



St Aloysius College (Autonomous)
Mangaluru

Re-accredited by NAAC “A” Grade

Course structure and syllabus of
B.A.
SOCIOLOGY

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

(2019 – 20 ONWARDS)

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(ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತ)

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ST ALOYSIUS COLLEGE

(Autonomous)

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Re-accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade - CGPA 3.62

Ranked 94 in College Category by NIRF, MHRD, Government of India

Recognised by UGC as "College with Potential for Excellence"

College with 'STAR STATUS' conferred by DBT, Government of India

No: SAC 40/Syllabus 2019-20

Date: 18-07-2019

NOTIFICATION

Sub: Syllabus of **B.A. Sociology** under Choice Based Credit System.

Ref: 1. Decision of the Academic Council meeting held on 02-05-2019 vide

Agenda No: 18 (2019-20)

2. Office Notification dated 18-07-2019

Pursuant to the above, the Syllabus of **B.A. Sociology** under Choice Based Credit System which was approved by the Academic Council at its meeting held on 02-05-2019 is hereby notified for implementation with effect from the academic year **2019-20**.

PRINCIPAL

REGISTRAR

To:

1. The Chairman/Dean/HOD.
2. The Registrar Office
3. Library

Preamble:

Sociology is the study of social life, of group interaction and social behavior. Since earliest time philosophers, administrators and social scientists have been trying to understand social life. In this attempt there arose social sciences like economics, anthropology, psychology and political science. However, all these sciences do not give us a complete picture of society or of man's social life. Therefore, the discipline of sociology was designed and developed to achieve this end. Thus sociology is a synthesizing discipline trying to unify the results of separate disciplines with a definite purpose, at the same time it is also an analytic and specialized science with its own field of research. Sociology essentially deals with the network of social relationships in society.

Objectives

An under-graduate course in Sociology in this college is based on the following objectives.

1. To understand the discipline of Sociology with basic concepts, branches and its own perspectives.
2. To expose the students to the basic social institutions of society such as family, religion, education, political and economic system and to the process of social change.
3. To understand the Indian society, both rural and urban, and its institutions.
4. To bring about awareness among the students about the social problems in India such as family disorganization, crime, juvenile delinquency, alcoholism, drug addiction, communalism and the problems of the aged.
5. To acquaint the students with the methods of social research such as observation, questionnaire and interview.
6. To understand the sociological thought and also modern theories of Sociology.
7. To get theoretical and practical experience of industrial functioning.
8. To expose students to the field of social welfare.

<u>PROGRAM OUTCOME</u>	
PO 1:	The students acquire knowledge in the field of social sciences, literature and humanities which make them sensitive and sensible.
PO 2:	The B.A. graduates will be acquainted with the global social, economical, historical, geographical, political, ideological and philosophical tradition and thinking.
PO 3:	The programme empowers and thoroughly prepares the graduates to appear for various competitive examinations or choose the post graduate programmes of their choice.
PO4:	The programme enables the students to acquire knowledge with human values framing the base to deal with various problems in life with courage and humanity.
PO5:	The students will be ignited enough to critically think and act over for solution to various issues prevailing in human life to make this world a better place.
PO6 :	The programme provides a holistic base for every student to become a responsible citizen.
PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	
PSO 1:	Demonstrate knowledge of fundamental theoretical approaches and core disciplinary concepts.
PSO 2:	Understand sociological phenomena, social structures, social institutions, cultural practices, and multiple axes of difference and/or inequality.
PSO 3:	Understand the Indian society, both the rural and urban communities, and the institutions therein with their complex functioning.
PSO 4:	Possess knowledge of the history and evolution of the industrial society and its functioning in current times.
PSO 5:	Develop an ability to use social scientific research methods to address sociological questions and exhibit critical thinking skills in evaluating sociological research, including the background assumptions, appropriateness of methods used and the strength of explanatory evidence.
PSO 6:	Possess knowledge and analyse various social problems engulfing India and suggest remedies for the same.
PSO 7:	Demonstrate the ability to use several of the major classical or contemporary perspectives in social theory and apply the same in contemporary society.
PSO 8:	Understand the current social welfare programmes in India and their importance for the growth and progress of India keeping the vulnerable groups in mind.

OPEN ELECTIVE SUBJECTS

There shall be Elective Courses from first to fourth semester which shall be

- i. Supportive to the discipline of study — Sociology of Sanitation
 - ii. Providing an expanded scope — Sociology of Disaster and Social Crisis
 - iii. Enabling an exposure to some other discipline/domain — Indian Society
 - iv. Nurturing students proficiency/skill— Sociology of Health
- Each course will be taught for 2 hours per week and in total 30 hours per Semester
 - The papers of third and fourth Semester will be “open to all”

PROGRAMME FOR B.A. SOCIOLOGY

Sem	Paper	Paper Code	Hrs/ week	Credits	Marks	Total
					End Sem+ Int. Ass	
I	Principles of Sociology	G.104.1	6	3	120+30	150
	Sociology of Sanitation	G.104.1E				
II	Social Institutions and Social Change	G.104.2	6	3	120+30	150
	Sociology of Disaster And Social Crisis	G.104.2E				
III	Indian Society— Rural and Urban	G.104.3	6	3	120+30	150
	Indian Society	G.104.3E				
IV	Industrial Sociology	G.104.4	6	3	120+30	150
	Sociology of Health	G.104.4E				
V	Social Problems in India	G.104.5a	5	3	120+30	150
V	Research Methodology	G.104.5b	5	3	120+30	150
VI	Sociological Thought and Modern Theories	G.104.6a	5	3	120+30	150
VI	Social Policy and Welfare in India	G. 104.6b	5	3	120+30	150

FIRST SEMESTER
G.104.1 -PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY

COURSE OUTCOMES:	
CO 1:	Understand the discipline of Sociology
CO 2:	Trace the origin of Sociology
CO 3:	Analyse the relevance of Sociology in contemporary times
CO 4:	Describe the fundamental theoretical approaches
CO 5 :	Apply the theories to conceptualize a sociological problem
CO 6 :	Understand the specialized branches of Sociology and various career opportunities
CO 7 :	Analyse the importance of the specialized branches of Sociology in the global context
CO 8 :	Explain the basic concepts of Sociology
CO 9 :	Understand the concept of culture

OBJECTIVES:

1. To understand the discipline of Sociology and its origin and relevance
2. To understand Sociology from different perspectives
3. To acquaint the students with the branches of Sociology
4. To understand the basic concepts of Sociology
5. To expose the students to the concept of culture and the process of socialization

MODULE1: THE DISCIPLINE OF SOCIOLOGY

- 1.1 Meaning and Definition
- 1.2 Emergence of Sociology, Founding Fathers
- 1.3 Subject matter of Sociology
- 1.4 Importance of Sociology **(14 hours)**

MODULE2: SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

- 2.1. Functionalist Perspective
- 2.2. Conflict Perspective
- 2.3. Interactionist Perspective **(6 hours)**

MODULE3: BRANCHES OF SOCIOLOGY

- 3.1. Sociology of Education
- 3.2. Sociology of Tourism
- 3.3. Sociology of Social Movements
- 3.4. Sociology of Disaster and Social Crisis
- 3.5. Medical Sociology
- 3.6. Sociology of Law **(14 hours)**

MODULE4: BASIC CONCEPTS

4.1. Social Structure and Functions

4.2. Status and Role

4.3. Social Stratification and Social Mobility

4.4. Social Control

4.5. Norms and Values

(18 hours)

MODULE5: CULTURE AND SOCIALIZATION

5.1. Meaning and Definition of Culture, Nature, Elements of Culture; Types: Material and Non-Material

5.2. Meaning and Definition of Socialization; Agencies of Socialization

5.3. Conformity and Deviance

5.4. Theories of Socialization (a) Cooley (b) G.H. Mead (c) Freud (d) W.I. Thomas

(20 hours)

Total 72 hours

References:

1. Bottomore, T.B. (1971) *Sociology - A Guide to Problems and Literature*. Delhi: Blackie and Sons.
2. Brown, R. (1976) *Structure and Function in Primitive Society*. London: Routledge.
3. Fulcher, J. and Scott, J. (2007) *Sociology*. Third Ed. London: Oxford University Press.
4. Ginsberg, M. (1955) *Sociology*. London: Oxford University Press.
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6. Goode, W. J. (1977) *Principles of Sociology*. United States of America: McGraw-Hill, Inc.
7. Harlambos, M. (2007) *Sociology - Themes and Perspectives*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
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10. Inkles, A. (1975) *What is Sociology?* New Delhi: Prentice Hall. Johnson, H. M. (1988) *Sociology - A Systematic Introduction*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
11. Kingsley, D. (1981) *Human Society*. Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
12. Kundu, A. (2012) *Sociological Theory*. Delhi: Pearson Publications.
13. Maclver (1972) *Sociology*. Bombay: Prentice-Hall of India.
14. Maclver, R.M. and Page, C.H. (1971) *Society - A Textbook of Sociology*. Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd.
15. Merrill, F.E. (1969) *Society and Culture*. NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc.
16. Merton, R.K. (1978) *Social Theory and Social Structure*. New York: Amerind Publishing.
17. Pais, R. (Ed.) (2005) *Principles of Sociology and Social Institutions*. Mangalore: Mangala Publications.
18. Rao, S. (2012) *Sociology*. New Delhi: S. Chand & Co.

19. Rawat, H. K. (2007) *Sociology*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
20. Smelser, N. J. (1970) *Sociology - An Introduction*. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern.
21. Stewart, E.W. and Glynn, J.A. (1979) *Introduction to Sociology*. New York: Amerind Publishing.
22. Tumin, M.M. (1994) *Social Stratification - The Forms and Functions of Inequality*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
23. Yogesh, A. (2012) *Sociology: A Study of Social Sphere*. New Delhi: Pearson Publications.
24. Zerihun, D. (2005) *Introduction to Sociology*. Ethiopia Public Health Training initiative. Accessed on July 15th, 2014 from [http://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/health/ephti/library/lecture notes/health science students/In sociology final.pdf](http://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/health/ephti/library/lecture_notes/health_science_students/In_sociology_final.pdf)

Elective Course-I
SOCIOLOGY OF SANITATION
G. 104.1E

COURSE OUTCOMES:	
CO 1:	Understand the discipline of Sociology
CO 2:	Trace the origin of Sociology
CO 3:	Analyse the relevance of Sociology in contemporary times
CO 4:	Describe the fundamental theoretical approaches
CO 5 :	Apply the theories to conceptualize a sociological problem
CO 6 :	Understand the specialized branches of Sociology and various career opportunities
CO 7 :	Analyse the importance of the specialized branches of Sociology in the global context
CO 8 :	Explain the basic concepts of Sociology
CO 9 :	Understand the concept of culture
CO 10 :	Explain the process of socialization
CO 11 :	Apply socialization in the daily social lives

Objectives:

The content of the course will enable the students:

1. To sensitize to health-related issues
2. To understand the role of the public in sanitation
3. To make aware the health and sanitation conditions in India
4. To understand the social aspects of sanitation and social ordering

Unit 1: Health and Sanitation

- a. Social aspects of health and illness
- b. Origin and Scope of Sociology of Sanitation

(5 hours)

Unit 2: Environmental Sanitation

- a. Problem of Environmental Sanitation in India
- b. Policies Related to Environmental Sanitation in India **(5 hours)**

Unit 3: Sanitation in India

- a. Sulabh Sanitation Movement –BindeshwarPathak
- b. Sanitation Policies and Programmes **(10 hours)**

Unit 4: Sanitation and Society

- a. Social Constitution of Hygiene and Sanitation
- b. Scavenging Caste and Social Deprivation
- c. Sanitation and Dignity of Women

(10 hours)

Total 30 Hours

References :

1. Akram, M. (2015)*Sociology of Sanitation*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
2. Chatterjee, M. (1988)*Implementing Health Policy*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
3. Dalal, A. and Ray, S.(ed.) (2005)*Social Dimensions of Health*. Jaipur: Rawat.
4. Gupta, G. R. (ed.)(1981) *The Social and Cultural Context of Medicine in India*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
5. Jha, H.(2015). *Sanitation in India*. Delhi: Gyan Books.
6. Nagla, B. K. (2015)*Sociology of Sanitation*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
7. Nagla, M. (2013)*Gender and Health*.Jaipur:Rawat Publications.
8. Pais, R. (2015). *Sociology of Sanitation*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
9. Pathak, B. (2015)*Sociology of Sanitation*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
10. Saxena, A. (2015)*Sociology of Sanitation*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

SECOND SEMESTER
G. 104.2: SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL CHANGE

COURSE OUTCOMES:	
CO 1:	Understand the social institutions of family and kinship
CO 2:	Analyse the recent trends affecting the institutions of family and kinship
CO 3:	Describe the institution of marriage in India
CO 4:	Identify marriage among the major religious communities in India
CO 5:	Understand the institution of religion and its origin
CO 6:	Identify the functions and dysfunctions of religion
CO 7 :	Distinguish between religion and morality
CO 8 :	Explain the relationship between religion and science
CO 9 :	Understand the education system
CO 10 :	Identify the functions of education
CO 11 :	Analyse the relationship between education and inequality and education and mobility
CO 12 :	Explain the Right to Education Act
CO 13 :	Identify the concept and characteristics of social change
CO 14 :	Differentiate between the social processes of change, development and progress
CO 15 :	Critically examine the various factors of social change
CO 16 :	Explain the contemporary processes of social change

OBJECTIVES

1. To understand the institutions of family and kinship
2. To understand the institution of marriage in India
3. To acquaint the students with the institution of religion
4. To understand the education system
5. To expose the students to the concept of social change and other contemporary processes

MODULE1: FAMILY AND KINSHIP

1.1. Family

- a) Meaning, Definition and Types
- b) Characteristics of Family
- c) Functions of the family
- d) Recent Trends

1.2. Kinship

- a) Meaning, Definition and Types of Kinship
- b) Degree of Kinship
- c) Kinship Terms
- d) Kinship usages

(16 hours)

MODULE2: MARRIAGE IN INDIA

- 2.1. Meaning and Definition of Marriage in India
- 2.2. Forms of Marriage
- 2.3. Marriage among Hindus, Muslims and Christians in India
- 2.4. Changes in the institution of Marriage in India

(16 hours)

MODULE3: RELIGION

- 3.1. Meaning, Definition and Elements of Religion
- 3.2. Functions and Dysfunctions of Religion
- 3.3. Religion and Morality
- 3.4. Religion and Science

(12 hours)

MODULE4: EDUCATION

- 5.1. Meaning and Definition of Education
- 5.2. Functions of Education
- 5.3. Education and Inequality
- 5.4. Education and Social Mobility
- 5.5. Right to Education Act

(12 hours)

MODULE5: SOCIAL CHANGE

- 5.1. Meaning and Definition of Social Change
- 5.2. Characteristics of Social Change
- 5.3. Change, Development and Progress
- 5.4. Factors of Social Change: Physical, Biological, Cultural and Technological.
- 5.5. Contemporary processes of social change: Modernization, Globalization and Secularization

(16 hours)

Total 72 hours

References

1. Berger, P. and Berger, B. (1972) *Sociology: A Biographical Approach*. London: Basic Books.
2. Bierstedt, R. (1970) *The Social Order*. Bombay: Tata McGraw-Hill.
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4. Dube, L. (1974). *Sociology of Kinship: An Analytical Survey of Literature*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
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20. Singh, Y. (1986) *Modernization of Indian Tradition*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
21. Srinivas, M.N. (1982) *Social Change in Modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman Ltd.
22. Wach, J. (1944) *Sociology of Religion*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
23. Worsley, P. (ed). (1992) *The New Introduction to Sociology*. London: Penguin Books.
24. Yogesh, A. (2012) *Sociology: A study of Social Sphere*. Delhi: Pearson Publications.
25. Young, K. and Mack, R.W. (1969) *Systematic Sociology*. New Delhi: Eurasia Publication House.

Elective Course-II
SOCIOLOGY OF DISASTER AND SOCIAL CRISIS
G. 104.2E

COURSE OUTCOMES:	
CO 1:	Understand disaster and social crisis
CO 2:	Explain the study of Disaster Management and Social Crisis
CO 3:	Describe disaster victims and their vulnerability
CO 4:	Understand the disaster relief system
CO 5:	Describe the types, causes and effects of disasters
CO 6:	Analyse various forms of social crisis during a disaster
CO 7 :	Critically examine the role of government and NGOs in crisis management

Objectives:

1. To create awareness regarding the natural disasters and disaster management
2. To understand the historical development of India's disaster management policy
3. To study social crisis and its impacts

Unit 1: Introduction

- a. **Meaning** of Disaster and Social Crisis
- b. Emergence of Study of Disaster Management and Social Crisis **5 Hours**

Unit 2: Natural Disasters

- a. Disaster Victims and Vulnerability
- b. Disaster Relief System and Responses **5 Hours**

Unit 3: Types, Causes and Effects of Disasters

- a. Earthquake and tsunami
- b. Tropical Cyclones
- c. Droughts and Floods **10 Hours**

Unit 4: Social Crisis and Management

- a. Terrorism, Communalism and Casteism
- b. Role of Government and NGOs in Crisis Management **10 Hours**

TOTAL 30 Hours

References:

1. Arick, A.D.H. (2002)*Disaster Response: Preparedness and Co-ordination*.Online Book: The Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance.
2. Goel, S.L. and Ram Kumar, J.T. (ed.) (2001)*Disaster Management*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep.
3. Sinha,P.C. (ed.) (2006)*Disaster Management Process Law, Policy and Strategy*. New Delhi: SBS.
4. Sinha, P.C. (ed.) (2006) *Disaster Mitigation Preparedness Recovery and Response*. New Delhi: SBS.
5. Sinha,P.C. (ed.) (2006)*Disaster Relief Rehabilitation and Emergency humanitarian Assistance*. New Delhi: SBS.

THIRD SEMESTER

G. 104. 3: INDIAN SOCIETY— RURAL AND URBAN

COURSE OUTCOMES:	
CO 1:	Understand the Indian village system
CO 2:	Identify the features of an Indian village
CO 3:	Classify the Indian villages
CO 4:	Analyse the problems of Indian villages
CO 5:	Explain the Panchayati Raj system
CO 6:	Understand the joint family system and identify its characteristics
CO 7:	Classify the joint family
CO 8:	Understand the caste system
CO 9:	Critically examine mobility in caste system
CO 10:	Critically analyse the relevance and the recent changes in the institutions of joint family and caste system
CO 11:	Understand the tribal community
CO 12:	Explain the distribution of tribals across India
CO 13:	Examine the problems faced by the tribal community in India
CO 14:	Understand the urban community
CO 15:	Differentiate between the concepts of urbanism and urbanization
CO 16:	Explain the urban administration system
CO 17:	Identify the urban infrastructure and its problems
CO 18:	Critically examine the urban problems and its causes
CO 19:	Propose solutions to the urban problems

OBJECTIVES:

1. To understand the village system
2. To acquaint the students with rural institutions of joint family and caste system
3. To understand the tribal social organization
4. To expose the students to urban community and urban administration
5. To expose the students to Indian urban infrastructure and the urban problems

MODULE 1: VILLAGE COMMUNITY

- 1.1. Meaning and Definition,
- 1.2. Characteristics of Village Community

- 1.3. Types of Villages
- 1.4. Problems of Villages
- 1.5. Village Administration - Panchayat Raj System **(12 Hours)**

MODULE 2: RURAL SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

- 2.1. Joint family
 - a) Meaning and Definition
 - b) Characteristics
 - c) Types of Joint Family
 - d) Recent Trends
- 2.2. Caste system
 - a) Meaning and Definition of Caste system
 - b) Characteristics of Caste system
 - c) Mobility in the Caste System—Sanskritization and Westernization
 - d) Recent Trends

(18 Hours)

MODULE 3: TRIBAL COMMUNITY

- 3.1. Meaning and Definition
- 3.2. Characteristics of Tribals
- 3.3. Distribution of Tribals
- 3.4. Problems of Tribals

(12 Hours)

MODULE 4: URBAN COMMUNITY

- 4.1. Meaning and Definition
- 4.2. Characteristics
- 4.3. Urbanism and Urbanization
- 4.4. Factors for the Growth of Cities
- 4.5. Urban Administration: City Corporation, Municipal Corporation and Town Panchayat

(16 Hours)

MODULE 5: URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROBLEMS

- 5.1. Over Crowding, Housing and Slums
- 5.2. Water Supply, Drainage and Sanitation
- 5.3. Transportation, Traffic Congestion and Pollution
- 5.4. Causes and Solutions

(14 Hours)

Total 72 hours

References

1. Ahuja, R. (1994) *Indian Social System*. Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
2. Ahuja, R. (1997) *Social Problems in India* (Second Edition). Jaipur: Rawat.
3. Betelille, A. (1971) *Caste, Class, Power*. Berkeley: University of California press.
4. Beteille, A. (1984) *Equality and Inequality*. Bombay: Oxford University Press.
5. Bhowmik, K.L. (1971) *Tribal India*. World Press.
6. Desai, A.R. and Pillai, S.D. (eds) (1970) *Slums and Urbanization*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
7. Desai, A.R. (1961) *Rural Sociology in India*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
8. DeSouza, A. (ed.) (1978) *The India City*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
9. Dumont, L. *Homo Hierarchicus*. Oxford University Press.
10. Ghurye, G.S. (1969) *Caste in Modern India*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
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17. Prasad, R. (ed.) (1971) *Concepts of Indian Society*. ArvindVivekPraakashan.
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22. Thapar, R. (1977) *Tribe, Caste and Religion in India*. Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd.
23. Verma, M.C. (1990) *Indian Tribes Throughout the Ages*. A GOI Publication.

Elective Course-III

INDIAN SOCIETY

G. 104.3E

COURSE OUTCOMES:	
CO 1:	Understand the Indian Society and its composition
CO 2:	Critically examine India as a pluralistic society
CO 3:	Describe the social institution of marriage among Hindus, Muslims and Christians in India
CO 4:	Understand kinship
CO 5:	Describe the institution of family and its functions in India
CO 6:	Analyse the recent changes in the institution of family
CO 7:	Critically examine the changes in Indian society
CO 8:	Analyse casteism, regionalism and secularism in modern India

OBJECTIVES

1. To understand the Indian society and institutions of Marriage, Family and Kinship
2. To acquaint the students with the Changes in Indian Society

Unit 1: Introduction to Indian Society

- a. Characteristics of Indian Society
- b. Composition of Indian Society - Religious, Racial and Linguistic Diversity
- c. Unity in Diversity- India as a Pluralistic Society.

(10 Hours)

Unit 2: Marriage and Kinship in India

- a. Marriage: Meaning and Types
- b. Marriages among Hindus, Christians and Muslims
- c. Kinship: Meaning, Terms and Usages

(10 Hours)

Unit 3: Family in India

- a. Meaning, Forms and Functions of Family
- b. Recent Changes in the Family System

(5 Hours)

Unit 4: Changes in Indian Society

- a. Nation-building and National Identity
- b. Casteism, Regionalism and Secularism

(5 Hours)

Total 30 hours

References

1. Bose, N.K. (1967)*Culture and Society in India*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
2. Bose, N.K. (1975)*Structure of Hindu Society*. New Delhi.
3. Dube, S.C. (1990)*Society in India*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
4. Dube, S.C. (1995)*Indian Village*. London: Routledge.
5. Dube, S.C. (1958)*India's Changing Villages*. London: Routledge.
6. Karve, I. (1961)*Hindu Society: An Interpretation*. Poona: Deccan-College.
7. Mandelbaum, D.G. (1970)*Society in India*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
8. Srinivas, M.N. (1963)*Social Change in Modern India*. California, Berkeley: University of California Press.
9. Singh, Y. (1973)*Modernization of Indian Tradition*. Delhi: Thomson Press.
10. Srinivas, M.N. (1980) *India: Social Structure*. New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation.

FOURTH SEMESTER
G.104.4 :INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

COURSE OUTCOMES:	
CO 1:	Understand a specialized area of Sociology – Industrial Sociology
CO 2:	Explain the evolution of industry
CO 3:	Identify the various types of productive system
CO 4:	Explain the actors of industrial relations
CO 5:	Analyse collective bargaining
CO 6:	Describe participative management
CO 7:	Analyse corporate social responsibility
CO 8:	Understand industrial disputes
CO 9:	Identify the types of industrial disputes
CO 10:	Explain the Industrial Disputes Act 1947
CO 11:	Examine various processes of settling disputes
CO 12:	Analyse the labour welfare measures
CO 13:	Explain the trade union movement and its origin and development
CO 14:	Identify the objectives and functions of trade unions
CO 15:	Describe the types of trade unions
CO 16:	Critically examine the weakness of trade union
CO 17:	Analyse and suggest remedies to the problems of trade unions

OBJECTIVES:

1. To expose students to a specialized area of Sociology
2. To study the evolution of industry
3. To understand the dynamics of industrial relations and corporate social responsibility
4. To gain knowledge about industrial disputes and labour welfare
5. To study the role of trade unions

MODULE1: INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Meaning and Definition of Industrial Sociology
- 1.2. Nature and Scope of Industrial Sociology
- 1.3. Rise and Development of Industrial Sociology
- 1.4. Importance of Industrial Sociology

(12 Hours)

MODULE2: EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRY

2.1. Early Industrialism

2.2. Types of Productive Systems

a) The Manorial or Feudal system

b) The Guild system

c) The Domestic or putting-out system

d) The factory system – Characteristics of the Factory system

(16 Hours)

MODULE 3: DYNAMICS OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

3.1. Industrial Relation: Definition, Nature, Importance, Three actors of Industrial Relations

3.2. Collective Bargaining: Nature, Types, Scope and Importance of Industrial Relations

3.3. Participative Management: Concept and Practice of Participative Management

3.4. Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR)

(18 Hours)

MODULE 4: INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND WELFARE

4.1. Meaning and Definition of Industrial Dispute

4.2. Features of Industrial Disputes

4.3. Types of Industrial Disputes

4.4. Causes of Industrial Disputes

4.5. Prevention of Industrial Conflicts and Machinery for Resolving Industrial Disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

4.6. Settling Disputes: Mediation, Arbitration, Conciliation, Negotiation

4.7. Labour Welfare Measures

(14 Hours)

MODULE 5: TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

5.1. Meaning and Definition of Trade Union

5.2. Origin, growth and development of Trade Union in India

5.3. Structure and Characteristics of Trade Union

5.4. Objectives and Functions of Trade Union

5.5. Types and Importance of Trade Union

5.6. Weaknesses of trade union movement and Remedies to solve Trade Union problems.

(16 Hours)

Total 72 hours

References

1. Agarwal R.E. (1972)*Dynamics of Labour Relations in India*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
2. Bell, D. (1976)*Industrial Sociology*. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall.
3. Miller and Form (1964). *Industrial Sociology*. New York:Harper and Row.
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Elective Course-IV
SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH
G. 104.4E

COURSE OUTCOMES:	
CO 1:	Understand the origin and development of Sociology of health.
CO 2:	Examine the major dimensions of health
CO 3:	Describe the social components of health
CO 4:	Analyse the theoretical approaches in health
CO 5:	Critically examine the attitudes, values and beliefs associated with disease
CO 6:	Analyse changing doctor-patient relationship
CO 7:	Critically analyse inequalities in health with reference to gender and class
CO 8:	Understand functioning of hospitals
CO 9:	Describe the health systems in India
CO 10:	Analyse the programmes, policies and social legislations for health care in India

Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the Sociology of health
2. To expose the students to various theoretical approaches in health
3. To explore the inter-relation between society and health
4. To understand the health care systems in India.

Unit1: Introduction

- a. Origin and development of Sociology of health
- b. Four dimensions of health- Physical, Mental, Spiritual and Social
- c. Social components of Health- Housing, Potable, Nutrition and Waste Management

(5 Hours)

Unit 2: Theoretical Approaches in Health

- a. Social Approaches
- b. Cultural Approaches
- c. Feminist Approaches

(5 Hours)

Unit 3: Society and Health

- a. Attitudes, beliefs and values associated with disease
- b. Interpersonal relationship in hospital system, changing doctor–patient relationship
- c. Inequalities and Health- gender, class

(10 Hours)

Unit 4: Health Care System in India

- a. Functions of hospitals – co-ordination and supervision in hospitals
- b. Health system in India -Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and Allopathic
- c. Programmes and Policies - social legislations for health care in India

(10 Hours)

Total 30 hours

References

1. Annandale, E. (1988) *The Sociology of Health and Medicine*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
2. Boorse, C. (1999) On the distinction between disease and illness. In J.L. Nelson and H.L.Nelson(eds.), *Meaning and Medicine: A Reader in the Philosophy of Healthcare*. New York: Routledge, pp. 16–27.
3. Fruend, P.E.S., McGuire, M.B. and Podthurst, L.S. (2003) *Health, Illness and the Social Body*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, pp. 195–223.
4. Good, B. (1994) *Medicine, Rationality and Experience: An Anthropological Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 135–165.
5. Kleinman, A. (1988) *The Illness Narratives: Suffering, Healing and the Human Condition*. New York: Basic Books, pp. 3–30.
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8. Turner, B.S. (1995) *Medical Power and Social Knowledge*. London: Sage, pp. 1–54.

FIFTH SEMESTER
G. 104.5a SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA –Paper V

COURSE OUTCOMES:	
CO 1:	Understand the concept of social problems
CO 2:	Examine the causes of social problems
CO 3:	Apply theoretical approaches to understand social problems
CO 4:	Explain family disorganization
CO 5:	Analyse the causes and effects of family disorganization
CO 6 :	Propose solutions to family disorganization
CO 7:	Understand crime and juvenile delinquency and their causes
CO 8:	Explain the various theories of punishment
CO 9:	Examine the preventive, reformatory and rehabilitation measures
CO 10:	Explain alcoholism and drug addiction
CO 11:	Describe the causes and effects of alcoholism and drug addiction
CO 12:	Explain the remedial measures for alcoholism and drug addiction
CO 13:	Understand communalism and communal violence
CO 14:	Analyse communalism in the Indian context
CO 15:	Describe the National Integration Movement
CO 16:	Examine the various theories of communalism
CO 17:	Critically analyse the role of government and media in communalism
CO 18 :	Describe the problems of the aged
CO 19:	Critically examine the changing role of the aged in the family
CO 20:	Analyse the care and welfare of the aged

OBJECTIVES:

1. To understand the nature and causes of social problems and also the various approaches to social problems
2. To acquaint the students with the problem of family disorganisation
3. To study crime and juvenile delinquency
4. To gain knowledge on alcoholism and drug addiction
5. To get an insight to communalism as social problem in India
6. To sensitize about the problems of the aged

MODULE1: SOCIAL PROBLEMS

- 1.1. Meaning, Definition and Characteristics of social problems
- 1.2. Causes of social problems

1.3. Theoretical Approaches to social problems (10 Hours)

MODULE2: FAMILY DISORGANISATION

2.1. Meaning and Definition of Family Disorganisation

2.2. Causes of Family Disorganisation

2.3. Effects of family disorganization

2.4. Remedial measures (10 Hours)

MODULE 3: CRIME AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

3.1. Crime:

a) Meaning and Definition of Crime

b) Causes of Crime

c) Theories of punishment.

d) Preventive and Reformatory measures.

3.2. Juvenile delinquency:

a) Meaning and Definition of Juvenile Delinquency

b) Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

c) Rehabilitation measures (12 Hours)

MODULE4: ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION

4.1. Meaning and Definition of Addiction

4.2. Alcoholism

a) Meaning and Definition of Alcoholism

b) Causes of Alcoholism

c) Effects of Alcoholism

4.3. Drug Addiction

a) Meaning and Definition of Drug Addiction

b) Causes of Drug Addiction

c) Effects of Drug addiction

d) Remedial measures

(9 Hours)

MODULE 5: COMMUNALISM

5.1. Concepts of Communalism and Communal violence

5.2. Communalism in India

5.3. National Integration Movement for containing communal clashes

5.4. Theories of communal violence

5.5. Role of Government and Media (10 Hours)

MODULE6: PROBLEMS OF THE AGED

6.1. Nature of the problem of the Aged

6.2. Changing role of the aged in the family and community.

6.3. Care and welfare of the aged

(9 Hours)

Total 60 hours

References

1. Ahuja, R.(2001)*Social Problems in India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
2. Becker, H.S. (1966) *Social Problems: A Modern Approach*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
3. Fitzgerald, M.(1975)*Crime and Society*.Hammondsworth.
4. Ghosh, B.N. (1989)*Contemporary Social Problems*. Himanshu Publications.
5. Govt. of India Publications. (1994)*Crime in India*. New Delhi: National Crime Records Bureau.
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FIFTH SEMESTER
G. 104.5b: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY –PAPER VI

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO 1:	Understand social research
CO 2:	Examine the problems in social research
CO 3:	Describe the steps in social research
CO 4:	Apply research designs
CO 5:	Differentiate between types of sources of data
CO 6:	Describe sampling
CO 7:	Apply various techniques of sampling
CO 8:	Describe observation as a method of data collection
CO 9:	Describe questionnaire as a method of data collection
CO 10:	Create a questionnaire
CO 11:	Describe interview as a method of data collection
CO 12:	Analyse the process of interview
CO 13:	Create an interview schedule
CO 14:	Describe the planning and organization of a report
CO 15:	Create a complete primary research report

OBJECTIVES:

1. To understand the meaning and significance of social research
2. To acquaint the students with sources of data and sampling techniques
3. To understand the methods of data collection such as observation, questionnaire and interview
4. To expose the students to the method of writing a research report

MODULE1: SOCIAL RESEARCH

- 1.1. Meaning of Social Research
- 1.2. Scope and Significance of Social Research
- 1.3. Problems in Social Research
- 1.4. Hypothesis
- 1.5. Steps in Social Research
- 1.6. Research Design

(14 Hours)

MODULE2: COLLECTION OF DATA

2.1. Types of Data- Primary and Secondary Sources

2.2. Social Survey

2.3. Case Study

2.4. Sampling- Meaning and Types

(9 Hours)

MODULE3: OBSERVATION

3.1. Meaning and Definition of Observation

3.2. Types of Observation

3.3. Limitations of Observation

3.4. Uses of Observation

(9 Hours)

MODULE4: QUESTIONNAIRE

4.1. Questionnaire

a) Meaning and Definition of Questionnaire

b) Formation of Questionnaire

c) Advantages and Limitations

d) Mailed Questionnaire

(9 Hours)

MODULE 5: INTERVIEW

5.1. Meaning and Definition of Interview

5.2. Types of Interview

5.3. Process of Interview

5.4. Advantages and Limitations

5.5. Interview Schedule

(10 Hours)

MODULE6: REPORT WRITING

6.1. Types of Report

6.2. Characteristics of Good Report

6.3. Planning and Organization of Report

(9 Hours)

Total 60 hours

References

1. Ahuja, R.(2001)*Methods in Social Research*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
2. Goode and Hatt(1989)*Methods of Social Research*. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Limited.
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7. Young, P.V.(1994). *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.

SIXTH SEMESTER

G. 104. 6a: SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT AND MODERN THEORIES –Paper VII

COURSE OUTCOMES:	
CO 1:	Understand Sociological thought
CO 2:	Differentiate between social thought and sociological thought
CO 3:	Analyse the transition from Social philosophy to Sociology
CO 4:	Describe the contributions of early sociological thinkers like Comte, Spencer, Durkheim, Weber and Marx.
CO 5 :	Critically examine theories of the early Sociological thinkers
CO 6:	Apply the early theories in the present times
CO 7:	Explain the growth of modern sociological theories
CO 8 :	Analyse the theories of modern thinkers like Parsons, Merton, Coser, Mead and Blumer
CO 9:	Critically examine the modern theories in Sociology and analyse their significance and interdisciplinary application

OBJECTIVES:

1. To understand sociological thought and the transition from social philosophy and Sociology
2. To acquaint the students with the contributions of early Sociologists
3. To introduce the students to the modern theories in Sociology

MODULE1: SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT

- 1.1. Meaning of Sociological Thought
- 1.2. Social Thought and Sociological Thought
- 1.3. Transition from Social Philosophy to Sociology

(8 Hours)

MODULE2: AUGUSTE COMTE AND HERBERT SPENCER

- 2.1. Auguste Comte
 - a) Positivism
 - b) Law of Three Stages of Human Development
 - c) Hierarchy of Sciences
 - d) Social Statics and Social Dynamics
- 2.2. Herbert Spencer
 - a) Doctrine of Social Evolution
 - b) Organismic Analogy of Society
 - c) Social Darwinism

(12 Hours)

MODULE 3: EMILE DURKHEIM

- 3.1. Social Facts
- 3.2. The Division of Labour in Society- Mechanical and Organic Solidarity
- 3.3. Suicide and its Types
- 3.4. Elementary Forms of Religion

(12 Hours)

MODULE 4: MAX WEBER

- 4.1. Social Action and Types of Social Action
- 4.2. Authority and its Types
- 4.3. Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism
- 4.4. Bureaucracy
- 4.5. Verstehen and Ideal Types

(12 Hours)

MODULE 5: KARL MARX

- 5.1. Laws of Dialectics
- 5.2. Materialistic Interpretation of History
- 5.3. Social classes and class struggle
- 5.4. Alienation

(8 Hours)

MODULE 6: GROWTH OF MODERN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

- 6.1. Structural Functionalism- Talcott Parsons & Robert K Merton
- 6.2. Conflict Theory- Karl Marx and Lewis Coser
- 6.3. Symbolic Interactionism – Blumer and G H Mead

(8 Hours)

Total 60 hours

References

1. Abraham, F. and Morgan, J.(1985)*Sociological Thought from Comte to Sorokin*. Madras: Macmillan Co.
2. Aron, R. (1982)*Main Currents in Sociological Thought* (vol.1 and 2). New York:Penguin Books.
3. Atal, Y. (2012)*Sociology: A Study of Social Sphere*.Delhi:Pearson Publications.
4. Barnes, H.E. (1967) *An Introduction to the History of Sociology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
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SIXTH SEMESTER

G. 104.6b: SOCIAL POLICY AND WELFARE IN INDIA- Paper VIII

COURSE OUTCOMES:	
CO 1:	Understand the concept of social policy and social welfare
CO 2:	Examine the agencies of social welfare, both government and non-government agencies
CO 3:	Describe civil society
CO 4:	Describe the National Policy for Children
CO 5:	Examine the various programmes for welfare of children
CO 6:	Understand children in conflict with law
CO 7:	Analyse child labour and the problem of the girl child
CO 8:	Describe the National Youth Policy
CO 9:	Describe youth programmes
CO 10:	Analyse the importance of youth and sports
CO 11:	Understand the problems of women
CO 12:	Examine the various government policies and programmes for women
CO 13:	Analyse violence against women
CO 14:	Describe the Domestic Violence Act 2005
CO 15:	Describe the National Health Policy
CO 16:	Understand health education
CO 17:	Describe the special nutrition programme and the Population Policy
CO 18 :	Explain the family welfare programme
CO 19:	Critically examine the role of media in family welfare
CO 20:	Understand the marginalized groups
CO 21 :	Explain the backward classes
CO 22:	Examine the welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs
CO 23 :	Critically analyse the reservation policy

OBJECTIVES:

- 1.To understand the concept of social policy and social welfare
- 2.To acquaint the students with child welfare and children in conflict with law
- 3.To gain knowledge on youth welfare programmes
- 4.To study the welfare programmes for women

5. To understand the concept of health and family welfare
6. To expose the students to the welfare of the marginalized

MODULE1: SOCIAL POLICY AND WELFARE

- 1.1. Meaning, Definition and Concept of Social policy
- 1.2. Meaning of social welfare
- 1.3. Agencies of social welfare: Government and Non-governmental agencies
- 1.4. Civil Society **(10 Hours)**

MODULE2: CHILD WELFARE

- 2.1. National Policy for Children
- 2.2. Programmes for the welfare of children
- 2.3. Children in Conflict with Law
- 2.4. Child Labour and Problem of Girl Child **(10 Hours)**

MODULE3: YOUTH WELFARE

- 3.1. National Youth Policy
- 3.2. Youth programmes
- 3.3. Youth and Sports
- 3.4. Importance of sports in Youth Welfare
- 3.5. Role of youths in sports **(10 Hours)**

MODULE 4: WOMEN WELFARE

- 4.1. Problems of women
- 4.2. Government policies and programmes
- 4.3. Role of NGOs
- 4.4. Violence against women
- 4.5. Domestic Violence Act 2005 **(10 Hours)**

MODULE 5: HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

- 5.1. National Health Policy and Programme
- 5.2. Health Education
- 5.3. Special Nutrition Programme
- 5.4. Population Policy
- 5.5. Family Welfare Programme
- 5.6. Role of Media **(10 Hours)**

MODULE 6: WELFARE OF THE MARGINALISED

6.1. Meaning of Marginalised groups

6.2. Meaning of Backward Classes

6.3. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

6.4. Reservation Policy

(10 Hours)

Total 60 hours

References

1. Akram, M., *Health Dynamics and Marginalised Communities*. Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2007.
2. Battacharya, *Introduction to Social Work*.
3. Office of the Registrar-General.(2001)*Census of India*. New Delhi: Office of the Registrar-General, India.
4. Chadially, R.(Ed.) (1988).*Women in Indian Society: A Reader*. London: Sage Publications.
5. Chowdhry, P. (1993)*Handbook of Social Welfare*. Delhi: Atma Ram and Sons.
6. Dube, S.C.(1977)*Tribal Heritage of India*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
7. Friedlander, W.A. (1974) *An Introduction to Social Welfare*. New York: Prentice Hall.
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24. Report of the Working Group on Health for All (2000).
25. Sachdev, D.R. *Social Welfare Administration in India*. Delhi: KitabMahal.
26. Sarojini, B. (2006)*Women Empowerment: Self Help group*.India: The Associated Publishers.
27. Saxena, R.C. (1988). *Labour Problems and Social Welfare*.
28. Sreeramulu (2006)*Empowerment of Women through Self Help Groups*.Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
29. Office of the Registrar General of India (1979) *Survey on Infant and Child Mortality*. New Delhi: Office of the Registrar General of India.
30. Vatsyayan (1974) *Social Problems and Welfare*.Meerut:KedarNath Ram Nath and Co.
31. Vikasini (1987).*Women, Law and Development*. New Delhi: Vikasini.

**New Question paper pattern
(Title of the Course)**

Time: 3 hrs		Max. Marks: 100
I. Answer all questions in 2-3 sentences each		(2 x10= 20)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
II. Answer any Five questions in 12-15 sentences each		(7x5=35)
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
III. Answer any THREE questions in 20-25 sentences each		(15x3=45)
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Question Paper Pattern (for Open Elective Subjects)

Time: 2 Hrs

Marks - 50

(Title of the Course)

Note : Answer all Sections

I Answer any FIVE of the following in 2-3 sentences each (2x5=10)	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
II Answer any FOUR of the following questions in 8-10 sentences each (5x4=20)	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
III Answer any TWO of the following questions in 12-15 sentences each (10x2=20)	
1	
2	
3	
4	
