



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

M.A. SOCIOLOGY (CBCS)

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
M.A. SOCIOLOGY (CBCS)
REGULATIONS - 2016-2017

Master's Programme: (Two Years – CBCS)

Master's Programme consists both compulsory courses (Core Courses) and some optional courses (Elective courses).

Core courses are basic courses required for each programme. The distribution of credits for core courses will be decided by the respective faculties.

Elective courses will be suggested by the respective departments. Elective courses are distributed in all four semesters.

A course is divided into five units to enable the students to achieve modular and progressive learning.

Semester:

An academic year is divided into two semesters. Odd semester and Even semester. The normal semester periods are:

Odd Semester: July to November(90 working days)

Even Semester: December to April (90 working days)

Credits

The term credit is used to describe the quantum of syllabus for various program in terms of hours of study. It indicates differential weightage given according to the contents and duration of the courses in the Curriculum design.

The minimum credit requirement for a Two Years Master's Programme shall be 90.

The core courses will carry 74 credits, and elective courses will carry 16 credits.

Courses

Each course may consist of Lectures/ Tutorials/ Laboratory work/ Seminars/ Project work/ Practical training report/ Viva voce etc.

Core and Elective courses may carry different weights. For example, a course one credit for lectures, will have instruction of one period per week during the semester, if three hours of lecture is necessary in each week for that courses then 3 credits will be the weightage. Thus normally, in each of the courses, credits will be assigned on the basis of the Lectures/ Tutorials/ Laboratory work and other form of learning in a 15 week schedule.

- i) One credit for each lecture period per week.
- ii) One credit for each tutorial per week.
- iii) One credit for every three periods of laboratory or practical work per week.
- iv) One credit for every two period seminar.
- v) Six credits for project work / dissertation.

Eligibility for Admission

A candidate who has passed the Bachelor's Degree in any subject including the Professional Courses of this University or an examination of any other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

Grading System

The term Grading system indicates a 10 point scale of evaluation of the performance of students in terms of marks, grade points, letter grade and class.

Duration

The duration of completion of a two year Master's Programme in any subject is four semesters.

Structure of the Programme

The Master's Programme will consist of:

- i) Core courses which are compulsory for all students.
- ii) Elective courses which students can choose from amongst the courses approved within the department or in other departments of the Faculty and other Faculties.
- iii) The elective subjects will be allotted after counselling by a committee of the Head of the Departments under the Chairmanship of the Dean.
- iv) Dissertation / Project Work / Practical training / Field work, which can be done in an organization (Government, Industry, Firm, Public Enterprise etc.) approved by the concerned department.

Attendance

Every teaching faculty handling a course shall be responsible for the maintenance of Attendance Register for candidates who have registered for the course.

The instructor of the course must intimate the Head of the Department at least Seven Calender days before the last instruction day in the semester about the particulars of all students who have secured an attendance of less than 75%.

A candidate who has attendance less than 75% shall not be permitted to sit for the End-Semester examination in the course in which the shortage exists.

However, it shall be open to the authorities to grant exemption to a candidate who has failed to obtain the prescribed 75% attendance for valid reasons on payment of a condonation fee and such exemptions should not under any circumstances be granted for attendance below 70%.

Examination

There will be two Internal Assessments and one End-Semester examination during each semester.

Internal Assessment Test-I will be held after 35 working days and Internal Assessment Test-II will be held after 70 working days.

Internal Assessment -I will be a combination of a variety of tools such as class test, assignment and paper presentation that would be suitable to the course. This requires an element of openness. The students are to be informed in advance about the nature of assessment and the procedures. However the tests are compulsory. Test-I may be for one hour duration. The pattern of question paper will be decided by the respective Faculty.

Internal Assessment - II will be held after 70 working days for the syllabi covered between Seventh and Eleventh weeks.

Internal Assessment -II will be conducted with a variety of assessment tools. It will also have an element of openness. The students are to be informed in advance about the nature of assessment and the procedures. However the tests are compulsory. Test II may be for two hours' duration. The pattern of question paper will be decided by the respective Faculty. Internal Assesment marks Sessional Test, Seminars, and Attandance carry 25 marks in each course / paper.

There will be one End Semester Examination of 3 hours' duration in each course.

The end semester Examination will cover all the syllabus of the course for 75% of marks.

Evaluation

Evaluation will be done on a continuous basis. Evaluation may be by Objective Type Questions, Quiz, Short Answers, Essays or a combination of these, but at the End Semester it has to be a Written Examination.

The performance of students in each course is evaluated in terms of Percentage of Marks(PM) with a provision for conversion to Grade Point (GP). The sum total performance in each semester will be rated by GPA while the continuous performance from the 2nd Semester onwards will be marked by (OGPA).

Marks and Grading

A student cannot repeat the Internal Assessment - I and Internal Assessment - II. However, if for any compulsive reason the student could not attend the test, the prerogative of arranging a special test lies with the Faculty in consultation with the Head of the Department.

A minimum of 50% marks in each course is prescribed for a pass. A student has to secure 50% minimum in the End Semester Examination.

If a candidate who has not secured a minimum of 50% of marks in a course shall be deemed to have failed in that course.

The student can repeat the End Semester Examination when it is offered next in the subsequent Odd/Even Semesters till the regulations are in force. However, a candidate cannot move to the next semester if he/she has more than six papers as arrears at any point of time.

A candidate who has secured a minimum of 50 marks in all courses prescribed in the programme and earned a minimum of the credits will be considered to have passed the Master's Programme.

Grading

A ten point rating is used for the evaluation of the performance of the student to provide letter grade for each course and overall grade for the Master's Programme.

Marks	Grade Points	Letter Grade	Class
90+	10	S	Exemplary
85-89	9.0	D++	Distinction
80-84	8.5	D+	Distinction
75-79	8.0	D	Distinction
70-74	7.5	A++	First Class
65-69	7.0	A+	First Class
60-64	6.5	A	First Class
55-59	6.0	B	Second Class
50-54	5.5	C	Second Class
49 or Less		F	Fail

The successful candidates are classified as follows

I-Class 60% marks and above in Over all Percentage of Marks (OPM)

II-Class –50-59% marks in over all percentage of marks.

Candidates who obtain 75% and above but below 90% of marks (OPM) shall be deemed to have passed the examination in First Class(Distinction) provided he/she passes all the courses prescribed for the programme at the first appearance.

Candidates who obtain 90% and above (OPM) shall be deemed to have passed the examination in First Class (Exemplary) provided he/she passes all the courses prescribed for the programme at the first appearance.

For the Internal Assessment Evaluation the break up marks shall be as follows:

Test	: 10 marks
Assignment	: 05 marks
Case Study/ Seminar/Short Answers etc.,	: 05 marks
Attendance (90% of above - 5 marks, 80-89% - 4 marks, 75-79% - 3 marks)	: 05 marks
Total	: 25 Marks

Course-Wise Letter Grades

The percentage of marks obtained by a candidate in a course will be indicated in a letter grade.

A student is considered to have completed a course successfully and earned the credits if he/she secures over all grades other than F. A letter grade F in any course implies a failure in that course. A course successfully completed cannot be repeated for the purpose of improving the Grade Point.

The F Grade once awarded stays in the grade card of the student and is not deleted even when he/she completes the course successfully later. The grade acquired later by the student will be indicated in the grade sheet of the Odd/Even semester in which the candidate has appeared for clearance of the arrears.

If a student secures F grade in the Project Work/ Field Work/ Practical Work/ Dissertation, either he/she shall improve it and resubmit it if it involves only rewriting incorporating the clarification of the evaluators or he/she can re-register and carry out the same in the subsequent semesters for evaluation.

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Scheme of Examinations Core and Elective Courses – 2014-2015

Core Course	Name of the Course	Credit				Core / Elective	University / Exam- Marks	Internal Marks	Total Marks
		L	T	P	C				
I - SEMESTER									
SOCC 101	Advanced Sociology Principles	4	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCC 102	Early Sociological Theories	5	0	0	5	C	75	25	100
SOCC 103	Rural Sociology	5	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCC 104	Indian Social Institutions	4	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCE 105	Introduction to Sociology	3	0	0	4	E	75	25	100
II - SEMESTER									
SOCC 201	Modern Sociological Theories	5	0	0	5	C	75	25	100
SOCC 202	Research Methodology	5	0	0	5	C	75	25	100
SOCC 203	Statistical Methods	4	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCC 204	Women in Society	5	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCE 205	Sociology of Mass Communication	3	0	0	4	E	75	25	100
III - SEMESTER									
SOCC 301	Urban Sociology	5	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCC 302	Industrial Sociology and Labour Problems	5	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCC 303	Sociology of Development and Modernization	5	0	0	5	C	75	25	100
SOCC 304	Field Work and Report (applicable 2017-18)	4	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCE 305	Social Problems and Social Welfare	3	0	0	4	E	75	25	100
SOCO 306	Soft Skills	3	0	0	4	E	75	25	100
IV - SEMESTER									
SOCC 401	Medical Sociology	4	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCC 402	Social Problems	5	0	0	5	C	75	25	100
SOCC 403	Project and Viva-voce	6	0	0	5	C	75	25	100
SOCC 404	Environmental Sociology	4	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCE 405	Industrial Relations & Labour Welfare	3	0	0	4	E	75	25	100
Total :		90	0	0	90		1,575	525	2,100

SOCC101: ADVANCED SOCIOLOGY PRINCIPLES

Objectives: To offer the students information about the field of Sociology, to develop in them a Sociological perspective and to interpret life experience in terms of social facts.

Unit-I

Field: The Science of Sociology – Sociology among the Social Sciences.
Perspectives: Functionalism – Conflict – Social Behaviour As Exchange – Symbolic Interactionism, Phenomenology – Ehtnomethodology

Unit: II

Culture: Definition – Elements – Functions – Cultural Lag – Ethnocentrism

Unit: III

Groups: Characteristics – Types – Functions. Institutions: General Features – Definition – Functions. Major Social Institutions: Family – Marriage – Religion – Economic – Education – Government.

Unit: IV

Social Processes. Associative Processes: Co-operation, Accommodation, Assimilation and Acculturation. Dissociative processes: Competition and Conflict. Social Control: Method – Positive and Negative – Formal and Informal. Means of Social Control: Folkways – Mores – Laws – Religion and Education.

Unit: V

Social Stratification: Definition, Forms of Stratification – Functions of Stratification. Social Change: Definition – Dimensions – Factors of Social Change – Theories of Social Change.

Text Books

1. Bottomore, T.B. Sociology, A Guide to problems and Literature. New Delhi: Blackie & Son (India) Ltd.1979.
2. Ogburn, W.F.& Nimcoff, M.F. A Hand Book of Sociology, Bosten: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1958.
3. Bierstedt, Robert, The Social Order. New York: McGraw Hill, 1957

References

1. Inkeles, Alex. What is Sociology? An Introduction to the Discipline and Profession, Englewood Cliffs; N.J. Prentice Hall, 1964.
2. Gillin, J.I & Gillin, J.P. Cultural Sociology. New York: The MacMillan Co., Ltd., 1977.
3. Goode, W.J. Principles of Sociology. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co., Ltd.,1977
4. Cuber.F, John. Sociology: A Synopsis of Principles. New York: Appleton-Century Crafts, INC., 1955
5. Abraham, M. Francis, Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1982.

SOCC 102: Early Sociological Theories

Objectives

To provide the students the theoretical insights of early sociological thinkers, help them analyse and interpret the social scenario around them and to familiarize them with the critical analysis of the writings of the thinkers.

Unit-I

Sociological Theory: Meaning & Characteristics – Theory and Research. Auguste Comte – Law of Three Stages – Positivism – Hierarchy of sciences – Social Statics and Dynamics.

Unit-II

Herbert Spencer - Theory of Social Evolution - Organic Analogy - Evolution and Classification of Societies.

Unit-III

Emile Durkheim: Social Facts, Division of Labour, Anomie and Suicide – Social Solidarity, Sociology of Religion,

Unit-IV

Max Weber - Ideal Types - Social Action –Authority – Bureaucracy - Religion and Economy.

Unit-V

Karl Marx – Historical and Dialectical Materialism – Theory of Class and Class Struggle – Alienation - Social Change.

Text Books

1. Francis Abraham and John Henry Morgan. **Sociological Thought.** Madras: MacMillan India Limited, 1985.
2. Timasheff, N. **Sociological Theory: Its Nature and Types.** New York: Random House, 1961.

References

1. Barnes, H.E. **Introduction to the History of Sociology.** Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1948.
2. Coser, L. **Masters of Sociological Thought.** New York: Harcourt Brace, Jovanovich, 1971.
3. Bogardus, Emary. **The Development of Social Thought.** Bombay: Allied Pacific Private Ltd., 1960.
4. Martindale, Don. **The Nature and Types of Sociological Theory.** Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1960.
5. Nisbet, Robert. **Sociological Tradition.** New York: Basic Books, 1965.

SOCC103: RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Objectives: To offer the students information about the rural social institutions, to enable them to understand rural social problem and to make them aware of government programmes towards development.

Unit-I

Rural Sociology – Definition, Origin, Scope, Importance of Rural Sociology in India. Characteristics of Rural Society

Unit: II

Rural Social Institutions – Family, Caste, Economy, Education, Religion, Recreation and Government.

Unit: III

Agricultural Labour – Land Reforms in India – Wages Indebtedness and Rural Industries – Rural Problems in India.

Unemployment – Poverty – Health and Sanitation, Education, Housing, Untouchability, Alcoholism and Dowry

Unit: IV

Bhoodan – Gramdhan Movement, Panchayat Raj, Rural Co-operative, Role of Nationalised Banks and NGO in Rural Development.

Unit: V

IRDP and Planned Rural Social Change in India. Resistance to Social Change.

Text Books

1. Memoria, C.B. Agricultural Problems of India, Allahabad Kitab Mahal 1984.
2. Chitamber, J.B. Introductory Rural Sociology, A Synopsis of Concepts and Principles, New Delhi, Wiley Epstern Limited, 1972.
3. Desai, A.R. Rural Sociology in India,. Mumbai, The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, 1959.

References

1. Carl, C. Taylor, et.al. India's Roots of Democracy, A Sociological Analysis of Rural India's Experience in Planned Development since India's Independence. New Delhi, Orient Longmens. 1967
2. Dube, S.C., Indian Village, London Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1955
3. John W.Mellore, et.al. Development Rural India, Chennai, Lalvani Publishing House, 1968.
4. Lewis Oscar. Village life in Northern India, New York Vintage Books, 1965.
5. Loomis and Beegle, Rural Sociology, The Strategy of Change, New York, Prentice Hall, 1957.

SOCC104: INDIAN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Objectives: To enable the students to understand the origin, growth and changes that have taken place in the Indian social institutions, over the years.

Unit-I

Hinduism – Hindu view of life – Varna – Dharma – Ashramas and Purusharthars.

The Hindu Caste System – Origin, Special Features – Its Persistence – Changing trends in the Caste System.

Unit: II

The Hindu Marriage – Forms and Functions – Dowry – Widowhood – Divorce – Marriage among minorities in India.

Family in India – Hindu Joint Family, Changes in the Structure and Functions of Family in India.

The Status and Position of women in India.

Unit: III

The philosophy and functions of reform movements – The Brahma Samaj.

The Aryasamaj – Theosophical Society and Ramakrishna Movement.

The impact of Modern Education, Industrialization and Urbanization of Indian Institutions.

Unit: IV

Fundamental Social Legislations – Untouchability Offences Act – Hindu Marriage and Divorce acts.

Constitutional provisions for the protection of life, Property and dignity of individuals.

Unit: V

Social change in India – Economic changes, Planned Economic development.

Cultural changes – Sanskritisation and Westernization – The little, great and multiple tradition.

Modernization – Emerging New India

Text Books

1. Radhakrishnan, S. The Hindu view of life, London: Allen & Unwin 1947.
2. Prabhu, P.N. Hindu Social Organization, Mumbai: Popular Book Depot. 1954.
3. Panikkar, K.M. Hindu Society at Cross Roads, Mumbai, Asia Publishing House, 1955.

References

1. O.Malloy, L.S.S. Modern India and the West, London: Oxford University Press, 1941.
2. Jawarharlal Nehru. The Discovery of India, London: Meridian Book Ltd. 1951.
3. Dube, S.C., Indian Village, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul., Ltd., 1955.
4. Srinivas, M.N. Social Change in Modern India, Mumbai: Allied Publishers, 1968.
5. Sing, Yogendra. Modernization of Indian Tradition, New Delhi: Thomson Press (India) Ltd., 1973

SOCC105: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Objectives: To provide the students an overview of the field of Sociology and to enable them to familiarize with basic Sociological concepts.

Unit-I

Definition – Nature and Scope – Sociology as a Science – Its Relation to other Social Sciences.

Unit: II

Individual and Society

Heredity and Environment

Socialization

Unit: III

Culture: Characteristics – Elements – Functions. Ethnocentrism – Cultural Lag – Culture and Civilization – Cultural Variability.

Unit: IV

Social Groups – Characteristics – Types. Social Institutions. Family – Marriage – Religion – Education – Economy – Government.

Unit: V

Social Control: Methods and Means.

Social Stratification: Forms and Functions.

Social Processes: Associative and Dissociative.

Social Change: Factors and Theories

Text Books

1. Bottomore, T.B. Sociology, A Guide to problems and Literature. New Delhi: Blackie & Son (India) Ltd.1979.
2. Ogburn, W.F.& Nimcoff, M.F. A Hand Book of Sociology, Bosten: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1958.
3. Bierstedt, Robert, The Social Order. New York: McGraw Hill, 1957

References

1. Antony Giddens (2nd ed.). Introduction to Sociology. New York: W.W.Norton & Company INC., 1996.
2. Craig Calhoun, Donald Light and Suzanne Keller (7th ed.). Sociology. New York: The McGraw Hill Companies INC., 1997
3. N.J. semelser (4th ed.). Sociology. New York: Prentice Hall of India Ltd., 1993
4. C.B. Doob, Sociology: An Introduction. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1985
5. Alex Inkeles. What is Sociology? An Introduction to the Discipline and Profession, Englewood Cliffs; N.J. Prentice Hall, 1964.

SOCC 201: Modern Sociological Theories

Objectives

This Course is intended to provide the students with the theoretical and methodological issues that have shaped the sociological thinking among the practitioners of sociology today. This course also helps the students to understand the theoretical relevance and analytical utility of the contemporary theorists in understanding the structure and change of the society.

Unit – I

Talcott Parsons - Action approach, General systems theory, Evolutionary universals, Social change.

Unit – II

Robert K.Merton: Functional analysis, Theory of reference groups, anomie – Theory and Research.

Lewis Coser: Origins of social conflict – Consequences and social functions of conflict.

Unit – III

Pitrim Sorokin – Theory of social and cultural dynamics – Social stratification and social mobility.

Vilfrado Pareto – Social system – Logical and non-logical action – Circulation of elites.

Unit – IV

Blumer – Symbolic Interactionism – Interpretation- Three basic premises– Methodology.

Unit – V

Alfred Schutz – Phenomenology.

Harold Garfinkel – Ethnomethodology.

Textbooks

1. Abraham Francis. Modern Sociological Theory. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1982.
2. Coser, L. Masters of Sociological Thought. New York: Harcourt Brace, Jovanovich, 1971.

References

1. Aron, Raymond. Main Currents in Sociological Thought. England: Penguin Books, 1967.
2. Turner, Jonathan, H. The Structure of Sociological Theory. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1987.
3. Merton, Robert, K. Social Theory and Social Structure. New Delhi: Amerina, 1972.
4. Parsons Talcott. The Social System. London: Tavistock Publications, 1951.
5. Poloma, Margaraet. Contemporary Sociological Theory. New York: Macmillan, 1979.

SOCC202: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Objectives: To introduce the students to the logic and skills of social scientific research to enable them to do social research and to make them understand the way it is done.

Unit-I

Science: Definition – Characteristics – Differences between Physical and Social Sciences.

Scientific Method: Elements – Characteristics – Major steps.

Hypothesis: Types – Sources – Characteristics of Usable Hypothesis.

Unit: II

Social Survey and Social Research: Definition – Objectives – Differences between Social Research and Survey

Unit: III

Research Design: Exploratory – Descriptive – Diagnostic – Experimental.

Unit: IV

Methods of Data Collection: Census Method – Sampling Method and its various types.

Primary Sources of Data Collection: Schedule – Questionnaire – Interview Guide – Observation Secondary Sources.

Research Report: Case Study

Unit: V

Introduction to Computer – Advantages of Computer usage in Social Sciences.

Text Books

1. Goode and Hatt. Methods in Social Research, London: McGraw Hill, 1952.
2. Wilkinson and Bhandarkar. Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, Mumbai, Himalayan Publishing House, 1977.
3. Bajpai, S.R. methods of Social Survey and Research, Kanpur: Kitabghar, 1976.

References

1. Young Pauline. Scientific Social Surveys and Research. New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 1968.
2. Selltiz, et.al. Research Methods in Social Relations. New York. Holt Rinehart and Winston, INC., 1962.
3. Kerlinger, Fred. Foundations of Behavioural Research. Chicago. Holt Rinehart and Winston, INC., 1973.
4. Babbie, Earl. The Practice of Social Research. California. Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1975.
5. Corroll and Carroll. Methods of Sociological Research. Meerut: Sadahna Prakashan, 1971.

SOCC203: STATISTICAL METHODS

Objectives: Enable to teach the basic ideas and motivate the students in the application of statistical techniques to social phenomena.

Unit-I

Meaning of Statistics - Statistical Methods – Scope of Statistics, Functions and Limitations.

Classification and Tabulation of Data – Diagrammatic and Graphic Presentation of Data.

Unit: II

Measures of Central Tendency: Mean – Median – Mode – Definitions and Properties.

Unit: III

Measures of Dispersion: Range – Quartile Deviation – Mean Deviation – Standard Deviation – Relative Measures of Dispersion.

Unit: IV

Correlation: Scatter Diagram – Karl Pearson's Co-efficient of Correlation – Rank Method – Concurrent Deviant Method. Regression – Meaningful uses of Regression Lines.

Unit: V

Measures of Association: Yule's Co-efficient of Association – Chi Square Test.

Text Books

1. Bajaj and Gupta, Elements of Statistics, New Delhi, Richard and Co, 1972.
2. Bryman, Alan, Quality and Quantity in Social Research, London: Unwin Hyman, 1988.
3. Gupta S.P. Statistical Methods, New Delhi, Sultan Chand & Sons, 1978.

References

1. Elhance, D.N. Fundamentals of Statistics, Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1970.
2. Snedecor, W. George and Cochran, G. William. Statistical Methods. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co., 1968.
3. Irvine, J.I. Miles and J.E. Vans (eds.) Demystifying Social Statistics, London: Pluto Press, 1979.
4. Marsh, Catherine. Exploring Data, Cambridge; Polity Press, 1988.
5. Popper K., The Logic of Scientific Discovery, London: Routledge, 1999.

SOCC204: WOMEN IN SOCIETY

Objectives: To provide the students an overview of the problems of women and various welfare measures that have been undertaken to solve these problems in the Indian context.

Unit-I

Women in Indian Society – A historical Perspective – Changing Role and Status of Women in India. Women’s movement with special reference to India.

Unit: II

Problems of Women: Education – Employment – Female Infanticide – Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls – Problems of Unmarried Mothers – Deserted and Divorced women.

Unit: III

Special Focus on Violence Against Women: Rape – Battering – Dowry Death – Sexual Abuse and Victimization.

Unit: IV

Women Welfare Programmes in India: Governmental and Voluntary Organizations – Women’s Welfare Departments – Central and State Social Welfare Board – Women’s Organizations.

Unit: V

Legislations Related to Women – State Policy with Related to Women. Role of Family Court: Pre-Marital – Marital Counselling – Counselling for Maternity / Family Planning

Text Books

1. Desai, Neera and M. Krishnaraj. Women and Society in India. Delhi: Ajantha, 1987.
2. Kiran Devendra, Status and Position of Women in India, U.P., Vikas Publishing House, Pvt. Ltd., 1985.
3. Maria Mies. Indian Women and Patriarchy, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Co., 1980.

References

1. Susheela Kaushik (Ed.) Women’s Oppression. Patterns and Perspective, New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 1985.
2. Chetana Kalbagh, (Ed.) Women and Development, New Delhi, Discovery Publishing House, 1991.
3. Ghadially, Rehana (Ed.) Women in Indian Society. New Delhi; Sage, 1988.
4. Dube, Lala, Women and Kinship; Comparative Perspectives on Gender in South and South East Asia: New Delhi; Sage Publications, 1997.
5. Okay, Ann. Sex, Gender and Society. New York: Harper and Row: 1972.

SOCE205: SOCIOLOGY OF MASS COMMUNICATION

Objectives: To make the students acquire an expert knowledge of the field of communication and to understand the role of mass communication in creating a new world.

Unit-I

Concepts and Functions of Communication – Definition and Meaning of communication, Communication process, models, scope and functions of communication.

Unit-II

Communication Channels - Definition, dimension, classification, nature and selection of communication channels.

Unit-III

Mass Communication - Definition, scope characteristics and functions of mass communication Theories of mass communication — Hypodermic needle theory, Bullet theory and Stimulus Response theory.

Unit-IV

Mass Media – Origin and growth of print media, electronic media. Mass media and mass culture - Folk art.

Unit-V

Effects of Mass Communication on Society and culture - Mass media and national integration, mass media and social development. Diffusion of new ideas and practices - Cultural norms and diffusion.

Text Books

1. Kupuswamy. B., Communication and Social Development in India, Media Proprietors & Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1984
2. Deflur/Dennis, Understanding Mass Communication, GDYL SaaB, Publishers & Distributors, Delhi, 1991.
3. Dahama, OP. Bhatnagar, Education and Communication for Development, Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi, 1985.

References

1. Srinivas R. Melkote. Communication and Development in the Third World, Theory' and Practice. Sage Publication, New Delhi, 1991
2. Lewis Anthony Dexter, David Manning White. People, Society and Mass Communication, The Free Press, New Delhi, 1964.
3. Mary, B. Cassata and Molefi K Asante. Mass Communication Principles and Practices, McMillan Publishing Co. INC, New York, 1979.
4. Warren K. Agee, Phillip, H. Ault & Edwin Emery. Introduction to Mass Communication, Harper and Row Publishers, New York, 1981.
5. Dennis McQuail. Aspects of Modern Sociology -Communication, 2nd Edition, Longman, London, 1984.

SOCC301 : URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Objectives: To develop in students an awareness of the structure and process of urban life.

Unit-I

Urban Sociology: Definition-Urbanization – Urbanism -Industrialisation, Basic Concepts: Ecology - The City -Community.

Unit-II

Ecological Theories: The Concentric Zone Theory -The Sector Theory - The Multiple Nuclei Theory.

Unit-III

Ecological processes: Concentration – Centralization- Decentralization - Segregation - Specialization -Invasion - Succession - Routinization.

Unit-IV

Selected Classical Typologies of Urban Areas: Rurbanization Agglomeration - Conurbation Metropolitan Communities.

Migration: Factors Affecting Migration Laws of Migration

Unit-V

Urban Pathology: Housing - Slums - Vice - Crime. Town Planning: Growth of Cities - Urban Reconstruction.

Urbanism as a way of life.

Text Books

1. Bergel. E Urban Sociology. New York: McGraw Hill Book Co., 1955.
2. Breese Gerald. Urbanisation in Newly Developing Countries. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Pvt 1978
3. Rao M.S.A. Urban Sociology in India, New Delhi: Orient Longmen, 1974.

References

1. Abrahamson, Mark. Urban Sociology. London Prentice Hall International INC. 1979.
2. Anderson, Nels and Ishwaran, K. Urban Sociology. Mumbai: Asia Publishing House, 1965.
3. Burgess, W.- Ernest and Bogue, J. Donald, Urban Sociology, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1964.
4. Prakash Rao, VLS. Urbanization in India. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, 1983.
5. Alfred D. Souza, The Indian Society; Poverty, Ecology and Urban Development, New Delhi: Manohar 1978.

SOCC302: INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY AND LABOUR PROBLEMS

Objectives: To help the students to understand the impact of industrialisation of human society, the organizational structure and functions of industries and the different dimensions of labour problems.

Unit-I

Industrial Sociology - Nature and scope, relation to industrial Psychology, Industrial Management and Labour Economics. Industry and Social Theory - The general theory and middle range theories -Tailorism.

Unit-II

The Modern Factory System of production and its special features. Automation and Mechanization - Their effects.

Unit-III

The Bureaucratic Model of Industrial Organization.

The Middle sections of the Industrial Bureaucracy. The Specialists - Office workers, The foreman. Trade unionism - Unionism as an instrument of power, collective bargaining, ILO and its role.

Unit-IV

Prevention and Settlement of Industrial Disputes -Industrial disputes legislation in India - Conciliation, arbitration and adjudication. Works Committee, Grievance Procedure and Workers participation in Management.

Unit-V

Major Labour Problems - Wages, hours of work, conditions of service, health and hygiene, education. Industrial Safety - Women and child labour, job satisfaction.

Text Books

1. Gisbert Pascual, S.J. Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Mumbai, McGraw Hill, 1979.
2. Schneider Eugene, V, Industrial Sociology, The Social Relations of Industry and the Community, Mumbai McGraw Hill, INC., 1971.
3. Giri, V.V. Labour Problems in Indian Industry (Ed.) Mumbai, Asia, 1972.

References

1. Richardson, J.H. Industrial Relations in Great Britain: An Introduction to the Study of Industrial Relations, London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1954.
2. Webb, Sidney and Webb, Beatrice. Industrial Democracy, London, Logmans Green & Co. Ltd., 1926.
3. Schumpeter, Joseph, A. Capitalism. Socialism and Democracy, New York, Harper and Broners, 1942.
4. Charles, A., Myer. Labour Problems in the Industrialisation of India, Cambridge, Harward University Press, 1958.
5. Cooper, B.M. & Barteer., A.F. Industrial Relations, London, Heineman, 1979.

SOCC 303 : SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZATION

Objectives

To present a sociological analysis to the process of modernization and development and help the students to have a holistic understanding of the concepts, theories, models and dominant strategies of the modern and modernising societies.

Unit-I

Basic Concepts: Social change, modernisation, development - Meaning and characteristics; overlapping ideas.

Unit-II

Measures of Modernisation - Patterns of modernisation, sources of modernization, colonialism and imperialism.

Unit-III

Theories of Modernisation - Diffusionist theories, nationalist theories, world systems theory, dependency theories

Unit-IV

Models of Development - Capitalist model, socialist model: Soviet and Chinese, Japanese model.

Unit-V

Recent Trends in Modernisation & Development – Post modernism, globalisation, sustainable development.

Text Books

1. Eisenstadt, S.N. Modernisation: Process and Change. New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 1969.
2. Webster Andrew. Introduction to the Sociology of Development, II Ed. London: Macmillan, 1990.

References

1. Desai, A.R. (Ed). Modernisation in Under Developed Societies. Bombay: Thacker and Company, 1971.
2. Ganguly. Tradition, Modernity and Development. New Delhi: MacMillan, 1977.
3. Harrison David. The Sociology of Modernisation and Development. London: Routledge, 1997.
4. Levy, Marion. Modernisation and Structure of Societies. Princeton: University Press, 1968.
5. Singh, Yogendra. Modernisation of Indian Tradition. Delhi: Thompson Press, 1973.

SOCC 304: FIELD WORK AND REPORT

(Applicable for 2017-18)

Objectives of Field Work:

The fieldwork programme has been designed to achieve the following objectives:

- 1. To help students understand the socio-economic, cultural and political milieu and develop capacity for critical examination of causative and maintenance factors of social problems and their consequences.**
- 2. To provide students with an opportunity to apply theories in practical situations for problem solving in social conditions.**
- 3. To help students identify, plan and implement social work interventions through the application of the methods and theories of sociology and to assess their impact on different client systems in various field settings.**
- 4. To help students appreciate the role of sociology in empowering people and societies and in facilitating social change, ensuring human rights and social justice.**
- 5. To help students develop skills and appropriate personality qualities required for professional extension practice.**
- 6. To provide opportunities to accept challenges and respond to them.**
- 7. To understand the nature of sociology in different specializations**

General Objectives in an agency setting:

- 1. To understand the agency as a system –governance, philosophy, objectives, structures and management of services/ programmes**
- 2. To develop the ability to involve the client system in the problem solving process, utilizing skills of sociology, including research**
- 3. To enable to acquire knowledge and practice skills related to social work methods at the individual, group and community level in different fields**
- 4. To develop documentation skills**
- 5. To develop skills in identifying and utilizing community resources, both at Government and private levels**
- 6. To develop the ability to work as a team**
- 7. To reinforce the belief in the inherent strength of the people to meet their needs and resolve their problems**

- 8. To enable to make conscious application of professional values, ethics and principles**
- 9. To develop an understanding and skills in working with the professionals (Medicine, Law, accountancy etc.) While working with the agency of placement, the students should**
 - a. Develop beginning perceptions about agency functioning and identify congruence or gaps between organizational stances or programs and client's service needs (e.g. restrictive intake policies, inadequate office hours, poor referral system for resources).**
 - b. Initiate learning about how outside regulations, organizations and funding effect delivery of services.**
 - c. Show beginning ability to identify problems/issues in organizational terms.**
 - d. Demonstrate beginning initiative and involvement in efforts to influence agency processes on behalf of client's needs (e.g. at least, bringing situation to attention of someone who may be receptive and able to be influential).**
 - e. Develop beginning confidence to participate and contribute to team effort, e.g. represent own discipline, develop some credibility, present own thinking, receptive to others' ideas.**

Focused areas to be covered in the Report The report should contain the following contents:

- 1. Write the report after careful observation and collection of information from the agency. An introduction about the agency, name, location, address, year of establishment, registration details, constitution of board/Trust, office bearers etc.**
- 2. Vision and Mission of the organization, Organizational structure , resources, net work details, Funds / budget details, projects undertaken**
- 3. General profile i.e. Details about the inmates of the organization**
- 4. Major activities of the organization, future plans**
- 5. Extension activities in the organization for the benefit of the inmates and the locality with the prior permission of the agency.**
- 6. Role of the sociologist in the organization**
- 7. Skills learnt by the Trainee during the field work training**
- 8. Copies of various forms, returns, hand bills, posters, photographs etc. of the agency may be appended at the end of the report.**

SOCE 305: SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Objectives: To create an awareness of the causes and consequences of social problems that affect the society and also to suggest, suitable welfare strategies to solve the problems.

Unit-I

Concept of social problems, classification of social problems and theories of social problems.

Unit-II

General social problems - Dowry, Divorce, Prostitution, Corruption, Terrorism and AIDS, Extent causes and consequences.

Unit-III

Economic Problems: Poverty, Unemployment and Beggary - Extent, causes and consequences, Problems of Children, Youth, Aged and Women-Extent, causes and consequences.

Unit-IV

Problems of Deprived Groups: Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - Extent, causes and consequences.

Unit-V

Social Welfare: Definition and meaning, social welfare programmes in India - To Children, Women Youth, Aged, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Physically Handicapped, Poor and the Unemployed.

Text Books

1. Memoria C.B. Social Disorganization in India, Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1984.
2. Madan, G.R. Indian Social Problems, New Delhi: Applied Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1966.
3. Ahuja Ram, Social Problems in India, Jaipur: Rawat Publications, India, 1977.

References

1. Lemert, M. Social Pathology, New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, 1951.
2. Stanley, D., Eitzen. Social Problems, London: Allwyn and Bacou, 1983.
3. Majumdar, M. Caste and Communication in an Indian Village, Mumbai: Asian Publishing House, 1958.
4. Julian, Joseph. Social Problems, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1977.
5. Merton, Robert, K and Nisbet. Contemporary Social Problems, New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1979.

SOSC: 306 – Soft Skills
For All the 2 Year PG Programmes of Arts Faculty

Objective:

To train students in soft skills in order to enable them to be professionally competent.

Unit 1: Soft Skills and Personality Development

Soft Skills: Meaning and Importance - Hard Skills versus Soft Skills - Self Concept: Self Awareness, Self Development and Self Realisation – Power of Positive Attitude – Etiquette and Manners.

Listening: Types of Listening, Effective Listening and Barriers to Listening – Assertive Communication.

Unit 2: Communication Skills

Oral Communication: Forms, Types of Speeches and Public Speaking – Presentation: Elements of Effective Presentation and Use of Visual Aids in Presentation.

Written Communication: Strategies of Writing – Business Letters: Form, Structure and Formats – Types of Business Letters – Memos – Agenda and Minutes.

Non-verbal Communication: Body Language and Proxemics.

Unit 3: Interpersonal Skills

Interpersonal Skills: Relationship Development and Maintenance and Transactional Analysis.

Conflict Resolution Skills: Levels of Conflict and Handling Conflict - Persuasion – Empathy – Managing Emotions – Negotiation: Types, Stages and Skills – Counselling Skills.

Unit 4: Employability Skills

Goal Setting – Career Planning – Corporate Skills – Group Discussion – Interview Skills – Types of Interview - Email Writing – Job Application – Cover Letter - Resume Preparation.

Unit 5: Professional Skills

Decision Making Skills – Problem Solving – Emotional Intelligence – Team Building Skills – Team Spirit – Time Management – Stress Management: Resolving Techniques.

References:

1. Ghosh, B.N. *Managing Soft Skills for Personality Development*. (Ed). New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2012.
2. Krishna Mohan and Meera Banerji. *Developing Communication Skills*. (2nd Edition). New Delhi: MacMillan Publishers India Ltd., 2009.
3. Neera Jain and Shoma Mukherji. *Effective Business Communication*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2012.
4. Rao, M.S. *Soft Skills - Enhancing Employability: Connecting Campus with Corporate*. New Delhi: I.K International Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 2011.
5. Ashraf Rizwi, M. *Effective Technical Communication*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2010.
6. Bretag Tracey, Crossman Joanna and Bordia Sarbari. *Communication Skills*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2012.

SOCC401: MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

Objectives: To enable the students to become familiar with the relationship between health and social environment and the knowledge that characterizes medical sociology

Unit-I

Relationship between Medicine and Sociology - Social Epidemiology- Development of Epidemiological Measures - Age, sex, race and social class.

Unit-II

The Interaction of Mind, Body and Society - Stress, Psycho-physiological medicine, social factors and stress. Socio demographic variables in the process of seeking medical care.

Unit-III

The Sick-role-illness as Deviance - Functional approach to deviance, the sick role, Labeling theory.

Unit-IV

The physician in a changing society - The professionalization and socialization of the physician, the physician and social changes. Nurses and other health practitioners - Nursing - Past and present, future trends-other health practitioners. The Hospital as a social institution - Its organization, health care - a right or privilege.

Unit-V

Medical social service in Hospitals ^a Medical Social Work in pediatrics, skin and STD. Psychiatry. Tuberculosis. The state and Health - Health policy of Government of India. Drug and drug industry, adulteration, drug control.

Text Books

1. Cockerham, William. Medical Sociology, New Jersey, Prentice Hall, 1982.
2. Coe, Redney. Sociology of Medicine New York, McGraw Hill, 1970
3. Girirja Gupta (Ed.). The Social and Cultural Context Medicine in Indian, Vikas Publishing House Ltd., New Delhi, 1981.

References

1. Freeman, H. Handbook of Medical Sociology, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall, 1963.
2. Hawkins, Norman. Medical Sociology Theory, Scope and Method, 1958.
3. Gartely Jaco (Ed.). Patients Physicians and Illness, the Free Press, 1958.
4. Fred Davis (Ed.). The Nursing Profession Five Sociological Essays, New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1966.
5. Ommen, T.K. Doctors and Nurses, New Delhi, McMillan, Co., 1978.

SOCC402: SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Objectives: To create an awareness of the causes and consequences of social problems that affect the society both at the individual and the groups levels.

Unit-I

Social Problem - Definition and meaning of social organization and disorganization — Causes of social disorganization, Individual disorganization – Causes, stages - Mental Illness - Types, causes, suicide - Theories of Suicide.

Unit-II

Crime and Delinquency - Crime - Causes, biological and environmental factors - Juvenile Delinquency - Causes and Prevention of Adult offenders.

Unit-III

Alcoholism and Drug Addiction - Causes, consequences and prevention strategies.

Unit-IV

Prostitution — Causes, types, prostitution and personal disorganization - Prostitution and Family Disorganization - Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act of 1956. AIDS - Causes, extent, consequences and prevention - Awareness perspectives and problems.

Unit-V

Poverty, Unemployment and Beggary - Poverty Absolute and Relative causes - Unemployment - Types! Causes - Effects of unemployment.

Extent of unemployment in India - Beggary, Causes -Types, techniques, extent of beggary in India, methods of rehabilitation - Relevance of U.N.

Text Books

1. Madan, G.R. Indian Social Problems, New Delhi: Allied Publishers,
2. Kart, Cary, S. Exploring Social Problems: Reading and Research, California: Alfred Publishing Co., INC., 1978.
3. Teeters, Negley and Harry Elnar Barends. New Horizons in Criminology, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India, 1959.

References

1. Lemert, M. Social Pathology, New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, INC., 1951.
2. Stanley, D. Eitzen. Social Problems, London: Allyn and Bacon, 1983.
3. Majumdar, M Caste and Communication in an Indian Village, Mumbai: Asian Publishing House, 1958.
4. Julian Joseph. Social Problems, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1977.
5. Merton, Robert, K. and Nisbet, Contemporary Social Problems, New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1979.

SOCC403: Project and Viva-Voce

SOCC404: ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

Objectives: To develop in students an awareness and knowledge about the environmental process and various problems relating to the environment

Unit-I

Introduction – Environment – The main process and issues – Natural environment, socio cultural environment the main issues.

Unit-II

Effects of Environment and its degradation – Basic needs in Rural Environment – Basic needs in Urban Environment and Health – Socio Economic Implications of environmental degradation.

Unit-III

Major Environmental Problems. Natural disasters – Effects of earthquakes – Effects of energy consumption – Pollution-air, water, noise – Causes and effects – Urbanization. Military activity and population growth – causes and effects.

Unit-IV

Planning for Sustainable – Environment – strategies for afforestation. Water , conservation , soil conservation, sustainable agriculture – use of alternative sources of energy and pollution control strategies.

Unit-V

Environmental sustainability – Environmental policy to achieve sustainable development – Role of voluntary organizations for environmental sustainability – Optimistic and pessimistic assessment of environmental sustainability.

Text Books

1. Bharna. P. D. Ecology and Environment, Rastogri publications. Meerut, 1990.
2. Bark Eric and Svedin. UNO(Eds.) Man, Nature and technology, Essays on the Role of Ideological Perceptions, Mcmilian, London. 1988.
3. Annable Redda. Women and the Environment. 2nd Books Ltd.. New Jersey. 1994.

References

1. James H. Weaver, Michael, T. Rock and Renneth Kusterer. Achieving broad Based Sustainable Development. Kumraian Press, Connecticut, 1997.
2. Mohan I. Environmental pollution & management Asia publishers House. New Delhi. 1990.
3. Sharma, Lt, Col. Goutam (Ed). Environment. Man and Nature – Reliance publishing House, New Delhi. 1989.
4. Manivakam, Environmental pollution, Natural Book Trust of india, New Delhi, 1984.
5. Mohan,I. Environmental Issues and programmes – Asis publishing House, New Delhi, 1989.

SOCE 405: INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOUR WELFARE

Objectives: To help the students to understanding the dimensions of labour problems, the frictions that arise between the management and labour and the existing provisions and machineries that help to resolve the conflict in industrial relations.

Unit -1

Industrial Relations – concept, definition, scope and development of industrial relations. Labour Welfare-concept, objectives and philosophy of labour welfare.

Unit-11

Employees organization - Purpose, growth and functions of employees organization – Origin, aims and functions of International labour organization.

Unit-111

Industrial disputes – Causes of Industrial disputes. Methods of dispute settlements, collective bargaining and workers participation in management.

Unit-1V

Labour problems – Wages, bonus, health and housing problems. Women and Child labour – their problems and special protective legislations.

Unit-V

Labour Welfare in India – Working Conditions. Industrial safety, Industrial housing, labour welfare programmes and functions of labour welfare officer.

Text Books

1. Schneider, Eugene, V. The Social Relations of Industry and the Community, Mumbai. McGraw Hill, INC, 1971.
2. Girl, V,V. Labour Problems in india, Industry (Ed.).Mumbai: Asia.1972.
3. Methotra, S, N, Labour problems in India, New Delhi, Chand & Co,-1984.

References

1. Richardson J.H. Industrial Relations in Great Britain. An Introduction to the Study of Industrial Relations, London. George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 1954.
2. Charles, A Myer, Labour Problems in the Industrialization of India.Cambridge, Harward University Press, 1958.
3. Copper, B. M. & Barteer. A. F. Industrial Relations. London. Hememan 1979.
4. Gilbert Pascal, Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Bombay, Tata McGraw Hill, 1972.
5. Ramaswamy E,R, Industrial Relations in india. New Delhi. Macmillan, 1978.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
M.A. SOCIOLOGY (CBCS)
Scheme of Examinations Core and Elective Courses
Verified 2017-2018

Core Course	Name of the Course	Credit				Core / Elective	University / Exam- Marks	Internal Marks	Total Marks
		L	T	P	C				
I - SEMESTER									
SOCC 101	Advanced Sociology Principles	4	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCC 102	Early Sociological Theories	5	0	0	5	C	75	25	100
SOCC 103	Rural Sociology	5	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCC 104	Indian Social Institutions	4	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCE 105	Introduction to Sociology	3	0	0	4	E	75	25	100
II - SEMESTER									
SOCC 201	Modern Sociological Theories	5	0	0	5	C	75	25	100
SOCC 202	Research Methodology	5	0	0	5	C	75	25	100
SOCC 203	Statistical Methods	4	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCC 204	Women in Society	5	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCE 205	Sociology of Mass Communication	3	0	0	4	E	75	25	100
III - SEMESTER									
SOCC 301	Urban Sociology	5	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCC 302	Industrial Sociology and Labour Problems	5	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCC 303	Sociology of Development and Modernization	5	0	0	5	C	75	25	100
SOCC 304	Field Work and Report (applicable 2017-18)	4	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCE 305	Social Problems and Social Welfare	3	0	0	4	E	75	25	100
SOCO 306	Soft Skills	3	0	0	4	E	75	25	100
IV - SEMESTER									
SOCC 401	Medical Sociology	4	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCC 402	Social Problems	5	0	0	5	C	75	25	100
SOCC 403	Project and Viva-voce	6	0	0	5	C	75	25	100
SOCC 404	Environmental Sociology	4	0	0	4	C	75	25	100
SOCE 405	Industrial Relations & Labour Welfare	3	0	0	4	E	75	25	100
Total :		90	0	0	90		1,575	525	2,100

