans - National Health Policies)
- Public health systems in India (Center, State, District & Village level)
- Current trends in private health care in India
- Contemporary Issues in Health Service Management: Medical technology - Health care work force - Learning management – Inter-sectoral collaboration - Risk Management.

Reference Books:

- Albrecht, Gary L and Fitzpatrick, R. (1994). Quality of Life in Healthcare: Advances in Medical Sociology. Mumbai: Jai Press.
- Albrecht, Gary L. (1994). Advances in Medical Sociology Mumbai: Jai Press.
- Anne, Marie Barry and Chris Yuill. (2002) Understanding Health-A Sociological Introduction: Sage Publication, New Delhi.
- Cockerham, William, C. (1978). Medical Sociology, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall.
- Conrad, Peter et al. (2000). Handbook of Medical Sociology, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Dasgupta, R. (1993). Nutritional Planning in India. Hyderabad: NIN.
- Fox, Renee C. (1988). Essays in Medical Sociology: Journeys into the field. NewYork: Transaction Publishers.
- Freeman, Howard E and Sol Levine. (1989) Handbook of Medical Sociology, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall.
- Kevin White. (2002) An Introduction to the Sociology of Health and Illness: Sage Publication, New Delhi.

CORE PAPER XIV – SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Course Objectives

- The aim of the course is to make the students to understand the social development and social services.
- The course will compare and contrast different social issues of contemporary Indian society and their potential solutions.
- The course critically assess the social changes in post-independence period
- The course will conceptualize the overall view of Indian's path to development.
- The course correlates the economic, social and sustainable development of the society.

Course Outcome

- This course explains the conceptual perspectives on social development.
- It also describes the Theories of Development and identifies the paths of Development,
- The course describes the interrelationship between social Structures, and Development.
- Understand the comparative analysis of sociological thinkers related to Development.
- Analyse the Development of Gender, marginalized group and peasants

Unit I: Introduction

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

Unit II: Culture and Development

- Development and displacement of tradition
- Culture as a facilitator of development
- Cultural impediments of development.

Unit III: Sustainable development

- An introduction to MDG
- An introduction to SDG
- Development programmes – Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme, One Stop Centre Scheme

Unit IV: Development Disparities in India

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

Unit V: Economic Reforms and Development

- Structural adjustment in India
- Economic development and social opportunities
- Global divisions

Text Books:

Derez, Jean and Amartya Sen (1996) India: Economic development and Social opportunities, OUP, New Delhi

Giddens, Anthony (2001) Sociology, 4th edition, Blackwell Pub. Ltd., Oxford

Harrison (1989) The Sociology of Modernization and Development, OUP, New Delhi

Sharma S.I (1986) Development: Socio- Cultural Dimensions, Rawat pub., Jaipur

UNDP (2000) Human Development Report, OUP, New Delhi

Web resources

<https://www.sdgfund.org/mdgs-sdgs>

<https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter10-global-inequality/>

CORE ELECTIVE II - SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

VI Semester

Credits 3

Course Objectives

- The aim of the course is to understand the sociological perspective of religion as a social institution.
- The course will help to understand the various functions of religion in our society.
- It also highlights the elements and importance of religion in the society.
- The course explores the role of religious movements in the society.

Course Outcomes

- The students can identify the common organizational problems faced by religious movements.
- The course also addresses the relationships between religion, family, politics, economy and education.
- The students can understand the evolution and importance of religious groups.
- They can assess the social change through religious change.

Unit I: Introduction

- Definitions of religion: General and sociological
- Nature and scope
- Sociological perspective of religion
- Functions and religion
- Importance of sociology of religion.

Unit II: Religious groups

- Meaning of religious groups
- characteristics of religious groups
- Social process in the evolution of religious group
- Elements of religious groups
- Relevance and importance of religious groups.

Unit III: Religion and society

- Institutionalization of religion
- Relation between religion and other social institutions
- Religious values and issues: secularism, conversion and commitment
- Religion and social stratification: women and Dalits.

Unit IV: Religious movements

- Meaning of social and religious movements
- Characteristics
- Functions of religious movements
- Cult– sec–denomination
- Merits and demerits of religious movements.

Unit V: 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 change and religious change
- Impact of social change and religious change.

Text books

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