



# **St. PETER'S UNIVERSITY**

**St. Peter's Institute of Higher Education and Research**

**(Declared Under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)**

**AVADI, CHENNAI – 600 054**

**TAMIL NADU**

**B.A. (SOCIOLOGY)**

**Code No. - 305**

**(Effective From 2009 – 2010)**

**(Distance Education)**

**Regulations and Syllabi**

**(I & II & III Year)**

**St. PETER'S INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**

**Recognized by Distance Education Council and**

**Joint Committee of UGC – AICTE - DEC, New Delhi**

**(Ref. F. No. DEC/SPU/CHN/TN/Recog/09/14 dated 02.04.2009 and**

**Ref.F.No.DEC/Recog/2009/3169 dated 09.09.2009)**

**St. PETER'S UNIVERSITY**  
**St. PETER'S INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**  
Chennai – 600 054.

**Code No. – 3**  
**B.A. (SOCIOLOGY)**  
(Distance Education)

**Regulations and Syllabi**  
(Effective from 2009 – 2010)

- 1. Eligibility:** Candidates who have passed the Higher Secondary Examination conducted by the Government of Tamilnadu, or any other examination recognized as equivalent thereto are eligible for admission to Three Year B.A Programme in Sociology.
- 2. Duration:** Three Years.
- 3. Medium:** English is the medium of instruction and examination.
- 4. Methodology:** The methodology of distance education includes the supply of self-instructional study materials in print format and in CD, face-to-face instruction for theory and practicals for a limited period during week ends and on holidays, provision of virtual class in phased manner, dissemination of information over e-mail, Student - Support Service at various Centres of the University, Continuous Assessment and End Assessment conducted by the University at various parts of India.
- 5. Weightage for Continuous and End Assessment:** There is no weightage for Continuous Assessment unless the ratio is specifically mentioned in the scheme of Examinations. The End Assessment (EA) has 100% weightage.

**6. Credit System:** Credit system be followed with 36 credits for each Year and each credit is equivalent to 25 hours of effective study provided in the Time Table of the formal system.

## 7. Scheme of Examinations

### First Year

Code No.	Course Title	Credit	Marks	
			EA	Total
<b>Theory</b>				
109UTMT01 109UHIT01	Tamil - I Hindi - I	6	100	100
109UEHT02	English - I	6	100	100
109USOT03	Foundations of Sociology	8	100	100
109USOT04	Social Thought	8	100	100
109USOT05	Social Psychology	8	100	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>

### Second Year

Code No.	Course Title	Credit	Marks	
			EA	Total
<b>Theory</b>				
209UTMT01 209UHIT01	Tamil - II Hindi - II	6	100	100
209UEHT02	English - II	6	100	100
209USOT03	Social Research and Statistics	8	100	100
209USOT04	Indian Social Institutions	8	100	100
209USOT05	Social Demography	8	100	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>

### Third Year

Code No.	Course Title	Credit	Marks	
			EA	Total
<b>Theory</b>				
309USOT01	Rural Sociology	8	100	100
309USOT02	Urban Sociology	8	100	100
309USOT03	Industrial Sociology	8	100	100
309USOT04	Social Movements in India	6	100	100
309USOT05	Indian Social Problems	6	100	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>

**8. Passing Requirements:** The minimum pass mark (raw score) be 40% in End Assessment.

**9. Grading System:** Grading System on a 10 Point Scale be followed with 1 mark = 0.1 and the conversion of the Grade point as given below.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Overall Grade Point Average (OGPA)} &= \frac{\text{Sum of Weighted Grade Points}}{\text{Total Credits}} \\ &= \frac{\sum (EA)C}{\sum C}\end{aligned}$$

**The Overall Grade:** The Overall Grade and Classification of all successful candidates be arrived at from the Overall Grade Point Average as stipulated in the following conversion Table.

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Over all Grade Point Average(OGPA)</b>	<b>Over all weighted Average marks</b>	<b>Classification</b>
0	9.0 to 10.0	90 to 100	First Class
A	8.0 to 8.9	80 to 89	First Class
B	7.0 to 7.9	70 to 79	First Class
C	6.0 to 6.9	60 to 69	First Class
D	5.0 to 5.9	50 to 59	Second Class
E	4.0 to 4.9	40 to 49	Third Class
<b>F</b>	0.0 to 3.9	0 to 39	<b>Reappearance</b>

The Grade Sheets of successful candidates provide particulars such as (1) Overall weighted Average Marks and (2) Overall Grade.

**10. Pattern of the Question Paper:** The question paper for the End Assessment will be set for three hours and for a maximum of 100 marks with following divisions and details.

**Part A:** 10 questions (with equal distribution to all the units in the syllabus). Each question carries 2 marks.

**Part B:** 5 questions with either or type (with equal distribution to all the units in the syllabus). Each question carries 16 marks.

The total marks scored by the candidates will be calculated to the maximum prescribed in the Regulations.

## **11. Syllabus**

# **109USOT03 – FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGY**

## **UNIT – I:**

Sociology: Meaning – Nature and scope of sociology – Origin and Development – Importance of the study of Sociology – Relationship with other social sciences.

## **UNIT – II:**

Man and Society: Society – Origin – Nature of society – Socialization meaning – Functions Agencies of Socialization – Relationship between Individual.

## **UNIT – III:**

Basic concepts: Community, Associations, Institutions – folkways and Mores – Social Processes: Associative and dis-associative processes – Social Groups: Meaning, Characteristics, Classifications and functions of Social Groyups.

## **UNIT – IV:**

Culture and Civilization: Culture – Meaning – Types of culture – Features and elements of culture – Civilization – Relationship between culture and civilization – Cultural lag.

## **UNIT – V:**

Social Change – Meaning, Definition – Theories of Social Change – Factors of Social Change – Characteristics Social control – Meaning types of social control – Informal Means and formal Means of Social control.

## **Reference Books:**

1. Bottomore T.B. (1962) – A guide to problems and literature, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.

## **109USOT04 – SOCIAL THOUGHT**

### **UNIT – I:**

Aguste Comte – Law of Progress – Hierarchy of Sciences – Social Static and Dynamics.

### **UNIT – II:**

Herbert Spencer – social evolution – Organismic Analogy.

### **UNIT – III:**

Emile Durkeim – Social Facts – Division of Labour – Theory of Suicide – Anomie.

### **UNIT – IV:**

Max Weber – Ideal type – Authority – class, status and power Bureaucracy.

### **UNIT – V:**

Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism – Class struggle – Alienation – Social change.

### **Reference Books:**

1. R.N. Sharma and R.K. Sharma(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.

# **109USOT05 – SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

## **UNIT – I:**

Field of Social Psychology: Social Psychology – definition – Behaviour of individuals: research methods in Social Psychology.

## **UNIT – II:**

Attitudes – Attitude formation – attitude Measurement – Attitude Change – Theory of cognitive dissonance – Conformity: Classic studies – studies of norm formation – Group pressure – Milgram's obedience experiment.

## **UNIT – III:**

Interpersonal attraction and Altruism: Theory of attraction – Linkin proximity – Physical attractiveness – Similarly Vs complementarity – Determinants of attraction – Altruism – Sociometry: Communication – Communication process – channels – types – barriers to communication – communication and interpersonal behavior.

## **UNIT – IV:**

Group Process – Types of groups – cohesiveness – morale – impact of group influence – cooperation and competition – Leadership – types, functions, styles and qualities of leaders.

## **UNIT – V:**

Aggression: Nature, process and causes of aggression – reducing aggression – aggression in different social settings – war and peace – psychological causes for war – facts about war – suggestions for peace; Public opinion and Propaganda – dynamics of public opinion – changing public opinion – techniques of propaganda – Instruments of propaganda.

## **Reference Books:**

1. Robert A. Baron (1988), Donn Byrne, social psychology Prentice Hall of India(p) Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Kuppusamy B.Social Psychology.
3. Dr.C.Das, (Social Psychology,Forward Publishing Company, Nerw Delhi.



## **209USOT03 – SOCIAL RESEARCH AND STATISTICS**

### **UNIT – I:**

Scientific Social Research: Meaning, aims and characteristics of scientific research – Basic Elements in scientific Research – Concepts and constructs; Variables – Meaning and types, Hypothesis – Meaning, characteristics, Sources, types and functions of Hypothesis.

### **UNIT – II:**

Research Design – Meaning, Types – Descriptive, Exploratory, Analytical and case study, Sampling – Meaning, Purpose of Sampling types – Probability and Non-Probability Sampling; Research Design.

### **UNIT – III:**

Sources of data – Primary and secondary sources; Tools of data collection – Questionnaire and Interview schedule – Meaning, Merits and Demerits – Observation method.

### **UNIT – IV:**

Classification and Tabulation of Data – Graphical representation – Analysis and Interpretation of data – Report writing.

### **UNIT – V:**

Statistics – Measures of central tendency – Mean, Median, Mode; Measures of Variability: Meaning and importance, Types – Range, standard Deviation, Measures of Association, Meaning of correlation, Types of correlation.

### **Reference Books:**

1. Gupta S.P. statistical Methods
2. Pillai S.N. Statistics, Chand & Co., New Delhi
3. Lothari Research Methods.
4. Kumar A Social Research Methods, Anmol Publications Pvt., Ltd.,
5. Willkinson & Bandarkar – Research Methodology.

## **209USOT04 – INDIAN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

### **UNIT – I:**

Hindu view of life – Ashramas, Purusarthas; social and cultural life of Muslims – Christians – Parsis – Sikhs.

### **UNIT – II:**

Hindu Caste system – Origin and development – special features changing trends in caste system.

### **UNIT – III:**

Hindu Marriage – aims of Hindu marriage – Rules of endogamy and exogamy – Changing trends in Hindu marriage – forms of Hindu marriage – disorganization of Hindu marriage.

### **UNIT – IV:**

Hindu Family – Characteristics – Chief ideals of Hindu family – Hindu Joint family characteristics – advantages and disadvantages of joint family – status of women in India.

### **UNIT – V:**

Social Legislation – aims and objectives of Social legislation – Social legislation with reference to caste and family – effects of social legislation – social change in the Indian context.

#### Reference Books:

1. Ram Ahuja, "Indian Social System", Rawat Publication, 2004, New Delhi.
2. Ptto Prabhu", "Hindu Social Organisations", Popular Prakasham, Bombay 1979.
3. Srinivas, M.N. "Indian Village".
4. Chittambar. B, "Rural Sociology"
5. Kuppuswamy B. " Social Change in India".

## **209USOT05 – SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY**

### **UNIT – I:**

Introduction – Definition – Nature and Scope, Significance of Demographic Studies – Sources of Demographic Data – Census, Registration, Sample Surveys, Vital statistics.

### **UNIT – II:**

Theories of Population growth – Malthusian Theory of Population – Social Theory of Dumont.

### **Unit – III:**

Fertility of Mortality – Fertility and Fecundity; Factors influencing Fertility; Mortality – Concept of Mortality, Causes of Mortality.

### **UNIT – IV:**

Migration – Concept of migration – Immigration and Emigration – Push and Pull factors in Migration.

### **UNIT – V:**

Population structure – Policies and Programmes – Population Distribution in India, Age, Sex, Economic Composition – Population policies in the Post – Independence Period; Family Welfare Programmes; Challenges of population growth.

### **Reference Books:**

1. Asha A Bhende and Tare Kanitkal, Principles of population studies Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1978.
2. Marrew Thampsons and Lewis, David. T, Population problems, Tata Mgrawhil Ltd., Newdelhi.
3. Sriratsava – Social Demography.

## **309USOT01 – RURAL SOCIOLOGY**

### **UNIT – I:**

Rural Sociology – Meaning and Definition – Nature – Scope – Importance of Rural Sociology.

### **UNIT – II:**

Rural Society – Sociological importance of Village communities in India – Characteristics of Village community – Difference between rural and urban communities.

### **UNIT – III:**

Rural social institution – Family system in rural areas – Caste system in rural areas Jajmani system – Religion in Rural society – Education recreation in rural areas.

### **UNIT – IV:**

Rural Economy – Land holding agrarian relations – Agricultural marketing – Indebtedness – Rural politics.

### **UNIT – V:**

Rural development and reconstruction – Land reforms – IRDP – Panchayat – Rural Cooperative societies – Role of CBO's in rural development.

### **Reference Books:**

1. Desai A.R. Rural sociology in India, Bombay Popular Prakasam, New Delhi.
2. Dr. S. Sankaran, Indian Economy – Morgham Publications, Chennai.
3. Ram Ahuja, Indian Social systems, Rawat Publication, NewDelhi.
4. S.L.Doshi and Jain (2001), Rural Sociology, Rawat Publications, NewDelhi.

## **309USOT02 – URBAN SOCIOLOGY**

### **UNIT – I:**

Urban Sociology – Meaning – Nature and Scope – Basic concepts  
Growth of town and cities – Over urbanization – Urbanism as a way of life.

### **UNIT – II:**

Ecological Patterns of Urban Growth – Spatial aspects – Concentric zone theory – sector theory – Multiple Nuclei theory.

### **UNIT – III:**

Urban Institutions – Urban family – Family disorganization and divorce – Urban women's role – Urban religion – Urban recreation.

### **UNIT – IV:**

Urban organization – Urban class system – Class structure – Changes in status – Neighbourhood – Urban Pathology – Housing – Slums – Crimes and vices.

### **UNIT – V:**

Urban restructure – Urban local bodies – Need for town planning – Role of Slum Clearance Board and Metropolitan Development Authority in Urban Planning.

### **Reference Books:**

1. J.R. Mellor – Urban Sociology in an Urbanized Society Rutledge and Kegan Paul, London.
2. N. Jayabalan – Urban sociology, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors, Delhi.
3. Ram Ahuja – Social Problems in India, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
4. Odey – D. Heggade, Urban Development in India, Mohit Publishers and Distributors, Delhi.

## **309USOT03 – INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY**

### **UNIT – I:**

Industrial Sociology – Meaning – Nature – Emergence and Development – Relationship between Industrial Sociology and other Social Sciences.

### **UNIT – II:**

Industrial Production – Factory system – Mechanization – Automation – Specialisation – Routinisation.

### **UNIT – III:**

Industrial Organisational Analysis: Classical theory – Decision making theory – Bureaucratic theory – role of workers in industrial production.

### **UNIT – IV:**

Social Relations in Industry: Formal relations – Informal relations – Trade Unions – Meaning – Structure – Functions – Role of Trade unions in the industry.

### **UNIT – V:**

Industrial Relations – Industrial Disputes – Prevention and settlement of disputes – Worker's education and skill development – Labour Welfare – Industrial Health and safety.

### **Reference Books:**

1. Gisbert Paul (1972), *Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology*, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
2. Sharma and Sharma (1994), *Introduction to Industrial Sociology*, Media Promoters and Publishers, Bombay.
3. Saxena R.C. *Industrial Relations and Labour Problems*.
4. Malhotra, S.N. *Labour Problems in India*.
5. Memoria C.B. *Dynamomic of Personnel Administration*
6. Memoria C.B. *Industrial Relation*
7. V.V.Giri, *Indian Trade Unions*.

## **309USOT04 – SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA**

### **UNIT – I:**

Introduction: Definition and Characteristics of Social Movements – Types – Theories.

### **UNIT – II:**

Socio Religious Movement: Brahma Samaj and Arja Samaj – Civil Disobedience Movement – Quit Indian Movement.

### **UNIT – III:**

Social Reform Movements: Self respect movement in Tamil Nadu – SNDP – Movement in Kerela – Non-Brahmin Movement in Maharastra.

### **UNIT – IV:**

Peasant and Tribal Movements: Telegana Movement – Naxalbari Movement – The Santal Movement – Jharkhand Movement.

### **UNIT – V:**

New Social Movements – Dalit Movement – Women's Movement Environmental Movement.

### **Reference Books:**

1. Rao, M.S.A. 1979, Social Movements in India VOL I and II Manohar, Delhi.
2. Rao, M.S.A 1979, social Movements and Social Transformation, Macmillan, New Delhi.
3. Banks J.A. 1992 The Sociology of Social Movements Macmillan London.
4. Desai A.R 1987, Social Background of Indian Nationalism Popular Prakasam, Bombay.
5. Dhanagane D.N. 1983, Peasant Movements in India, 1920-50 OUP Delhi.
6. Omen, T.K.1990 Protest and change studies in social movements sage India Pvt., Ltd., Delhi.
7. Selliot, Elmer 1995, From Untouchable Dalit. Essays on the Ambedkar Movement Manohar, Delhi.

## **309USOT05 – INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS**

### **UNIT – I:**

Social problems – Definition – Nature and scope – Social Organization and disorganization – Causes of Social disorganization.

### **UNIT – II:**

Family Disorganisation – Nature and causes – Desertion – Separation – Divorce – Widowhood – Unmarried status – Problems of the aged.

### **UNIT – III:**

Poverty – Nature – Factors for Poverty – Unemployment – Kinds – Extent causes – Remedies.

### **UNIT – IV:**

Crime and Delinquency – Meaning – Nature – Causes – Remedies.

### **UNIT – V:**

Alcoholism – Causes and Treatment – Drug addiction – Causes and treatment – Prostitution – Causes – Personal disorganization and prostitution.

### **Reference Books:**

1. Shankar Rao C.N (2001) Sociology, Primary Principles, Chand &Co., NewDelhi.
2. Madan, G.R. Indian Social Problems, Kitab Mahal, New Delhi.
3. Ram Ahuja (1999) Society in India, Changing Trends – Rawat Publication, New Delhi.