

B.A. SOCIOLOGY

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM–LEARNING OUTCOMES
BASED CURRICULUM FRAME WORK (CBCS - LOCF)
(Applicable to the candidates admitted from the academic year 2026-2027 onwards)

Sem.	Part	Name of the Courses	Title of the Course	Ins. Hrs.	Credits	Exam. Hours	Maximum Marks		
							Int.	Ext	Total
I	I	Ability Enhancement Course -I (AEC-I)	Language Course - 1 (Tamil \$/Other Languages #)	6	3	3	30	70	100
	II	Ability Enhancement Course -II (AEC-II)	English Course-I	6	3	3	30	70	100
	III	Core Course – 1 (CC-I)	Society in india	4	4	3	30	70	100
		Core Course-2 (CC-2)	Fundamentals of sociology	4	4	3	30	70	100
		Allied Course-I (AC-1)	English comprehension	3	3	3	30	70	100
		Allied Course-2 (AC-2)	Social policy and administration	3	3	3	30	70	100
	IV	Value Education	Value Education	2	2	3	30	70	100
		Inter disciplinary Course -1 (IDC-1)	One Course from Outside Department	2	2	3	30	70	100
		Total		30	24	-	-	-	800

First Year

**CORE COURSE-I
SOCIETY IN INDIA
(Theory)**

Semester-I

Code:

Credit: 4

Course Objective:

To explore to understand the structure, basic institutions and functions of Indian Society in the past and present.

Course Outcome:

Understand the Indian social structure, types Institutions, pattern of institutions and their distinctive features various institutional patterns, classification and distinctive features of rural and urban societies, , composition of problems of unity and diversity.

Unit I

Society - Meaning – Definition- Characteristics of Indian Society -Indian Society and its significance –. Evolution of Indian society: Ancient, Medieval and Modern period. Community- Characteristics of Community, similarity and differences between society and community.

Unit II

The Structure and composition of Indian Society - Rural Community: Characteristics – Jajmani System &Rurbanism – Panchayati Raj System – Rural Problems-Community Development Programmes.-Urban Community: Characteristics – Urbanism, Urbanization and Smart Cities – Urban Problems – Rural-Urban Differences.

Unit III

Diversity - Cultural and ethnic diversity: historically embedded diversities in respect of language, caste, religious beliefs and practices and cultural patterns. Diversity- Challenges posed by diversity. Population and associated issues - changing age structure of Indian Population.

Unit IV

Social institutions of Indian Society - Marriage: types, changing trends – family: types and changing trends and factors responsible for the changes – caste: origin, development, changing pattern and the reasons for the changes – religion: types, functions and dysfunctions - kinship. State, Judiciary - Changing dimensions of class and caste.

Unit V

Convergence and integration - Convergence and integration: Cultural space, language and regional ethos; the evolution of composite cultural legacy – Nation Building and National identity. Concept of Secularism - challenges faced by secularism in India.

Text Books

1. Dube, S.C.(1990) Society in India,: National Book Trust New Delhi..
- 2.Prabhu, P.N.(1954) Hindu Social Organisation,: Popular Book Depot, Bombay.

References

1. Bose, N.K.(1967) Culture and Society in India: Asia Publishing House, Bombay,
2. Dube, Sc(1995) . Indian Village: Routledge, , London
3. Karve Irawati.(1965) Hindu Society: An Interpretation: Deccan College, , Poona
4. Srinivas,M.N.(1980) India Social Structure,: Hindustan Publishing Corporation,. New Delhi
5. Uberoi, Petricia.(1993) Family, Kinship and Marriage in India: Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

First Year

**CORE COURSE-II
FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY
(Theory)**

Semester-I

Code:

Credit: 4

Course Objective:

To offer the Students know about the field of Sociology, to develop in them a Sociological perspective and to interpret life experience in terms of social facts.

Course Outcome:

Having knowledge on sociological concepts and principles, fundamental theoretical interrelations, interrelationships, and demonstrate the relevance of Culture and Social change.

Unit I

Sociology as a discipline - The origin and Development of Sociology, Definition, Nature and Scope, sociology as a study of social facts, emergence of sociology on the industrial revolution, intellectual revolution and French Revolution –Sociology Today

Unit II

Sociology as a Science - Concepts and theory – Fact- Comparative method: Sociology and other Social Sciences - Sociology and Anthropology, Sociology and History, Sociology and economics, Sociology and political science, Sociology and Law - Sociology and Psychology.

Unit -III Basic concepts in Sociology

Society and Community, Associations, Institutions, Norms and Values, culture, cultural change, difference between culture and civilization diffusion, Cultural-lag, Cultural relativism, ethnocentrism.

Unit -IV

Social Institutions: Marriage, Family and Kinship, Caste, Economy, Politics and religion

Unit -V

Social Stratification: Definition, Forms of stratification- Functions of stratification. Social Change: Definition- Dimensions- Factors of Social Change- theories of Social Change – social mobility.- Social Disorganization- Theoretical perspectives on stratification.

Text Books

1. Haralambos, 2014, Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, 8th Edition, Harper Collins,
2. Rao, C. S. 1990, *Sociology: Primary Principles of Sociology*. S. Chand.
3. Bottomore, T.B., Sociology, A Guide to problems and literature, New Delhi: Blackie & Son (India) Ltd.,1971.
4. Ogburn, W.F. & Nimcoff., A Hand Book of Sociology, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1958.

Reference

1. VidhyaBushan, D. R, 1988, Sachdeva. *An introduction to Sociology, 31st (ed.)*, Allagabad, 369.
2. Ritzer, G. 2017, *Introduction to sociology*. SAGE publications.
3. MacIver, R. M., & Page, C. H. 1962, *Society: An introductory analysis*. Macmillan.
4. Bottomore, T. B, 2010, *Sociology: A guide to problems and literature*. Rutledge.

First Year

**ALLIED COURSE-I
ENGLISH COMPREHENSION
(Theory)**

Semester-I

Code:

Credit: 3

Course Objective: The core objectives of English comprehension course are to **improve reading speed, enhance vocabulary, and extract main ideas** from written texts.

Course Outcome:

An English comprehension course outcome focuses on key abilities: extracting main ideas from texts, building vocabulary, and communicating clearly in writing and speech

Unit I: Understanding Prose –An Introduction, Difference between Prose and poetry, forms of Prose- Short story, novel Essay, Letter Travelogue, Biography, Auto Biography

Unit II: Comprehension- Listening Comprehension- Reading Comprehension of Unseen passages- Identifying Common Errors.

Unit III: Listening and Speaking Listening and responding to complaints (formal situation), Listening to problems and offering solutions (informal).

Unit IV: Reading and writing - Reading aloud (brief motivational anecdotes), Writing a paragraph on a proverbial expression/motivational idea.

Unit V: Word Power - Idioms & Phrases - Grammar in Context - Conjunctions and Interjections.

REFERENCES:

1. A., Rastle, K., & Nation, K. (2018). Ending the Reading Wars: Reading Acquisition From Novice to Expert. *Castles, Psychological Science in the Public Interest*, 19(1), 5–51.
2. Paula J. Clarke, Emma Truelove, Charles Hulme, Margaret J. Snowling Developing Reading Comprehension
3. Wayne Tennent, David Reedy, Angela Hobsbaum, Nikki Gamble Guiding Readers - Layers of Meaning: A handbook for teaching reading comprehension to 7-11-year-olds
4. Literature Reader (Revised Edition)

First Year

ALLIED COURSE-II
SOCIAL POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION
(Theory)

Semester-I

Code:

Credit: 3

Course Objective:

The main objective of the course is to provide analytical knowledge on how public policy affects social concerns such as poverty and diversity. To compare the application of policy in various practice settings.

Course Outcome:

Students will be able to identify social policy at the local, state, and federal levels that impacts well-being, service delivery, and access to social services; Assess how social welfare and economic policies impact the delivery of and access to social services; Apply critical thinking to analyze, formulate, and advocate for policies that advance human rights, and social, economic, and environmental justice.

Unit I

Concepts-Policy, Public policy, Public Welfare, Social Policy, Economic Policy, Social welfare Policy, Affirmative Actions, Protective Discrimination, Distributive and Redistributive Justice.

Unit II

Social Policy in India: Processes and Actors Sources of Policy: Indian Constitution-Fundamental Rights and Directive principles of State Policy, Overview of the basic structure of the Indian Political System-Legislature, Judiciary and executive Policy Formulation Process, Role of Various actors in policy formulation:- International Organizations (UN, W.T.O, World Bank)

Unit III

Legal Provisions for Special Groups- Rights of the disadvantaged and the Constitution- Legal provisions for women-Legal provisions for persons with Disability-Legal Provisions for Children

Unit IV

Legal Aid, Social Advocacy and Role of Social Worker- Legal Aid and Government Initiatives- Social Advocacy and Public Interest Litigation. Law and Social Activities Consumer Protection and Right to Information-Rights of the Disadvantaged: Impediments and Role of Professional Social Workers in Legal Aid and Legal Assistance

Unit V

Social Welfare Administration – Development and Progress: Economic and Social Dimensions- Social Welfare Administration: Concept, Need and Objectives-Principles of Social Welfare Administration. How to establish an NGO: Rules and Procedures.

TEXTBOOK:

1. Kennet,P.(1999).**Comparative Social Policy**. London: Open University Press.
2. Hill,M.(2003).**UnderstandingSocialPolicy**.Oxford.BlackwellPublishing
3. EdwardElgarWatson,S.AndL.Doyal.(1999).**EngenderingSocialPolicy**.MiltonKeynesOpenUniversityPress.

REFERENCES:

1. Alcock,P., A. Erskine and M. May(eds.).(1998).**The student's Companion to Social Policy**. Oxford: Blackwell/ Social Policy Association
2. Hughes,G. and G. Lewis (eds). (1998). **Unsettling Welfare: The Reconstruction of Social Policy**. London: Routledge
3. Hungama For Change.(2012).**The Hungama Survey Report–2011**.Hyderabad:Naandi Foundation (websource: [http:// hungama for change.org/HungamaBKDec11LR.pdf](http://hungamaforchange.org/HungamaBKDec11LR.pdf))
4. Mahajan, G. (ed.). (1998). **Democracy, Difference and Social Justice**. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press
5. MeenaAcharya and PuspaGhimre., (2005). **Gender Indicators of Equality, Inclusion and Poverty Reduction: Measuring Programme/ Project Effectiveness**. Economic and Political Weekly.Vol 40 No.44 and 45 October 29–November 04
6. Mishra,R. (1999). **Globalization and the Welfare State**. Chentham Press. Northampton:
7. Denny, David.(1998).**Social Policy and Social Work**. Oxford: Claredon Press.
8. Gail, L., G. Sharon and J. Clarke (ed). (2000). **Rethinking Social Policy**. London: Open University Press in association with Sage Publications.
9. JayatiGhosh.,(2002). **Globalisation, Export Oriented Employment for Women and Social Policy: A Case Study of India**. SocialScientist.Vol.30,No.11/12.
10. KhadriaB (ed.).(2009).**India Migration Report 2009**. New Delhi: International Migration and Diaspora Studies Project

First Year

**INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE
INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Semester-I

Code:

Credit: 2

Course Objectives

Understand the concept of natural resources and Indian population. Study about the nature, causes and remedial measures for poverty and unemployment. Gain knowledge about foreign trade and WTO. Examine the new policies for industrial and agriculture sectors.

Course Outcomes:

Identify the various types of natural resources and environmental degradation. Explain the measures to redress inequalities Analyze the impact of the New Economic Policies upon the foreign trade of the country. Distinguish the issues and policies of agriculture and industrial sectors.

Unit I Natural Resources and Population - Natural Resources – Meaning and Importance – Forest resources – Energy resources – Mineral resources – Water resources – Environmental degradation – Indian population size, density and distribution – Problem of Urbanization – (Smart Cities) - National population policy – The concept of Human capital and its development.

Unit II Poverty and Unemployment - Poverty – Its dimensions, nature and causes – Poverty Alleviation Programmes – Unemployment and its Types – New Employment Policy in XII Plan – Inequalities in Distribution Programmes and Measures – Causes of Income Inequalities – Suggested Measures to Redress Inequalities – Parallel economy: Meaning, Magnitude and Consequences – Causes and Remedies.

Unit III Foreign Trade and WTO - Direction of foreign Trade – Balance of payments – The New Economic Reforms – India's foreign Trade Policy – WTO – Features and assessment – Globalization: Features and problems.

Unit IV Agricultural and Industrial Sectors - Technological change in Agriculture – Pricing of Agricultural Inputs and Outputs – Agricultural Marketing – New Agricultural Policy – Issues in food security – Policies for Sustainable Irrigation – New Industrial Policy – Problem of Sick Units – Privatization and Disinvestments – Labour Market Reforms.

Unit V Planning in India - Objectives – Achievements and Shortcomings (NITI AYOGE)– Agriculture, Industry and Social Sectors – Plan performance to tackle poverty, Inequality and Unemployment.

References

1. Agrawal, A.N. (2004) Indian Economy, WishwaPrakashan, New Delhi
2. Ahluwalia, I.J. and I.M.D. Little (Eds.) (1999), India's Economic Reforms and Development (Essays in honour of Manmohan Singh), Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Bardhan, P.K. (9th Edition) (1999), The Political Economy of Development in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
4. Bawa, R.S. and P.S. Raikhy (Ed.) (1997), Structural Changes in India Economy, Guru Nanak Dev University Press, Amritsar.
5. Brahmananda, P.R. and V.R. Panchmukhi (Eds.) (2001), Development Experience in the Indian Economy :Inter-State Perspectives, Bookwell, Delhi.
