

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY
TIRUNELVELI
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM
COURSE STRUCTURE FOR B.A. Sociology
(With effect from the Academic Year 2017-2018 onwards)

Sem.	Part – I, II, III, IV,V	Sub. No.:	Subject Status	Course / Subject Title	Contact Hrs./ week	*L Hrs./ week	*T Hrs./ week	*P Hrs./ week	Credits
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I	I	1	Language	Tamil / Other Language	6	4	2	--	4
	II	2	Language	English	6	4	2	--	4
	III	3	Core-1	Introduction to Sociology -I	6	4	2	--	4
	III	4	Core-2	Social Research	6	4	2	--	4
	III	5	Allied – I	Allied – I – Population Studies	4	3	1	--	3
	V	6	Common	E.V.S (Environmental Studies)	2	2	--	--	2
<i>Sub. Total</i>					30	21	9	--	21
II	I	7	Language	Tamil / Other Language	6	4	2	--	4
	II	8	Language	English	6	4	2	--	4
	III	9	Core – 3	Introduction to Sociology -II	5	4	1	--	4
	III	10	Core – 4	Social Statistics	5	4	1	--	4
	III	11	Allied – II	Allied – II – Social Anthropology	4	3	1	--	3

	V	12	Common	S.V.E (Social Value Education)	2	2	-	--	2
				Field Work	2	1	1	--	2
<i>Sub. Total</i>					30	22	8		23
III	I	13	Language	Tamil / Language	6	4	2	--	4
	II	14	Language	English	6	4	2	--	4
	III	15	Core – 5	Core – 5 - Sociological Theories-I	6	4	2	--	4
	III	16	Allied - III	Social Psychology	4	3	1	--	3
	IV	17	Skill Based Core -I	Human Resource Management	4	3	1	--	4
	IV	18	Non-Major Elective - I	Fundamentals of Sociology	2	2	--	--	2
					Field Work	2	1	1	--
<i>Sub. Total</i>					30	21	9		23
IV	I	19	Language	Tamil / Language	6	4	2	--	4
	II	20	Language	English	6	4	2	--	4
	III	21	Core – 6	Sociological Theories-II	6	4	2	--	4
	III	22	Allied - IV	Sociology of Education	4	3	1	--	3
	IV	23	Skill based Common	*P.D + Yoga / *E.C .+Yoga / *Y.L +Yoga	4	3	1	--	4
	IV	24	Non-Major Elective-II	Indian Social System	2	2	--	--	2
	V	25	Extension	NCC / NSS / YRC /	-	-	1	--	1

			activity	YWF					
		26		Field Work	2	--	1	--	2
<i>Sub. Total</i>					30	20	10		24
V	III	27	Core -7	Indian Social Institution	6	5	1	--	4
	III	28	Core -8	Rural Sociology	6	5	1	--	4
	III	29	Core -9	Sociology of Health	6	5	1	--	4
	III	30	Major Elective - I	Social Problems in India	5	4	1	--	4
	III	31	Major Elective - II	Industrial sociology	5	4	1	--	4
			32	Skill Based Common	Computer for Digital Era	2	1	1	--
<i>Sub. Total</i>					30	24	6		22
VI	III	33	Core -10	Urban Sociology	5	4	1	--	4
	III	34	Core -11	Social Reform Movements in India	4	3	1	--	4
	III	35	Core -12	Sociology of Social Work	4	3	1	--	4
	III	36	Core -13	Sociology of Aging	4	3	1	--	4
	III	37	Major Elective - III	Sociology of Marginalized group	5	4	1	--	4
	III	38	Group Project	Group Project	8	4	4	--	8
<i>Sub. Total</i>					30	21	9	--	28
TOTAL					180	129	51	--	141

*L- Lecture Hours, *T-Tutorial Hours, * Practical Hours,

P.D. – Personality Development + Yoga, E.C. .Effective Communication+ Yoga *Y.L.- Youth Leadership + Yoga

Notes:

1. Total 180 hours and 141Credits.
2. The evaluation of each course contains two part: Internal Assessment (I.A) and External Assessment (E.A). The ratio between internal and external assessment is 1:3 i.e. (25:75). The assessment marks shall be allotted in the following manner: Test Mark: 20 + Assignment: 5 Marks, Total: 25 Marks 2. There is a pass Minimum of 40 % for external and overall components.
3. The U.G. Programme in Sociology includes A) Core Subjects (B) Allied Subjects (C) Skill based core subjects (D) Common Subjects (E) Skill Based Common Subjects (F) Major Elective Subjects (G) Non Major Elective Subjects (H) Project (I) Extension Activities. No course carries more than 4 credits.
Duration of examination is 3 hours:
4. Each question paper has 3 parts A, B, and C

Part A contains 10 objective type questions of which the candidate has to answer all. Each question carries a weight age of 1 mark (1X10 =10 Marks).

Part B contains 5 short answer alternative/ either or type questions. Spanning the entire syllabus and the candidate has to answer questions. Each question carries a

weightage of 5marks. (5X5 =25 Marks)

Part C contains 5 alternative/ either or type essay type questions, each questions carries a weightage of 8 marks. (8X5 =25 Marks).

For the Board of Studies in Sociology (U.G) S. Madhankumar, (Associate Professor, S.T. Hindu College, Nagercoil. Chairperson BoS, M.S.University, Tirunelveli

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY – I

UNIT – I – SOCIOLOGY:

Definition. Nature. Scope. Importance of the study of Sociology. Relations of Sociology with other Sciences: Sociology & History, Sociology & Economics, Sociology & Anthropology and Sociology & Political science

UNIT – II – BASIC CONCEPTS OF SOCIOLOGY:

Society: Meaning. Characteristics. Theories concerning the origin of Society: Contract & Organic Theory. Community: Meaning. Characteristics. Association: Meaning, Character. Institution: Meaning, Characteristics and Function. Differences between Society and Community, Association and Institution.

UNIT – III – INSTITUTIONS:

- a. Marriage – Definition. Aims. Forms. Functions.
- b. Family – Definition. Features. Types. Functions. Family in Contemporary Society.

UNIT – IV – RELIGION:

Concept. Elements. Functional and Dysfunctional aspects. Modern trends in Religion. Secularization.

UNIT – V – CULTURE:

Meaning. Elements. Characteristics. Functions. Culture Contents: Material and Non-material. Sub culture.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Bierstedt, Robert., **The Social Order**, New Delhi, Tata McGraw Hill Book Company, 1980
2. Koaning, Samuel., **Sociology: An introduction to the Science of Society**, New York: Banaras and Noble Books, 1963.
3. Horton, Paul B., and Hunt, Chester. L., **Sociology**, Tokyo: McGraw Hill International Book Company, 1984.
4. Bottomore, T.B., **Sociology: A Guide to Literature and Problems**. New Delhi: George Allen and Unwin, 1972.
5. Ogburn William. R and Nimkoff, Mayer F.A. **Handbook of sociology**, Eurasia Publishing House, New Delhi, 1964.
6. Rao, Shankar C.N. **An introduction to sociology**, New Delhi: S.Chand & Co., 1960

SOCIAL RESEARCH

UNIT – I – SOCIAL RESEARCH:

Definition. Objectives. Uses. Steps in Social Research. Scientific Method: Definition. Characteristics. Research Design: Exploratory, Descriptive, Diagnostic and Experimental.

UNIT – II – RESEARCH PROBLEMS:

Meaning. Selection of a Problem. Sources of Problem. Formulation of Problem. Factors to be considered while formulating a Problem. Formal and Operational definitions of Concepts.

UNIT – III – HYPOTHESIS:

Meaning. Functions. Types. Sources of Hypothesis. Criteria of a Workable hypothesis.

UNIT – VI – SAMPLING:

Meaning. Purpose. Principles. Types. Merits and Limitations of Sampling.

UNIT – V – COLLECTION OF DATA:

Primary Data and Secondary Data. Choice between Primary Data and Secondary Data. Tools of Collection of Data: (a) Observation – Types. Advantages and Limitations. (b) Interview – Types. Advantages and Limitations. (c) Interview Schedule – Advantages and Limitations. (d) Questionnaire . Advantages and Limitations.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE.

1. Sellitz, Claire; Wrightsman, Lawrence; and Cook, Stuard W., **Research Methods in Social Relations**. 3rd Ed. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1976.
2. Black, James A, and Champion, Dean, J **Methods and issues in Social Research**. New York: John Wiley & sons, 1976.
3. Galting, John. **Theory and Methods of social Research**. London: George Allen and Unwin, 1967.
4. Wilkinson, T.S. and Bhandarkar, P.L. **Methods of Social Research**. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern, 1990.
5. Kothari, C.R. **Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques**. 2nd Ed. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern, 1990.
6. Ghosh, B.N. **Scientific Method and Social Research**, Sterling publishers, New Delhi: 1982.

POPULATION STUDIES

UNIT – I- SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY:

Nature. Scope of Social Demography. Importance. Sources of Demographic Data: Census: Meaning. Types, Vital Statistics: Meaning. Sources. Sample Survey: Meaning. Objectives. Merits and Limitations. Population Theories: Malthusian Theory. Optimum Theory. Demography Transition Theory.

UNIT – II – FERTILITY:

Definition. Fertility and Sterility. Reproductive span. Fertility and Population change. Factors affecting Fertility: Physiological, scio-cultural and economic factors.

UNIT – III Mortality: Definition Mortality and population change. Factors associated with mortality. Differentials in mortality: Sex, age, rural and urban. Infant mortality: Definition. Causes.

UNIT – IV - MIGRATION:

Definition. Need for the Study of migration. Types. Factors influencing migration. Effects of Migration. Migration in India: Internal Migration. Factors leading to Internal Migration, Factors retarding Internal Migration.

UNIT – V – POPULATION GROWTH AND CONTROL:

Trends of population Growth in India. Factors accounting for it. Impact of population Growth on the Indian Society. Family planning: Meaning. Need. Methods. Features of India's National Population Policy. Family Welfare Programmes in India.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Bhende, Asha A., and Kanitka, Tara, **Principles of Population Studies**. 6th Rev. ed. Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House, 1994.
2. Raj, Hans., **Fundamentals of Demography** (Population Studies With Special Reference to India) Delhi, Surjeet Publications, 1984.
3. Premi, M.K., Ramanamma, A., and Bambvawale, Usha., **An Introduction to Social Demography**, Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1983.
4. Heer, David M. , **Society and Population**. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India, 1987.
5. Sinha, V.C., and Zacharia, E., **Elements of Demography**. Delhi: Allied Publishers, 1986.
6. Jhingan. M.L., Bhatt. B.K. and Deasi. J.N., **Demography**, 2nd Ed. New Delhi: Vrinda Publications (p) Ltd. 2008.

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY – II

UNIT – I – SOCIAL GROUP:

Meaning. Characteristics. Classification. Functions. Importance of Primary Group.

UNIT – II – SOCIAL INTERACTION:

Meaning. Conditions of Interaction. Forms of Interaction: Co-operation, Competition, Conflict, Accommodation and Assimilation.

UNIT – III – SOCIAL STRATIFICATION:

Meaning. Characteristics of Social Stratification. Forms of Stratification: Caste and Class. Status and Role. Types of Status. Status and Stratification. Functional and Dysfunctional aspects of Social Stratification.

UNIT – IV – SOCIAL CONTROL:

Meaning. Purpose. Kinds. Instruments of Social Control: Folkways, Mores, Laws and Morals. Role of Religion and Education in Social Control.

UNIT – V – SOCIAL CHANGE:

Meaning. Nature and characteristics. Concepts: Evolution and Progress. Patterns of Social Change: Linear and cyclical. Factors of social change. Obstacles to Social Change.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

- 1 Bierstedt, Robert. **The Social Order**, New Delhi, Tata McGraw Hill Book Company, 1980
- 2 Koaning, Samuel., **Sociology: An introduction to the Science of Society**, New York, Banaras and Noble Books, 1963.
- 3 Horton, Paul B., and Hunt, Chester. L., **Sociology**, 6th ed. Tokyo: McGraw Hill International Book Company, 1984.
- 4 Bottomore, T.B., **Sociology: A Guide to Literature and Problems**. New Delhi: George Allen and Unwin, 1972.
- 5 Ogburn William. R and Nimkoff, Mayer F.A. **Handbook of sociology**, New Delhi: Eurasia Publishing House, 1964.
- 6 Rao, Shankar C.N. **An introduction to sociology**. New Delhi: S.Chand & Co., 1960

SOCIAL STATISTICS

UNIT – I – ORGANIZATION OF DATA:

Statistics: Meaning. Statistical Methods: Types of Statistical methods, Uses and Limitations of Statistical Methods. Organization of Data: i) Editing: Need, ii) Classification: Purpose, Principles and Types, iii) Tabulation: Purpose, Principles of Table construction and Types.

UNIT – II – PRESENTATION OF DATA:

i) Diagrammatic Representation: Its utility. General rules for constructing Diagrams. Types of diagrams. ii) Graphic Representation: Principles of constructing a Graph. Types of Graph.

UNIT – III – MEASUREMENT OF CENTRAL TENDENCY:

Purposes of Averaging. Types of Average: Arithmetic Mean, Median and Mode – Their Merits and Limitations.

UNIT – VI – MEASURES OF VARIATION:

Variation: Meaning. Types of measuring Variation: Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation – Their Merits and Limitations.

UNIT – V – CORRELATION:

Correlation: Meaning. Correlation and Causation. Types of Correlation. Methods of studying correlation: Karl Pearson's Co-efficient Correlation. Spearman's Rank Correlation. Their Uses and Limitations.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE1.

1. Blalock, Jr., Hubert M. **Social Statistics**, 2nd Ed. New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, 1972.
2. Champion, Dean J. **Basic Statistocs for Social Research**. 2nd ed. New York: Harper & Row, 1977.
3. Gupta, S.P., **Statistical Methods**, 24th rev.ed. New Delhi: Sultan Chand & Sons, 1989.

SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

UNIT – I – SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY:

Definition. Scope. Features. Characteristics of Preliterate Society. Importance of the study of Preliterate Society.

UNIT – II – CULTURE:

Meaning. Concept of Culture, Culture & Society. Forms of Culture. Concept of Cultural lag. Theories of Cultural growth: Evolutionism. Diffusionism, Kulturkreise School and Acculturation.

UNIT – III – MARRIAGE:

Marriage. Types: Preferential and Prescribed Marriage, Endogamy and Exogamy, Monogamy and Polygamy, Levirate and Sororate. Modes of obtaining Mates. Bride price. Residence rules.

UNIT – IV – FAMILY:

Family: Features and Functions of Family in the Preliterate society. Types of Family Changing Trends in Tribal family..

UNIT – V – TRIBAL ECONOMY:

Meaning. Characteristics of Primitive Economy. Classification of Primitive Economy. Changing Trends in Tribal Economy.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Majumdar, D.N. and Madhan, T.N., **An introduction to Social Anthropology**, Bombay: Asia publishing house, 1970
2. Mayer, Lucy. **An Introduction to Social Anthropology**, Oxford: Clarandon press, 1947.
3. Hoebal, E. Adamson. **Man in primitive world**, 2nd ed. New York McGraw Hill Book Co., New york, 1958.
4. Hammond, peter. B., **An Introduction to Cultural and Social Anthropology**, New York: Macmillan Co., 1971.
5. Murdock, George peter. **Social Structure**, New York: The Free Press, 1965.
6. Lowie, Robert. H., **Social Organization**, London: Routledge and kegan paul, 1966.