

**Tamil Nadu Open University, Chennai - 15**  
**School of Social Sciences**

**Bachelor of Arts in Sociology**

**3 Year Programme**  
**(Distance Mode – Semester Pattern)**  
**CBCS**



**TAMIL NADU OPEN UNIVERSITY**  
**SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**Bachelor of Arts in Sociology**  
**Semester Pattern - Distance Mode**  
**Under Choice Based Credit System**

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**Programme Objectives:**

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The Sociology programme is organized around what we would like sociology majors to learn. The primary aim is to provide students with the knowledge and analytic skills necessary to understand social life in an increasingly complex world. Students can use the key insights and analytic methods of sociology to improve the social conditions in which they and others coexist. It addresses large and small-scale social problems through constructive empirical inquiry, critical analysis, and strategic action. The Sociology programme cultivates the theoretical, methodological, and advocacy skills integral to meeting these goals. The following primary knowledge and skills students graduating with a degree in Sociology will possess. Thus, it should lead student to develop.

**Programme Outcomes**

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The students at the completion of the programme the students will be able to:

- Understand and apply the basic theories and concepts of subject of study
- Enrich the adequate skills needed to understand the theoretical foundations of the concepts and events.
- Adapt to sustain in the emerging era and constantly upgrade skills towards independent and lifelong learning.
- Demonstrate professionally with social, cultural and ethical responsibility as an individual as well as in multifaceted teams with positive attitude
- Communicate complex concepts with professionalism by adapting appropriateresources and modern tools.

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### **Programme Specific Outcomes:**

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- While studying the bachelor's degree in Sociology, the learners will be able to:
- PSO1. Analyze and interpret the diversity of social experience using a sociological perspective.
- PSO2. Assess competing theoretical approaches to societal problems of publics with differing and multiple interests; specify structural or institutional sources of these social problems; and propose and assess policies, interventions and/or modes of advocacy that will enact positive change.
- PSO3. Locate, analyze, assess, and communicate sociological scholarship.
- PSO4. Articulate the applicability of and demonstrate ability to employ a range of research strategies - quantitative and qualitative - to particular research questions, theoretical orientations, and social contexts.
- PSO5. Articulate the ethical and social justice implications of sociological inquiry.
- PSO6. Become acquainted with Social Structures, Culture and Institutions Operate.
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### **Eligibility for admission**

Candidates should have passed the Higher Secondary Examination (10+2 pattern) conducted by the Board of Higher Secondary Education, Government of Tamilnadu or any other examination (10+3 pattern) accepted by Syndicate, as equivalent thereto.

**5. Medium:** English & Tamil

### **6. Duration of the Course**

The course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Sociology will consist of three years .

### **7. Admission**

The candidate's admission for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Sociology will be taken in both Academic & Calendar year admission batches.

### **8. Course of Study**

The course of study will comprise instruction in the following subjects according to the syllabus

#### **B.A. Sociology**

#### **CONTENTS**

Course	Course Code	Course Title	Category	Evaluation		Credits
				Int+Ext	Total	
Semester I Language	BFTM-01	Tamil - 1	Language-I	30+70	100	3
	BFEG-1	Foundation in English-I	Language-II	30+70	100	3
	BSOS-11	Fundamentals of Sociology*	CC	30+70	100	4

	BSOS-12	Sociological Theories – I	CC	30+70	100	4
	BSOS-13	Social Anthropology*	CC	30+70	100	4
<b>Semester II</b>						
Language	BFTM-02	Tamil - 1	Language-I	30+70	100	3
Language	BFEG-2	Foundation in English - II	Language-II	30+70	100	3
	BSOS-21	Principles of Sociology	CC	30+70	100	4
	BSOS-22	Sociological Theories – II	CC	30+70	100	4
<b>Semester III</b>						
Language	BSOS-23	Social Psychology	CC	30+70	100	4
Language	BFTM-03	Tamil -2	Language-I	30+70	100	3
Language	BFEG-3	Foundation in English-III	Language-II	30+70	100	3
	BSOS-31	Rural Sociology	CC	30+70	100	4
	BSOS-32	Urban Sociology	CC	30+70	100	2
	BSOS-33	Research Methodology	SEC - 1	30+70	100	4
<b>Semester IV</b>						
Language	BFTM-04	Tamil - 2	Language-I	30+70	100	3
Language	BFEG-4	Foundation in English - IV	Language-II	30+70	100	3
	BSOS-41	Indian Social Problems	CC	30+70	100	4
	BSOS-42	Social Demography	CC	30+70	100	4
	BSOS-43	Social Statistics	SEC - 2	30+70	100	2
	CCE	Environmental Studies	AECC - 2	30+70	100	2
<b>Semester V</b>						
	BSOS-51	Industrial Sociology	DSE - 1	30+70	100	4
	BSOS-52	Social Movements in India	DSE - 2	30+70	100	4
	BSOS-53	Sociology of Health	SEC - 3	30+70	100	2
	BSOS-54	Human Resource Management	CC	30+70	100	4
<b>Semester VI</b>						
		STUDENT CHOICE- CBCS	GE - 1	30+70	100	2
	BSOS-61	Social Welfare Administration	DSE - 3	30+70	100	4
	BSOS-62	Gender and Society	DSE - 4	30+70	100	4
	BSOS-63	Sociology of Mass Communication	SEC - 4	30+70	100	2
	BSOSP-64	Project	CC	30+70	100	4
		STUDENT CHOICE- CBCS	GE - 2	30+70	100	2
				<b>Total</b>	<b>3100</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>Note:</b>						
Lang uage - 8	CC Core Course - 12	AECC Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course - 2	SEC Skill Enhancem ent Course - 4	DSE Discipline Specific Elective - 4	GE Gen eric Elect ive - 2	
<b>* Generic Elective Courses for other Discipline Students</b>						

### Examinations:

The examination for the Bachelor of Arts in Sociology Degree programme will consist of theory and practical papers.

- ❖ **Theory Examinations:** The theory examinations will be of three hours duration to each paper and conducted at the end of each year. The candidates who failing in any subject(s) will be permitted to appear for each failed subject(s) in the subsequent examinations.

### 3. Scheme of Examinations:

**Assignment:** 1 assignment for 2 credits are to be prepared by the learners. E.g. If a Course is of Credit 6, then 3 number of Assignments are to be written by the learner to complete the continuous assessment of the course. Assignment carries 30 Marks (Average of Total no of Assignment), consists of Long Answer Questions (1000 words) for each Course.

Sec- A	Answer any one of the question not exceeding 1000 words out of three questions.	1 x 30 = 30 Marks
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#### Question Pattern for Theory Examinations:

#### Tamil Nadu Open University

### B.A. / B.Sc. / BBA / BCA Degree Examination

#### B.A Sociology

Max. Marks: 70

PART - A (5 □ 2 = 10 marks)

‘Answer all FIVE questions in 50 words[All questions carry equal marks]

1. From Block - I
2. From Block - II
3. From Block - III
4. From Block - IV
5. From Block- V

PART - B (4 □ 5 = 20 marks)

Answer any FOUR questions out of Seven questions in 150 words All questions carry equal marks

1. From Block - I
2. From Block - II
3. From Block - III
4. From Block - IV

5. From Block- V
6. From any Block
7. From any Block

i. PART - C (4 × 10 = 40 marks)

Answer any FOUR questions out of Seven questions in 400 words[All questions carry equal marks]

1. From Block - I
2. From Block - II
3. From Block - III
4. From Block - IV
5. From Block - V
6. From any Block
7. any Block

### Passing Minimum

For theory examination: The candidate will be declared to have passed the examination if the candidate secures not less than 25 marks in the Term End Examinations (TEE) in each theory paper and secures not less than 13 marks in the Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) and overall aggregated marks is 40 marks in both external and internal taken together.

Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA)		Term End Examination (TEE)		Overall Aggregate Marks	Maximum Marks
Minimum Pass Mark	Maximum Mark	Minimum Pass Mark	Maximum Mark	CIA + TEE	
13	30	25	70	40	100

### 13. Pattern of Question Paper for Practical Examinations;

Each set of question paper should contain SEVEN questions and the candidate must choose one by lot.

### 14. Awarding of marks for Practical examinations.

Total Marks: 100 (External Practical 70 Marks + Internal (Record) 30 Marks)

## **15. Classification of Successful Candidates:**

Candidates who pass all the courses prescribed and who secure 60% and above in the aggregate of marks in Core courses will be placed in the First Class. Those securing 50% and above but below 60% in the aggregated will be placed in the Second Class. All other successful candidates will be placed in the Third Class.

## **B.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR – I SEMESTER (DISTANCE MODE)**

**COURSE TITLE : FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGY**

**COURSE CODE : BSOS – 11**

**COURSE CREDIT : 4**

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### **COURSE OBJECTIVES**

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While studying the **Foundations of Sociology**, the student will be able to:

- CO1. Narrate the sociology with its nature and scope and know the relationship between sociology with other social sciences
- CO2. Obtain the sociological knowledge of the basic concepts such as society, socialization, association and the different types of social institutions
- CO3. Get the important concepts of social groups, social processes.
- CO4. Have knowledge about the folkways and mores with its characteristics and their different types with their functions
- CO5. Find out and learn the meaning and functions of culture, civilization with its relationships

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### **COURSE SYLLABUS**

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#### **BLOCK – I – Introduction**

Unit-1: Sociology: Meaning, Nature and scope of Sociology - Origin and Development

Unit-2: Importance of the Study of Sociology

Unit-3: Relationship with other social sciences.

#### **BLOCK – II – Man and Society**

Unit-4: Man and Society: Society – origin – nature of society

Unit-5: Relationship between Individual and Society

Unit-6: Socialization – meaning – functions - Agencies of Socialization

#### **BLOCK – III – Social Institutions**

Unit-7: Social Institutions: Family, Marriage, Kinship, Religion, Caste, Education, Economy and Politics

Unit-8: Characteristics for social institutions, Merits and demerits of Social Institutions.

## **BLOCK – IV - Basic Concepts**

Unit- 9: Community, Association, Institution

Unit-10: Folkways and Mores

Unit-11: Social Processes: Associative and dissociative processes

Unit-12: Social Groups: Meaning, Characteristics

Unit-13: Classification and functions of Social Groups.

## **BLOCK – V - Culture and Civilization**

Unit-14: Culture –Meaning – types of culture

Unit-15: Features and elements of culture

Unit-16: Civilization – Relationship and differences between Culture and Civilization

Cultural lag.

### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Bottomore T.B.(1962) A guide to problems and literature, , George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.
2. Ogburn William F and Mayer F.Nimkoff (1964) a hand book of sociology, Routledge and Keganpaul Ltd., London.
3. Sachdev and Vidhya Bhusan – Introduction to Sociology, Kitabmahal, Shankar Rao, Sociology, Chand & Co.

### **Web Resources:**

1. <https://www.preservearticles.com/sociology/what-is-the-importance-of-studying-sociology/2510>
2. <https://examples.yourdictionary.com/social-institutions-examples.html>
3. <https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/notes-on-community-association-and-institutions-of-sociology/8512>
4. <https://medium.com/@beautehealthy/what-is-culture-types-of-culture-elements-of-culture-characteristics-of-culture-7b4d65caddc7>

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## **COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

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After completion of the **FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGY** Course, the student will be able to:

CLO1. Find out the difference between the sociology and other social sciences

CLO2. Discover the sociological contributes to a social scientific understanding of social reality through its nature and scope.

CLO3. Interpret how the basic concepts of society, its relationship with man and the processes of socialization promotes the positive social interactions and the better social structure through its application in social settings.

CLO4. Implement the role of social institutions and its functions for the welfare of society as well its role which creates the rules and regulations which controls the individual behaviour of human beings.

CLO5. Describe the culture with its different functions and features. How the process of civilization leads the human society with its developmental aspects also will be able to explain by the students.

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**B.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR - I SEMESTER (DISTANCE MODE)**

<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	:	<b>SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES - I</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	:	<b>BSOS – 12</b>
<b>COURSE CREDIT</b>	:	<b>3</b>

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**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

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While studying the **Social Theories – I**, the student will be able to:

- CO1. Enhance the base about the sociological theories especially propounded by Comte which were enlightened the discipline of sociology
- CO2. Obtain the theory knowledge of the social evolution and organic analogy
- CO3. Enhance the fundamental theories of Emile Durkhiem and Max Weber’s social solidarity, division of labour, suicide, bureaucracy and authority.
- CO4. Observe the Marx theories of dialectical materialism, class struggle and alienation
- CO5. Improve the knowledge of the Types of Authority, Class, Status and Power.

**BLOCK – I - Auguste Comte**

- Unit-1: Law of Three Stages
- Unit-2: Hierarchy of Sciences
- Unit-3: Social Statics and Social Dynamics
- Unit-4: Positivism.

**BLOCK– II - Herbert Spencer:**

- Unit-5: Theory of Social Evolution
- Unit-6: Organic Analogy.

**BLOCK– III Emile Durkheim**

- Unit-7: Social Solidarity
- Unit-8: Division of Labour
- Unit-9: Theory of Suicide
- Unit-10: Anomie

**BLOCK – IV - Max Weber**

- Unit-11: Ideal Types
- Unit-12: Bureaucracy
- Unit-13: Types of Authority, Class, Status and Power.

## **BLOCK – V Karl Marx**

Unit-14: Dialectical Materialism

Unit-15: Theory of Social Change

Unit-16: Class and Class Struggle - Alienation.

### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. R.N.Sharma and R.K. Shama(1988) Contemporary Sociological Theories, Media Promoters and Publishers (P) Ltd., Bombay.
2. Bogardus, E.S. The Development of Social Thought, Longman's Green and Co., New York.
3. Abraham & Morgan, Modern Sociological Theory, Oxford University Press, Bombay.  
Lewis A. Coser, Masters of Sociological Thoughts – Ideas in Historical and Social Context, Rawat Publications, Bangalore.

### **Web Resources:**

1. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law\\_of\\_three\\_stages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_of_three_stages)
2. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/law-of-three-stages>
3. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Emile-Durkheim>
4. [https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Emile\\_Durkheim](https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Emile_Durkheim)
5. <https://uregina.ca/~gingrich/250j1503.htm>

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## **COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

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After completion of the **Social Theories-I** the student will be Course able to:

- CLO1.Observe the social theories had led a prosperous life of the human beings with its rational quality. Not only creating the understanding of the social theory as well as they can able to act in terms of theoretical perspective too.
- CLO2.Improve the knowledge the process of social evolution had begun and its eminent role of which had promoted the human society.
- CLO3.Describe the different types of basic social theories and they will be able to apply that type of theories in their research activities.
- CLO4.Acquaint the perspectives of Emile Durkhiem, Marx weber and Marx in theory formation and they will also be apply that theory in their different fields of life events as well as their understanding of happenings.
- CLO5.Improve the knowledge of Social Solidarity
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**B.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR - I SEMESTER (DISTANCE MODE)**

<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	:	<b>SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	:	<b>BSOS – 13</b>
<b>COURSE CREDIT</b>	:	<b>3</b>

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**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

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While studying the **Social Anthropology**, the student will be able to:

- CO1. Acquaint the basic concepts of Anthropology with its nature and scope in a detailed manner. With that the meaning of culture and civilization processes will be learned by the student
- CO2. Obtain the knowledge of the basic concepts such as nature of society and human biological diversity in terms of heredity and environment and racial too.
- CO3. Observe the important concepts of marriage, family, and kinship with its types and functions in a detailed manner.
- CO4. Enhance the role of political organization as well as religion related with the development of human being with its importance.
- CO5. Improve the knowledge of Forms of descent groups

**BLOCK – I - Introduction to Anthropology:**

Unit-1: Definitions – Concept – Scope of Social Anthropology

Unit-2: Culture and Civilization; Ethnocentrism vis-à-vis cultural Relativism Culture and Civilization: Culture trait, Culture complex and Diffusion.

**BLOCK – II - The Nature of Society:**

Unit-3: Individual, Society, Culture and Civilization, Great and Little Tradition

Unit-4: Human Biological Diversity: Racial criteria, racial traits in relation to Heredity and Environment – World classification and Indian classification of race.

**Block – III - Marriage:**

Unit-5: Definition and universality – Laws of marriage – Types of marriage – Functions of marriage; Marriage regulations – Mate selection

Unit-6: Family: Definition and universality – Types of family

Unit-7: Kinship: Consanguinity and Affinity; Principles and types of descent

Unit-8: Forms of descent groups

Unit-9: Kinship terminology.

**BLOCK – IV - Political organization and Social Control:**

Unit-10: Band, tribe, chiefdom, kingdom and state; concepts of power, authority and legitimacy; social control, law and justice in simple societies.

**BLOCK – V - Religion:**

Unit-11: Anthropological approaches to the study of religion (evolutionary, psychological and functional)

Unit-12: Monotheism and polytheism; sacred and profane; myths and rituals

Unit-13: Forms of religion in tribal and peasant societies (animism, animatism, fetishism, naturism and totemism)

Unit-14: Religion, magic and science distinguished; magico- religious functionaries (priest, shaman, medicine man, sorcerer and witch).

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Evans- Prichard,EE 1990 ‘Social Anthropology’ Universal Book Stall, Delhi.
2. Harris, Marvin 1983 ‘Cultural Anthropology”, Harper & Row Pub, New York &
3. Haviland,W A.1993. ‘Cultural Anthropology’, Harcourt Brace College Pub, London
4. Honigman J. 1997 ‘Handbook of Social and Cultural Anthropology’, Rawat Publication, New Delhi.
5. Sahlins & Service 1970 ‘Evolution and Culture’, the University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor.
6. Ember & Ember 1995 ‘Anthropology’, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.  
Ember & Ember 2008 ‘Anthropology’ (12th edition), Pearson Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

**Web Resources:**

1. <https://pressbooks.pub/perspectives/>
2. <https://www.sociologydiscussion.com/society/nature-of-society-and-its-relation-with-individual/2178>
3. <https://www.coursehero.com/file/24476489/Meaning-and-Nature-of-Societydoc/>

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## COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

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After completion of the **Social Anthropology** Course able to:

- CLO1      Debate on how Anthropology is related with the excavation of human culture and also its role for the gradual evolutionary progress of humankind.
- CLO2      Describe the role of society and its relationship with the culture and civilization. They also will be able to explain how the human biological diversity has had the dominant role of the human cultural as well as their environment.
- CLO3      Improve the knowledge of the skill of briefing the practices of marriage, family and kinship through the different ages of human existence.
- CLO4      Enhance the contribution of religion and its role which controls the attitude and action of the human beings through the ages. They will be able to explain the different forms of religion practices which were followed by the tribal societies.
- CLO5      Describe Forms of religion in tribal and peasant societies
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**B.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR - II SEMESTER (DISTANCE MODE)**

**COURSE TITLE : PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY**  
**COURSE CODE : BSOS – 21**  
**COURSE CREDIT : 4**

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**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

While studying the **Introduction to Sociology-II**, the student will be able:

- CO1. Address the genesis and development of sociology and to bring the knowledge about the social and intellectual factors which was acted as a pioneered one to establish the subject of sociology
- CO2. Enhance the knowledge of applied sociology, sociology of social problems and understanding the meaning of social policy and action as well as the sociology of development.
- CO3. Make the fundamental concepts of social order and social change along the status, role and values.
- CO4. Observe the social groups and its different categories with the important concepts of social change and social control
- CO5. Improve the knowledge Sociology and Social Problems

**BLOCK – I - The genesis and development of Sociology:**

Unit-1: Social and Intellectual forces contributing to the rise and development of Sociology  
Unit-2: The Institutionalization of Sociology, Sociology as a Science – Scope of the subject and comparison with other Social Sciences.

**BLOCK – II - The uses of Sociology:**

Unit-3: Applied Sociology  
Unit-4: Sociology and Social Problems  
Unit-5: Social Policy and Action  
Unit-6: Sociology and Development  
Unit-7: Sociology and Professions.

**BLOCK – III - Fundamental Concepts:**

Unit-8: Social order – social change – status and roles – values, norms and sanctions.

**BLOCK – IV - Social Groups:**

Unit-9: Meaning and Characteristics of Social Groups

Unit-10: Classification of Social groups and importance: In-groups and Out-groups – Primary and secondary groups – Reference groups – Peer groups

**BLOCK – V - Social Control and Social Change:**

Unit-11: Social Control – Meaning and goals – Methods of Social Control

Unit-12 Formal means of social control – Informal means of social control.

Unit-13: Social Change: Nature, Characteristics and theories

Unit-14: Evolution, Diffusion, Progress, Revolution and Reforms.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Bottomore T.B.(1962) A guide to problems and literature, , George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.
2. Ogburn William F and Mayer F.Nimkoff (1964) a hand book of sociology, Routledge and Keganpaul Ltd., London.
3. Sachdev and Vidhya Bhusan – Introduction to Sociology, Kitabmahal, Shankar Rao, Sociology, Chand & Co.

**Web Resources:**

1. <https://d3bxy9euw4e147.cloudfront.net/oscms-prodcms/media/documents/IntroductionToSociology2e-OP.pdf>
2. [https://rgu.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Download\\_636.pdf](https://rgu.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Download_636.pdf)
3. <https://www.studocu.com/en-ca/document/mohawk-college/introduction-to-sociology/sociology-notes-2nd-sem/7364430>

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**COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

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After completion of the **Introduction to Sociology** Course able to:

CLO1. Define and describe the causes and factors responsible for the genesis of sociology

CLO2. Explain the different branches of sociology such as sociology and social problems, sociology and social and development eventually the sociology and the professionals.

CLO3. Describe the skill of briefing the fundamental concepts of social change, social order, social groups with its different nature and features.

- CLO4. Reveals the importance of social change and social control concepts and they will be able to apply the theoretical perspective
- CLO5. Observe the social change which changes the existing social structure as well as the global scenario.
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**B.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR - II SEMESTER (DISTANCE MODE)**

<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES –II</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>BSOS – 22</b>
<b>COURSE CREDIT</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>3</b>

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**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

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While studying the **Social Theories-II**, the student will be able:

- CO1. Enhance the realistic knowledge about the theories of system theory and functional analysis.
- CO2. Improve the knowledge of social stratification, Mind and society as well as its functions on the society
- CO3. Acquaint the define and apply different sociological theories in the contemporary scenario and able to examine how it is related with the present happenings in terms of modernization, power and knowledge and structuration.
- CO4. Identify the different approaches and perspectives of sociological theories by that they will be able to learn how to frame a new theory by gained theoretical knowledge.
- CO5. Describe the Theory of Communicative action.

**BLOCK – I**

Unit-1: Talcott Parsons: System theory: Structure of Social Action – Pattern Variables – Cybermatic Hierarchy of Control.

Unit-2: Robert K. Merton: Functional Analysis: Functional Requirements Manifest and latent functions, Dysfunctions, Middle Range Theories.

**BLOCK – II**

Unit-3: Pitirim A. Sorokin: Social Stratification – Social Mobility

Unit-4: Vilfredo Pareto: The Mind and Society – Social Cycle Theory – Fascism and Power Distribution

### **BLOCK – III**

Unit-5: Claude Levi Strauss – Structuralism – The Elementary Structures of Kinship; Structural study of Myth.

Unit-6: Michael Foucault: Power/Knowledge, Discourse Analysis, Discipline & Punish, History of Sexuality.

### **BLOCK – IV**

Unit-7: Harold Garfinkel: Breaching Experiment, Accomplishing Gender Comparison between Phenomenology and Ethno-methodology.

Unit-8: Derrida: Deconstruction

### **BLOCK – V**

Unit-9: Anthony Giddens: Theory of Structuration – High Modernity

Unit-10: Jurgen Habermas: Universality and Rationality – public sphere – Theory of Communicative action.

### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Giddens, Anthony (2006), Sociology, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition New Delhi: Wiley India Pvt, Ltd,.
2. Jones, Pip (2003), Introducing Social Theory, Atlantic Publishers, New Delhi.
3. Turner, H. Jonathan (2003) The Structure of sociological Theory. USA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning.
4. Wallace A. Ruth and Alison Wolf (2008), Contemporary Sociological Theory, Delhi: Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd.
5. Collins Randall. (1977) Theoretical Sociology, Delhi: Rawat Publications.
6. Bredemeier C. Harry and Richard M. Stephenson (1962), The Analysis of Social Systems, New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, inc.

### **Web Resources:**

1. <https://sociology.snu.edu.in/content/sociological-theory-ii>
2. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sociological\\_theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sociological_theory)
3. <https://freegooglenotes.com/sociology-notes/>
4. <https://www.studocu.com/en-ca/document/mohawk-college/introduction-to-sociology/sociology-notes-2nd-sem/7364430>
5. <https://revisesociology.com/2018/09/04/anthony-giddens-high-modernity-and-religious-revival/>

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## COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

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After completion of the **Social Theories – II** Course able to:

CLO1. Describe the different types of sociological theories with its base.

CLO2. Explain the causes and in which way the theories are promoting the intellectual ideologies as well as the rational thinking to the society.

CLO3. Analyze and appraise how the sociological theories are differentiate between one other and able to review how to fit the theories in the existing research oriented works

CLO4. Reveals the importance of postmodern theories among the youths and able to inculcate the way of substantiate of the theory with other theories.

CLO5. Enhance the Fascism and Power Distribution

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**B.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR – II SEMESTER (DISTANCE MODE)**

<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	:	<b>SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	:	<b>BSOS – 23</b>
<b>COURSE CREDIT</b>	:	<b>4</b>

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**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

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While studying the **Social Psychology**, the student will be able to:

- CO1. Acquire knowledge of social psychology to familiarize or socialize the concepts of psychology with its unique features
- CO2. Enhance the psychological concepts such as attitude, cognitive action and study the influence of socialization on human being.
- CO3. Improve the Knowledge relationship of external factors which determines the socialization process like culture, heredity, personality will be focused by the students.
- CO4. Observe the role of mass media which influences the mass through the variety of public opinion, propaganda and also study how it control the human action and thinking in the perspective of psychology
- CO5. Identify and understand the role of collective behavior, crowded behavior which indirectly promotes the action of deviant and crime

**BLOCK – I – Introduction**

Unit-1: Nature and Scope: Definition, Nature and Scope of Social Psychology

Unit-2: Relationship with other Social Sciences – Sociology, Social Anthropology and Psychology Methods of Social Psychology.

**BLOCK - II – Attitudes**

Unit-3: Attitude formation – Attitude measurement – Attitude change – Theory of cognitive dissonance – conformity

Unit-4: Classic studies – studies of norm formation – group pressure – Milgram’s obedience experiment.

### **BLOCK – III – Socialization and Development**

Unit-5: Socialisation and Development of Self: The Dependency condition, Effect of Dependency and the internalisation of values, Identification process, Interpersonal Communication

Unit-6: The Development of Self

Unit-7: Heredity and Environment

Unit-8: Stages of Personality Formation

Unit-9: Culture and Personality – Social attitude.

### **BLOCK – IV - Public Opinion and Propaganda and Mass Media**

Unit-10: Public opinion, Formation of public opinion, Dimensions of Public Opinion

Unit-11: Propaganda – Propaganda Techniques – Propaganda and education

Unit-12: Mass Media.

### **BLOCK – V - Collective behaviour and Deviance**

Unit-13: Crowds – features and types of crowds and Mob violence

Unit-14: Crowd Behaviour – Rumour, Gossip, Fads, Fashions and Crazes

Unit-15: Deviance and Crime, Delinquency – Treatment and Prevention.

### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Allport. F.h., Social Psychology, Houghton, Mifflin, Boston, 194.
2. Harari, Herbert and me David John, W. 1986, Social Psychology, CBS Publishers & Distributors, Delhi.
3. Kuppuswamy. B., Elements of Social Psychology, Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd, 2008.
4. Maccoby, E.E., New Comp., T.E., and Harty E/K/(Eds.) 1958, Reading in Social Psychology, Holt, New York.
5. Merton, R.K., 1952 Bureaucratic and Personality, Reader in Bureaucracy, Glenco III Free Press.
6. Sharma.J.D., Social Psychology, Lakshmi Narain agarwal, Agra, 2008.
7. Tannenbaun Arrold,S. 1966, Social Psychology of the Work organisation, Tavistock Publications, Great Britain.

### **Web Resources:**

1. <https://www.apa.org/education-career/guide/subfields/social#:~:text=Social%20Psychology%20Studies%20Human%20Interactions,group%20relationships%20on%20human%20behavior>
2. <https://selfstudyanthro.com/2020/05/01/i-1-2-social-anthropology-and-psychology/>
3. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/psychological-anthropology>

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## COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

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After completion of the **Social Psychology** Course able to:

CLO1. Able to define and describe the concept of social psychology with its relationship with other social sciences

CLO2. Analyze and classify the different factors which control the socialization processes of human beings.

CLO3. Reveals the importance of heredity, personality, culture and its role on shaping the human action.

CLO4. Explain how the public opinion, propaganda, mass media control the human behaviour and how it turns to emerge the antagonistic approach

CLO5. Enhance the root causes of crime and deviant by their achieved psychological knowledge.

CLO6. Improve the knowledge for the Formation of public opinion

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Unit-11: Five Year Plans and Rural Development programmes in India and Tamil Nadu  
Unit-12: Panchayati Raj Institutions.

**BLOCK – IV - Village Patterns and characteristics**

Unit-13: Emergence of Villages – Types of villages – Unit-14: Village settlement patterns – Types and patterns of dwelling.

**BLOCK – V - Rural Problems:**

Unit-15: Poverty and Indebtedness – Child Labour – Unemployment – Illiteracy – Migration

Unit-16: Health and Sanitation Problems.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Desai A.R. Rural Sociology in India, Bombay Popular Prakasam, New Delhi.
2. Ram Ahuja, Indian Social Systems, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
3. S.L.Doshi and Jain (2001), Rural Sociology, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.  
C.N.Sankar Rao – Sociology – S. Chand & Co – New Delhi.

**Web Resources:**

1. [https://www.epw.in/system/files/pdf/1959\\_11/10/rural\\_sociology\\_in\\_india.pdf](https://www.epw.in/system/files/pdf/1959_11/10/rural_sociology_in_india.pdf)
2. [https://ddceutkal.ac.in/Syllabus/MA\\_SOCIOLOGY/Paper-9.pdf](https://ddceutkal.ac.in/Syllabus/MA_SOCIOLOGY/Paper-9.pdf)
3. <https://www.distanceeducationju.in/pdf/MASOCIOLOGY.pdf>
4. [https://backup.pondiuni.edu.in/storage/dde/dde\\_ug\\_pg\\_books/Rural%20Sociology.pdf](https://backup.pondiuni.edu.in/storage/dde/dde_ug_pg_books/Rural%20Sociology.pdf)
5. <https://www.scribd.com/document/442380422/A-R-Desai-Rural-Sociology-in-India-pdf>
6. [reactions.group%20relationships%20on%20human%20behavior](https://www.reactions.group%20relationships%20on%20human%20behavior)
7. <https://selfstudyanthro.com/2020/05/01/i-1-2-social-anthropology-and-psychology/>
8. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/psychological-anthropology>

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**COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

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After completion of the Rural Sociology Course able to:

- CLO1. Describe the subject of rural sociology with its nature and scope
- CLO2. Explain the role of family, class, caste in villages and appraise the importance of agrarian society with its changing labour condition and will be able to review the function of Panchayati raj institutions for the welfare of the rural society.
- CLO3. Ability to reveals the importance of village pattern characteristics and the types of the village in the rural society.
- CLO4. Enhance the rural social problems affecting the development of rural society and how it is lead to underdevelopment of villages.
- CLO5. Observe the eligible to classify the issues of rural health and sanitation.
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**B.A SOCIOLOGY II YEAR - III SEMESTER (DISTANCE MODE)**

<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	:	<b>URBAN SOCIOLOGY</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	:	<b>BSOS – 32</b>
<b>COURSE CREDIT</b>	:	<b>3</b>

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**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

While studying the **Urban Sociology**, the student will be able to:

- CO1. Enhance the meaning, nature and scope of urban sociology and to understand the concepts of urbanization as well as urbanism
- CO2. Improve the knowledge of ecological theories which helps to understand the different aspects of urban ecology
- CO3. Address the different types of urban social problem.
- CO4. Describe the town planning, necessity of town planning and different forms of town planning.
- CO5. Get the knowledge of the Social indicators of movement

**BLOCK – I - Introduction:**

Unit-1: Definition – origin and scope of urban sociology

Unit-2: Rural-urban differences – rural-urban typology study of urban sociology in India.

Unit-3: Concept of urban, urban locality – urban agglomeration

Unit-4: Urbanism – urbanism as a way of life.

Unit-5: Urbanization: Definition – Process – Impacts of urbanization.

**BLOCK – II - Urban Ecology:**

Unit-6: Definition – Elements of ecology

Unit-7: Ecological theories – Factorial ecology – Social area analysis

Unit-8: Social indicators of movement.

**BLOCK – III - Growth of Cities:**

Unit-9: Pre – industrial and industrial cities – City

Unit-10: Causes for the growth of cities

Unit-11: Types of cities – metropolis – megalopolis – rural urbanization – conurbation.

**BLOCK – IV - Urban problems:**

Unit-12: Crime – juvenile delinquency – beggary – alcoholism and drug addiction, poverty and unemployment – housing and slums – pollution – water supply.

**BLOCK – V - Town Planning:**

Unit-13: Objectives – Principles

Unit-14: Necessity of Town Planning of Growth of towns, satellite growth,

Unit-15: Forms of town planning – planning of the modern town – urban development policies.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. William. G. Flanagan – Urban sociology images and structure. Allyn and bacon – Boston,
2. J.R. Mellor – Urban Sociology in an unurbanised society. Routledge & Kegan Paul – London.
3. N.JayaBalan – Urban Sociology, Atlantic publishers and distributors – Delhi
4. Odeyas. D. Heggade – Urban Development in India, Mohit publishers and distributors – Delhi
5. Ram Ahuja – Social problems in India, Rawat publications – N.Delhi
6. C.N.Sankar Rao – Sociology – S. Chand & Co – N. Delhi
7. DC. Bhatta charya – Vijaya publishing house, Kolkata.
8. Urban Sociology – Rajendra K. Sharma, Alantic Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi

**Web Resources:**

1. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban\\_sociology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_sociology)
2. <https://www.sociologylens.in/2021/07/urban.html>
3. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/urban-sociology>
4. <https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/27609/1/Unit-1.pdf>
5. <https://www.analogeducation.in/al-major/uploads/46022444Urban%20Sociology%20-%20III.pdf>

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**COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

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After completion of the **Urban Sociology** Course able to:

- CLO1. Describe the meaning, nature and scope of urban sociology with its different allied concepts like urbanism and urbanization.
- CLO2. Apply different types of theoretical perspectives in terms of urban ecology and its current issues with their gained theoretical knowledge.
- CLO3. Explain the development of cities, its causes with its different modern forms that which offers a new module in future by their achieved intellectual things in the subject of urban sociology

- CLO4. Reveal the reason behind that the urban social problems and the students will be able to investigate the cause and effect of that issues in the urban settings.
- CLO5. Enhance the present town planning modules and explain how it is related with the recent chaos in the urban settings in the contemporary scenario
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**B.A SOCIOLOGY II YEAR - III SEMESTER (DISTANCE MODE)**

<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	:	<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	:	<b>BSOS – 33</b>
<b>COURSE CREDIT</b>	:	<b>3</b>

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**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

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While studying the **Research methodology**, the student will be able:

- CO1. Inculcate the knowledge of social research with its meaning and its different types of research matters.
- CO2. Observe the importance of stages and methods of social science research with its qualitative and quantitative nature.
- CO3. Bring the knowledge about the research designs, different techniques of data collection along with methods of primary data collection.
- CO4. Enhance the different types of measurement and scaling techniques with different types of statistical application in social research which promotes the field knowledge for the students.
- CO5. Describe the Types and sources of Data

**BLOCK – I - Fundamentals of Social Research:**

Unit-1: Definition, Nature and purpose of social research Unit-2: Steps in Social Research; Objectivity and Subjectivity in Social Research  
Unit-3: Research and theory.

**BLOCK – II - Stages, Types and Methods of Social Research:**

Unit-4: Problem selection and formulation – Literature review  
Unit-5: Types of Research: Basic, Applied and Action Research  
Unit-6: Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methods  
Unit-7: Research Designs, Hypothesis and Sampling.

**BLOCK – III - Techniques of Data Collection:**

Unit-8: Types and sources of Data  
Unit-9: Methods of primary data collection: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Schedule and Case Study.

#### **BLOCK – IV - Measurement and Scaling Techniques:**

Unit-10: Meaning, Need and Problems of Scaling, Unit-11: Methods of Scale Construction – Likert, Thurstone and Guttman Scales. Bogardus Scale.

Unit-12: Reliability and Validity.

#### **BLOCK – V - Statistical Analysis and Use of Computer in Social Research:**

Unit-13: Classification and Tabulation of data

Unit-14: Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode

Unit-15: Use of Computers in Social Research.

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Ahuja, Ram (2001): Research Methods, New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
2. Goode, W.J. and P.K.Hatt (1952): Methods in Social Research, New York: McGraw International.
3. Seltiz, Claise et al; (1959): Research Methods in Social Relation, New York: Henry Holt and Co.
4. Srivastava, Prakash G.N. (1994): Advances Research Methodology, Delhi: Radha Publication.
5. Thakur, Devender (2003): Research Methodology in Social Science, Delhi: Deep and Deep Publication.
6. Young, P.V. (1988): Scientific Social Survey and Research, New Delhi Prentice Hall.  
Krishnaswamy.O, (2004), Social Research Methods, New Delhi, Himalaya Publications

#### **Web Resources:**

1. <https://library.tiffin.edu/researchmethodologies/whatareresearchmethods>
2. <https://libguides.newcastle.edu.au/researchmethods>
3. <https://www.simplypsychology.org/research-methods.html>
4. <https://www.analyticssteps.com/blogs/different-types-research-methods>
5. <https://www.fsps.muni.cz/emuni/data/reader/book-9/04.html>

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#### **COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

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After completion of the **Research methodology** Course able to:

- CLO1. Able to define and describe the role and importance of social research in sociology and its different steps which promote the quality research.
- CLO2. Know the functions of social research with its different stages, types and designs which help to build strong social research with great outcome.
- CLO3. Enhance the ability to reveals the importance of scaling techniques in social research with its reliability and validity
- CLO4. Describe the knowledge of computers are being used in the social research as well as the application of statistical packages. CLO5. Observe the knowledge of Classification and Tabulation of data
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**B.A SOCIOLOGY II YEAR - IV SEMESTER (DISTANCE MODE)**

<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	:	<b>INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	:	<b>BSOS – 41</b>
<b>COURSE CREDIT</b>	:	<b>4</b>

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**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

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While studying the **Indian Social Problems**, the student will be able to:

- CO1. Improve the knowledge about the social problems with its causes and stages.
- CO2. Enhance the various types of the crimes and how it is related with the issues of the juvenile delinquency, alcoholism and drug addiction and bring out the causes of that social evil.
- CO3. Observe the various social problems of gender-based violence, human trafficking, casteism, terrorism and commercial sex work with its root causes and its effect.
- CO4. Obtain the knowledge of the contemporary social issues of unemployment, poverty and beggary with its features and their negative contribution to the society.
- CO5. Describe the Poverty Absolute and Relative causes

**BLOCK – I - Social Problem**

- Unit-1: Definition and meaning of social organization and disorganization
- Unit-2: Causes of social disorganization, Individual disorganization
- Unit-3: Causes and Stages.

**BLOCK – II - Crime and Delinquency**

- Unit-4: Crime – Causes, types, biological and environmental factors
- Unit-5: Juvenile Delinquency – Causes and Prevention of Adult offenders
- Unit-6: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction – Causes, consequences and prevention strategies.

**BLOCK – III - Violence in society:**

- Unit-7: Gender based violence, Child Abuse, Human Trafficking, Sexual Harassment
- Unit-8: Casteism, Communalism, Regionalism and Terrorism.

**BLOCK – IV – Social Vulnerability**

- Unit-9: Commercial Sex work — Causes, types, Commercial Sex work and personal disorganization – Commercial Sex work and Family Disorganization
- Unit-10: Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act of 1956

Unit-11: AIDS – Causes, extent, consequences and prevention – Awareness perspectives and problems.

### **BLOCK– V - Poverty, Unemployment and Beggary**

Unit-12: Poverty Absolute and Relative causes – Unit-13: Unemployment – Types and Causes – Effects of unemployment. Extent of unemployment in India

Unit-14: 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 Barens. New Horizons in Criminology, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India, 1959.

### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

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.

### **Web Resources:**

1. <https://credoreference.libguides.com/c.php?g=139784&p=915371>
2. <https://www.uu.nl/en/masters/sociology-contemporary-social-problems>
3. <https://www.pearsonhighered.com/assets/samplechapter/0/2/0/5/0205420761.pdf>
4. <https://www.123helpme.com/essay/Contemporary-Social-Issues-Essay-PJWWV9TDN6>
5. <https://simplicable.com/en/contemporary-issues>

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### **COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

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After completion of the **Indian Social Problems** Course able to:

CLO1. Able to define and identify the social problems with its causes and stages

CLO2. Gained knowledge of social problems, by that they can create the different approaches and it will be employed by them in the society.

CLO3. Analyze the fundamental factors of different social problems and, they will be able to classify the cause and effect

CLO4. Enhance the new ideas about to solve the existing crime levels and how to rehabilitate the affected criminals will be made by the students through their subject knowledge.

CLO5. Improve the Knowledge of Gender based violence

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**B.A SOCIOLOGY II YEAR - III SEMESTER (DISTANCE MODE)**

<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	:	<b>SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	:	<b>BSOS – 42</b>
<b>COURSE CREDIT</b>	:	<b>3</b>

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**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

While studying the **Social Demography**, the student will be able:

- CO1. Observe the knowledge regarding social demography with its meaning and its nature, scope as well as importance.
- CO2. Improve the knowledge of population theories which helps to understand the different aspects of population condition
- CO3. Enhance the concepts and measurement of population trends in India with population composition. To improve the knowledge of population dynamics and its relationship with population density
- CO4. Acquaint the different concepts of population explosion, population growth in India, population control and planning activities along with different population policies.
- CO5. Describe the Fertility, Mortality and Migration

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**COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

After completion of the **Social Demography** Course able to:

- 1. Able to define and describe the social demography with its importance and origin. The students will be able to relate the different population theories with the present population trends.
- 2. Know the importance of fetal death, fertility, fecundity and its impact on the population composition in a country.
- 3. Reveals the processes of population dynamics and how it is related with the population density as well as population migration from a place to another.

4. Enhance the population explosion making lot of troubles to the existing society with its causes and effects and also, they will be able to suggest the better and suitable policies which supports to frame
5. Observe the new population policies.

**BLOCK – I - Introduction:**

Unit-1: Definition, nature, scope

Unit-2: Importance of demography and population studies

Unit-3: Origin and development of population studies.

**BLOCK – II - Population Theories:**

Unit-4: Malthusian, Demographic Transition

Unit-5: Optimum Population Theory.

**BLOCK – III - Concepts and measurement of population trends in India:**

Unit-6: Concepts – still birth, live birth, fetal death, sterility, fecundity, parity etc.,

Unit-7: Population Composition – age structure, sex-ratio, rural-urban composition,

Unit-8: Literacy and occupational composition.

**BLOCK – IV - Population Dynamics:**

Unit-9: Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Unit-10: Measures and factors affecting them.

**BLOCK – V - Population explosion:**

Unit-12: World population growth

Unit-13: Population growth in India: causes and effects –

Unit-14: Population planning and control: role of Government, NGOs and the media

Unit-15: Population Policy of India.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Jayapalan, N. Social Demography. Jaipur: Book Enclave, 2004.
2. Dubey, SurendraNath. Population of India Delhi: Autorspress, 2001.
3. Narasaiah, M. Lakshmi. Population Growth. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House, 2001.
4. Bose, Asish. Demographic Diversity of India. Delhi: R.B Publishing Corporation, 1991.
5. Sinha, V.C. and Zacharia. E. Elements of Demography. New Delhi: Allied Publishers Private Limited, 1984.
6. Rajendra, Sharma. Demography and Population Problems. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers, 1977.
7. Srivastava, O.S.: Demography and Population Studies New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1994.

## Web Resources:

1. <https://www.eui.eu/Documents/DepartmentsCentres/SPS/Seminars/2019-20-2nd-term-Seminars/HAR-Social-demography.pdf>
2. <https://egyankosh.ac.in/handle/123456789/18991>
3. <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lesy102.pdf>
4. [https://www.academia.edu/9750596/INTRODUCTION\\_TO\\_SOCIAL\\_DEMOGRAPHY](https://www.academia.edu/9750596/INTRODUCTION_TO_SOCIAL_DEMOGRAPHY)
5. [https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/0-387-23106-4\\_15.pdf](https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/0-387-23106-4_15.pdf)

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## COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

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After completion of the **Social Demography** Course able to:

- CLO1. Able to define and describe the social demography with its importance and origin. The students  
will be able to relate the different population theories with the present population trends.
- CLO2. Know the importance of fetal death, fertility, fecundity and its impact on the population composition in a country.
- CLO3. Reveals the processes of population dynamics and how it is related with the population density as  
well as population migration from a place to another.
- CLO4. Enhance the population explosion making lot of troubles to the existing society with its causes and  
effects and also, they will be able to suggest the better and suitable polices which supports to frame
- CLO5. Observe the new population policies.
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**B.A SOCIOLOGY II YEAR - IV SEMESTER (DISTANCE MODE)**

<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	:	<b>SOCIAL STATISTICS</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	:	<b>BSOS – 43</b>
<b>COURSE CREDIT</b>	:	<b>3</b>

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**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

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While studying the **Social Statistics**, the student will be able to:

- CO1. Address the meaning, scope of social statistics with its importance
- CO2. Improve the knowledge of students in the aspects of descriptive statistics, measures of central tendency and measures of central dispersion
- CO3. Enhance the usages of correlation analysis, coefficient of correlation and spearman's analysis in the field of social research
- CO4. Describe the knowledge of the test of significance and different scaling techniques this makes much helpful in the research arena.
- CO5. Acquaint the role of SPSS in social research and its role will be inculcated through this course.

**BLOCK – I – Statistics:**

Unit-1: Origin and growth – Definition – functions

Unit-2: Scope – Importance of Statistics in social research,

Unit-3: Levels of Measurement – nominal – ordinal, interval and ratio.

Unit-4: Survey – Scope of Survey – Sources of Data Collection: Primary and Secondary

**BLOCK – II - Descriptive Statistics:**

Unit-5: Measures of Central Value: Average – Definition – objectives –Requisites of a Good Average.

Unit-6: Measures of Central tendency:– Mean, Median, Mode

Unit-7: Measures of Dispersion: – Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation.

**BLOCK– III – Correlation:**

Unit-8: Correlation Analysis

Unit-9: Karl Pearsons Coefficient of Correlation

Unit-10: Spearman's Rank Correlation.

**BLOCK– IV - Test of Significance:**

Unit-11: Chi-Square test, Application and usefulness of Students' t-test,

Unit-12: Scaling Techniques – Reliability and validity of Scales.

**BLOCK– V - Uses of SPSS**

Unit-13: Univariate and Bivariate analysis

Unit-14: Limitations in Statistics and Computer.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Agnihotri, Techniques of Social Research, M.N. Publishers, New Delhi 1980.
2. Kothari. C.R., Research Methods and Techniques, Vishwaprakashan, New Delhi 1990.
3. Singh. R.P, Methods in Social Research, Printwell Publishers. Jaipur 1989.
4. Wilkinson & Bhandakar, Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, Himalayas Publishing House, Mumbai 1984.
5. Gupta S.P, Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 1987.
6. Gupta S.C, Fundamentals of Statistics, Himalaya publishing House, Bombay, 1997.
7. Vatsyayam, Methods & Techniques of Social Survey and Research, Kedar Nath Ram Nath, Meerut.
8. Goode and Hatt, Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill.
9. Young. V. Pauline (1960), Scientific Social Survey and Research, USA, Prentice Hall.

**Web Resources:**

1. <https://www.socscistatistics.com/>
2. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social\\_statistics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_statistics)
3. <https://www.socialsciences.manchester.ac.uk/social-statistics/study/what-is-social-statistics/>
4. <https://www.socialsciences.manchester.ac.uk/social-statistics/study/what-is-social-statistics/>
5. [https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Social\\_Statistics/Introduction](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Social_Statistics/Introduction)

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**COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

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After completion of the **Social Statistics** Course able to:

CLO1. Able to define and describe the meaning, importance of social statistics

CLO2. Enhance the apply different types of descriptive statistics methods along with measures of central

tendency and measures of dispersion.

CLO3. Explain the importance of correlation analysis as well as the co-efficient of correlation which

makes the social research as an informative one.

CLO4. Reveals the application of test of significance and different scaling techniques. To apply the SPSS

package during the time research to enhance their application of statistical field.

CLO5. Improve the Knowledge of Sources of Data Collection: Primary and Secondary

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**B.A SOCIOLOGY III YEAR - V SEMESTER (DISTANCE MODE)**

<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	:	<b>INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	:	<b>BSOS – 51</b>
<b>COURSE CREDIT</b>	:	<b>4</b>

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**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

While studying the **Industrial Sociology**, the student will be able to:

- CO1. Bring the knowledge about the industrial sociology with its nature and scope and it aims to address the emerge of industrial revolution.
- CO2. Enhance study the different theoretical aspects of industrial sociology that helps the students to gain diverse perspectives of industrial sociology subject.
- CO3. Improve the knowledge functions of the industrial society and bring the origin and functions of industrial unions.
- CO4. To carry out the role of corporate social responsibility schemes among industries towards the students.
- CO5. Address the industrial disputes and industrial labour relations to the learners.
- CO6. Acquaint role of ILO to solve the industrial disputes as well as labour welfare schemes will be focused.

**BLOCK – I - Introduction:**

- Unit-1: Meaning and definition of Industrial Sociology
- Unit-2: Subject matter, nature and scope
- Unit-3: Value of Industrial Sociology in India
- Unit-4: Industrial Revolution – Industrial relations

**BLOCK – II - Social-Industrial Thought – Classical theories:**

- Unit-5: Adam Smith, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Durkheim, W.F Taylor and Mayo.
- Unit-6: Sociological theories: Likert, Herzberg, Maslow, Mclelland

**BLOCK – III - Industrial Society**

- Unit-7: The Manorial system, the Guild system, Domestic system, the Factory system
- Unit-8: Industrial Revolution
- Unit-9: Origin and functions of trade unions in India- Collective bargaining
- Unit-10: Corporate Social Responsibility

**BLOCK – IV - Industrial Organization:**

Unit-11: Formal organisation: nature, features and problems – Informal organisation

Unit-12: Origin and function, Informal organisation of management

Unit-13: Industrial disputes: prevention and settlement

**BLOCK – V - Industrial relations**

Unit-14: Industrial and Labour Relations

Unit-15: ILO – Labour problems – Labour legislation- Industrial disputes / conflicts

Unit-16: Workers' participation in management (WPM): Levels of participation in WPM – Objectives – WPM models in India.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Schneider EV 1957 Industrial sociology, McGraw Hill, New York
2. Gisbert Pascal 1972 Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Tata McGraw Hill, Bombay.
3. Ramaswamy E R 1977 The worker and his union, Allied, New Delhi.
4. Ramaswamy E R 1978 Industrial relations in India, MacMillan, New Delhi.
5. Punekar S D et al 1978 Labour welfare, Trade union and Industrial relations, Hiamalaya Publishing House, Bombay.

**Web Resources:**

1. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/313973752\\_Industrial\\_sociology\\_the\\_study\\_of\\_economic\\_organizations](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/313973752_Industrial_sociology_the_study_of_economic_organizations)
2. [https://www.academia.edu/38200195/Industrial\\_Sociology\\_Viable\\_Instrument\\_For\\_National\\_pdf](https://www.academia.edu/38200195/Industrial_Sociology_Viable_Instrument_For_National_pdf)
3. [https://archive.org/stream/in.ernet.dli.2015.118694/2015.118694.Industrial-Sociology-In-India\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/in.ernet.dli.2015.118694/2015.118694.Industrial-Sociology-In-India_djvu.txt)
4. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/JHASS-08-2019-0038/full/html>
5. <https://www.lse.ac.uk/study-at-lse/Graduate/degree-programmes-2023/MSc-Statistics-Social-Statistics>

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## **COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

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After completion of the Industrial Sociology Course able to:

CLO1. Define and understand the meaning of industrial sociology and they can explain the industrial revolution history in a detailed manner.

CLO2. Improve the knowledge of different types of theories which related on industrial sociology in their coming working field and the social environment.

CLO3. Examine the role of industrial union and analyze the functions of corporate social responsibility schemes which supports the underdeveloped society.

CLO4. Reveals the functions of formal as well as in-formal organization and examine the role of industrial disputes and how they are working to prevent it will be analyzed by the students.

CLO5. Review the works of the industrial and labour works and they will be able to suggest some of the development in the aspects of workers participation in management after attending field work/internship programmes.

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**B.A SOCIOLOGY III YEAR - V SEMESTER (DISTANCE MODE)**

<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	:	<b>SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	:	<b>BSOS – 52</b>
<b>COURSE CREDIT</b>	:	<b>3</b>

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**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

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While studying the **Social Movements in India**, the student will be able:

- CO1. Bring the knowledge about the social movements along with its nature and characteristics. Emphasize the different types of enquiries on social movements through proper addressing.
- CO2. Enhance the different types of social movements along with its nature and impacts on society
- CO3. Observe the various functions of the movements which were initiated by eminent personalities to eradicate the social evils such as caste system, atrocities against dalits and also the women suppression.
- CO4. Improve the knowledge of different perspectives of women movements
- CO5. Describe the effective role for the women empowerment.

**BLOCK– I – Introduction:**

Unit-1: Meaning – Nature and Characteristics of Social Movements

Unit-2: Conceptual problems

Unit-3: Types of enquiries on social movement.

**BLOCK– II - Types of Social Movements:**

Unit-4: Revolutionary – Regressive

Unit-5: Reform and Expressive movements.

**BLOCK– III - Religious Movements:**

Unit-6: Brahma Samaj and Arya Samaj

Unit-7: SNDP Movement in Kerala

**BLOCK– IV - Backward Class Movements**

Unit-8: Mahar Movement in Maharashtra

Unit-9: Dalit Movement in T.N.

Unit-10: Non-Brahmin Movement in T.N.

Unit-11: Yadava Movement.

**BLOCK– V - Women’s Movement in India**

Unit-12: Women’s Movement in India before and after Independence

Unit-13: Role of women’s organizations in women empowerment.

Unit-14: Chipko and Eco feminist Movement

**Text Books:**

1. Rao M.S.A (Ed) Social Movements in India Vols. I & II Manohar, New Delhi 1979.
2. Singh K.S (Ed) Tribal Movements in India Vol. I Manohar, New Delhi 1982.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Rao M.S.A., Social Movements and Social Transformation, Manohar, New Delhi 1979.
2. Dhanagare. D.N. Peasant Movements in India., 1920-1950. OUP, Delhi 1983.
3. Bateile, Andre. The Backward Classes: The New Social Order, OUP, New Delhi 1983
4. Kishore Nand, International Terrorism, New Delhi, S. Chand & Company, 1989.

**Web Resources:**

1. <https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter21-social-movements-and-social-change/>
2. <https://www.nepjol.info/index.php/AV/article/view/15842/12770>
3. [https://books.google.com/books/about/Social\\_Movements\\_and\\_Social\\_Transformati.html?id=wWEiAQAAMAAJ](https://books.google.com/books/about/Social_Movements_and_Social_Transformati.html?id=wWEiAQAAMAAJ)
4. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/social-movement>
5. <https://link.springer.com/series/14481>

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**COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

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After completion of the Social Movements in India Course able to:

- CLO1. Define and understand the meaning and functions of social movements in India in a detailed manner.
- CLO2. Gain the knowledge to examine the specific functions of different types of social movements in India.
- CLO3. Analyze and classify the developments which were made by the social movements
- CLO4. Enhance the social movements are getting started.
- CLO5. Explain how the social movements have been created the social changes among different groups such as women, Dalits, backward classes and against common social evils.



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**B.A SOCIOLOGY III YEAR - V SEMESTER (DISTANCE MODE)**

<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	:	<b>SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	:	<b>BSOS – 53</b>
<b>COURSE CREDIT</b>	:	<b>3</b>

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**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

While studying the Medical Sociology, the student will be able to :

- CO1. Observe the subject of medical sociology with its scope and importance also able to learn the emergence and development of the field medical sociology with its relationship between medicine and sociology.
- CO2. Teach the relations between the medicine and sociology along with its different dimensions of health system.
- CO3. Inculcate the knowledge of the health and its psychological, sociological factors and to study how these concepts are working for the emerge of community health
- CO4. Enhance the concepts of social epidemiology and the activities of health professional as well as the health organizations.
- CO5. Observe the prominent part of health planning and health policies also to be learned by the students.

**BLOCK – I - Concept of health:**

Unit-1: Scope and importance of Sociology of Health

Unit-2: Development of Medical Sociology, Sociology in Medicine and Sociology of Medicine

Unit-3: Social Medicine in India

Unit-4: Relationship between Medicine and Sociology – Dimensions of health, system of medicine: Siddha, Unani, Ayurvedha, Homeopathy and Allopathy.

**BLOCK – II - Sociological Perspectives on Health:**

Unit-5: Perception of Illness and Choice of Treatment – Illness as lived experience – Social structure, health and disease

Unit-6: Social and psychological factors in health and illness

Unit-7: Parsons' sick role theory and health interaction. Social context of health:

Community health, Relevance of sex education, the contribution of sociology to social policy.

### **BLOCK – III - Social Epidemiology**

Unit-8: Meaning and Definition of Social Epidemiology –

Unit-9: Vital Statistics: Uses and sources of vital and health statistics

Unit-10: Components of Epidemiology – Natural history of diseases, Social Etiology –  
Social Epidemiology and Ecology of Disease

### **BLOCK – IV - Health Professionals and Health Care Organizations**

Unit-11: Doctor – Patient relationship – Role of nurse in health care – Hospital as a social organization

Unit-12: Public Private Partnership in health care and Corporate Social Responsibility – Health Policy of Indian Government.

### **BLOCK – V - Health Planning in India:**

Unit-13:– Health policy and five year plans – Health infrastructure in India

Unit-14: National Health programmes – Implementation of Health Programmes and their effectiveness

Unit-15: Role of International Organization – WHO and other UN Agencies – Management of Health care Services

### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. CLOkerham, William, C. Medical Sociology (Ninth Edition), Pearson Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 2003.
2. CLOkerham, William, C. Readings in Medical Sociology, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1997.
3. Park K. Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine, M/S, Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers, Jabalpur, 2000.
4. Anne, Marie Barry and Chris Yuill, Understanding Health- A Sociological Introduction, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2002.
5. Blaxter Mildred., Health, Polity Press, Cambridge, UK, 2004. 28 Bury, Michael and Jonathan Gabe, et. al., The Sociology of Health and Illness- A Reader, Routledge Publication, U.K, 2003.
6. Conrad, Peter et.at., Handbook of Medical Sociology, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 2000. DAK T.M. Sociology of Health in India, Kaveri Printers Private Ltd., New Delhi, 1991.
7. Eugene B. Gallagher and Janardan Subedi, Global Perspectives on Health Care, Prentice Hall, New Jercey, 1995.
8. Graham Scombler Sociological theory and Medical Sociology, Tavistock Publications: London and New York, 1987.
9. Kevin White, An Introduction to the Sociology of Health and Illness, Sage Publicatoins, New Delhi, 2002.
10. Madhu Nagla, Medical Sociology, printwell publishers, Jaipur, 1988. Rajiv Misra et al., India Health Report, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2003.

## Web Resources:

1. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical\\_sociology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_sociology)
2. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/medical-sociology>
3. <https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780199756384/obo-9780199756384-0034.xml>
4. <https://www.sociologygroup.com/medical-sociology/>
5. <https://www.drcath.net/snapfacts/medical>

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## COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

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After completion of the Medical Sociology, Course able to :

- CLO1. Able to define and employ the learned knowledge of medical sociology in the field of society.
- CLO2. Enhance the identify and analyze the nature of health in terms of diseases, caste, culture, region as well as the sociological factors.
- CLO3. Improve the knowledge of able to appraise the present situation of hospital relations in terms of patient treatment, cost of surgery, and relationship with the patients. Able to examine the emergence of different diseases regarding its emergence and impacts in the contemporary society.
- CLO4. Examine and reveal the functions of WHO and UN related with health, not only these able to appraise the current public health systems of the government
- CLO5. Gain the knowledge of medical sociology.
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**B.A SOCIOLOGY III YEAR - V SEMESTER (DISTANCE MODE)**

<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>BSOS – 54</b>
<b>COURSE CREDIT</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>3</b>

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**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

While studying the Human resource Management, the student will be able:

- CO1. Describe the human relation management with its scope and nature and to learn the human resource practices of recruitment, its purposes and mode of recruitment.
- CO2. Enhance the important human resource actions of job analysis, wage structure and the training and development
- CO3. Obtain the knowledge of the workers performance appraisal and maintaining of personnel records.
- CO4. Improve the human resource management which enrich the employability skill of the students
- CO5. Acquaint the Techniques of Job Analysis.

**BLOCK– I - Human Resource Management**

Unit-1: Concept, definition

Unit-2: Scope and functions; human resource planning

Unit-3: Need and scope for human resource planning.

**BLOCK– II - Recruitment:**

Unit-4: Meaning and Definition

Unit-5: Purpose and importance and sources of Recruitment

Unit-6: Selection: Definition, Meaning, types and process.

**BLOCK– III - Job Analysis and Evaluation:**

Unit-7: Meaning of the Job – Purpose – Uses.

Unit-8: Steps in Job Analysis

Unit-9: Techniques of Job Analysis.

**BLOCK– IV - Training and Development:**

Unit-10: Training and Personnel Development

Unit-11: Training policies

Unit-12: Wage structure – Wages, wage fixation, allowances, bonus fixation procedures.

**BLOCK– V - Performance Appraisal:**

Unit-13: Personnel records

Unit-14: Performance appraisal and counselling.

**Text Books:**

1. Aswathappa, K. Human Resource and Personnel Management. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill, 2000.
2. Yoder, Dale. Personnel Management and Industrial Relations. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India. 1975.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. John, W. Newstran and Keith Davis. Organizational Behaviour at Work – Organizational Behaviour. New Delhi: McGraw-Hill, 1993.
2. Miner, J.B. and Miner, M.G. Personnel and Industrial Relations. New Delhi: Macmillan, 1985.
3. Terry, L. Leap. Michael D. Crino. Personnel/Human Resource Management. New Delhi: Macmillan & Co., 1990.
4. William, P. Anthony et. al. Strategic Human Resource Management. New Delhi: Dryden Press, 1993.
5. Venkataratnam, C.S. and Srivastava, B.K. Personnel Management and Human Resources, New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., 1991.

**Web Resources:**

1. <https://humanyze.com/blog-what-is-organizational-behavior-and-why-is-it-important/#:~:text=At%20its%20core%2C%20organizational%20behavior,key%20to%20an%20organization's%20success.>
2. <https://blog.vantagecircle.com/organizational-behavior/>
3. <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/o/organizational-behavior.asp>
4. <https://www.capterra.com/resources/what-is-organizational-behavior/>
5. <https://smallbusiness.chron.com/types-organizational-behavior-workplace-11188.html>

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## **COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

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After completion of the Human resource Management Course:

CLO1. Able to define and employ the learned knowledge in the practical field.

CLO2. Identify the nature and importance of recruitment process and different types of its allied activities such as Job analysis, training and development.

CLO3. Examine the functions of industry with its performance of human resource management

CLO4. Enhance the work performance of the employees as well as create new strategies which helps to solve the issues of employee's part.

CLO5. Observe the Purpose and importance and sources of Recruitment

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**B.A SOCIOLOGY III YEAR - VI SEMESTER (DISTANCE MODE)**

<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	:	<b>SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	:	<b>BSOS – 61</b>
<b>COURSE CREDIT</b>	:	<b>4</b>

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**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

While studying the Social welfare Administration, the student will be able to:

- CO1. Bring the subject knowledge of social welfare administration with its principles
- CO2. Enhance the role of social welfare administration among the groups of children, women, aged and tribal communities.
- CO3. Improve the knowledge of the functions of the NGO'S with its different areas and teach the managerial problems. The working areas of NGO'S also to be studied by the students by that they able to understand the functions and organizational structure of the system.
- CO4. Acquaint the functions and goals of the social welfare boards
- CO5. Make the services of the different agencies which support the health and family welfare.

**BLOCK – I - Social welfare Administration**

Unit-1: Definition, Meaning and Concept

Unit-2: Principles and Professional ethics of Social Welfare Administration

Unit-3: Emerging Trends in Social Welfare Administration.

**BLOCK – II - Fields of social welfare Administration:**

Unit-4: Children, Youth, Women, Aged communities

Unit-5: Rural, Urban and Tribal Communities

Unit-6: Characteristics and problems of the fields of social welfare administration.

**BLOCK - III - Social Welfare Organisations:**

Unit-7: NGOs - introduction, concept and functions –

Unit-8: Issues in NGO Development- Need assessment, staffing, linking with external resources and target group

Unit-9: Managerial role in problem solving, Governance and leadership

Unit-10: Environment, Taxonomy, Mega and Micro-Environmental threats and opportunity and its impact.

**BLOCK - IV - Social Welfare Board:**

Unit-11: Ministry of Social Welfare – Schemes

Unit-12: Central Social Welfare Board and State Social Welfare Boards in India

**BLOCK - V - Health and Family Welfare:**

Unit-13: Human Resource Development, Labour, Non-conventional Energy Sources, Rural Development, Science & Technology, Social Justice and Empowerment

Unit-14: NABARD, Human Rights Commission, National and Regional Organization. NIRD, CAPART, SIRD, MSME, TN Women Development Corporation, Public Welfare Program Process of Community Participation in social welfare programs.

**REFERENCE**

1. Freeman, Michael, Human Rights : An Interdisciplinary Approach (2002)
2. Gogia, S.P., Law relating to Human Rights (2000)
3. Gupta D.N. and Singh, Chandrachur, Human Rights and Freedom of Conscience: Some suggestions for its Development and Application (2001)
4. Lyer, Venkat (ed.), Democracy, Human Rights and the Rule of Law: Essayes in Honour of Nani Palkivala (2000)
5. Jhunjhunwala, Bharat (ed.) Governance and Human Rights (2002)
6. Nirmal, Chiranjivi J. (ed.), Human Rights in India: Historical, Social and Political Perspective (2002)
7. Paul, R.C. Situation of Human Rights in India (2000).
8. Peter, S.E., Human Rights: Perspective and Challenges (New Delhi: Lancers Books, 1994).

**Web Resources:**

1. <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>
2. <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/human-rights>
3. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/what-are-human-rights>
4. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human\\_rights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights)
5. <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/our-work/social/human-rights>

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**COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

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After completion of the Social welfare Administration Course able to:

CLO1. Able to define and describe the functions and working areas of the social welfare administration.

CLO2. Evaluate the present functional role of NGO's in different sectors and able to reveal in what way

the nongovernmental organization assisting the welfare of the suppressed groups as well as marginalized groups.

CLO3. Improve the knowledge of the able to able to employ the various schemes which was allotted by

the government towards the welfare of the affected people.

CLO4.Explain the functions of the various agencies of the social welfare board regarding health and

family welfare.

CLO5. Improve the knowledge about the Human Resource Development



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**B.A SOCIOLOGY III YEAR - VI SEMESTER (DISTANCE MODE)**

<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	:	<b>GENDER AND SOCIETY</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	:	<b>BSOS – 62</b>
<b>COURSE CREDIT</b>	:	<b>3</b>

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**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

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While studying the Gender and Society, the student will be able to:

- CO1. Enhance the definition and meaning of gender identity and self-image. Students will learn the distinction between the sex and gender.
- CO2. Improve the knowledge of students in the theoretical aspects of liberal feminism, Marxist feminism with its importance.
- CO3. Observe the feministic approaches of radical feminism and liberal feminism along with Indian feminism with its critiques.
- CO4. Describe the Reproduction and Reproductive Technology
- CO5. Enhance the Indian feminism

**BLOCK – I – Introduction:**

Unit-1: Definition of Gender – Gender and Biology – Types

Unit-2: Gender Identity and Self Image – Gender Roles

Unit-3: Distinction between sex and gender – Social Construction of Gender.

**BLOCK – II - Theories:**

Unit-4: Liberal Feminism Strategies of Liberal Feminism – Critique of liberal feminism

**BLOCK – III - Marxist feminism**

Unit-5: Dialectical materialism – Production and Reproduction – Class Unit-6: Family Division of Labour – Strategies of Marxist feminism

Unit-7: Critique of Marxist feminism.

**BLOCK – IV - Radical feminism:**

Unit-8: Dialectic of sex

Unit-9: Reproduction and Reproductive Technology

Unit-10: Androgyny – Mothering – Cultural Feminism – Sexuality

Unit-11: Strategies of radical feminism – Critique of radical feminism.

## **BLOCK – V - Socialist Feminism**

Unit-12: Strategies – Critique.

Unit-13: Indian feminism – Caste, Class, Religion and women

Unit-14: Sex Bias in Socialization.

### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Neera Desai & Meithei Krishna raj, Women and Society, Ajanta Pub, New Delhi 1987.
2. Gloria Bowles and Renate Duelli Klein, Theories of women's studies, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1983.

### **Web Reference:**

1. <https://journals.sagepub.com/home/gas>
2. <https://gendersociety.wordpress.com/>
3. <https://www.jstor.org/journal/gendersociety>
4. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender %26 Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender_%26_Society)
5. [https://www.gender.go.jp/english\\_contents/about\\_danjo/toward/society/index.html](https://www.gender.go.jp/english_contents/about_danjo/toward/society/index.html)

3.

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### **COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

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After completion of the Gender and Society Course able to:

- CLO1. Able to define and describe the meaning, importance and differences between the sex and gender.
- CLO2. Improve the Knowledge of different types of feministic theoretical approaches in their study field like liberal, radical and Marxist feminism.
- CLO3. Enhance the contemporary women issues in terms of theoretical perspectives and also they may be able to suggest suitable approaches to solve the issues.
- CLO4. Observe the ability to reveals the women sex issues in terms of culture, gender and also discrimination
- CLO5. Make the clarity to Gender Identity and Self Image.
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**B.A SOCIOLOGY III YEAR - VI SEMESTER (DISTANCE MODE)**

<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	:	<b>SOCIOLOGY OF MASS COMMUNICATION</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	:	<b>BSOS – 63</b>
<b>COURSE CREDIT</b>	:	<b>3</b>

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**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

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While studying the Sociology of Mass communication, the student will be able to:

- CO1. Enhance the subject of mass communication with its scope and importance also able to teach the communication channels with its nature
- CO2. Improve the knowledge of the teach the different theoretical perspectives of mass communication
- CO3. Inculcate the knowledge of the mass media and its various types with its important their contribution to the public
- CO4. Bring the social values and effect of mass communication on society as well as its role on rural development.
- CO5. Acquaint Functions of mass communication

**BLOCK – I - Communication:**

Unit-1: Definition and meaning of communication

Unit-2: Communication process – models, scope, and functions of communication.

**BLOCK – II - Communication Channels:**

Unit-3: Definitions – classification

Unit-4: Characteristics

Unit-5: Nature and selection of communication channels.

**BLOCK – III - Mass Communications:**

Unit-6: Definition – Scope

Unit-7: Functions of mass communication

Unit-8: Theories of mass communications

Unit-9: Hypodermic Needle Theory, Magic, Bullet Theory and Stimulus Response Theory.

## **BLOCK – IV - Mass Media:**

Unit-10: Origin and growth of print media and electronic media in India (Press, Radio, Television, Tele-Communications, Computer and Internet).

## **BLOCK – V – Impact of Mass Media**

Unit-11: Effects of mass communication on society

Unit-12: Mass media and National integration

Unit-13: Mass media and rural development

Unit-14: Diffusion of new ideas and practices.

### **Text Books:**

1. Kuppuswamy B. Communication and Social development in India, Media proprietors and Publications Pvt. Ltd, 1984.
2. Dahama O.P, Bhatnagar, Education and communication for Development, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi, 1985.

### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Srinivas R., Melkote. Communication and Development in the Third world: Theory and Practice, Sage publication, New Delhi, 1991.
2. Mary, B. Cassata and Molefi K. Asante. Mass Communication Principles and Practices, Mc Millan publishing Co. INC, New York. 1979.
3. Gupta V.S., Communication Technology, Media Policy and National Development, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi- 1999.
4. Lewis Anthony Dexter, David Manning White. People, Society and Mass Communication, The Free Press, New Delhi, 1964.
5. Vilanilam. J.V., Growth and Development of Mass Communication in India. National Book Trust, India, 2003.

### **Web Reference:**

1. [https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1093&context=asc\\_papers#:~:text=and%20social%20change.SOCIOLOGY,recently%20as%20twenty%20years%20ago.](https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1093&context=asc_papers#:~:text=and%20social%20change.SOCIOLOGY,recently%20as%20twenty%20years%20ago.)
2. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2083287>
3. <https://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences/dictionaries-thesauruses-pictures-and-press-releases/mass-media-sociology>
4. [https://backup.pondiuni.edu.in/storage/dde/dde\\_ug\\_pg\\_books/M.A.%20Sociology%20II%20-%20MASY%202001%20Sociology%20of%20Mass%20Communication.pdf](https://backup.pondiuni.edu.in/storage/dde/dde_ug_pg_books/M.A.%20Sociology%20II%20-%20MASY%202001%20Sociology%20of%20Mass%20Communication.pdf)
5. <https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/abs/10.1146/annurev.so.11.080185.000521>

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**COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

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After completion of the Sociology of Mass communication Course able to:

CLO1. Enhance the define and employ the learned skill of communication in the field of academic as well as social.

CLO2. Able to identify and analyze the role of the mass communication and able to apply the various theoretical perspective of mass communication in research arenas.

CLO3. Evaluate the present role of mass medias and their positive as well as negative contributions in the view of sociological perspectives.

CLO4. Reveal the functions and dysfunctions of mass medias through their gained subject knowledge of mass media communication.

CLO5. Describe the effects of mass communication on society

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**TAMIL NADU OPEN UNIVERSITY**  
**SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**CHENNAI – 15**

**B.A SOCIOLOGY III YEAR - VI SEMESTER (DISTANCE MODE)**

**COURSE TITLE : PROJECT**  
**COURSE CODE : BSOS – 64**  
**COURSE CREDIT : 5**

Every student is required to select an issue / problem to complete a research project under the supervision and guidance of a qualified teacher currently working in any affiliated college / research institute / university and approved by TNOU for the purpose of research guidance. The project report should be in the format prescribed by TNOU and should contain a minimum of 75 pages and maximum 100 pages inclusive of all tables, diagrams, annexure. The report will be assessed by the respective Research Guide for 30 marks (Internal Assessment) and the remaining 70 marks (External) will be awarded by a panel of experts through evaluation conducted by TNOU.

**BACHELOR OF SOCIOLOGY- CURRICULUM MAPPING**

**I YEAR**

Programme Outcomes	Courses					
	BSOS- 11	BSOS- 12	BSOS- 13	BSOS-21	BSOS- 22	BSOS- 23
Understanding of concept, nature and importance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Theoretical Understanding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Understanding of Individual , Group, Community Issues	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Application of Scientific Knowledge and skills	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Professional knowledge, communication and Attitude	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Critical Evaluation of social work theory and practice	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

### II YEAR

Programme Outcomes	Courses					
	BSOS- 31	BSOS-32	BSOS- 33	BSOS- 41	BSOSF- 42	BSOS- 43
Understanding of concept, nature and importance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Theoretical Understanding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Understanding of Individual , Group, Community Issues	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Application of Scientific Knowledge and skills	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Professional knowledge, communication and Attitude	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Critical Evaluation of social work theory and practice	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

### III-YEAR

Programme Outcomes	Courses									
	BSOS- 51	BSOS- 52	BSOS- 53	BSOS- 54	BSOS- 61	BSOS- 62	BSOS- 63	BSOS- 64		
Understanding of concept, nature and importance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Theoretical Understanding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Understanding of Individual , Group, Community Issues	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Application of Scientific Knowledge and skills	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

Professional knowledge, communication and Attitude	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Critical Evaluation of social work theory and practice	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		