

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY

A State Government University, Accredited with "A" Grade by NAAC
Nagarjuna Nagar - 522 510, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India.



M.A. SOCIOLOGY

SYLLABUS

2022 - 2023 onwards

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS,
COMMERCE & LAW

PROGRAM CODE:
ANUCACL17





**ABOUT
UNIVERSITY**

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY (ANU)

- A Brief Profile

Acharya Nagarjuna University, a State University established in 1976, has been constantly striving towards achieving progress and expansion during its existence for over four decades, in terms of introducing new courses in the University Colleges, affiliated colleges and professional colleges. Spread over 300 acres of land on the National High Way (NH-16) between Vijayawada and Guntur of Andhra Pradesh, the University is one of the front ranking and fastest expanding Universities in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The University was inaugurated on 11th September, 1976 by the then President of India, Sri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 2001. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) awarded “A” grade to Acharya Nagarjuna University and also has achieved 108 International ranks, 39 National ranks UI Green Metrics rankings and many more. It is named after Acharya Nagarjuna – one of the most brilliant preceptors and philosophers, whose depth of thought, clarity of perception and spiritual insight were such that even after centuries, he is a source of inspiration to a vast number of people in many countries. The University is fortunate to be situated on the very soil where he was born and lived, a soil made more sacred by the aspiration for light and a state of whole someness by generations of students. With campus student strength of over 5000, the University offers instruction for higher learning in 68 UG & PG programs and guidance for the award of M.Phil. and Ph.D. in 48 disciplines spread over six campus colleges and one PG campus at Ongole. It also offers 160 UG programs in 440 affiliated colleges in the regions of Guntur and Prakasam Districts. It has a Centre for Distance Education offering 87 UG & PG programs. Characterized by its heterogeneous students and faculty hailing from different parts of the state and the country, the University provides most hospitable environment for pursuing Higher Learning and Research. Its aim is to remain connected academically at the forefront of all higher educational institutions. The University provides an excellent infrastructure and on-Campus facilities such as University Library with over one lakh books & 350 journals; Computer Centre; University Scientific Instrumentation Centre; Central Research Laboratory with Ultra-modern Equipment; Well-equipped Departmental Laboratories; Career Guidance and Placement Cell; Health Centre; Sports Facilities with Indoor & Outdoor Stadiums and Multipurpose Gym; Sports Hostel; Separate hostels for Boys, Girls, Research Scholars and International Students; Pariksha Bhavan (Examinations Building); Computers to all faculty members; Wi-Fi connectivity to all Departments and Hostels; Canteen, Student Centre & Fast-food Centre; Faculty Club; Dr. H.H. Deichmann & Dr. S. John David Auditorium cum Seminar Hall; Post office; Telecom Centre; State Bank of India; Andhra Bank; Energy Park; Silver Jubilee Park; Fish ponds; internet center; xerox center; cooperative stores; Water harvesting structures.

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**VISION,
MISSION &
OBJECTIVES
OF THE
UNIVERSITY**

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY

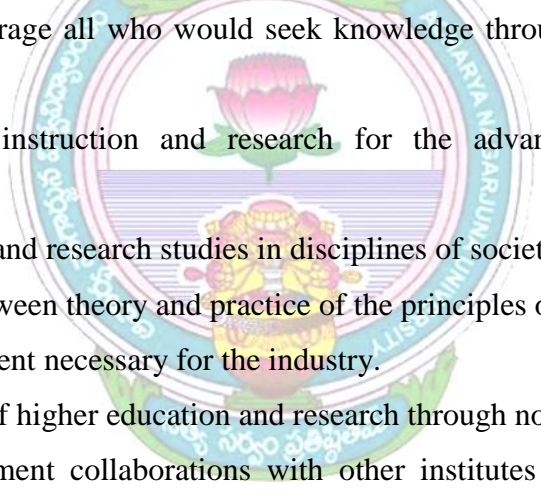
VISION

To generate sources of knowledge that dispels ignorance and establish truth through teaching, learning and research.

MISSION

To promote a bank of human talent in diversified faculties – Commerce & Management Studies, Education, Engineering & Technology, Humanities, Law, Natural Sciences, Pharmacy, Physical Education & Sports Sciences, Physical Sciences and Social Sciences that would become an investment for a prosperous society.

OBJECTIVES

- 
- To inspire and encourage all who would seek knowledge through higher education and research.
 - To provide quality instruction and research for the advancement of science and technology.
 - To promote teaching and research studies in disciplines of societal relevance.
 - To bridge the gap between theory and practice of the principles of higher education.
 - To develop human talent necessary for the industry.
 - To open up avenues of higher education and research through non-formal means.
 - To invite and implement collaborations with other institutes of higher learning on a continuous basis for mutual academic progress.
 - To motivate and orient each academic department/centre to strive for and to sustain advanced levels of teaching and research so that the university emerges as an ideal institute of higher learning.
 - To focus specially on the studies involving rural economy, justifying its existence in the rural setting.



**VISION
&
MISSION OF
THE COLLEGE**

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW

VISION AND MISSION OF THE COLLEGE:

University College of Arts, Commerce and Law presently consists of 19 teaching departments and seven research centres and running 27 courses. It had a very good team of qualified teachers with strong profiles. The vision of the college is to promote learning and research in the faculties of social sciences, humanities, law, education and management. It is intended to encourage research temperament and develop inputs for the betterment of the society. The mission of the college is to nurture the scholarship, leadership and produce outcome to promote the quality of life and address the challenges in human society.





**VISION
&
MISSION OF
THE
DEPARTMENT**

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL WORK
M.A. SOCIOLOGY

VISION OF THE DEPARTMENT:

To develop a Sociological imagination and a broad outlook as an essential pre-requisite to study and understand society and culture in both the local and global contexts.

MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT:

Our mission is to develop future competent, qualified Sociologists who combine a strong theoretical foundation with a sound practical experience who can work in a complex, intricate and composite social environment to deal with the living realities of Society. We strive to equip our students with skills and techniques in working situations for handling human problems and confront the challenges posed to Sociologists and in turn help them in the process of professionalism.



ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL WORK
M.A. SOCIOLOGY

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO's):

The main objective of this program is to understand the significance of human society, the relationship between individuals and society, social groups, agencies of socialization, and the importance of Social Stratification.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (PO's):

PO 1. **Critical Thinking and Professional Judgment:** Apply theoretical knowledge to make a critical analysis, intervene using innovative frameworks and evaluate and follow up.

PO 2: **Effective Communication:** Engage in inter-personnel, behavioral change communication and be proficient in information Communication Technology.

PO 3. **Gender Sensitization, Social Commitment and Social Interaction:** Work in teams and partnerships at local, national and transnational projects and settings with focus on gender equity and cultural Sensitivity.

PO 4. **Effective Citizenship:** Engage in service learning and community engagement programmes for contributing towards achieving of local, regional and national goals.

PO 5. **Ethics:** To Engage Sociological Practice as for Material Association of Sociologists Ethical frame work.

PO 6. **Environment and Sustainability:** Participate and promote World sustainable development goals 2030.

PO 7. **Self-directed and Life-long Learning:** Engage in continuous learning for professional growth and development.

PO 8. **Scientific Temper:** Gaining aptitude for research for contribution of sociological theories and practice.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSO's):

PSO 1. **Conceptual clarity:** Students get familiarized and attain conceptual clarity in sociological theories, perspectives, models, methods and processes of sociological practice.

PSO 2. **Attaining procedural skills:** Students attain knowledge of different steps of doing a work/ intervention as per local, national and international protocols- norms, legal bindings and regulations.

PSO 3. **Strategic intervention skills:** Learn that should be done when, and how it should be done when it comes to sociological knowledge in the fields of children, women, families, community development, health and mental health, development projects, and other welfare activities.

PSO 4. **Attitudinal change:** Working with the personal self for meaningful and enriching sociological career.





STRUCTURE

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL WORK
M.A. SOCIOLOGY
COURSE STRUCTURE

SEMESTER-I

Course Code	Core/CF/EF	Title of the Course	Hours / Week	No. of Credits	IA	SEE	Total Marks
SOC101(22)	Core Theory	Introductory Sociology	7	4	30	70	100
SOC102(22)		Sociological Theories	7	4	30	70	100
SOC103(22)		Social Research Methodology	7	4	30	70	100
COMPULSORY FOUNDATION COURSES: CHOOSE ANY ONE							
SOC104(22)	CF	A) Indian Society: Structure and Change	7	4	30	70	100
		B) Perspectives on Indian Society					
ELECTIVE FOUNDATION COURSE: CHOOSE ANY ONE							
SOC105(22)	EF	A) Communication Skills	7	4	30	70	100
		B) Soft and Life Skills					
SOC106(22)		Viva - Voce	1	4	70	30	100
TOTAL			36	24	220	380	600

SEMESTER-II

Course Code	Core/CF/EF	Title of the Course	Hours / Week	No. of Credits	IA	SEE	Total Marks
SOC201(22)	Core Theory	Social Demography	7	4	30	70	100
SOC202(22)		Social Change and Development	7	4	30	70	100
SOC203(22)		Social Statistics	7	4	30	70	100
COMPULSORY FOUNDATION COURSE: CHOOSE ANY ONE							
SOC204(22)	CF	A) Rural Sociology	7	4	70	30	100
		B) Sociology of Weaker Sections					
ELECTIVE FOUNDATION COURSE: CHOOSE ANY ONE							
SOC205(22)	EF	A) Urban Sociology	7	4	30	70	100
		B) Sociology of Youth					
SOC206(22)		Viva - Voce	1	4	70	30	100
TOTAL			36	24	260	340	600
SOC207(22)	Audit Course	Human Values and Professional Ethics	4	4	100	---	---

SEMESTER-III

Course Code	Core/CF/SO	Title of the Course	Hours / Week	No. of Credits	IA	SEE	Total Marks
SOC301(22)	Core Theory	Social Problems and Social Action	7	4	30	70	100
SOC302(22)		Gender and Society	7	4	30	70	100
SOC303(22)		Sociology of Health	7	4	30	70	100
COMPULSORY FOUNDATION COURSE: CHOOSE ANY ONE							
SOC304(22)	CF	A) Rural Development	7	4	30	70	100
		B) Globalisation and Society					
SKILL ORIENTED COURSE: CHOOSE ANY ONE							
SOC305(22)	SO	A) Computer Applications in Sociology	7	4	30	70	100
		B) Disaster Management					
SOC306(22)		Viva - Voce	1	4	70	30	100
TOTAL			36	24	220	380	600
SOC307(22)	Audit Course	Personality Development	4	4	100	---	---

SEMESTER-IV

Course Code	Core/CF/OE	Title of the Course	Hours / Week	No. of Credits	IA	SEE	Total Marks
SOC401(22)	Core Theory	Gerontology	7	4	30	70	100
SOC402(22)		Industrial Sociology	7	4	30	70	100
SOC403(22)		Criminology	7	4	30	70	100
COMPULSORY FOUNDATION COURSE							
SOC404(22)	CF	Project Work	8	4	30	70	100
OPEN ELECTIVE COURSES: CHOOSE ANY ONE							
SOC405(22)	OE	A) Urban Development	7	4	30	70	100
		B) Methods of Applied Sociology					
SOC406(22)		Viva - Voce	---	4	70	30	100
TOTAL			36	24	220	380	600



**First
Semester**

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL WORK
M.A. SOCIOLOGY
SEMESTER-I
SOC101 (22): INTRODUCTORY SOCIOLOGY

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this paper is to understand the significance of human society, the relationship between individuals and society, social groups, agencies of socialization, and the importance of Social Stratification.

COURSE OUTCOMES: To prepare the students to gain knowledge about the concepts of human society, groups, socialization, social stratification and social control.

UNIT – I

Definition of Sociology – Nature and Scope – The Emergence of Sociology – Sociology and its Relationship with other Social Sciences. Human Society, its Nature, Characteristics and Functions; Individual and Society.

Learning Outcome: To gain knowledge about the significance of human society, relations between society and individuals.

Unit – II

Social Groups- The Concept and Types of Social Groups: Primary and Secondary Groups– Community Social Structure: The Concepts of ‘Status and Role,’ Culture – The Concept, Characteristics and Components of Culture.

Learning Outcome: To understand the nature, types of groups & components of culture.

Unit – III

Socialization – The Agencies of Socialization; Theories of Socialization; Social Change – Factors and Theories of Social Change.

Learning Outcome: To learn about Agencies of Socialization, Factors and theories of Social Change.

Unit – IV

Social Stratification: Meaning, Forms and Dimensions, Social Process – Associative and Disassociate Social Process.

Learning Outcome: To develop knowledge about forms and dimensions of Social Stratification and associative and dissociative social process.

Unit – V

Anomie; Alienation; Social Control: Types and Agencies.

Learning Outcome: The students will be able to understand the concepts of anomie, alienation and agencies of social control.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Koenig, Samuel : Sociology – An Introduction
- 2) Mac Iver and Page : Society
- 3) Bierstedt, Robert : Social Order
- 4) Davis, Kingsley : Human Society
- 5) Johnson, H,M : Sociology: A Systematic Introduction
- 6) Goode, William : The Dynamics of Modern Society
- 7) Ian Robertson : Sociology
- 8) Harlombos : Sociology: Themes and Perspectives

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Gain knowledge about the significance of human society, relations between society and individuals.	K2
CO2	Understand the nature, types of groups & components of culture	K2
CO3	Learn about Agencies of Socialization, Factors and theories of Social Change.	K3
CO4	Develop knowledge about forms and dimensions of Social Stratification and associative and dissociative social process.	K2
CO5	Understand the concepts of anomie, alienation and agencies of social control.	K1

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
CO2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
CO3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2
CO4	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
CO5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2

SOC102 (22): SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

COURSE OBJECTIVES: This main objective of this paper is to understand various theories developed by thinkers such as: Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, Pareto and Talcott Parsons and their views on evolution of society.

COURSE OUTCOMES: To enlighten the students about social thinkers and their theoretical ideologies on evolution and changing aspects of society.

UNIT – I

Sociological Theory: Nature, Types of Sociological Theories, Characters of Sociological Theory; Paradigms in Sociology; Auguste Comte: Law of Human Progress; Hierarchy of Sciences; Social Statistics and Dynamics; Positivism - Herbert Spencer: Theory of Evolution; Organic Analogy.

Learning Outcome: The students will be gain the knowledge on nature of Sociological theories, positivism and human progress by Auguste Comte theory of evolution and organic analogy given by Herbert Spencer.

Unit – II

Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism; Social Evolution; Class Struggle; Alienation.

Learning Outcome: Develop knowledge about dialectical materialism, class struggle and alienation concepts developed by Karl Marx.

Unit – III

Emile Durkheim: Division of Labour; Social Facts; Suicide; Elementary forms of Religious Life.

Learning Outcome: Gain knowledge about division of labour, types of suicides, and elementary form religious life portended by Emile Durkheim.

Unit – IV

Max Weber: Typology of Social Action; Rationality; Authority; Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism

Pareto: Logical and Non-logical Action; Residues and Derivations; Circulation of Elites.

Learning Outcome: Learn about social action typology, protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism by Max Weber and circulation of elites by Pareto.

Unit – V

Talcott Parsons; Alfred Shultz and Peter Berger: Structural Functionalism; Luckmann: Phenomenology; Garfinkel, Goffman: Ethno methodology; George Homans, Peter Blau: Exchange Theory.

Learning Outcome: Understand the theories of structural functionalism (Talcott parsons) Phenomenology, Ethno methodology and social exchange theory.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Bogardus : The Development of Sociological Thought
- 2) Raymond Aaron : Main Current in Sociological Thought
- 3) Coser, Lewis : Masters of Sociological Thought
- 4) Timasheff : Sociological Theory, Nature and Growth
- 5) Kinloch : Sociological Theory, the Development and Major Paradigms
- 6) Jonathan Turner : Structure of Sociological Theory

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Gain the knowledge on nature of Sociological theories, positivism and human progress by Auguste Comte theory of evolution and organic analogy given by Herbert Spencer.	K2
CO2	Develop knowledge about dialectical materialism, class struggle and alienation concepts developed by Karl Marx.	K2
CO3	Gain knowledge about division of labour, types of suicides, and elementary form religious life portended by Emile Durkheim.	K2
CO4	Learn about social action typology, protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism by Max Weber and circulation of elites by Pareto.	K3
CO5	Understand the theories of structural functionalism (Talcott parsons) Phenomenology, Ethno methodology and social exchange theory.	K2

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3
CO2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3
CO3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3
CO5	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3

SOC103 (22): SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this course is to understand the concept of scientific method, its application to social phenomenon; theory, fact and hypothesis, research design; sampling, data collection and research report writing.

COURSE OUTCOMES: To create awareness on social research methods such as: scientific method, theory, fact and hypothesis, sampling, data collection and students able to write research report.

UNIT – I

Science and its characteristics, Scientific Method, its application to Social Phenomena; Social Survey – Social Research – Experimental, Longitudinal, Cross-sectional and Participatory Research.

Learning Outcome: Students able to gain the knowledge on scientific method and its application to social phenomenon.

Unit – II

Theory, Fact and Hypothesis: their Functions and Relationship, and Operational Differences. Selection of a Research Problem – Research Design – Experimental, Explorative and Descriptive Research.

Learning Outcome: Students able to understand theory, fact and hypothesis and various types of research designs.

Unit – III

Sampling: Types of Sampling – Probability and Non-Probability Samples- Random, and Stratified Random Samples; Cluster, Quota, Accidental, Area Samples -. Size and Adequacy of Samples.

Learning Outcome: Develop the students' knowledge about methods and techniques of sampling in research.

Unit – IV

Methods of Data Collection; Observation; Questionnaire, Interview Schedule, Historical Method, Case Study, Interview, and PRA Techniques.

Learning Outcome: Develop the students' knowledge about methods of data collection and PRA techniques.

Unit – V

Data Analysis and Interpretation, Research Report Writing: Components of Research Report.

Learning Outcome: Enlighten the students about components of research report writing.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Goode and Hatt : Methods in Social Research.
- 2) P.V. Young : Scientific Social Survey and Research
- 3) Seltiz Jahoda and others : Research Methods in Social Relations
- 4) Black and Champion : Methods and Issues in Social Research
- 5) Moser, C.A. and G. Kalton : Survey Methods in Social Investigation

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Gain the knowledge on scientific method and its application to social phenomenon.	K2
CO2	Understand theory, fact and hypothesis and various types of research designs.	K3
CO3	Develop the students' knowledge about methods and techniques of sampling in research.	K2
CO4	Develop the students' knowledge about methods of data collection and PRA techniques.	K3
CO5	Enlighten the students about components of research report writing.	K4

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

SOC 104 A (22): INDIAN SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHANGE

(COMPULSORY FOUNDATION COURSE)

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this paper is to disseminate knowledge on theoretical perspectives of Indian Society; the significance of social institutions i.e. marriage, family, caste, religion and polity; and tribal development.

COURSE OUTCOMES: Train the students to gain knowledge on theories, significance of social institutions, and tradition, modernity and tribal development.

UNIT – I

Theoretical Perspectives: Indological, Structural, Functional, Historical Approach; Foundation of Indian Society: Hindu view of life; Purushartha; Varna, Ashrama Dharma.

Learning Outcome: Students will be able to understand theoretical perspectives about foundation of Indian Society.

Unit – II

Marriages in India: Types of Marriages - Forms of Hindu Marriage - Hindu Marriage as a Sacrament - Changing trends in Marriage and Legislation; Muslim and Christian marriages.

Family in India: Types of Family - Structure and Functions of Joint Family - Family in Rural and Urban Setting - Changing Trends in Indian Family.

Learning Outcome: To prepare the students about the significance of Social Institutions i.e. marriage and family.

Unit – III

Caste System: Features and Function of Caste System - Theories & Origin of Caste - Cultural and Structural View about Caste system - Caste and Social Mobility - Changing Trends and Future of Caste System.

Religion and Polity: Religion and Rituals; Leadership and Polity; Socio-religious Movement.

Learning Outcome: Understand significant social institutions i.e. caste, religion & polity.

Unit – IV

Tradition and Modernity: Composition of Indian Society; Unity and Diversity; Traditions and Modernity.

Learning Outcome: Develop knowledge about tradition and modernity, and composition of Indian Society.

Unit – V

Tribal Development: Tribes and their features - Tribal Heritage - Tribal Development.

Learning Outcome: Gain knowledge on concepts of tribal heritage and tribal development.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Prabu Padarinath : Hindu Social Organization
- 2) M.N. Sreenivas : Social change in Modern India
- 3) J.H. Huttan : Caste in India
- 4) Mandle Baum, David : Society in India
- 5) Ahuja Ram : Indian social system
- 6) Yogendra Singh : Modernization of Indian Tradition

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Understand theoretical perspectives about foundation of Indian Society.	K2
CO2	Prepare the students about the significance of Social Institutions i.e. marriage and family.	K3
CO3	Understand significant social institutions i.e. caste, religion & polity.	K3
CO4	Develop knowledge about tradition and modernity, and composition of Indian Society.	K3
CO5	Gain knowledge on concepts of tribal heritage and tribal development.	K2

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
CO2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3

SOC 104 B (22): PERSPECTIVES ON INDIAN SOCIETY

(COMPULSORY FOUNDATION COURSE)

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this course is to disseminate knowledge on Indian Society, the significance of social institutions i.e. marriage, family, caste, religion and polity; and tribal development.

COURSE OUTCOMES: Train the students to gain knowledge on theories, and significance of social institutions, and tradition, modernity and tribal development.

UNIT – I

Theoretical Perspectives: Dialectical – Structural and Functional – Cognitive, Historical Approach

Foundation of Indian Society: Hindu View of Life – Purusharthas – Varna Dharma - Ashrma Dharma

Learning Outcome: Students able to understand theoretical perspectives about foundation of Indian Society.

Unit – II

Marriages in India: Types of Marriages - Forms of Hindu Marriage - Hindu Marriage as a Sacrament - Changing Trends in Marriage and Legislation - Muslim & Christian Marriages

Family in India: Types of Family - Structure and Functions of Joint Family - Family in Rural and Urban Setting - Changing Trends in Indian Family system.

Learning Outcome: To prepare the students about the significance of Social Institutions i.e. marriage and family.

Unit – III

Caste System: Features and Function of Caste System - Theories of Origin of Caste System - Cultural and Structural View about Caste System - Caste and Social Mobility - Changing Trends and Future of Caste System

Learning Outcome: Students able to understand significant social institutions i.e. caste, and Social mobility.

Unit – IV

Religion and Polity: Religion and Ritual Systems - Leadership and Polity - Socio-Religious Movements

Learning Outcome: Develop knowledge about religion, rituals, polity and leadership.

Unit – V

Tradition and Modernity: Composition of Indian Society - Unity and Diversity - Great Tradition and Orthogenetic Changes and Modernity

Learning Outcome: Gain knowledge on tradition and modernity and composition of Indian Society.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Prabu Padarinath : Hindu Social Organisation
- 2) M.N. Sreenivas : Social Change in Modern India
- 3) J.H. Huttan : Caste in India
- 4) Mandle Baum, David : Society in India
- 5) Ahuja Ram : Indian Social System
- 6) Yogendra Singh : Modernization of Indian Tradition

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Understand theoretical perspectives about foundation of Indian Society.	K2
CO2	Prepare the students about the significance of Social Institutions i.e. marriage and family.	K3
CO3	Understand significant social institutions i.e. caste, and Social mobility.	K2
CO4	Develop knowledge about religion, rituals, polity and leadership.	K3
CO5	Gain knowledge on tradition and modernity and composition of Indian Society.	K3

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3
CO5	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2

SOC 105 A (22): COMMUNICATION SKILLS
(ELECTIVE FOUNDATION COURSE)

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this paper is to disseminate knowledge on communication, perspectives and styles, Effective communications.

COURSE OUTCOMES: Train the students to gain knowledge on communication process, styles and perspectives.

UNIT – I

Communication: Definition and Importance; Communication Process – Sources, Message, Encoding, Channel, Decoding, Receiver, Feedback, Context. Barriers to Communication

Learning Outcome: Students will be able to understand perspectives about Communication process.

Unit – II

Perspectives in Communication: Visual Perception, Language, Other factors - Past experiences, Prejudices, Feelings, Environment. **Elements of Communication:** Face to Face Communication – Tone of voice, Body Language (Non-verbal), Verbal and Physical Communication.

Learning Outcome: To prepare the students about the perspectives of communication.

Unit – III

Communication Styles: Matrix, Direct, Spirited, Systematic, Considerate style. **Basic Listening Skills:** Introduction, Self-awareness, Active Listening, Becoming an Active Listener, Listening in difficult situations.

Learning Outcome: Understand the communication styles and basic listening skills.

Unit – IV

Effective Written Communication: When use & not to use written communication? Formal Communication. **Writing Effectively:** Subject Lines, Put the Main Point First, Know your Audience, Organization of the Message.

Learning Outcome: Develop knowledge about Effective writers communication.

Unit – V

Interview Skills: Purpose of an interview, Do's and Don'ts of an interview. **Giving Presentations:** Dealing with fears, Delivering your Presentation, Techniques of Delivery. **Group Discussion:** Communication skills in group discussion, Do's and Don'ts of group discussion.

Learning Outcome: Gain knowledge on concepts of Interview skills, purpose of Interview and Group discussion.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Andreja. J. Ruther Ford, (2011), Basic Communication Skills for Technology, Pearson.
- 2) Sanjay Kumar, Pushpalata (2011), Communication Skills, 1stEdition, Oxford Press.
- 3) Stephen.P. Robbins, (2013), Organizational Behaviour, 1stEdition, Pearson.
- 4) Gill Hasson, (2011), Brilliant- Communication Skills, 1stEdition, Pearson Life.
- 5) Konar Nira, (2011), Communication Skills for Professionals, 2ndEdition, PHI.

Course outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Gain knowledge on communication process, styles and perspectives.	K2
CO2	Prepare the students about the perspectives of communication.	K2
CO3	Understand the communication styles and basic listening skills.	K2
CO4	Develop knowledge about Effective writers communication.	K3
CO5	Gain knowledge on concepts of Interview skills, purpose of Interview and Group discussion.	K3

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

SOC 105 B (22): SOFT AND LIFE SKILLS
(ELECTIVE FOUNDATION COURSE)

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this course is to learn to communicate effectively, vocally, writing and in presentation format. To develop skills in working with different groups.

COURSE OUTCOMES: Train the students to gain knowledge of communication skills. To develop inter-personal influences on relationships in terms of power, persuasion and assertiveness.

Unit – I

Soft Skills: Communication, Commitment, Conflict management, Civic and Traffic sense, Emotional competence, Listening skills, Nonverbal communication skills dealing with groups.

Learning Outcome: Students able to understand the soft skills, and communication skills.

Unit – II

Building Effective Relationships: Rapport, Nurturing friendship. Personal communication skills: Self-disclosure, Feedback, Negotiating; Resolving disagreement, Teamwork and Synergy skills: Creating group energy in pursuing collective goals, Open-minded ideas, Leadership skills, Initiating change and innovation.

Learning Outcome: To prepare the students effective relationship, team work, and leadership.

Unit – III

Presentation Skills: Listening-centered message, knowing about listeners' messages, Overcoming anxiety, structuring the presentation, Effective use of visual aids, verbal and non-verbal communication. Basic forms of writing, styles and contents, formal correspondence.

Learning Outcome: Understand significance of listening, verbal and non-verbal communication and writing skills.

Unit – IV

Life Skills: Self-awareness, self-esteem, assertiveness, coping with anger, fear, anxiety, stress, hurt and depression, sensitivity, empathy and support, creative thinking, time management, decision making, understanding defense mechanisms, positive thinking, enhancing capacity to love.

Learning Outcome: Develop knowledge about life skills, creative thinking and defense mechanism.

Unit – V

Practicum: Public speaking on any topic, Oral presentation with visual, technology, Group discussion, listening comprehension. Group research. Using computer, Role-play evaluation.

Learning Outcome: Gain knowledge on public speaking, oral presentation, group discussion and role play.

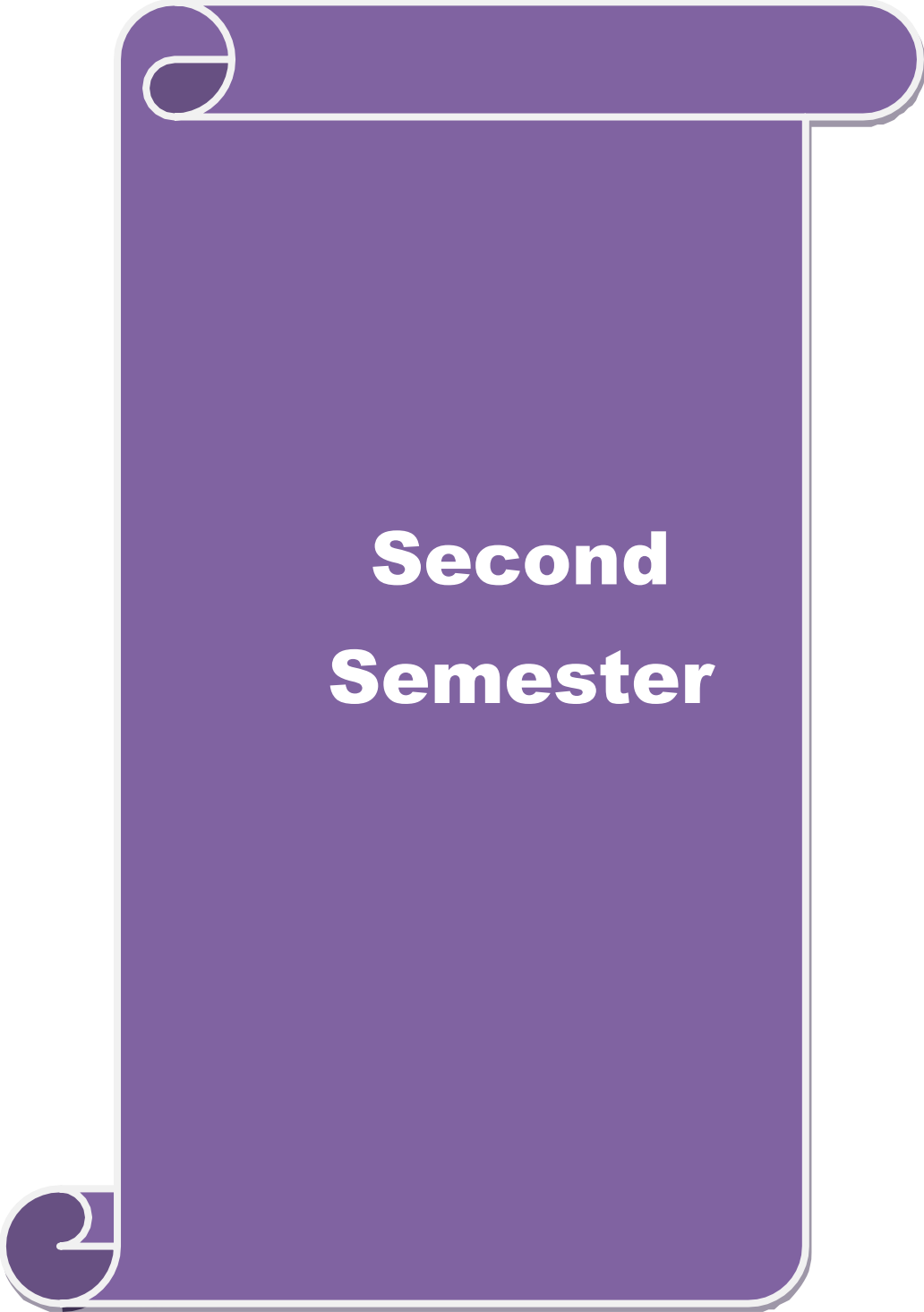
REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Pasty McCarthy A Caroline Hatcher, (2002) Presentation Skills The essential guide for Students, New Delhi, Sage Publications.
- 2) Neil Thompson (1996) People Skills, London; Macmillan.
- 3) Dalai Lama and Cutler, H.C (1998), The Art of Happiness: A Handbook for Living. London: Coronet
- 4) Margie, Saunders, C Dickson, D. (1994), Social Skills in Interpersonal Communication; Routledge

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Understand the soft skills, and communication skills.	K2
CO2	Prepare the students effective relationship, team work, and leadership.	K4
CO3	Significance of listening, verbal and non-verbal communication and writing skills.	K4
CO4	Develop knowledge about life skills, creative thinking and defense mechanism.	K3
CO5	Gain knowledge on public speaking, oral presentation, group discussion and role play.	K3

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
CO2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2



**Second
Semester**

SEMESTER-II

M.A. SOCIOLOGY

SOC 201 (22): SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this paper is to analyze the origin and development of demography, demographic transition theories; causes and problems of rapid population growth; understand the components of population growth; family planning programme and dimensions of population education.

COURSE OUTCOMES: To enlighten the students about origin and development of demography, population and demographic transition theories; problems of rapid population growth and population education.

UNIT – I

Social Demography – Nature, Scope and importance of Demography and its Relation to Sociology, Origin and Development of Demography, Sources of Demographic Data.

Learning Outcome: Students will be able to understand origin and development and sources of demographic data in India.

Unit – II

Population Theories – Malthusian Theory, Optimum Population Theory and Theory of Demographic Transition.

Learning Outcome: Develop knowledge over population theories and theory of demographic transition.

Unit – III

India's Population – Growth, Distribution, Composition – Age and Sex Composition. Problems of Rapid Population Growth in India.

Learning Outcome: Gain knowledge on composition of population and problems of rapid population growth in India.

Unit – IV

Components of Population Growth – Fertility, Mortality, and Migration; their Conceptual and Theoretical Frameworks, Measures – Levels and Trends.

Learning Outcome: Get more awareness on components of population growth i.e. Fertility, Mortality and Migration.

Unit – V

Family Planning and Family Welfare, Family Planning through Five Year Plans India's Population Policy; Social Dimensions of Population Education.

Learning Outcome: Understand family planning, India's population policy and dimensions of population education.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Donald J. Bogue : Principles of Demography
- 2) Thompson & Lewis : Population Problems
- 3) Asha Bhinde & Tara Kanitkar : Principles of Population Studies
- 4) Ashish Bose & Others : Population in India's Development 1947-2000AD
- 5) Srivastava : A Text Book of Demography

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Understand origin and development and sources of demographic data in India.	K2
CO2	Develop knowledge over population theories and theory of demographic transition.	K2
CO3	Gain knowledge on composition of population and problems of rapid population growth in India.	K2
CO4	Get more awareness on components of population growth i.e. Fertility, Mortality and Migration.	K3
CO5	Understand family planning, India's population policy and dimensions of population education.	K2

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3
CO2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
CO4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3

SOC 202 (22): SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this paper is to understand forms, factors and theories of Social change. The various social processes i.e. sanskritisation, westernization modernization and secularization; get more awareness on various forms and agencies of development; throw a light on role of NGO's and significance of economic reforms for the development.

COURSE OUTCOMES: To create awareness about the concepts of social change and development, role of NGO's and economic reforms for the development.

UNIT – I

Definition, Meaning and Forms of Social Change Evolution, Progress – Development Change in Structure; Change of the Structure. Factors of Social Change; Theories of Social Change.

Learning Outcome: Students will be able to understand meaning, forms, structure, factors and theories of social change.

Unit – II

Social Change in Contemporary India: Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization, Secularization Tradition and Continuity Social Tensions, Social Resilience.

Learning Outcome: Get more awareness about social process i.e. sanskritisation, westernization, modernization and secularisation and social tensions.

Unit – III

Development: Economic Development, Human Development, Social Development, Sustainable Development Social Structure and Development: Structure as a Facilitator, Initiator; Development and Socio-economic Disparities; Gender and Development.

Learning Outcome: Gain the knowledge on the concepts of sustainable development, human development, social development gender and development.

Unit – IV

Paths and Agencies of Development: Capitalist, Socialistic and Mixed Economy; Gandhian Approach NGO's Structure, Functions, their Role in Current day Indian Society.

Learning Outcome: Develop knowledge about paths and agencies of development, structure and functions of NGO's in Indian Society.

Unit – V

Indian Experience of Development: Five Year Plans Social Consequences of Economic Reforms Socio-cultural Repercussions of Globalization.

Learning Outcome: Get more enlightened about development and five year plans and social consequences of economic reforms in Indian society.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Yogendra Singh : Modernisation of Indian Tradition
 2) M.N. Srinivas : Social Change in Modern India.

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Students will be able to understand meaning, forms, structure, factors and theories of social change.	K2
CO2	Get more awareness about social process i.e. sanskritisation, westernization, modernization and secularisation and social tensions.	K3
CO3	Gain the knowledge on the concepts of sustainable development, human development, social development gender and development.	K1
CO4	Develop knowledge about paths and agencies of development, structure and functions of NGO's in Indian Society.	K1
CO5	Get more enlightened about development and five year plans and social consequences of economic reforms in Indian society.	K3

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
CO2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3
CO5	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3

SOC 203 (22): SOCIAL STATISTICS

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this paper is to familiarize and application and importance of Statistics in Sociological Research; measures of central tendency dispersion and association. Diagrammatic presentation of data in research.

COURSE OUTCOMES: To prepare the students to gain knowledge about statistics, application and data analysis and Interpretation of in research.

UNIT – I

Statistics; its importance and Application in Sociological Research, Advantages and Limitations. Data Analysis: Classification and Tabulation.

Learning Outcome: Importance and application of statistics and data analysis in sociological research.

Unit – II

Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode; their Advantages and Disadvantages – their Application.

Measures of Dispersion: Range, Quartile Deviation, Standard Deviation, Co-efficient of Variation and their uses in Social Research.

Learning Outcome: Develop knowledge on resources of central tendency, Dispersion and Co-efficient of variation and their uses in social research.

Unit – III

Measures of Association: Correlation, Rank Order Correlation. Test of Significance – Chi square.

Learning Outcome: Able to understand measures of association i.e. correlation, test of significance i.e., Chi-square.

Unit – IV

Diagrammatic Presentation of Data; Graphic Presentation of Data; One Dimensional Diagrams; Two Dimensional Diagrams; Three Dimensional Diagrams

Learning Outcome: Create more awareness about diagrammatic presentation of data in research.

Unit – V

Diagrammatic Presentation of Data; Pictogram and Cartograms; Graphs of Time Series; Graphs of Frequency Distribution.

Learning Outcome: Get more enlighten about diagrammatic presentation of data in form of Pictogram, Cartograms and graphs of frequency distribution.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Statistical Methods : S.P. Gupta
- 2) Yule and Roberts : An Introduction to Theory of Statistics
- 3) Wallis and Roberts : Statistics – A New Approach
- 4) Rei Chapman, W.J. : Use and Abuse of Statistics

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Importance and application of statistics and data analysis in sociological research.	K3
CO2	Develop knowledge on resources of central tendency, Dispersion and Co-efficient of variation and their uses in social research.	K4
CO3	Understand measures of association i.e. correlation, test of significance i.e., Chi-square.	K2
CO4	Create more awareness about diagrammatic presentation of data in research.	K3
CO5	Get more enlighten about diagrammatic presentation of data in form of Pictogram, Cartograms and graphs of frequency distribution.	K4

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

SOC 204 A (22): RURAL SOCIOLOGY

(COMPULSORY FOUNDATION COURSE: CHOOSE ANY ONE)

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this course is to disseminate knowledge on rural Sociology, agrarian and land reforms, rural-urban migration, rural social institutions and rural social problems.

COURSE OUTCOMES: Create awareness of rural sociological issues i.e. rural communities, agrarian legislation and land reforms, rural social institutions and rural social problems.

UNIT – I

Rural Sociology: Nature, Significance; Characteristics of Rural Society; Definition of Community- Approaches to the Study of Community; Agrarian and Peasant Characteristics of Indian Rural Communities.

Learning Outcome: Students able to understand the approaches to study of rural sociology and rural communities.

Unit – II

Peasant Economy- Land Ownership and Operational Land Holding Structure in India; Changing Characters of Land Distribution; Agrarian Relations.

Learning Outcome: Develop knowledge about land ownership, changing character of land distribution, and agrarian legislation.

Unit – III

Land Issues: Development and Displacement- Modernization and Technological Transformation of Agriculture - Agrarian Legislation and Land Reforms.

Learning Outcome: Develop knowledge about modernization and technological transformation of agriculture and land reforms.

Unit – IV

Rural Social Institutions: Family, Joint Family Structure, Functions and Changes; Caste and Rural Religion; Beliefs and Rituals.

Learning Outcome: Become students sensitive on rural social institutions: family, caste and rural religion.

Unit – V

Rural Social Problems: Unemployment, Poverty and Landless Labour, Indebtedness; Rural - Urban Migration: Patterns, Causes and Consequences.

Learning Outcome: Sensitise the students on various rural problems, i.e. rural poverty, landless labour, rural urban migration causes and consequences.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Robert Redfield: Little Community Peasant Society and Culture.
- 2) Biplab Dasgupta: Village Studies in the Third World.
- 3) Berch, Berberogue, Ed. 1992: Class, State and Development in India, Sage, New Delhi.
- 4) Desai A.R. 1977, Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- 5) Mencher J.P. 1983: Social Anthropology of Peasantry Part III, OUP
- 6) P. Radhakrishnan, 1989: Peasant Struggles: Land reforms and Social Change in Malabar 1836- 1982. Sage Publications: New Delhi.
- 7) Thorner, Daniel and Thnrer Alice 1962 Land and Labour in India, Asia Publications, Bombay.
- 8) Andre Beteille 1974, Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, OUP, New Delhi.
- 9) Dhanagare D.N. 1988: Peasant Movements in India, OUP, New Delhi.

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Understand the approaches to study of rural sociology and rural communities.	K2
CO2	Develop knowledge about land ownership, changing character of land distribution, and agrarian legislation.	K3
CO3	Develop knowledge about modernization and technological transformation of agriculture and land reforms.	K3
CO4	Become students sensitive on rural social institutions: family, caste and rural religion.	K4
CO5	Sensitise the students on various rural problems, i.e. rural poverty, landless labour, rural urban migration causes and consequences.	K4

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
CO2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

SOC 204 B (22): SOCIOLOGY OF WEAKER SECTIONS

(COMPULSORY FOUNDATION COURSE: CHOOSE ANY ONE)

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The objective of this Course is to disseminate knowledge on weaker section, SC, ST, Minorities and disabled, programmes, gender, and B.C's and women empowerment.

COURSE OUTCOMES: To enlighten the students on weaker sections in Society, SC, ST, BC, Minority, Women and disabled.

UNIT – I

Weaker Section: The concept of weaker sections – Views of Ambedkar, Gandhi and Phule.

Learning Outcome: Status able to understand the concept of weaker section and lives of Phule, Ambedkar and Gandhi.

Unit – II

Scheduled Castes: Scheduled Castes Untouchability – Scheduled Castes and Socio-economic Disabilities – Constitutional Provisions and Developmental Programmes for Scheduled Castes.

Learning Outcome: The students able to gain knowledge on SC and their developmental programmes.

Unit – III

Scheduled Tribes: Definition of Tribe and Distribution of Tribes in India – Scheduled Tribes and Socio-economic Disabilities - Constitutional Provisions and Developmental Programmes for Scheduled Tribes.

Learning Outcome: Gain knowledge on STs and their developmental programmes

Unit – IV

Women: Gender Inequality and Discrimination – Status of Women through the ages – Feminist Movement and Status of Women – Legislative Measure and Empowerment of Women.

Learning Outcome: Students activity knowledge on Women, Gender issues and feminist movements in India.

Unit – V

Backward Class: Context, Position of Relation deprivation and protest, Socio-cultural consequences – Problems of Backward Classes and Welfare Measures.

Learning Outcome: Students able to gain knowledge on BC's and their developmental programme.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) C. Lakshmana : Democratic Planning (Problems and process)
- 2) S.K. Misra and V.K. Puri : Economics of Development and planning
- 3) Desai, Neera & M. Krishnaraj : Women and Society in India
- 4) Forbes, G. : Women in Modern India
- 5) Beteille, Andre : 1. Backward Class and New Social Order
2. The Backward Class in Contemporary India
- 6) Chandar, S.N. : Changing Status of Depended castes in Contemporary India.

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Understand the concept of weaker section and lives of Phule, Ambedkar and Gandhi.	K2
CO2	Gain knowledge on SC and their developmental programmes.	K3
CO3	Gain knowledge on STs and their developmental programmes	K3
CO4	Students activity knowledge on Women, Gender issues and feminist movements mounts in India.	K2
CO5	Students able to gain knowledge on BC's and their developmental programme.	K3

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

SOC 205 A (22): URBAN SOCIOLOGY

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this paper is to create an in-depth understanding on urban Sociology. To understand the process and impact of urbanization. To enhance knowledge on urban social problems and to increase the knowledge levels on urban migration.

UNIT – I

Introduction to Urban Sociology: Nature, Scope, Growth and Importance of Study of Urban Sociology; Rural-Urban Differences and Continuum Urban Community and Spatial Dimensions: Park, Burgess.

Learning Outcome: The students will be able to apply the theoretical knowledge in understanding the rural-urban differences and continuum.

Unit – II

Urban Social Structure: Urban Centres-Traditional and Modern; Marriage, Family, Kinship, Caste, Religion in Urban India; Changing Occupational Structure.

Learning Outcome: The students will be able to apply the understanding of urban social structure and changing occupational structure in dealing with issues pertaining to urban centres.

Unit – III

Urbanization: Concept, Causes and Components of Urbanization; Trends and Levels of Urbanization in India. Urbanism as a Way of Life.

Learning Outcome: The students will be able to apply the conceptual understanding of urbanization in learning about the various aspects of urbanization and urbanism.

Unit – IV

Urban Migration: Migration from rural to urban areas, causes and theories of migration, problems of Housing and slums – Health problem – Child Labour in Urban areas.

Learning Outcome: The students will be able to understand causes and theories of migration.

Unit – V

Urban Social Problems: Unemployment, Poverty, Slum Development, Drug-Addiction, Environmental Degradation, Urban Crime, Prostitution.

Learning Outcome: The students will be able to apply the knowledge of urban social problems in dealing with them.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Abrahamson, M. (1976): Urban Sociology, Eaglewood, Prentice Hall.
- 2) Bose Ashish, (1978): Studies in India Urbanization 1901-1971, Tata Mc Grew Hill,
- 3) Desai A.R. & Pillai S.D.(Ed) 1870: Slums and Urbanization, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- 4) Gold, Harry, 1982: Sociology of Urban Life, Prentice Hall Englewood Cliff.
- 5) Wirth, Louis 1938: Urbanism as a Way of Life, American Journal of Sociology, Vol.44, July.
- 6) Quinn, J.A. 1955: Urban Sociology, S Chand & Co. New Delhi.

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Apply the theoretical knowledge in understanding the rural-urban differences and continuum.	K3
CO2	Apply the understanding of urban social structure and changing occupational structure in dealing with issues pertaining to urban centres.	K3
CO3	Apply the conceptual understanding of urbanization in learning about the various aspects of urbanization and urbanism.	K3
CO4	Understand causes and theories of migration.	K2
CO5	Apply the knowledge of urban social problems in dealing with them.	K3

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2
CO5	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

SOC 205 B (22): SOCIOLOGY OF YOUTH

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this course is to disseminate knowledge on introduction to Sociology of youth, youth culture and theories of youth, Institutions of youth, youth behaviour and youth & globalisation.

COURSE OUTCOMES: The students get awareness on introduction to youth, adolescent society and culture, theories of youth, Institutions and youth, Ethnicity, and youth & globalisation.

Unit-I

Introduction to study of Youth, Adolescent society and culture. Theories of Youth - Youth Culture and Subcultures.

Learning Outcome: The students understand the study of youth, theories of youth and youth culture.

Unit-II

Institutions and Youth - Family - Community – Socialization – Social control of youth.

Learning Outcome: Students able to gain knowledge on Social Institutions and youth & Socialisation.

Unit-III

Ethnicity, Identity and Youth - Social, Emotional and Personality Development - The Self and Identity - Gender, Sexuality, Moral Development - Values and Religion - Achievement - Careers and Work.

Learning Outcome: The students will sensitise with Social, Emotional, Personality Development, Values and morals; also develop in achievement, careers and work.

Unit-IV

Inter and Intragroup Behaviour - Peer Groups - Mass Behaviour - Delinquency, Remoteness, and Resilience

Learning Outcome: Student able to gain knowledge on inter and Intragroup behaviour, mass behaviour, delinquency and resilience.

Unit-V

Youth and Globalization - Understanding Globalization - Debates against and for globalization among youth.

Learning Outcome: The students able to cope with youth and globalisation and its effects.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Brown, B. B., S.A. Eicher & S. Petrie: The Importance of Peer Group Affiliation in Adolescence.
- 2) Cotterell, John (2007): Social Networks in Youth and Adolescence.

- 3) Daiute, Colette, Zeynep Beykont et. al (2006): International Perspectives on Youth Conflict & Development Erikson, E.H. (1994): Identity: Youth and Crisis
- 4) Kehily, Mary Jane (2007) : Understanding Youth: Perspectives, Identities and Practices
- 5) Kumari, Sundarshan (1978): Aspirations of Indian Youth: A Study in Sociology of Youth
- 6) Nayak, Anoop (2003) : Race, Place and Globalization: Youth Cultures in a Changing World.

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Understand the study of youth, theories of youth and youth culture.	K2
CO2	Gain knowledge on Social Institutions and youth & Socialisation.	K3
CO3	Students will sensitise with Social, Emotional, Personality Development, Values and morals; also develop in achievement, careers and work.	K4
CO4	Gain knowledge on inter and Intragroup behaviour, mass behaviour, delinquency and resilience.	K3
CO5	Cope with youth and globalisation and its effects.	K4

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

SOC 207 (22): HUMAN VALUES AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

(AUDIT COURSE)

COURSE OBJECTIVES: Main objective of this course is to understand the human values and behavior, discuss the medical and moral ethics of professionals.

COURSE OUTCOMES: To learn different concepts of Human Values and Behavioural changes required for adjustment in family and society, Demonstrate ethics on moral and professional ethics.

Unit-I

Concept of Human Values - Self introspection - Self-esteem, Family Values-Components, structure and responsibilities of family- Adjustability - Threats of family life - Status of women in family and society - Caring for needy people and Elderly.

Learning outcome: To gain knowledge on human values, family values and status of women needy people and elderly.

Unit-II

Professional Ethics- Views of Charaka, Sushruta and Hippocrates on Moral responsibility of Medical practitioners, Code of ethics or medical and healthcare professionals, Euthanasia, Ethical obligation to animals, Ethical issues in relation to health care professionals and patients.

Learning Outcome: Students able to gain knowledge on medical and professional ethic.

Unit-III

Business Ethics- Ethical Standards of Business-Immoral and illegal practices and their solutions, Characteristics of ethical problems in management, causes of unethical behavior, ethical abuses and work ethics.

Learning Outcome: Students able to gain knowledge of business and work ethics.

Unit-IV

Environmental Ethics- Ethical theory, Man and nature- Ecological crisis, Pest control, Pollution and waste, Climate change, Energy and population, Justice and environmental health.

Learning Outcome: Sensitise the students on environmental ethics and climatic change ethics.

Unit-V

Social Ethics- Organ Trade, Human trafficking, Human rights violation and social disparities, Feminist ethics, Surrogacy/Pregnancy, Ethics of media- Impact of Newspapers, Television, Movies and Internet.

Learning Outcome: To gain knowledge on human trafficking, feminist ethics, media ethics and Internet & Social media ethics.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) John S Mackenjie: A Manual of Ethics.
- 2) “Management Ethics - Integrity at Work’ by Joseph A. Petrick and John F. Quinn, Response Books: New Delhi.
- 3) “Ethics in Management” by S.A. Sherlekar, Himalaya Publishing House.
- 4) Harold H. Titus: Ethics for Today
- 5) Maitra, S.K: Hindu Ethics
- 6) Sinha: A Manual of Ethics
- 7) Manu: Manava Dharma Sastra or the Institute of Manu: Comprising the Indian System of Duties: Religious and Civil (ed.) G.C.Haughton.
- 8) Analyzing Moral Issues, Judith A. Boss, Mayfield Publishing Company, 1999. An
- 9) Introduction to Applied Ethics (Ed.) John H.Piet and Ayodhya Prasad, Cosmo Publications.
- 10) Text Book for Intermediate First Year Ethics and Human Values, Board of Intermediate Education-Telugu Akademi, Hyderabad.

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Gain knowledge on human values, family values and status of women, needy people and elderly.	K2
CO2	Gain knowledge on medical and professional ethics.	K3
CO3	Gain knowledge of business and work ethics.	K3
CO4	Sensitise the students on environmental ethics and climatic change ethics.	K3
CO5	Gain knowledge on human trafficking, feminist ethics, media ethics and Internet & Social media ethics.	K3

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
CO2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3



**Third
Semester**

SEMESTER-III

M.A. SOCIOLOGY

SOC 301 (22): SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL ACTION

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this paper is to disseminate knowledge regarding historical perspectives of social problems, various types of social problems, concepts of social action and social legislation and the role of voluntary agencies, political parties and government related to social problems.

COURSE OUTCOMES: Enlighten the students regarding to various types of social problems; concepts of social action, get more awareness on roles of Govt. and non Govt. organizations in tackling social problems.

UNIT – I

Historical Perspectives of Social Problems during Colonial and Post – Independent India: Society, Religion Culture and Social Problems in India.

Learning Outcome: Students will gain the knowledge on the historical perspectives of social problems in India.

Unit – II

Major Social Problems: Casteism, Untouchability and Caste Discrimination-Social, Cultural and Economic Dimensions. Poverty, Unemployment, Illiteracy - Regionalism, Communalism, and Terrorism.

Learning Outcome: Develop knowledge on major social problems in India such as poverty unemployment, illiteracy casteism and untouchability.

Unit – III

Crime, Corruption, Drug-abuse and Addiction, HIV/AIDS. Urban Housing, Slums, Problems of Health and Nutrition.

Learning Outcome: Able to understand about problems i.e. crime, corruption, addiction, health and Nutrition, housing and slums and causes and consequences.

Unit – IV

Concepts of Social Action, Social Legislation: Social Protest, Reform, Revolution, Movement and Social Reconstruction.

Learning Outcome: Get more acquainted about the concepts of social action, social legislation, social movements and social reconstruction.

Unit – V

Types of Social Action; Role of Voluntary Agencies, Political Parties and the Government.

Learning Outcome: Develop knowledge on types of social action, role of Govt. and non Govt. organization in tackling social problems in India.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Howard S. Becker (Ed) Social Problems: A Modern Approach, John Wiley and Sons Inc. New York.

- 2) Ghurye, G.S., The Problems of India.
- 3) Chopra, R.N. and Chopra, I.C., (1965), Drug Addiction with Special Reference to India, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
- 4) Madan, G.R., Indian Social Problems, Allied Publishers, Hyderabad.
- 5) Moorthy, M.V., Social Action.
- 6) Natarajan, S., Century of Social Reforms in India.
- 7) Dandekar, U.M. and Poverty in India, Indian School or Political
- 8) Rath, R., (1971), Economy, Bombay.
- 9) Beteille, A., (Ed) Social Inequality.
- 10) Ambedkar, B.R., The Untouchables – Who are they? How they become Untouchables?
- 11) Dantwala, M.L., (1973), Poverty in India, Then and now 1870 – 1970, Mac Millan India, Madras.

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Students will gain the knowledge on the historical perspectives of social problems in India.	K2
CO2	Develop knowledge on major social problems in India such as poverty unemployment, illiteracy casteism and untouchability.	K2
CO3	Able to understand about problems i.e. crime, corruption, addiction, health and Nutrition, housing and slums and causes and consequences.	K2
CO4	Get more acquainted about the concepts of social action, social legislation, social movements and social reconstruction.	K4
CO5	Develop knowledge on types of social action, role of Govt. and non Govt. organization in tackling social problems in India.	K2

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO4	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3
CO5	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3

SOC 302 (22): GENDER AND SOCIETY

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this paper to analyze gender relation and various ideas which shape the perception of gender in society.

COURSE OUTCOMES: The students will acquire knowledge about the issues and problems related to women and to understand national and international initiatives with reference to women empowerment.

UNIT – I

Need and Significance of Gender- Society Studies, Social Construction of Gender. Gender Vs. Biology; Sex-linked Socialization. Gender Roles: Private, Public Dichotomy, Patriarchy as Ideology and Practice, Equality and Difference vis-a-vis Nature.

Learning Outcome: The students will be able to acquire knowledge about gender issues and apply the knowledge in dealing with gender issues.

Unit – II

Women's Liberation Movement; Emergence of Feminist Thought – Feminist Critique of Sociological Theories, Feminist Methodology as Critique of Sociological Methods/ Methodology – Emergence of Women's Studies- Their Highlights and Shortcomings.

Learning Outcome: The students will be able to apply the knowledge of women's liberation movement in dealing with gender inequality.

Unit – III

Women in Indian Family and Society; Impact of Religion and Caste on Women's Status – Women and Social Stratification- A Case of Intellectual Sexism (Joan Acker).

Learning Outcome: The students will be able to understand the status of Indian women in family and society and to analyze the relationship with gender and social stratification.

Unit – IV

Sexual Division of Labour/ Work, Production Vs. Reproduction, Household Work Vs. Public Participation, Technology and Woman's Work Development, Policies, Liberalization and Globalization and their Impact on Women.

Learning Outcome: The students will be able to apply the knowledge of sexual division of labour in our society and to understand the impact of liberalization and globalization on women.

Unit – V

The Changing Status of Women in India- Demographic Profile – The Gender Gap (NSSO, Census)– Roles of the State and Women, NGOs, Human Rights, Law and Civil Codes Relating to Women in India – Hindu Code Bill, Syrian Christian Law, Muslim Personal Law, Customary Law and Tribal Women, Major Issues of Women's Quality of Life.

Learning Outcome: The students will be able to understand demography in relation to sex ratio. Apply the intervention strategies adopted by the state and NGOs in dealing with women’s issues and understand the constitutional and legal provisions in improving women’s quality of life.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Desai, Neera and M. Krishnaraj. (1987), Women and Society in India. Delhi: Ajanta.
- 2) Dube, Leela et al. (Ed.) (1986). Visibility and Power, Essays on Women in Society and Development. New Delhi: OUP.
- 3) Oakley, Ann. (1972), Sex, Gender and Society. New York: Harper and Row.
- 4) Sharma, Ursula. (1983), Women, Work and Property in North – West India, London: Tavistock.
- 5) Srinivas, M.N. Caste: It’s Modern Avatar, New Delhi: Penguin (Leela Dube’s Article on Caste and Women).

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Acquire knowledge about gender issues and apply the knowledge in dealing with gender issues.	K3
CO2	Apply the knowledge of women’s liberation movement in dealing with gender inequality.	K3
CO3	Understand the status of Indian women in family and society and to analyze the relationship with gender and social stratification.	K2
CO4	Apply the knowledge of sexual division of labour in our society and to understand the impact of liberalization and globalization on women.	K3
CO5	Understand demography in relation to sex ratio. Apply the intervention strategies adopted by the state and NGOs in dealing with women’s issues and understand the constitutional and legal provisions in improving women’s quality of life.	K2

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3
CO2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO4	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3

SOC 303 (22): SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this paper is to educate the students about Emergence and relevance of medical sociology, concepts of health, illness and disease and social inequality in access to health care. Hospital as a social system, community health, health education and national health policy.

COURSE OUTCOMES: Enlighten the students about sociological aspects of and health, national health policy, community health and education.

UNIT – I

Sociology of Health – Medical Sociology; Emergence, Nature, Scope its Relevance Concepts of Health, Illness, Disease; Dimension of Health – Changing Concepts of Health; Sociological Perspectives on Health Social Inequality and Access to Health care; Socio – cultural Component of Health and Illness.

Learning Outcome: Students will be able to gain the knowledge on emergence and relevance of medical sociology, social inequality in access to health care.

Unit – II

Theory: Pre-diagnostic Illness Behaviour. Sick Role – Concept and Theories; Illness as Deviance; Sick Role concept, Labelling Theory; Therapeutic Process and Interaction; Doctor – Patient Relationship – Basic Model, Parsonian Model; Patients Behaviour and Hospitalization, Hospital as a Social System

Learning Outcome: Become sensitive to various concepts of illness and the social system and hospital as a social system.

Unit – III

Health and Community – Concept, Programme and Practices; Nutrition and Malnutrition; Status, Issues, Nutrition Policy, the Organization of Health Care in India – Primary Health Care Delivery and Utilization National Health Programme: Major National Health Programmes; Importance of National Health Programmes.

Learning Outcome: Develop knowledge about health and community, national health care programmes in India.

Unit – IV

Man, Environment and Disease – Social Ecology of Disease; Social Epidemiology Measures; Health Education and Communication; Forms of Communication; Information Education Communication (IEC); Models of Health.

Learning Outcome: The students are able to understand health education and communication and social epidemiology measures.

Unit – V

State and Health – National Health Policy, Reproductive and Child Health Policy. Policy on Aged; Issues of Consumer Protection and the Government.

Learning Outcome: Get more acquiesce with national health policy, policy on aged and child health.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Surjith Singh Dopper, (1997): Social Work in Health Care in the 21st Century, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
- 2) K. Park (2000): Social and Preventive Medicine; M/S Banarsids Bhanot, Jabalpur.
- 3) Sujatha Rao & Rachel Chatterjee (2003): Indian Health Report Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 4) Robert. C. Carson (1990): Abnormal Psychology
- 5) S.K. Mangal: Abnormal Psychology Sterling Publishers, PVT Ltd, New Delhi.
- 6) Bhaskar Rao M. 1995, Community Health in India.
- 7) Chopra, R.N. and Chopra, I.C., Drug Addiction with Special Reference to India, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Rafi Marg, New Delhi, 1965.
- 8) Madan, G.R., Indian Social Problems, Allied Publishers, Hyderabad.

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:-	Knowledge
CO1	Gain the knowledge on emergence and relevance of medical sociology, social inequality in access to health care.	K2
CO2	Various concepts of illness and the social system and hospital as a social system.	K3
CO3	Develop knowledge about health and community, national health care programmes in India.	K4
CO4	Understand health education and communication and social epidemiology measures.	K2
CO5	Get more acquiesce with national health policy, policy on aged and child health.	K4

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3
CO2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO4	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3

SOC 304 A (22): RURAL DEVELOPMENT

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this course is to disseminate knowledge regarding to approaches to the study of community, rural urban community contrast, agrarian and land reforms, rural urban migration causes and consequences, Panchayati Raj system and NGO's and rural development.

COURSE OUTCOMES: Create awareness on rural sociological issues i.e. rural and urban communities' agrarian legislation and land reforms, Panchayati Raj, Rural Industrialization and Rural Development.

UNIT – I

Definition of Community; Approaches to the Study of Community. Agrarian and Peasant Characteristics of Indian Rural Communities Rural – Urban Community Contrasts

Learning Outcome: Students will be able to understand approach to the study of community rural and urban community differences.

Unit – II

Ownership and Operational Land Holdings Structure in India Changing Character of Land Distribution Agrarian Legislation and Land Reforms.

Learning Outcome: Develop knowledge about changing character of land distribution, agrarian legislation and land reforms.

Unit – III

Rural Poverty and Landless Labour Poverty Eradication Measures-Critical Analysis Rural - Urban Migration: Patterns, Causes and Consequences.

Learning Outcome: Become sensitise to various rural problems, i.e. rural poverty and landless labour, rural urban migration causes and consequences.

Unit – IV

Panchayati Raj- Concept and Evaluation Community Development Programmes-Rural Development Strategies and Programmes

Learning Outcome: Students gain the knowledge on Panchayiti Raj, community development programmes and rural development strategies.

Unit – V

Rural Industrialization - Measures and Problems. Globalization and its Impact on Rural Community and Agriculture, N.G.Os and Rural Development Participatory and Empowerment Strategies of Rural Development.

Learning Outcome: Develop knowledge on rural industrialization measures and problems, NGO's and rural development participatory and empowerment strategies of rural development.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Robert Redfield: Little Community Peasant Society and Culture.
- 2) Biplab Dasgupta: Village Studies in the Third World.
- 3) Berch, Berberogue, Ed. 1992: Class, State and Development in India 1, 2, 3 and 4 chapters. Sage, New Delhi.
- 4) Desai A.R. 1977 Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- 5) Mencher J.P. 1983: Social Anthropology of Peasantry Part III, OUP
- 6) P. Radhakrishnan, 1989: Peasant Struggles: Land reforms and Social Change in Malabar 1836- 1982. Sage Publications: New Delhi.
- 7) Thorner, Daniel and Thnrer Alice 1962 Land and Labour in India, Asia Publications, Bombay.

- 8) Andre Beteille 1974 six Essays in Comparative Sociology, OUP, New Delhi. (Relevant chapters)
 9) Dhanagare D.N. 1988: Peasant Movements in India, OUP, New Delhi.
 10) Ashish Nandy 1999. Ambiguous Journey to the City, New Delhi: OUP

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Understand approach to the study of community rural and urban community differences.	K2
CO2	Develop knowledge about changing character of land distribution, agrarian legislation and land reforms.	K3
CO3	Become sensitise to various rural problems, i.e. rural poverty and landless labour, rural urban migration causes and consequences.	K4
CO4	Students gain the knowledge on Panchayiti Raj, community development programmes and rural development strategies.	K3
CO5	Develop knowledge on rural industrialization measures and problems, NGO's and rural development participatory and empowerment strategies of rural development.	K3

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2
CO2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO5	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3

SOC 304 B (22): GLOBALISATAION AND SOCIETY

COURSE OBJECTIVES: This paper will enlighten the students on conceptual theoretical understanding on The historical and social context of Globalization Global Consciousness, Global village, Globalization, Connectivity, Network society.

COURSE OUTCOMES: Prepare the students on the Conceptualizing Globalization, Theorizing Globalization, Culture & Communication. Train up on Social Consequences of Globalization, Anti Globalization Movements, Transnational civil society.

Unit I

Conceptualizing Globalization: The historical and social context of Globalization

Political Economy of Globalization

Agencies of Globalization

TNC's, IGO's, INGO's, NATION-State, Media.

Learning Outcome: Students will be able to gain knowledge about the historical and social context of Globalization, Agencies of Globalization.

Unit II

Theorizing Globalization - Theories/Discourses: Global capitalism, Global cities, Global Consciousness, Global village, Globalization, Connectivity, Network society, Space, Time - Transnationality and Transnationalism - World Systems Theory

Learning Outcome: Students will be able to gain knowledge about the Theorizing Globalization, Global Consciousness, Global village, Connectivity, Network society.

Unit III

Globalization, Culture & Communication - The three paradigms, polarization and hybridization - Medium is the Message - Globalization and the resurgence of ethnic Consciousn - Multiculturalism.

Learning Outcome: Students will be able to gain knowledge about theGlobalization, Culture & Communication, homogenization.

Unit IV

Social Consequences of Globalization - Case studies from India - Agriculture and Globalization- Food and Globalization - Occupational changes and Transnational Migration - Out sourcing, Software industry - Special Economic Zones - Response of the marginalized groups - Tourism- ecotourism, medical tourism.

Learning Outcome: Students will be able to gain knowledge about the Social Consequences of Globalization, Special Economic Zones.

Unit – V

Making Globalization Accountable - Anti-Globalization Movements - Transnational civil society.

Learning Outcome: Students will be able to gain knowledge about the Anti-Globalization Movements, Transnational civil society.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Anantram, Kadambari, Christopher Chase: Dunn and Ellen Reese, 2010 Global civil society and the world social forum in Bryan Turner
- 2) Oxon: Routledge: Routledge International Handbook of Globalization
- 3) Appadurai, Arjun 1997: Modernity at large Cultural dimensions of globalization, New Delhi
- 4) Assayag, Jackie 2006 and Chris Fuller: Seeds of Wrath: Agricultural, Biotechnology and Globalization
- 5) London: Anthem Press: Globalizing India: Perspectives from Below
- 6) Balachandran, G. Sanjay Subrahmanyam 2006: On the History of Globalization and India: Concepts, Measures and Debates.

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:-	Knowledge
CO1	Gain knowledge about the historical and social context of Globalization, Agencies of Globalization	K2
CO2	Gain knowledge about the Theorizing Globalization, Global Consciousness, Global village, Connectivity, Network society	K2
CO3	Gain knowledge about the Globalization, Culture & Communication, homogenization.	K3
CO4	Gain knowledge about the Social Consequences of Globalization, Special Economic Zones.	K2
CO5	Gain knowledge about the Anti-Globalization Movements, Transnational civil society.	K2

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3
CO4	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
CO5	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3

SOC 305 A (22): COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN SOCIOLOGY

COURSE OBJECTIVES: This course aims at providing exposure to students in skill development towards basic office applications.

COURSE OUTCOMES: Train students in getting basic understanding of computer applications and tools of MS office which are helpful in Sociology.

UNIT- I

Basics of Computers: Definition of a Computer - Characteristics of computers, Applications of Computers – Block Diagram of a Digital Computer – I/O Devices, hardware, software human ware, application software, system software, Memories - Primary, Auxiliary and Cache Memory.

Learning outcome: Students will be able to get basic understanding of computer hardware and software.

UNIT- II

MS Windows – Desktop, Recycle bin, My Computer, Documents, Pictures, Music, Videos, Task Bar, Control Panel.

Learning outcome: Students will be able to identify appropriate tool of MS office to prepare basic documents, charts, spreadsheets and presentations.

UNIT- III

MS-Word: Features of MS-Word - MS-Word Window Components - Creating, Editing, Formatting and Printing of Documents – Headers and Footers – Insert/Draw Tables, Table Auto format – Page Borders and Shading – Inserting Symbols, Shapes, Word Art, Page Numbers, Mail Merge.

Learning outcome: Students will be able to create personal, academic and business documents using MS Word.

UNIT- IV

MS-Excel: Overview of Excel features – Creating a new worksheet, Selecting cells, Entering and editing Text, Numbers, Inserting Rows/Columns –Changing column widths and row heights, Formulae, Referencing cells, Changing font sizes and colors, Insertion of Charts, Auto fill, Sort.

Learning outcome: Students will be able to analyze data using charts and spread sheets

UNIT- V

MS-PowerPoint: Features of PowerPoint – Creating a Presentation - Inserting and Deleting Slides in a Presentation – Adding Clip Art/Pictures -Inserting Other Objects, Audio, Video - Resizing and scaling of an Object – Slide Transition – Custom Animation.

Learning outcome: Students will be able to create spreadsheets, charts and do presentations.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Peter, Norton. (2000): Introduction to Computer. Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- 2) Rajaram, V. (1985) : Fundamentals of Computers. Prentice-Hall, New Delhi.
- 3) Sexena, Sanjay. (1998): A First Course in Computer. New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House.
- 4) Ron Mansfield. (1996): Working in Microsoft Office - TMH.
- 5) Sanjay Saxena. (2011): MS Office 2007 in a Nutshell - Vikas Publishing House.
- 6) Michael Price. (2019): Excel 2019 in easy steps - TMH publications

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to	Knowledge
CO1	To get basic understanding of computer hardware and software.	K2
CO2	To identify appropriate tool of MS office to prepare basic documents, charts, spreadsheets and presentations.	K1
CO3	To create personal, academic and business documents using MS Word.	K6
CO4	To analyze data using charts and spread sheets	K4
CO5	To create spreadsheets, charts and do presentations.	K6

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3
CO2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3

SOC 305 B (22): DISASTER MANAGEMENT

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective is to understand the Disaster Management and its importance, the natural and manmade disasters and techniques of their prevention.

COURSE OUTCOMES: Gain the knowledge on disasters and disaster management, Acquire a critical perspectives of the policy framework, institutional structure and programmes for Disaster Management in India.

UNIT- I

Disaster: Meaning - Concept of Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Disaster, Impact of Disasters: Physical, economic, political, psychosocial, ecological, and others.

Learning Outcome: Students able to understand the impact of disasters; Physical, economic, political, psychosocial and ecological.

UNIT- II

Disaster Management Cycle: Mitigation and prevention, Preparedness, Prediction and Early warning, Rescue and Relief, Impact assessment, Response, Recovery, Reconstruction; Disaster Risk Reduction; Community based Disaster Management (CBDRM);

Learning Outcome: Students able to learn assessment of disaster response, recovery, reconstruction and disaster risk reduction.

UNIT- III

Global Issues and Initiatives: World Conference on Disaster Reduction (2005), Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-15), Sphere Standards – 2012, Disaster Management Act, 2005; National Disaster Management Policy 2009.

Learning Outcome: The students able to learn about global issues and national policy of disaster management.

UNIT- IV

Role of Central and State Governments, Local bodies, Community, Media, International and National, Non-Governmental Organizations, Charitable trusts, Educational Institutions, Voluntary Organizations, Community Based Organizations and Youth.

Learning Outcome: To sensitise the students on disaster practices of Govt. and non-govt National and International and role of youth.

UNIT- V

Impact on the individual, family and society, mental health consequences of Disaster: Grief reactions, post-traumatic stress disorders: Role of Social Worker in disaster management.

Learning Outcome: Students able to implement relief on the individual, family and Community and mental health

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Abarquez I. & Murshed Z. Community Based Disaster Risk Management. (2004). Field Handbook, ADPC, Bangkok, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center Bangkok.
- 2) B.K.Khanna. (2005). Disasters: All You Wanted to Know About, Delhi: New India. Publishing Agency, Delhi.

- 3) Blaikie P, Cannon T, Davis I and Wisner B. (2004). At risk: Natural hazards, people's Vulnerability and Disaster. London: Routledge.
- 4) Maheswari, Sudha Disaster damage estimation models: Data needs vs. ground reality: By Sudha Maheshwari, Rutgers The State University of New Jersey - New Brunswick.
- 5) Disaster Management Act. (2005). Ministry of Home Affairs, Delhi: Government of India.
- 6) Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015: building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters <http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/hfa>
- 7) Kapur, A. (2005). Disasters in India: Studies of Grim Reality, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- 8) Manual on Natural Disaster Management in India. (2001). New Delhi: NCDM.
- 9) Narayana R.L., Srinivasa Murthy, R., Daz P. (2003). Disaster mental health in India: 10) Monograph. New Delhi: American Red Cross. Indian Red Cross.

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to	Knowledge
CO1	Understand the impact of disasters; Physical, economic, political, psychosocial and ecological.	K2
CO2	Learn to assessment, of disaster response, recovery, reconstruction and disaster risk reduction.	K2
CO3	Learn about global issues and natural policy of disaster management.	K3
CO4	Sensitise the students on disaster practices of Govt. and non-govt National and International and role of youth.	K3
CO5	Implement relief on the individual, family, Community and mental health.	K3

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3
CO2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3

SOC 307 (22): PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this paper is to analyse the concepts of personality Development, self awareness, SWOT, Goal Setting, Self monitoring, perception, attitude, Leadership, conflict Management, Motivation and Stress Management.

COURSE OUTCOMES: To enlighten the Students about the concept of personality Development, Perception, Leadership and motivation.

UNIT-I

Personality Development: Definition – Determinants – Personality Traits – Theories of Personality- importance of Personality Development.

Self Awareness – Meaning – Benefits of Self- Awareness, Developing self Awareness.

SWOT – Meaning – importance – Application – Components.

Learning Outcome: Students will be able to understand personality Development, self awareness and SWOT analysis.

Unit – II

Goal Setting -Meaning- Importance - Effective goal setting – Principles of goal setting – Goal Setting at the right level.

Self Monitoring – Meaning – High self – monitor versus low self monitor - advantages and Disadvantages self monitor – Self – monitoring and job performance.

Perception- Definition- Factor influencing perception – Perception process – Errors in perception – Avoiding perceptual errors.

Learning Outcome: Develop Knowledge over Goal Setting, Self, monitoring and the concept of perception.

Unit- III

Attitude – Meaning- Formation of attitude - Types of attitude – Measurement of Attitudes - Barriers to attitude change – Methods to attitude change.

Communication - Definition – Importance of communication – Process of communication – Communication Symbols – Communication network – Barriers in communication – Overcoming Communication Barriers.

Team Building – Meaning – Types of teams – Importance of Team building – Creating Effective Team.

Learning Outcome: Gain Knowledge about the concepts of Attitude, communication and Team Building.

Unit – IV

Leadership – Definition – Leadership style- Theories of leadership – Qualities of an Effective leader.

Negotiation Skills - Learning outcome: Meaning – Principles of Negotiation – Types of Negotiation – the Negotiation Process – Common mistakes in Negotiation process.

Conflict Management – Definition – Types of Conflict – Levels of Conflict – Conflict Resolution – Conflict management.

Learning Outcome: Get more awareness on aspects of leadership, Negotiation skills and conflict management.

Unit- V

Motivation: Definition and Nature of Motivation, Motive – Internal and external Motives – Theories of Motivation – importance of self- motivation- factors leading to de –motivation.

Self Esteem- Definition and Nature of Self- esteem – Do's and Don'ts to develop positive self- esteem- Low self esteem- Personality having low self esteem – Positive and negative self esteem.

Stress Management – Meaning – Sources of Stress – Symptoms of Stress – Consequences of Stress – Managing Stress.

Learning Outcome: Understand the concepts of motivation, self esteem and stress management.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Dr. S. Narayana Rajan, Dr. B. Rajasekaran, G. Venkadasalpathi, V. Vijuresh Nayaham and Herald M. Dhas, Personality Development, Publication Division, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli
- 2) Stephan P. Robbins, Organisational Behaviour, Tenth Edition, Prentice Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi, 2008
- 3) Jit S. Chandan, Organisational Behaviour, Third Edition, Vikas Publishing House Private Limited, 2008.
- 4) Dr. K.K. Ramchandran and Dr. K.K. Karthick, From Campus to Corporate, Macmillan Publishers India Limited, New Delhi, 2010.

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Understand personality Development self awareness and SWOT analysis.	K3
CO2	Development Knowledge over Goal Setting, Self, monitoring and the concept of perception.	K2
CO3	Gain Knowledge about the concepts of Attitude, communication and Team Building.	K2
CO4	Get more awareness on affects of leadership, Negotiation skills and conflict management.	K3
CO5	Understand the concepts of motivation, self esteem and stress management	K2

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	3
CO2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO4	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
CO5	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3



**Fourth
Semester**

SEMESTER-IV

M.A. SOCIOLOGY

SOC 401 (22): GERONTOLOGY

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this paper is to throw light upon to understand the scope and significance of sociology of ageing, trends of increasing ageing population theoretical, perspectives on ageing, problems of elderly people, and policies of the govt. with regard to aged. Support system need for elderly at community level. Technology and institutions for the aged. Strategies of accommodating aged people in society.

COURSE OUTCOMES: To prepare the students to gain knowledge about the sociology of ageing theoretical and sociological perspective of the ageing, problems of the elderly and support system of elderly in community of the aged in India.

UNIT – I

The Scope and Significance of Sociology of Ageing; Trends of Increasing Ageing Population in Different Societies; Factors Responsible for the some Social, Economic and Political Implications of Ageing Population in Developed and Developing Societies

Learning Outcomes: To gain knowledge about the scope and significance of sociology ageing.

Unit – II

Theoretical, Sociological Perspectives on Ageing. Tribal, Traditional and Modern Aged people, their Status and the Treatment which they get in the Traditional Hindu Society – The Ashrama Scheme of Life, Gender and Ageing (Widow - hood, Divorce, etc.,)

Learning Outcomes: To understand the Theoretical Perspectives on Ageing.

Unit – III

Problems of Elderly People – Economic, Psychological and Physical Problems of Coping with Ageing for – Retired salaried People, Aged People in Unorganized Daily Wage Earning Sector and Farming Sector, Policies of the Government with regard to Aged, Support Systems needed for Elderly at Community Level, at Family Level and at the State Level.

Learning Outcomes: To understand the problems of Elderly people, economic, psychological, and physical problems.

Unit – IV

Family and the Aged in Urban and Rural settings; Culture, Technology and Institutions for the Aged – Trends Problems and Prospects in India.

Learning Outcomes: To Learn about family and aged in urban and rural setting.

Unit – V

Strategies of Accommodating Aged people in Society: Provisions for Leisure Time Activities; Role of Voluntary Organizations, Working for the Welfare of Aged in India; Social Security Measures for the Aged in India.

Learning Outcomes: To develop about strategies of accommodating aged people in society and welfare of the aged in India.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Biswas, S.K. (Ed.). 1987: Ageing in Contemporary India. Calcutta: Indian Anthropological Society.
- 2) Bhatia, PC. (Ed). 2000: Lecture-series in Geriatrics. New Delhi: National Institute of Primary Health.
- 3) Choudary, S.K. (Ed.) 1992: Problems of the Aged and Old age Homes. Bombay: Akshar Pratiroop Ltd.
- 4) Muthayya, B.C. and M.Annesuddin. 1992. Rural Aged; Existing Conditions, Problems and Possible Interventions, NIRD, Hyd.,
- 5) Vijaya Kumar S. 1991: Family Life and Socio-Economic Problems of the Aged. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.
- 6) Soodan, K.S. 1975: Ageing in India; Calcutta: T.K. Mukherjee Minerva Association (Pvt.) Ltd.

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Gain knowledge about the scope and significance of sociology ageing.	K2
CO2	Understand the Theoretical Perspectives on Ageing.	K2
CO3	Understand the problems of Elderly people, economic, psychological, and physical problems.	K2
CO4	Learn about family and aged in urban and rural setting.	K3
CO5	Develop about strategies of accommodating aged people in society and welfare of the aged in India.	K4

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3
CO2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3
CO3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3
CO5	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2

SOC 402 (22): INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this course is to explain the students on concept of Industrial organization and structure, theories of management; type of leadership styles. Industrial conflicts; collective bargaining and to explain the union management relations, participatory management and labour migration in India.

COURSE OUTCOMES: Students to gain the knowledge on the concept of industrial organization, management theories, leadership, morale and productivity; Industrial conflicts resolution; union management relations and workers participation in management.

UNIT – I

Organization: Formal and Informal; Industrial Organization: Structure and Functions; Theories of Scientific Management; Human Relations Approach of Elton Mayo.

Learning Outcome: Students learn about the concept of Industrial organization and theories of management.

Unit – II

Technology and Labour: Work Culture, Work Ethics; Leadership – Types and Functions; Morale, Productivity, Turnover and Alienation.

Learning Outcomes: Students able to gain the knowledge on technology and labour; leadership and labour turnover.

Unit – III

Industrial Conflicts – Causes and Types; Resolution of Conflicts: Conciliation, Arbitration, Adjudication; Collective Bargaining

Learning Outcomes: Students able to understand the conflict resolution and collective bargaining.

Unit – IV

Trade Union Movement in India; Trade Unions Structure, Functions and Problems in India; Theories.

Learning Outcomes: Students get knowledge on the union management relations and Trade Union Movement in India.

Unit – V

Participative Management: Meaning, advantages, disadvantages and types; Labour Migration – Problems of working women Industrial City – Social and Environmental Issues.

Learning Outcomes: Students able to learn about participative management and problems of working women.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Gisbert, P : Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology
- 2) Schneider, Er. : Industrial Sociology
- 3) Dayal, Zachariah (Ed) : Industrial Sociology and Labour Welfare
- 4) Thiripati, P.C : Personnel Management and Industrial Relations
- 5) E.A. Ramaswamy : Industry and Society
- 6) Uma Ramaswamy : Workers, Trade Unions and Industrial Relations
- 7) Seth, N.R. : Social Frame Work of Indian Industry
- 8) Veeramani B.R. : Works Participative Management

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Students learn about the concept of Industrial organization and theories of management.	K3
CO2	Gain the knowledge on technology and labour; leadership and labour turnover.	K2
CO3	Understand the conflict resolution and collective bargaining.	K2
CO4	Get knowledge on the union management relations and Trade Union Movement in India.	K3
CO5	Learn about participative management and problems of working women.	K3

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
CO2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO4	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3

SOC 403 (22): CRIMINOLOGY

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this paper is to understand the concepts of social organizations disorganization and criminology; classification of crimes and schools of criminology; concept of punishment and theories of punishment juvenile delinquency to understand the prison and prison reforms problems of correctional services in India.

COURSE OUTCOMES: To prepare the students to gain knowledge about the concept of social organization Disorganization and criminology classification of crimes theories of punishments probation and parole, problems of correctional services.

UNIT – I

Social Disorganization and Crime – Concepts of Social Organization and Disorganization; Individual Disorganization and Family Disorganization; Definition and Distinction of Criminology; Penology and Victimology; Nature, Scope and Importance of Criminology.

Learning Outcome: To gain knowledge about the concept and importance of criminology.

Unit – II

Schools of Criminology – Classification of Crime and Criminals; Schools of Criminology – Classical, Positive Biological; Schools of Criminology – Psychological, Economic, Sociological and Cultural Deviance and Delinquency.

Learning outcomes: To gain knowledge about classification of crimes and schools of criminology.

Unit – III

Punishment Objectives and Changing Trends; Theories of Punishment; Role of Police in Welfare State; Juvenile Delinquency.

Learning Outcomes: To understand the theories of punishments and types of punishments.

Unit – IV

Treatment and Prevention – Prison and Prison Reforms; Probation and Parole; Open Prison

Learning Outcomes: To learn about prison and prison reforms probation and parole.

Unit – V

Correctional Services in India – Problems of Correctional Services in India-Over crowding, Custodial Mind Set; Lack of Inter – Agency Co-operation and Co-ordination among Police After care and Rehabilitation; Limitations and Prospects of Correction.

Learning Outcomes: To develop knowledge about problems of correctional services in India, after care and re-habitation.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Sutherland E.H. & D.R. Cressey : Principles of Criminology
- 2) Reod S. : Crime and Criminology
- 3) Sankardas, RD. : Punishment and Prison
- 4) Ministry of Home Affairs : Crime in India (1998 – 2001)

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Gain knowledge about the concept and importance of criminology.	K2
CO2	Gain knowledge about classification of crimes and schools of criminology.	K3
CO3	Understand the theories of punishments and types of punishments.	K2
CO4	Learn about prison and prison reforms probation and parole.	K3
CO5	Develop knowledge about problems of correctional services in India, after care and re-habitation.	K4

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2
CO2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3
CO3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
CO4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3

SOC 404 (22): FIELD WORK AND DISSERTATION

(SKILL DEVELOPMENT COURSE)

COURSE OBJECTIVES: This course will through light upon to train the students and inculcating field work inputs on various social problems and social issues by involving the students through field work component in adapted communities /Institutions.

COURSE OUTCOMES: Prepare the students to sensitise on sociological aspects, social problems and social activities through field work component.

LEARNING OUTCOME: Student able to sensitise on various social problems, issues and learn skills to tackle with those problems in community by participating in field work in the community/Society.

The students will carry out fieldwork for one month in a Village/Town/ community/Institutions to collect primary data on a specific problem under the personal supervision of one or two faculty in the department.

During the course of field work the students also undertake extension work in the field area. The students will also apply any one of the Participatory Research Techniques. They shall prepare a field work dissertation report with details of field study, sampling method, data collection techniques, profile of the field area, and extension work carried out and the Participatory Research Techniques applied.

At the end of the Forth Semester, the students will appear for Viva – Voce before a constituted Viva Committee as specified under the scheme of valuation with internal faculty and one External Examiner.

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

SOC 405 A (22): URBAN DEVELOPMENT

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this course is to create an in-depth knowledge on Urban Development. To enhance knowledge on urban social problems and to increase the knowledge levels on urban planning and development.

COURSE OUTCOMES: The students will get more awareness on Urban Problems, Urban Planning and Development, Classification of Cities and Urban Social Process.

Unit – I

Urban Development: Origin and Development of Urban Societies, Need and Significance of Study of Urban Development; Rural – Urban Continuum, Sub-urbanization, Urban Neighborhood.

Learning Outcome: The students able to gain the knowledge on concept of Urban development and its need.

Unit – II

Urban Social Problems: Over Population, Child Abuse, Drug Addiction, Juvenile Delinquency, Alcoholism, Crime.

Learning Outcome: The students able to understand the Urban Social Problems in India.

Unit – III

Urban Social Process: Urbanisation – Concept, Causes and Consequences; Origin and Development of Cities; Classification of Cities; Urban Ecology – Concept and Process, Urbanism as a way of life.

Learning Outcome: The students able to gain knowledge on Urbanisation, Cities and Urban Ecology.

Unit – IV

Urban Development Programmes: Urban Community Development – Urban Development Programmes – Initiatives under Five Year Plans – Urban Housing & Slums – Swachha Bharat Mission – JNNRUM.

Learning Outcome: The students able to apply the knowledge of Urban Development Programmes in Andhra Pradesh and India.

Unit – V

Urban Planning and Development: Factors affecting Planning, Principles, Programmes and Consequences; Barriers to Urban Development, NGOs and Urban Development.

Learning Outcome: The students able to understand the significance of urban planning and development. Gain knowledge on barriers to Urban Development, role of NGOs in urban development.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Abrahamson, M. (1976): Urban Sociology, Eaglewood, Prentice Hall.
- 2) Bose Ashish, (1978): Studies in India Urbanization 1901-1971, Tata Mc Grew Hill,
- 3) Desai A.R. & Pillai S.D.(Ed) 1870: Slums and Urbanization, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- 4) Gold, Harry, 1982: Sociology of Urban Life, Prentice Hall Englewood Cliff.
- 5) Wirth, Louis 1938 : Urbanism as a Way of Life, American Journal of Sociology, Vol.44, July.
- 6) Quinn, J.A. 1955: Urban Sociology, S. Chand & Co. New Delhi.

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Apply theoretical knowledge on Urban Development, rural-urban differences and continuum.	K2
CO2	Understand urban social structure and with issues pertaining to urban centres.	K3
CO3	Conceptual understanding of urbanization and learning about the various aspects of urbanization and urbanism.	K2
CO4	Apply the knowledge of urban social problems in dealing with them.	K3
CO5	Understanding the significance of urban planning and development. Understand the role of NGOs in urban development.	K3

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
CO1	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2
CO5	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

SOC 405 B (22): METHODS OF APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this paper is to understand the significance of social case work, Social Group Work and community organization methods.

COURSE OUTCOMES: to prepare the students to gain Knowledge about methods of social case work, social Group work and community organization.

Unit- I

Social case work: Definition and scope.

Principles of Case Work: Individualization, Acceptance, Non- Judgmental attitude, Participation, Relationship, Effective communication of feelings, client Self Determination, and Confidentiality

Components of Social work: the person, the problem, the place and the process

Learning outcome: To gain knowledge about scope of social case work, principles of social case work and components of Social Work.

Unit –II

Theories and approaches of Case Work: Psycho-social approach, Functional Approach, Problem-solving approach, crisis theory

Techniques of Case Work: Supportive, Resource Enhancement and Counseling

Application of case work Method

Learning outcome: To understand the theories, approaches, techniques and application of case work-work method.

Unit – III

Characteristics of Social Group work

Social group work in different settings and Analysis of group processes

Values and Principles in group work and formation of Groups

Processes in different types of groups

Learning outcome: To Learn the characteristics, principles of Group work and Group work in different settings.

Unit- IV

Leadership

Decision making

Conflict – Communication- relationships

Facilitation: Knowledge of skills and techniques for effective work with Groups/ problem solving.

Learning outcome: To develop Knowledge about the concepts of leadership, Decision making, conflict and Facilitation.

Unit – V

Community Organization practice: Community work

Understanding Human Rights in Community Organisation practice

Locality Development Model

Social planning model- Social action Model – Public Interest, Mobilization, Litigation,

Community organization as a method

Learning outcome: The Students will be able to understand the community organization, locality Development model and social planning model.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Alissi.A.S 1980: Perspectives on social group work practice: A Book of readings, New York: the Free Press.
- 2) Benerjee, G.R. 1971:“Some Thoughts on professional self in Social Work” Indian.
- 3) Bragger, G. and Speech, H. 1969: Community Organisation, New York: Columbia, Columbia University Press.
- 4) Davies, Bernard 1975: The use of groups in social work practice, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- 5) Hamilton, G.1954: Theory and practice of social case work, New York: Columbia University Press.
- 6) Mathew, Grace. 1992: An introduction to social case work, Mumbai: Tata Institute of Social Sciences.
- 7) Timms. N 1964: Social case work: principles and practice, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Course Outcome	On the successful completion of course students will be able to:	Knowledge
CO1	Gain knowledge about scope of social case work principles of social case work and components of Social Work.	K2
CO2	Understand the theories, approaches, techniques and application of case work-work method.	K3
CO3	Learn the characteristics, principles of Group work and Group work in different settings.	K4
CO4	Develop Knowledge about the concepts of leadership, Decision making, conflict and Facilitation.	K2
CO5	Understand the community organization, locality Development model and social planning model.	K3

CO-PO MAPPING TABLE:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3
CO2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
CO3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3

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