

## **Program Specific Outcome**

### **CORE PAPERS**

#### **(SOC-1) Introduction to Sociology**

This introductory paper intends to acquaint the students with Sociology as a social science and the basic concepts used in the discipline. It also focuses on the social processes and the social institutions that man encounters as a member of the society.

**Objectives:** After studying these two papers, the student can

- Get to know the convergence and divergence of Sociology with other social science disciplines in terms of the subject matter, nature and scope of the discipline and its approach.
- Develop knowledge about its historicity.
- Can get acquainted with the basic concepts used in the subject.
- Can generate ideas about the social processes and social institutions man encounters as a member of the society.

**Learning Outcomes:** This paper is expected to clarify and broaden the student's notion about the subject, the basic concepts used and some universal societal processes. This will provide a wholesome picture about what the subject is all about.

#### **(SOC-2) Indian Society**

Every society has its own peculiar structure and there are some institutions universal to every society, but with their unique manifestations in each society. There are some change agents and initiatives that enable the society to change with the passage of time. This paper focuses on the structure of the Indian society and the changing aspects with the processes operating, change agents and initiatives.

**Objectives:**

After studying these two papers on Indian society, the student can

- Get an impression about the basic composition of Indian society, its historical moorings, basic philosophical foundations of the society and the institutions.
- Learn about the changing institutions, the processes, the agents and the interventions that bring about change in the Indian society.

**Learning Outcomes:** This paper is expected to bring familiarity in a student about Indian society. It will present a comprehensive, integrated and empirically –based profile of Indian society. It is hoped that the structure and processes operative in the society, the change agents operating in Indian society presented in this course will also enable students to gain a better understanding of their own situation and region.

### **(SOC-3) Sociological Thought**

Sociology originated as an intellectual response to the crisis confronting the mid nineteenth century European society. Its development over two centuries has been influenced by a variety of socio-economic and political conditions. It is now established as a multi-paradigmatic academic discipline, with its body of theoretical knowledge enriched and its methodological techniques and procedures systemized. This paper is intended to familiarize the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline. It deals with the contributions of the forerunners of the discipline and with the contributions of the founders who gave a systematic shape to the subject.

**Objectives:** After going through these two papers, the student can

- Gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions in Sociology, and their contemporary relevance.
- Learn about the methodological shift in the discipline over the years.

**Learning Outcomes:** This paper is expected to clarify and broaden the student's knowledge about the theoretical and methodological contributions of the classical contributors to the subject and the contemporary relevance of these theories.

### **(SOC-4) Social Change and Development**

Change is the law of nature and every society is subject to change. Social change has always been a central concern of Sociological study. Change takes different forms. Change has its pattern which is spelt out by various theories. Change is often propelled by various factors. This paper is designed to provide some ideas to the student about such process, theories and factors.

**Objectives:** After going through this paper, the student can

Derive knowledge about the meaning, nature, forms and patterns of change.

Get an idea about the theories that explain change and their adequacy in explaining so.

Get an impression about the factors that propel change in the society.

**Learning Outcomes:** This paper is expected to provide a wholesome idea to the students about the process of social change. They can relate their experience with the theoretical explanations.

### **(SOC-5) Research Methodology**

Since the days of August Comte, a debate and a deliberate attempt has been initiated to provide a scientific character to social sciences. In this attempt empirical research has been introduced as an integral part of observing social reality and generalising it objectively without any subjective predisposition. Gradually, research methods have been developed and introduced in social sciences to bring it in par with scientific observations. The essence of this paper lies in introducing the students with these methods of research to ensure objectivity as far as practicable in social research.

**Objectives:** By going through this paper, the student can

- Get an understanding of the nature of scientific methods, nature of social Phenomena and the way of attaining value neutrality.
- Have a grip over the basic steps involved in social research and the types of social research with their applicability,
- Develop an insight into the need and types of research design and the use of sampling method for attending objectivity and scientific study.

**Learning Outcomes:** This paper is designed and incorporated to acquaint the students with the scientific ways of studying social phenomena. This provides them with a research insight that will enable them to capture the most relevant data in an objective manner.

The market demand of this paper will be very high as the students well versed with this paper will be highly demanded in academics, fundamental research, and policy research undertaken both by Government and Non- Government agencies.

### **(SOC-6) Gender and Society**

The biological basis to the differences between the sexes does not explain the inequalities faced by the sex groups in the society. In the society variations are marked in the roles, responsibilities, rights of and relations between sex groups depending on the social prescriptions relating to sex affiliations. The differences, inequalities and the division of labour between men and women are often simply treated as consequences of ‘natural’ differences between male and female humans. But, in reality the social norms, institutions, societal expectations play a significant role in deciding and dictating the behaviour of each sex group. This is the fundamental of the study of Gender and Society.

**Objectives:** After studying this paper, the student can

- Conceptualize what is “Gender” and what is “Sex” and draw a line of distinction between the two.
- Note the difference in gender roles, responsibilities, rights and relations.
- Trace out the evolution and institutionalization of the institution of “Patriarchy”.
- Get to know the theories of Feminism that brought women issues and demands to the forefront.
- Assess the initiatives undertaken for gender development with the paradigm shift from time to time.

**Learning Outcomes:** This paper is expected to generate ideas and sensitivity about gender in a student which he/she can put into practice in daily life. This will lead to change the prevalent biases and gender practices and create a gender neutral social world where both men and women can enjoy their basic rights and cherish to achieve their dreams.

### **(SOC-7) Rural Sociology**

Rural Sociology is a specialized branch of Sociology describing the society of villages and rural areas. As the rural areas or the villages mark the beginning of human civilization, this paper is designed to bring out the distinct features of the rural society with their typologies and typicalities. In the present paper an attempt is made to introduce the student with the development of this branch

overtime with its focus on the typicality of Indian villages, their structures, changing features and social problems faced by the rural people.

**Objectives:** After studying this paper, the student can

- Get an impression about the emergence of the sub discipline Rural Sociology and the forces contributing for its origin.
- Learn about the nature of this branch of knowledge, its subject matter and significance. Collect information and knowledge about the mooring of the sub discipline in the Indian context.
- Generate an idea about the typicalities of the rural society and the institutions operating therein and their dynamics.
- Derive ideas about rural social problems of the country.

**LearningOutcomes:** India thrives in her villages. By going through this paper, the student can have a grip on the grass roots of Indian society. This will enable the student to understand the society in a better manner, to note the heterogeneities in culture, institutions and their functions, changes, the contrasts found between the rural urban societies and the problems faced by the people.

### **(SOC-8) Globalization and Society**

Globalisation is the dominant process of social change in the contemporary world. It has resulted in the sinking of time and space and collapse of borders. It is a new coinage for an old process. It has its own dimensions, distinct features and impacts on society. It has given birth to new role players. All these are the focal points of discussion of this paper.

**Objectives:**Bygoing through this paper, the student can

- Collect information about the meaning and nature of this process, its historical mooring.
- Amass knowledge about its dimensions and impacts, both positive and negative.
- Get introduced to the agencies that manage the process.

**Expected Outcomes:** This paper is expected to acquaint the student with an ongoing social process bringing tremendous changes in the nations.

### **(SOC-9) Marriage, Family and Kinship**

This course provides a brief account of the classical approaches to the study of family and kinship. It exposes the students to the distinct aspects of these three interrelated institutions in the Indian context. Finally, it discusses some contemporary issues that pose a challenge to the normative model of these institutions.

**Objectives:**Bygoing through this paper, the student can

- Understand the three institutions that are the foundations of the society.
- Comprehend the theoretical perspectives on these institutions.
- Get to know the rules governing these institutions.
- Estimate the changes coming over these institutions with the process of social change.

**Expected Outcomes:** This paper is expected to instill knowledge about the foundational institutions, their governing principles and the continuity and change features of these institutions.

#### **(SOC-10) Social Disorganization and Deviance**

No society is fully organized in character. Disorganization is apt to occur from time to time. Disorganization is a manifestation of the deviant behavior found among some individuals. This deviance occurs when the individuals feel that the normative order of the society and its institutions are not need fulfilling in character. This present paper makes an attempt to provide an impression about the scenario of disorganization, its forms, causes and consequences with the theories explaining the situation.

**Objectives:** After going through this paper, the student can

- Understand the meaning, causes, consequences and forms of social disorganization.
- Learn about the theories explaining the disorganization situations.
- Comprehend the concept of crime and the existing theories of punishment.

**Learning Outcomes:** This paper is designed with an expectation to impress upon a student the concept of deviant behavior leading to social disorganization, forms, theoretical foundations and criminal activities which he encounters in real life situations.

#### **(SOC-11) Political Sociology**

Polity constitutes a vital part of every society. It helps in the system of governance. But the social variables to a great extent determine the course of polity. They decide and detect the system of governance, distribution of power, political institutions like parties and pressure groups, nature of political participation, political socialization. In the same vein, the political institutions, political processes, political culture influence the society and the course of its progress. The present paper highlights the close nexus between society and polity and how dynamism in one brings dynamism in the other.

**Objectives:** After going through this paper, the student can

- Comprehend the existing forms of states and their relative merits and demerits.
- Differentiate between power, authority and influence which guide and govern the political processes.
- Get to know about the political processes, participation types and determinants and the political institutions.

**Learning Outcomes:** The very aim of this paper is to generate an insight in the student about the political institutions, political processes, political culture he/she encounters in his/her daily life as a member of the society.

### **(SOC-12)Environment and Society**

Environment and society are in constant interaction with each other. It is the environment which sustains life in society and it is the society that is responsible for the preservation and the degradation of the environment. In the recent years environmental challenges have posed a threat to the lives on the planet. Keeping this in view, the present paper tries to create awareness among the students about the major environmental issues and the efforts geared to tackle them.

**Objectives:** After going through this paper, the student can

- Derive knowledge about the close interaction between society and environment.
- Gain substantial idea about the environmental issues and their repercussions on humanity.
- Accumulate ideas about the ideological currents, issues that drive environment movements.
- Get aware about the global and national efforts to conserve environment.

**Learning Outcomes:**The very aim of this paper is to disseminate knowledge about the significance of environment for society, to change the practices that can protect and preserve the environment and to make the students participate in the mission to preserve, protect and promote the cause of environment.

### **(SOC-13)Urban Sociology**

Urbanisation is an important social process that changed the face of human civilization. It was initiated with the process of modernization, transport revolution, coming up of river valley civilizations, establishment of trade links and industrial revolution. Urbanisation has brought both prosperity and problems. It is one of the earnest tasks of Sociology to trace out the evolution of the process, social; problems associated with it and policy planning and measures undertaken to overcome these challenges. This paper Urban Sociology concentrates upon these tasks.

**Objectives:** After going through this paper, the student can

- Understand the specific traits of urban areas, its historical patterns of growth.
- Develop knowledge about urban social institutions and problems
- Gain insight into urban development plans, programmes and efforts.

**Learning Outcomes:** The very aim of this paper is to acquaint the students with the process of urbanization, to give an impression about the pattern of evolution of cities, urban institutions, their contrasts with rural institutions, urban problems and the responses developed to arrest them.

## **Course Outcome**

### **(CO-1) Introduction to Sociology**

#### **Unit-1: Sociology**

The college-Level Sociology course is designed to introduce students to the sociological study of society. Sociology focuses on the systematic understanding of social interaction, social organization, social institutions, and social change. Major themes in sociological



thinking include the interplay between the individual and society, how society is both stable and changing, the causes and consequences of social inequality, and the social construction of human life.

***Unit-2: Basic Concepts***

Students will be familiar with the sociological perspective on human behavior and key concepts in sociology.

***Unit-3: Individual and Society.***

Explain how the self develops sociologically and to explain the reciprocal relationships between the individual and society.

***Unit-4: Social Stratification***

Social stratification encourage collegiality and discussion among sociologists interested in social stratification issues.

***Unit-5: Social Control***

It is essential for the continued existence of the society. On the basis of above analysis, the main objectives of social control study how to regulate the individual behaviour and avoid clash in the society.

**(CO-2) Indian Society**

### **Unit-1 : Composition of Indian Society :**

Enable them to acquire Sociological understanding of these issues & problems over and above their commonsense understanding.

### **Unit-2: Hindu Social Organisation:**

The religious concepts of the *Hindus* give us the ideological basis of the ways they organise their socio-economic activities, their festivals and rituals. ... Thus, our description of *social* life around marriage, family, inheritance, caste and festivals gives us a comprehensive picture of *Hindu social organisation*.

### **Unit-3 : Marriage and Family in India:**

This lesson will introduce you to the sociological *study* of *families*.... Key social institutions in modern society include the *family, marriage, religion*....The *student* may well *benefit* from having this compromise made explicit....

### **Unit-4 : The Caste system in India:**

In *India, the caste system* developed and is prevalent since ancient times and it ... *The caste system* finds *its* origin in functional groupings, Lessons should be included to teach the *students* that *the caste system* is manmade. ... Social Change to some extent people walk freely, *study* in same class,

### **Unit-5 : Social Change in Modern India**

*Any change* in the *social* structure or *its* function is *social change*. .... In the *modern* world, it also gives idea about *Student* unrest, teacher unrest and unrest among the masses is because of politicalization.

### (CO-3) Sociological Thought

#### Unit-1 :Auguste Comte

Sociologists develop theories to explain social phenomena. The sociological theory of Comte determine that, The truth only comes through scientific knowledge. The father of sociology Comte's provide the *students* with an understanding of some of the basic phenomena of sociology ... *social change*, modernization and futurology and *their* application to the ... Sociology as the scientific *study* of society.

#### Unit-2 : Herbert Spencer

Sociological theory is developed at multiple levels, ranging from *grand theory* to highly contextualized and specific *micro theories*. Because such theories are dependent on context and specific to certain situations, it is beyond the scope of this text to explore each of those theories. The purpose of this chapter is to introduce some of the more well-known and most commonly used ...

#### Unit-3 : Karl Marx

Gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions in Sociology, and their contemporary relevance. Or Understand how patterns of thought and knowledge are influenced by social, political, economic structures.

#### Unit-4 : Emile Durkheim

This paper is expected to clarify and broaden the student's knowledge about the theoretical and methodological contributions of the classical contributors to the subject and the contemporary relevance of these theories.

### **Unit-5 : Max Weber**

This unit is intended to familiarize the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline. It deals with the contributions of the forerunners of the discipline and with the contributions of the founders who gave a systematic shape to the subject.

### **(CO-4) Social Change and Development**

**Unit-1:** Social Change : Meaning and nature. Social Progress, Evolution and Development.

- social change: In sociology, the alteration of mechanisms within the social structure, characterized by changes in cultural symbols, rules of behavior.

**Unit-2:** Theories of Social Change : Evolutionary theory, Cyclical theory, Conflict Theory, Functionalist theory.

- Evolutionary theory. Sociologists in the 19th century applied Charles Darwin's (1809–1882) work in biological evolution to theories of social change. According to evolutionary theory, society moves in specific directions. Therefore, early social evolutionists saw society as progressing to higher and higher levels.

**Unit-3 :** Factors of Social Change: Cultural, Economic, Technological, Ideological, Demographic .

- Physical Environment: Certain geographic changes sometimes produce great social change. ...
- Demographic (biological) Factor: ...
- Cultural Factor: ...
- Ideational Factor: ...
- Economic Factor: ...

- Political Factor:

**Unit-4 :** Economic Growth and Social Development : Indicators of Social Development, Human Development Index, Gender Development Index.

- Economic growth is defined “as increase in an economy's real level of output over time such as Gross National Product (GNP), per capita, etc.”. Development implies “the reduction or elimination of poverty, inequality and unemployment within the context of a growing economy”

**Unit-5 :** Models of Development : Capitalist, Socialist, and Gandhian.

- Gandhian economics is a school of economic thought based on the spiritual and socio-economic principles expounded by Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi. ... Gandhi's economic ideas also aim to promote spiritual development and harmony with a rejection of materialism.

### **(CO-5) Research Methodology**

**Unit-1 :** Meaning and Significance of Social Research, Nature of scientific Method, Applicability of scientific method to the study of social phenomena, Major steps in social research.

- Social research is a research conducted by social scientists following a systematic plan. ... Qualitative designs emphasize understanding of social phenomena through direct observation, communication with participants, or analysis of texts, and may stress contextual subjective accuracy over generality.

**Unit-2 :** Research Design, Types of Research Design: Exploratory, Diagnostic, Descriptive, and Experimental research Design.

- The research design refers to the overall strategy that you choose to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way, thereby, ensuring you will effectively address the research problem; it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data.

**Unit-3 :** Hypothesis: Meaning, Characteristics, Types and sources of Hypothesis, Role of Hypothesis in Social Research Sampling: Meaning, and characteristics, Types: Probability and Non-Probability Sampling. Role of Sampling in Social Research Unit-4 : Qualitative social Research : Observation, Case Study, Content Analysis

- A supposition or proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation.

#### Unit-4

**Unit-5 :** Quantitative methods in Social Research: Survey research, Questionnaires, Interview. Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode.

- Definition. Quantitative methods emphasize objective measurements and the statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data collected through polls, questionnaires, and surveys, or by manipulating pre-existing statistical data using computational techniques.

#### (CO-6) Gender and Society

**Unit-1 :** Social Construction of Gender : Sex and Gender, Gender stereotyping and socialization, Gender Role and Identity. Gender stratification and Inequality, Gender discrimination and Patriarchy.

- Social construction of gender. The idea that gender difference is socially constructed is an academic construct present in feminist, philosophical and sociological theories about gender, and documents written by the World Health Organization (WHO).

**Unit-2 :** Feminism: Meaning, origin and growth of Feminist Theories. Theories of Feminism : Liberal, Radical, Socialist, and Eco-Feminism.

- Feminism is a range of political movements, ideologies, and social movements that share a common goal: to define, establish, and achieve political, economic, personal, and social equality of sexes.

**Unit-3 :** Gender and Development: History and Approaches, WID, WAD and GAD. Women Empowerment: Meaning and Dimensions. World Conference of Women, Mexico, Copenhagen, Nairobi and Beijing. Gender- Related Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Index (GEM).

- Gender and development (GAD) Theoretical approach. The Gender and Development (GAD) approach focuses on the socially constructed differences between men and women and the need to challenge existing gender roles and relations.

**Unit-4:** Status of Women in India : Ancient and Medieval period, women in pre- independence India, Social Reform movements, The Nationalist movement, Women in Independent India.

- Much of it includes women's positing in society, their education, health, economic position, gender equality etc. ... When the Indian Constitution was formulated, it granted equal rights to women, considering them legal citizens of the country and as an equal to men in terms of freedom and opportunity.

**Unit-5:** Major Challenges and Issues Affecting Women in India: Women and Education, Women and Health, Women and Work. Policy provisions for women.

- Taking birth as a woman in the Indian society can be said as curse for the women. Women in India face lots of social issues and problems all through the life which are big struggle for them right from their beginning of life.

### **(CO-7) Rural Sociology**

**Unit-1 :** Origin and Scope of Rural Sociology., Nature and Importance of Rural Sociology.

- Rural sociology is relatively novel branch of sociology. It Is originated in the United States of America in the form of systematic science in the year 1820. It has taken more than half a century to become established as a distinct academic need or professional study.

**Unit-2 :** Rural social Structure: Village Community, Agrarian Economy, Caste System, Mobility and Migration. Rural-Urban Contrast and Continuum.

- ‘Social structure’ is one of the central and basic concepts of sociology. After World War II, the concept of social structure became popular in social anthropological studies and since then, it is applied to almost any ordered arrangement of social phenomena.

**Unit-3:** Rural Social problems: Poverty, Unemployment, , Food Security, Landlessness, Indebtedness, Health care and Sanitation

- The significant characteristics of the rural areas in India which are associated with certain social problems are:
- People are directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture and a large number of landowners have small and medium-sized landholdings.

**Unit-4 :** History and Evolution: Community Development Programme, Land Reforms, Green Revolution. Cooperative Movement, Panchayati Raj Institutions- Constitutional provisions and Structure. Role of Panchayats in Rural Development.

- Changing the traditional and conservative outlook of the village people.

**Unit-5:** Rural Development Programmes: MGNREGA, SGSY, Indira AwasYojana, Livelihood Mission, Health Mission.

- The majority of population in India (about 73 per cent) is living in rural areas. Living conditions of the rural people are very poor. Under such a situation, development of rural areas must receive adequate attention in various schemes designed for the development of Indian economy.

## **(CO-8) Globalization and Society**

**Unit-1:** Meaning and characteristics of Globalization. Historical context, Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization.

- Indian economy had experienced major policy changes in early 1990s. The new economic reform, popularly known as, Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG model) aimed at making the Indian economy as fastest growing economy and globally competitive.

**Unit-2:** Dimensions of Contemporary Globalization: Economic, Technological, Political and Cultural.

- Economic globalization is the intensification and stretching of economic interrelations around the globe
- Political globalization is the intensification and expansion of political interrelations around the globe.

**Unit-3:** Consequences of Globalization: Rising Inequality, Environmental impact, Consumerism, Health and Security. Emergence of Anti-Globalization movements.



- Interdependence. Globalization leads to interdependence between nations, which could cause regional or global instabilities, if local economic fluctuations end up impacting a large number of countries relying on them.
- National Sovereignty. ...
- Equity Distribution.

**Unit-4:** Globalisation and Indian Society: Understanding the concepts of liberalization, privatization and globalization in the Indian context; Growth of information technology and communication and its impact manifested in everyday life .

- Nayer and Stoudmann (Definitions of Globalization: A Comprehensive Overview and a Proposed Definition) saw globalization as a process that encompasses the causes, courses, and consequences of transnational and transcultural integration of human and non-human activities.

**Unit-5:** Impact of globalisation on Religion, Culture, Education, Family, Marriage, Women, Tribes.

- When we analyse this rich culture with the globalization point of view, we can find many punch holes of westernization and mixing of other traits and cultures into our beautifully woven blanket. Let us closely analyse the impacts of globalization on Indian culture:

### **(CO-9) Marriage, Family and Kinship**

**Unit-1:** Theoretical Perspectives: Overview of theoretical developments Descent theory ,Alliance theory ,Recent theorizations and their implications

- The alliance theory, also known as the general theory of exchanges, is a structuralist method of studying kinship relations. It finds its origins in Claude Lévi-Strauss's Elementary Structures of Kinship (1949) and is in opposition to the functionalist theory of Radcliffe-Brown.

**Unit-2:** Marriage: Marriage as social Institutions, Functions of Marriage. Rules of Marriage: Endogamy, Exogamy; Monogamy and Polygamy; Levirate and Sororate; Hypogamy and Hypergamy. Dowry and Bride Price.

- Marriage is one of the universal social institutions established to control and regulate the life of mankind. It is closely associated with the institution of family. Infact both the institutions are complementary to each other.

**Unit-3:** The Family: Types of Family on the basis of Rules of Authority, Descent and Residence. Functions of Family. Contemporary changes and problems: Divorce and Family Disintegration.

- Monogamous Family
- Polygynous family
- Polyandrous Family
- Endogamous and Exogamous Family

**Unit-4:** Contemporary Issues: Changing demographic patterns Migration, Diasporas and Impact on Family Implications of new reproductive technologies Domestic violence Challenges to the normative model of family

- Although internal migration in India has been shaped by urbanization, its actual contribution vis-a-vis components of natural increase and rural to urban classification remains low (about 20 % of urban growth)

**Unit-5 :** The Kinship and Clan System: Meaning and Definition of Kinship and Clan. Types. Clan, Family, Lineage and Totemism and Taboos.

- The kinship-based bonds may be symbolic, whereby the clan shares a "stipulated" common ancestor that is a symbol of the clan's unity. ... Clans in indigenous societies tend to be exogamous, meaning that their members cannot marry one another.

### **(CO-10) Social Disorganization and Deviance**

**Unit-1 :** Social Disorganization: Meaning and Nature. Family Disorganization and Personality Disorganization Causes and Consequences.

- In sociology, the social disorganization theory is one of the most important theories developed by the Chicago School, related to ecological theories. The theory directly links crime rates to neighborhood ecological characteristics; a core principle of social disorganization theory is that place matters.

**Unit- 2:** Theories of Deviant Behaviour : Contributions of Durkheim and Merton. Ecological theory, Delinquent Sub-Culture theory, Differential Association theory, Differential Opportunity theory.

- According to Merton, there are five types of deviance based upon these criteria: conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism and rebellion. Structural functionalism argues that deviant behavior plays an active, constructive role in society by ultimately helping cohere different populations within a society.

**Unit- 3 :**Crime and Punishment : Concepts of Crime and Delinquency. Causes and consequences. Theories of Punishment: Retributive, Deterrent,Reformative.

- Sociology of punishment. The sociology of punishment seeks to understand why and how we punish; the general justifying aim of punishment and the principle of distribution. Punishment involves the intentional infliction of pain and/or the deprivation of rights and liberties.

**Unit-4:** Social Problems: Poverty, Unemployment, Alcoholism, Indebtedness,Terrorism

- The term “social problem” is usually taken to refer to social conditions that disrupt or damage society—crime, racism, and the like. ... In contrast, the sociology of social problems defines social problem differently and adopts a different analytic approach.

**Unit-5:** Atrocities against women, Domestic violence, Dowry, Divorce

- Male violence against women is a worldwide phenomenon. Although not every woman has experienced it, and many expect not to, fear of violence is an important factor in the lives of most women. It determines what they do, when they do it, where they do it, and with whom.

### **(CO-11) Political Sociology**

**Unit-1:** State: Characteristics, Aristotle’s classification of types of state: Theological, Monarchical, Aristocratic, Democratic and Totalitarian forms.

- Political sociology attempts to explore the dynamics between the two institutional systems introduced by the advent of Western capitalist system that are the democratic constitutional liberal state and the capitalist economy. While democracy

promises impartiality and legal equality before all citizens, the capitalist system results in unequal economic power and thus possible political inequality as well.

**Unit-2:** Influence, Power and Authority: Meaning and types of influence, characteristics of Power, distribution of power: the Constant sum and the Variable sum approach to power, theories of political elites, authority: Weberian classification of authority, different ways of acquiring legitimacy.

- The term authority is often used interchangeably with power. However, their meanings differ: while power is defined as "the ability to influence somebody to do something that he/she would not have done", authority refers to a claim of legitimacy, the justification and right to exercise that power.

**Unit-3** Political culture and political socialization: Meaning and dimensions of political culture, meaning and types of political socialization agencies of political socialization and their role.

- Whereas culture refers to the customs, behaviour, historical linkages and general attitudes of a particular group of people, political culture is the attitudes, beliefs and norms that people have specifically developed towards government and politics.

**Unit-4** Political participation: meaning and types of political participation, political apathy – reasons for political apathy, Determinants of political participation – psychological, social and political.

- The nine factors influencing political participation are as follows: 1. Psychological or cognitive traits 2. Social environment 3. Political environment 4. Level of modernization and urbanization 5. Political socialization 6. Modes of participation 7. Voting 8. Campaign activities 9. Co-operative activity.

**Unit-5** Political parties and pressure groups: Political parties – features and functions, structures of political parties; meaning of pressure groups and their relationship with political parties, types of pressure groups and their role.

- explain the meaning of a political party;
- elaborate the main characteristics of political parties;
- classify the types of political parties in India;
- discuss the functions and role of political parties in a democratic government in India;

**(CO-12)Environment and Society**

**UNIT – I** Environment and its Concepts: Ecology, Eco-system, Environment and Society – their inter-relations; Eco-Feminism

- In this chapter, we will study social relationships with the environment as they have changed over time and as they vary from place to place.
- The term ecology denotes the web of physical and biological systems and processes of which humans are one element.

**UNIT – 2** Environmental Issues: Sustainable Development, Industrialization and Development, Urbanization and Development, Environmental Degradation

- This unit is shown about different environmental issues like water pollution, air pollution, solid waste, soil pollution, climate pollution, global warming etc.

**UNIT – 3** Environmental Movements: Chipko Movement, Narmada BachaoAndolan, Ganga BachaoAbhiyan; The Silent valley movement, Forest Rights.

- This unit shows environmental movement can be defined as a social or political movement, for the conservation of environment or for the improvement of the state of the environment. The terms ‘green movement’ or ‘conservation movement’ are alternatively used to denote the same.

**UNIT – 4** Contemporary Environmental Problems: Problems of Water, Deforestation, Urban Wastes, Slums, Global-Warming and Climate Change.

- Overloading of the atmosphere and of ocean waters with carbon. Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> absorbs and re-emits infrared-wavelength radiation, leading to warmer air, soils, and ocean surface waters - which is good: The planet would be frozen solid without this.

**Unit-5** Environment protection efforts at the global level and the national level in India.

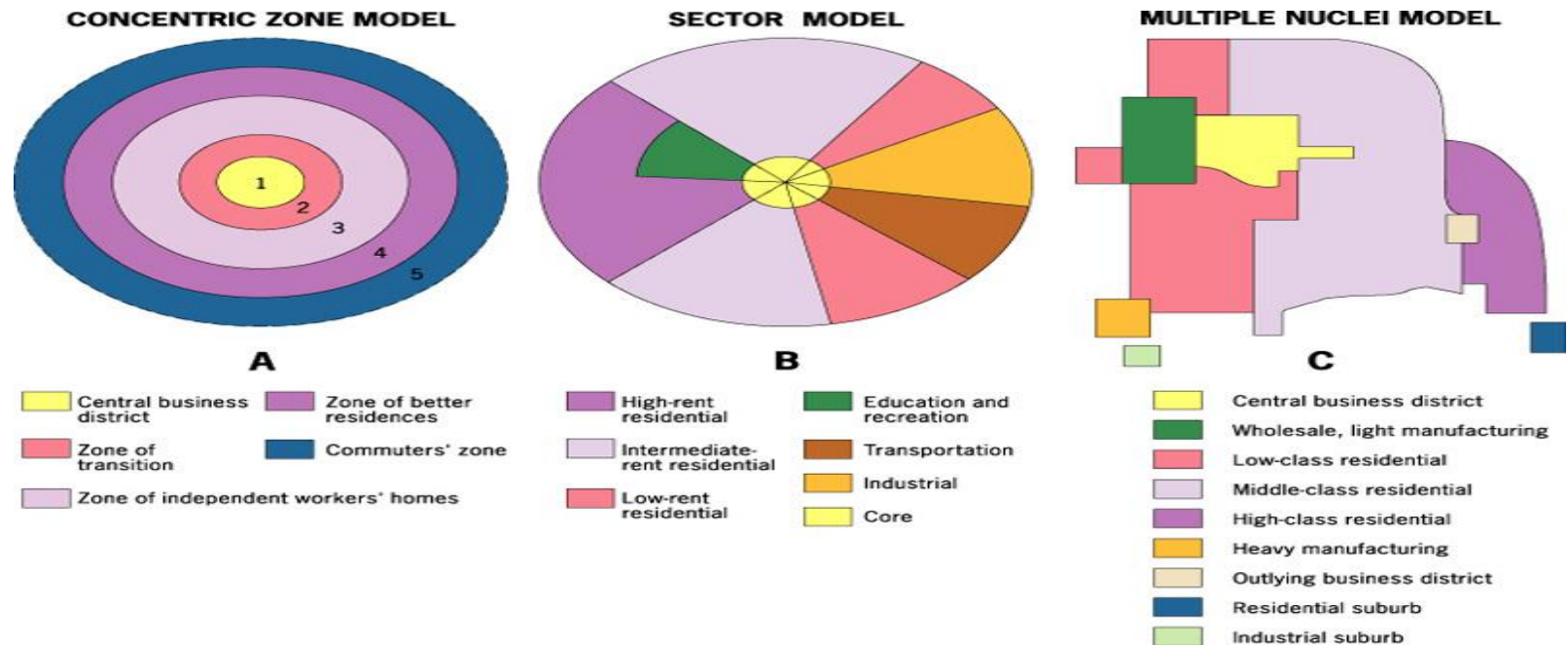
- Environmental protection is a practice of protecting the natural environment on individual, organisation controlled or governmental levels, for the benefit of both the environment and humans.

**(CO-13)Urban Sociology**

**Unit-1** Meaning, Nature, Scope and importance of Urban Sociology, Rural Urban Differences: Specific traits of rural world vs. urban world- Socio-cultural differences, rurbanization, Urbanism as a way of life.

- Urban sociology is the sociological study of life and human interaction in metropolitan areas. It is a normative discipline of sociology seeking to study the structures, processes, changes and problems of an urban area and by doing so provide inputs for planning and policy making.

**Unit-2** Theories of patterns of city growth: Concentric zone theory- Sector model- Multiple nuclei theory.



- These theories are meant for better understanding of city growth with various means.

**Unit-3** Social institutions of Indian urban communities: Family, marriage and kinships in urban India – Caste in urban India – Urban politics and urban economy

- Discuss the meaning and definition of urban social structure explain the urban social structure in terms of kinship, religion, caste, and politics from a sociological point of view examine the changes in the urban social structure describe issues involved in the study of urban social structure in India.

**Unit-4** Urban social problems: Crime and Juvenile delinquency, Slums, Beggary , Prostitution .This unit shows:-

- Conceptual analysis of Social Problem.
- Findings of the pattern of social problems, causes and extents.
- Social deviance – Features, causes of social deviance, types of social deviance in the process of Social Anomies and Maladjustment i.e. Juvenile delinquency, prostitution alcoholism, drug addiction, crime, family disorganisation etc.

**Unit-5** Urban development in Indian plans, Urban development programmes, Slum development programmes, Urban Basic Services.

- This unit presents a review of the major aspects of urban planning in India. It makes a case for an integrated approach recognizing the interplay of factors which have a bearing on the urban condition for better living as well as better environment for economic growth, which should be inclusive and sustainable.