

M.A.(5yr. Int.) SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME I AND II SEMESTER SYLLABI
I Semester

Sl. No	Category	Course Code	Courses	Credits	Hours	Evaluation		Total Marks
						CFA	ESE	
1.1	Language	17TAMI0101 17HINI0101 17MALI0101 17FREI0101	Language I (Tamil/ Hindi/ Malayalam/French)	3	3	40	60	100
1.2	Language	17ENGI01X1	Language II (English)	3	3	40	60	100
1.3	Language	17CHAI0101 17CTAI0101	Basic Language (Core Hindi, Core Tamil, Core Malayalam)	2	2	20	30	50
1.4	Foundation Course	17GTPI0001	Gandhi's Life, Thought and Work	2	2	20	30	50
1.5	Foundation Course	17EXNI0001	Extension Education	2	2	20	30	50
1.6	Core Course	17SOCIO101	Principles of Sociology	4	4	40	60	100
1.7	Core Course	17SOCIO102	Rural Sociology	4	4	40	60	100
1.8	Compulsory Non-Credit Course	17SOCIO1F1	Extension/ Field Work	2	4	50	-	50
Total				22	22	270	330	600

II Semester

Sl. No	Category	Course Code	Courses	Credits	Hours	Evaluation		Total Marks
						CFA	ESE	
2.1	Language	17TAMI0202 17HINI0202 17MALI0202 17FREI0202	Language I (Tamil/ Hindi/ Malayalam/French)	3	3	40	60	100
2.2	Language	17ENGI02X2	Language II (English)	3	3	40	60	100
2.3	Language	17CHAI0202 17CTAI0202	Basic Language (Core Hindi/Core Tamil, Core Malayalam)	2	2	20	30	50
2.4	Foundation Course	17NSSI0001/ 17SHSI0001/ 17FATI0001/ 17SPOI0001	NSS/SS/FA/Sports and Games	1	1	50	-	50
2.5	Foundation Course	17YOGII0001	Yoga Education	1	1	50	-	50
2.6	Foundation Course	17EVSI0001	Environmental Studies	3+1	3+1	40	60	100
2.7	Core Course	17SOCIO203	Social Institutions of India	4	4	40	60	100
2.8	Allied Course	17DRDI02A1	Rural Development in India: Policies and Programmes	3	3	40	60	100
2.9	Compulsory Non-Credit Course	17SOCIO2F2	Extension/ Field Work	2	2	50	-	50
Total				22+1	24	370	330	700

17SOCIO101- PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY

Objective:

1. To develop foundational knowledge in sociology
2. To understand Social stratification, socialization.
3. To identify and apply the knowledge in social control and social change.

Learning outcome:

1. Understanding roles and functions of Social Institutions
2. Analysis on the various bases of Social Stratification
3. Application of knowledge on the role of formal and informal institutions in the social change and control.

UNIT-I

(14 Hours)

Sociology: Meaning, definition, nature, scope and significance of Sociology-Sociology as a Science- relationship with other Social Sciences. Basic concepts: Society, Community, Association, Social Groups, Social Change, Culture and Civilization, Status and Role.

UNIT-II

(12 Hours)

Social Institutions and Social Structure: Family-Types, Marriage, Kinship-meaning, Pattern, Structure and Functions-role of Kinship in Social life.

UNIT-III

(12 Hours)

Social Stratification: Characteristics and Forms - Caste, Class, Gender, Race, Ethnicity, Social Mobility and Social Exclusion.

UNIT-IV

(12 Hours)

Socialization: Meaning, Stages, Theories, Agencies and Types; Social Process and its various Forms- Associative and Dissociative.

UNIT-V

(14 Hours)

Social Control and Social Change: Means of Social Control- Informal and Formal - Folkways, Norms, Mores, Morals, Religion, Education and Law -Nature, Theories and Factors of Social Change.

Text Books:

- Abigail Fuller “ Introduction to Sociology” Connections Rice University Jan 2014
- Gisbert, P. “Fundamentals of Sociology” Orient Longman, Bombay 1989.
- Inkeles, Alex, “What is Sociology” An Introduction to the Discipline and Profession, Prentice Hall of India Private Limited New Delhi.2003
- Shankar Rao C.N Introduction to Sociology Schand 2008

References:

- Gisbert,P; 1989; *Fundamentals of Sociology*: Bombay, Orient longman..
- Jayaram, N; 1990; *Introducing Sociology*;New Delhi, Macmillan India ltd.
- Inkeles, Alex; 2003;*What is Sociology? An Introduction to the Discipline and Profession*; New Delhi; Prentice Hall of India private limited.
- Sharma, R.N; 1982; *Principles of Sociology*, London; J.K. Publishers
- Shankar Rao.C,1995; *Sociology*, New Delhi, S. Chand and co.,
- Turner, Jonathan H; 1994; *Sociology: Concepts and Uses*: New York, McGraw Hill Inc.

Lecture Schedule
17SOCIO101 – PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY

Particulars	Hours	Particulars	Hours
Unit I: Sociology	14	Unit II: Social Institutions and Social Structure	12
Meaning, Definition, Nature ,Scope and Significance of Sociology	3	Marriage	2
Sociology as a Science	1	Family Types	3
Relationship with other Social Sciences	2	Kinship – Pattern, Meaning, Structure and Functions	4
Society, Community	2	Role of Kinship in Social Life	3
Association, Social Groups	2		
Social Change, Culture	2		
Civilization, Status and Role	2		
Unit III: Social Stratification	12	Unit IV: Socialization	12
Characteristics of Social Stratification	1	Meaning, Stages	2
Forms of Social Stratification	3	Theories	3
Caste, Class	2	Agency	2
Gender, Race	2	Types	2
Ethnicity, Social Mobility	3	Social Process, Various Forms	3
Social Exclusion	1		
Unit V: Social Control and Social Change	14		
Social Control-Meaning, Definition, Characteristics	3		
Types of Social Control	2		
Nature of Social Change	2		
Factors of Social Change	3		
Theories of Social Change	4		

17SOCIO102: RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Objective:

1. To make the students understand rural sociology, peasant economy, land issues.
2. To generate knowledge among the students towards social dynamics operating in the rural society.
3. To sensitize the learners towards rural social institutions, panchayati raj and rural development.

Learning Outcome

1. Understanding on the structure, change and development in the rural areas of India.
2. Analyze on get acquainted with analytical skills on agrarian structure and development in India
3. Apply the need for reconstruction of rural institutions and analyze rural development programmes.

UNIT-I

(12 Hours)

Rural Sociology-Nature, Scope and Significance. Characteristics of Rural Society-Rural, Urban Difference/Relations-Rurbanism,

UNIT-II

(12 Hours)

Peasant Economy-Land Ownership and its Types-Mode of Production-Agrarian Relations-Agrarian Class Structure in Indian Context -Peasant Movements.

UNIT-III

(12 Hours)

Land Issues: Development and Displacement-Modernization of Agriculture- Rural Problems-Unemployment-Indebtedness, Poverty and Migration.

UNIT-IV

(14 Hours)

Rural Social Institutions: Family-Joint Family-Structure, Functions-Change-Rural Religion, Beliefs and Rituals. Caste- Meaning, Definition and Characteristics.

UNIT-V

(14 Hours)

Panchayati Raj and Rural Development: PRIs before and after 73rd Amendments-Rural Development Programs, Wage Employment and Income Generation Programmes.

Text Books:

- Chitambar J.P, Introductory Rural Sociology, New Delhi, Tata and Mcgraw Hills.2004
- Desai A.R, , Rual Sociology in India, Bombay, Popular Prakashan.1977
- Doshi.S.L. Rural Sociology, New Delhi, Rawat Publishers.2003,
- Gurusamy S., Peasant Politics in South India-A Socio-Political Analysis Of A Pressure Group, Delhi, Kanishka Publishing Company Pvt., Ltd.1994
- Shankar Rao C.N Introduction to Sociology Schand 2008

References:

- AshishNandy 1999, Ambiguous Journey to the City, New Delhi.
- Dhanagare D.N, 1988, Peasant Movements in India, New Delhi, OUP.
- Mencher. J.P. 1982, Agriculture and Social Structure in Tamil Nadu, OUP.
- Panandikar, V.A Pai 2000, "India's Demography and Democracy", in *Millennium Conference on Population, Development and Environment Nexus*, New Delhi: PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Lecture Schedule
17SOCIO102: RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Particulars	Hours	Particulars	Hours
Unit I: Rural Sociology	12	Unit II: Peasant Economy	12
Rural Sociology, Scope, Significance	4	Peasant Economy	2
Characteristics of Rural Society	2	Land Ownership and its types	2
Rural Urban differences/relations	2	Mode of Production	2
Rurbanism-Peasant Society	4	Agrarian Relations and Agrarian Class structure	3
		Peasant Movements	3
Unit III: Land Issues	12	Unit IV: Rural Social Institutions	14
Land Issues Development and Displacement	2	Rural Social Institutions	3
Modernization of Agriculture and Technological transformation in Agriculture	3	Family-Joint, Family-structure-functions- change	4
Pauperization and proletarianization-de-peasantization	3	Caste-rural religion	2
Rural Problems-unemployment – indebtedness, poverty, migration	4	Briefs and rituals-religions conversions	3
		Rural Urban Continuum	2
Unit V: Panchayat Raj	14		
Panchayat Raj and Rural Development	3		
PRIs before and after 73 rd amendments	3		
Rural Development Programmes, Wage employment and income generation Programmes	4		
Trends and change in rural Society	4		

17SOCIO203-SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF INDIA

Objective:

1. To enable the students understand the basic foundations of Indian Society
2. To familiarize the students with the characteristics of the social institutions and their linkages with development process
3. To acquaint the students with the linkages of development process of society in all aspects.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Understanding the basic foundations of Indian Society.
2. The analyzing the characteristics of the social institutions and their linkages with development process.
3. Application of knowledge in political organization of Indian Society.

UNIT- I:

(12 Hours)

Historical Moorings of Indian Society: Traditional Hindu Social organizations- life through the ages. Foreign invasions and Cultural conflicts and Assimilation in Indian culture.

UNIT II:

(12 Hours)

Caste and Economy: Caste system, Hierarchy, Occupational identity-Jajmani System- Features and Demerits, Caste dominance, Conflicts and Untouchability.

UNIT III:

(14 Hours)

Family, Marriage and Kinship: Joint Family, Marriage as a Sacrament, Changing trends in Family, role of Kinship in Social Life, Status of Women Changing Trends and Feminism.

UNIT IV:

(12 Hours)

Religion –Impact of Buddhism, Islam and Christianity on Social Life. Religious Tolerance – Conversion – Communalism and Secularism.

UNIT V:

(14 Hours)

Political Organization and Leadership: Structure of Village Administration: Classical, Traditional and Modern Organizations - PRIs-Changing trends in leadership – Aspects at Loggerheads.

Text Books:

- Katchroo and Kachroo, “Society In India” Bookhive Publications, New Delhi, 1982
- Ram Ahuja “Social Problems in India” Radha Publications, New Delhi.
- Kar, P.K. “Conflict and Society” Dominant Publication and Distributors, 1997
- Chhayashukla “Family and Social Problems in India” Mohit Publications, New Delhi.
- Shankar Rao “Introduction to Sociology” Jaipur Publications 2010.
- VidhaBhusan, B.R. Suchdeva “ Introduction to Sociology “ Kithabmahal Agencies, New Delhi.

References

- Dhillon, H. S. 1995, *Leadership and Group in South Indian Village*, New Delhi: Planning Commission.
- Doshi. S. I and P. C. Jain, 1999, *Rural Sociology*, New Delhi, Rawat Publications.
- Katchroo and Kachroo, 1982, *Society in India*, New Delhi, Bookhive Publications.
- Madhan, G. R. 2002, *Indian Social Problem*, New Delhi, Radha Publications.
- Pandharinath, H. Prabhu, 1991, *Hindu Social Organisation*, Bombay: Popular Prakasam.
- Rementa, S, 1973, *Emerging Patterns of Rural Leadership*, New Delhi: Willey, Easter Pvt. Ltd.

Lecture Schedule

17SOC10203- SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF INDIA

Particulars	Hours	Particulars	Hours
Unit I: Historical Moorings of Indian Society	12	Unit II: Caste and Economy	12
Historical Moorings of Indian Society	2	Caste and Economy	2
Traditional Hindu Social organizations	3	Caste system, Caste Hierarchy	2
life through the ages	3	Occupational Identity-	2
An overview- Foreign invasion and cultural conflicts and assimilation in Indian culture.	2	Jajmani system-features and Demerits,	3
Assimilation in Indian culture	2	Caste dominance and conflicts-Untouchability, Feminism	3
Unit III: Family, Marriage and Kinship	14	Unit IV: Religion	12
Family, Marriage and Kinship	3	Religion – Influences in social life	2
Joint family, Marriage as a sacrament	3	Impact of Buddhism,	2
Trends in family,	2	Islam and Christianity-	2
Role of Kinship in social life	3	Religious Tolerance	2
Status of women changing trends – feminism	3	Conversion	1
Unit V: Political Organization and Leadership	14	Communalism	1
Political Organization and leadership:	4	Secularism	2
Structure of Village Administration, tradition and modern,	5		
PRIs-Changing trends in Leadership – aspect at Loggerheads	5		

M.A.(5yr. Int.) SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME III AND IV SEMESTER SYLLABI

III Semester

Sl. No	Category	Course Code	Courses	Credits	Hours	Evaluation		Total Marks
						CFA	ESE	
3.1	Language	17TAMI0301 17HINI0301 17MALI0301 17FREI0301	Language I (Tamil/Hindi/Malayalam /French)	3	3	40	60	100
3.2	Language	17ENGI03X3	Language II(English)	3	3	40	60	100
3.3	Skill based	17ENGI00C1	Communication and Soft Skills	2	2	20	30	50
3.4	Compulsory Credit course	17EXNI03V1	VPP	4	-	100	-	100
3.5	Core Course	17SOC10304	Introduction to Social Anthropology	4	4	40	60	100
3.6	Core Course	17SOC10305	Social Problems	4	4	40	60	100
3.7	Allied Course	17POLI03A1	Human Rights	4	4	40	60	100
3.8	Compulsory Non-Credit course	17SOC103F3	Extension/ Field visit	-	-	-	-	-
			Total	24	24	320	330	650

IV Semester

Sl. No	Category	Course Code	Courses	Credits	Hours	Evaluation		Total Marks
						CFA	ESE	
4.1	Skill based	17CSAI04A1	Computer Fundamentals and Office Automation	3+1	3+1	40	60	100
4.2	Core Course	17SOC10406	Perspectives of Ageing and the Aged	4	4	40	60	100
4.3	Core Course	17SOC10407	Media and Society	4	4	40	60	100
4.4	Core Course	17SOC10408	Understanding Urban Sociology	4	4	40	60	100
4.5	Allied Course	17SOC104A2	Corporate Social Responsibility	4	4	40	60	100
4.6	Compulsory Non-Credit course	17SOC104F4	Extension/ Field visit	-	-	-	-	-
4.7	MOOC		MOOC –To be finalized	4	4	40	60	100
			Total	24	24	240	360	600

17SOCIO304: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Objectives

1. To introduce the students to the discipline of social anthropology
2. To expose the students to the basic concepts of culture with anthropological perspective
3. To enable the students to understand the influence of economic, political and religious institutions in primitive society

Learning Outcome

1. The students will understand the basics of the discipline of social anthropology
2. The students will learn the basic concepts of culture with anthropological perspective
3. The students will understand the role, place and influence of economic, political and religious institutions in primitive societies.

Unit I: Anthropology

(10 Hours)

Meaning and scope of Anthropology: historical background; its relationship with other disciplines; branches of anthropology: - Physical, Cultural and Social Anthropology

Unit II: Basic Concepts Approaches

(10 Hours)

Basic concepts: culture, society, clan, lineage, folkways, caste, tribe, cultural change, cultural adaptation, acculturation, enculturation, diffusion, innovation, ethnocentrism – Functionalist and Structuralist approaches

Unit III: Distinctiveness of Anthropology

(10 Hours)

Primitive society; fieldwork tradition in anthropology; ethnography and ethnology; cultural relativism; participant observation, holistic approach

Unit IV: Economy and Political Structure

(10 Hours)

Economy and political structure: difference between modern and primitive economy; types of economy – hunting-gathering, shifting cultivation, pastoralism and agriculture; types of political system – centralised and segmentary systems.

Unit V: Religion and Magic

(10 Hours)

Religion and magic: definition and function; theories of religion- Frazer and Malinowski; myth; ritual – rites of passage – Victor Turner; religion, magic and science; types of magic; functionaries of religion – shaman and priest

Text Books:

- Madan T.N & Majumdar, (2010) *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*, Asia Publishing. House, New Delhi.
- Metcalf Peter (2005) *Anthropology: The Basics*. Abingdon (England), Routledge.
- Ralph Linton (1936) *The Study of Man*. New York, Appelton Century Croft.
- M. J. Herskovits (1974) *Cultural Anthropology*, New Delhi, Oxford and IBH Publications.
- Roger Keesing (1984) *An Introduction of Cultural Anthropology*. New York, MacMillan.

References:

1. Bierstedt, Robert. 1970. *The Social Order*. Bombay Tata-Mc Craw Hill.
2. Deliege, Robert. 2011 (2ndEdn.) *Anthropology of the Family and Kinship*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Private Ltd.
3. Hendry, Joy. 2008 (2ndEdn.). *An Introduction to Social Anthropology: Sharing our Worlds* Hampshire: Palgrave MacMillan.
4. Kuper, Adam. 1983. *Anthropology and Anthropologists: The Modern British School*. London: Routledge.
5. Lewis, I.M. 1985. *Social Anthropology in perspective*. Cambridge University Press.

Journals:

1. MahendraPremi. "Religion in India: A Demographic Perspective." *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 39, no. 39, 2004, pp. 4297–4302. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/4415577.
2. Presler, Henry H. "Sociology of Religion in India." *Review of Religious Research*, vol. 3, no. 3, 1962, pp. 97–113. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/3510688.
3. Śarana, Gopāla, and Dharni P. Sinha. "Status of Social-Cultural Anthropology in India." *Annual Review of Anthropology*, vol. 5, 1976, pp. 209–225. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/2949311.
4. Sinha, Surajit. "Urgent Problems for Research in Social and Cultural Anthropology in India : Perspective and Suggestions." *Sociological Bulletin*, vol. 17, no. 2, 1968, pp. 123–131. *JSTOR*, *JSTOR*,
5. Srinivas, M. N., and M. N. Panini. "The Development of Sociology and Social Anthropology in India." *Sociological Bulletin*, vol. 22, no. 2, 1973, pp. 179–215. *JSTOR*, *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/23618408.

Web Resources:

1. Jstor -<https://www.jstor.org>
2. Project Muse - <http://muse.jhu.edu>

Lecture Schedule
17SOCIO304: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Particulars	Hours	Particulars	Hours
Unit I: Anthropology		Unit II: Basic Concepts	
Meaning and scope of Anthropology	3	culture, society, caste, tribe	3
historical background	2	Cultural change, cultural adaptation,	2
its relationship with other disciplines	3	acculturation, enculturation, diffusion,	3
branches of anthropology	2	innovation, ethno-centricism	2
Unit III: Distinctiveness of Anthropology		Unit IV: Economy and Political Structure	
Primitive society; fieldwork tradition in anthropology	3	Difference between modern and primitive economy	3
ethnography and ethnology	2	types of economy – hunter gatherers, shifting cultivators, pastoralists and agriculturalists	2
cultural relativism	2	ownership and inheritance; types of political system – centralised and segmentary systems;	3
participant observation, holistic approach	3	leadership, ascribed and achieved status	2
Unit V: Religion and Magic			
definition and function	2		
theories of religion	3		
myth; ritual – rites of passage; religion, magic and science;	3		
types of magic; functionaries of religion – shaman and priest	2		

17SOCIO305- SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Objective

1. To introduce the students to the different problems affecting contemporary society
2. To enable the students to find solutions for solving the social problems.
3. To enable the students to get acquainted with social change and development and its attendant social problems.

Learning outcome

1. The students will learn various social problems affecting Indian Society and gain knowledge.
2. Students develop a broader understanding of the causes for social problems.
3. The students will learn to apply the approaches and theories to evolve social intervention strategies.

UNIT I: (10 Hours)

Social problem: concept, nature, and type of social problems in India; individual and social disorganization – Approaches to the study of social problems: Cultural lag approach, social disorganization and social deviance approaches.

UNIT II: (10 Hours)

Problems generalizable to entire society- untouchability, casteism, regionalism, fundamentalism, communalism, terrorism, extremism, and dowry,

UNIT III: (10 Hours)

Women and children: female infanticide, foeticide- sex selective abortion-domestic violence- gender discrimination, crime against women, commercial sex work, status of women – Child trafficking, child sexual abuse, child marriage - welfare programmes for women and children.

UNIT IV: (10 Hours)

Problems related to change and development: regional disparity, slums, displacement, ecological degradation and environmental pollution; white collar crime, corruption - social legislation related to these problems.

UNIT V: (10 Hours)

Problems due to forces outside the community: Drug abuse, drug trafficking, drug addiction, alcoholism, Internet addiction, cybercrime, mafia, HIV/ AIDS, GO and NGO intervention.

Text Books:

- Madan GR, “Indian Social Problems” Allied Publishers, 1986
- Madan GR “ Indian Social Problems” Radha Publications, 2002
- Ram Ahuja”Social Problems in India” 1992
- Shankar Rao C.N Introduction to Sociology Schand 2008

References:

1. Hortan Paul S.and Gerald P Leslie: *The Sociology of Social Problems* Appietar, New York, 1987.
2. Letnert Edwin: *Social Pathology*- McgrowHill, New York, 1972.
3. Madan G.R. :*Indian Social Problems*. Allied Publishers, Bombay, 1986, (B.T.B.).
4. Madan G.R. *Indian Rural Social Problems*. Allied Publishers, Bombay,
5. Madan.G.R.*Indian Rural Problems*, Radha Publications, 2002.
6. Varma P. *Pathology of Crime and Delinquency*-SathityaBhavan, Agra, 1982

Journals:

1. Chowdhry, P. (1997). Enforcing Cultural Codes: Gender and Violence in Northern India. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 32(19), 1019-1028. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4405393>
2. L. S. Vishwanath. (2001). Female Foeticide and Infanticide. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 36(35), 3411-3412. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4411063>
3. Purnendu S. Kavoori. (2002). The Varna Trophic System: An Ecological Theory of Caste Formation. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 37(12), 1156-1164. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4411903>
4. Rose, A. (1967). Hindu Values and Indian Social Problems. *The Sociological Quarterly*, 8(3), 329-339. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4105223>
5. Teays, W. (1991). The Burning Bride: The Dowry Problem in India. *Journal of Feminist Studies in Religion*, 7(2), 29-52. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25002154>

Web Resources:

1. Jstor -<https://www.jstor.org>
2. Project Muse - <http://muse.jhu.edu>

Lecture Schedule
17SOCIO305- SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Particulars	Hours	Particulars	Hours
Unit I: Social Problems		Unit II: General Community Problems	
Social problem: concept, nature	3	Problems generalizable to entire community-	3
Type of social problems in India	3	Untouchability- casteism- regionalism,	3
Individual and social disorganization.	4	Dowry, the aged, role of help age India	2
		National commission for SC/ST.	2
Unit III: Women and Children		Unit IV: Problems Related to Change and Development	
Women and children: female infanticide- sex selective abortion	2	Problems related to change and development:	2
Domestic violence- gender discrimination, commercial sex work,	2	regional disparity, slums, displacement,	2
Status of women, situational analysis of children,	3	ecological degradation and environmental pollution	3
Existing welfare programs for women and children,	3	White collar crime, social legislation related to these problems.	3
Unit V: Problems Due to Forces from Outside Community			
Problems due to forces outside the community	3		
Fundamentalism-communalism – terrorism, drug trafficking ,	3		
Drug addiction, mafia, HIV/ AIDS, GO and NGO intervention.	4		

17SOCIO406- PERSPECTIVES OF AGEING AND THE AGED

Objective

1. To familiarize the students with the ideas of biological and sociological ageing.
2. To make the students understand the problems and prospects of the elders living in families and old age homes.
3. To suggest the support systems for the aged.

Learning Outcome

1. The students will understand the problems created by increasing aged population as well as the problems of aged people in the society.
2. The students will learn about the various programmes undertaken in modern Indian society for the aged.
3. The students will understand the National policies and programmes for the welfare and development of the old persons.

UNIT-I

(10 Hours)

Scope and Significance of Sociology of the Aged: Trends of Increasing Aged Population in Different Societies- Factors responsible for social, economic and political implications of the aged population. Theoretical and Social Perspectives of the Aged.

UNIT-II

(10 Hours)

Concept of age Grades and set: The aged- definition- Differentiation of Social Role and Their Status and the Treatment in Traditional and Modern Societies

UNIT-III

(10 Hours)

Problems of the Aged- Socio-Economic, Psychological and Physical Problems- Coping with old Age, aged people in organized and unorganized sectors –Need and Functions of Old Age Homes- Role of GO and NGOs

UNIT-IV

(10 Hours)

Policies and programmes for the Aged- National Policy on Older Persons, Support Systems needed for the Aged at Community, Family and State Levels.Measures: Need, Historical Background of Social Security in Indian Context, Recreation,Social and Economic Security Measures for the Aged.

UNIT-V

(10 Hours)

Rehabilitative models and strategies for the aged: family based and community based, rehabilitation, institutionalized and non-institutionalized modes of care: Old Age Homes, Hospice Day Care Centre – the case for deinstitutionalization – innovative approaches and strategies for care and support of the aged.

Text Books:

1. Soodan K.S: *Ageing in India*; Calcutta: T.K. Mukherjee Minerva Association (Pvt.) Ltd., 1973
2. Choudary S.K.(ed.): *Problems of the Aged and of old Age Homes*: AksharprathiRoop limited., Bombay, 1992
3. Irudayarajan.S. *Problems of Aged in India*, 2006
4. Husain M.G., *Changing Indian Society and Status of Aged*, Manak publication private ltd., New Delhi.

References:

1. Dhillon P.K. *Psycho- Social Aspects of Ageing in India*,: Concept publishing company, New Delhi,1992
2. Phobebe. S Liebig, *an Ageing India- Perspectives, Prospects and Policies*, Rawat Publications, 2005 (B.T.B).
3. Rao, K.S.; *Ageing*, National Book Trust of India, New Delhi, 1994.
4. Sati P.N.: *Needs and the Problems of the Aged*; Himanshu Publishers, Udaipur, 1987
5. Vinodkumar(ed.): *Ageing Indian Perspective and Global Scenario*, All India Institute of Medical sciences, New Delhi,1996.

Journals:

1. Kaulagekar, A. (2007). Ageing and Social Support: A Study of Low-income Urban Elderly in Pune. *Indian Anthropologist*, 37(2), 45-53. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41920039>
2. Mohapatra, S., & Narayan, K. (2009). Caring for the Aged: The Role of NGOs. *International Journal of Sociology of the Family*, 35(1), 105-121. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23028803>
3. Deshpande, J., Kochar, S., & Singh, H. (1986). Aspects of Positive Ageing. *Journal of Applied Probability*, 23(3), 748-758. doi:10.2307/3214012
4. MoneerAlam. (2004). Ageing, Old Age Income Security and Reforms: An Exploration of Indian Situation. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 39(33), 3731-3740. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4415418>
5. Menon, J., & Melendez, A. (2009). Ageing in Asia: Trends, Impacts and Responses. *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*, 26(3), 293-305. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41317071>

Web resources

1. Jstor -<https://www.jstor.org>
2. Project Muse - <http://muse.jhu.edu>

Lecture Schedule
17SOCIO406–PERSPECTIVES OF AGEING AND THE AGED

Particulars	Hours	Particulars	Hours
Unit I: Scope and significance		Unit II: Concept of Age Grades and set	
Scope and significance of Sociology of the Aged	2	Meaning, Definition and concept of Age grade ,age set	3
Trends of increasing Aged Population in Different Societies	3	Differentiation of Social role and status of the aged	3
Economic and Political Implications of Aged the Populations	3	Treatment meted out to the aged in Traditional society	2
Theoretical Perspectives of Aged	2	Treatment meted out to the aged in Modern Society	2
Unit III: Problems of Aged		Unit IV: Policies and Programmes for the Aged	
Socio-Economic, Psychological and Physical Problems of the Aged	3	National Policy on older persons	3
Coping with old age	1	Support Systems- at Community level	2
Aged People in organized and unorganized sector	2	Support Systems needed for the Aged at Family level	2
Need and functions of old age homes	2	Support Systems needed for the Aged at state level	3
Role of GOs and NGOs	2		
Unit V: Measures			
Definition and Need of the social security for the aged in India	4		
Historical background of Social Security in Indian Context. Recreation	4		
Recreation for the aged	2		

17SOCIO407-MEDIA AND SOCIETY

Objective

1. To enable students to develop a basic understanding of the nature, structure and influence of media on individuals and society there by facilitating them to develop an in-depth analysis about the role of media
2. To create clear understanding on key ideas in media studies
3. To help the students understand media laws in India.

Learning Outcome

1. The Students will be able to understand the role of Media Society and Technology in creating new identities.
2. The Students will have a clear understanding on Key Ideas in Media Studies
3. The Students will be able to understand about Mass Media and Social Structure as well as Media laws in India.

Unit I

(10Hours)

Introduction and Review of Basic Concepts – Understanding Mass Media- Characteristics, Types and Functions of Mass Media; Power of mass media on Individual, Society and Culture –Media, Society and Technology changes and effects - Media in India-an overview - changing power structures, impact of politics on media.

Unit -II

(10Hours)

Key Ideas in Media Studies - Marxism, Ideology and the Media - Gramsci, Althusser, Frankfurt School - Media Technologies and Power -Marshall McLuhan, Brian Winston- Postmodernism and the Media -Baudrillard, Angela McRobbie - Semiotic approach - Discourse analysis -Psychoanalytic Perspective – Feminist Perspective

Unit-III

(10Hours)

Mass Media and Social Structure – Media and audience – Role of Mass Media in promoting Nationalism, Regionalism, Secularism, democracy, Social Justice, Gender sensitivity --InformationTechnology-Impactoftheinternet – Regulation and Control of Media-Media Ethics.

Unit IV

(10Hours)

Media laws in India – Media and the IPC and the CR PC Self-Regulation – Print media and the origins of the ‘ Press Laws’ – Broadcast media, evolution and the challenges to policy – Internet and the New Media Policy. –Media Law and Women

Unit- V

(10Hours)

Practical – Making a media content: Short film/documentary/Magazine/alternative newspaper/weblog/content – Developing critical media literacy – Media Appreciation

Text Books:

- Campbell, Richar(Author), et al. (2011) *Media and Culture: An Introduction to Mass Communication*, Bedford/St. Martin's; Eighth Edition
- Kim H Veltman(2006) *Understanding New Media: Augmented Knowledge and Culture*. University of Calgary Press.
- Robert Hassan Julian Thomas(2006),*The New Media Theory Reader*, Open University Press, London
- SanjuktaDasgupta, et. al, (2012), *Media, Gender, and Popular Culture in India*, Sage Publication, New Delhi
- Uwe Skoda & Birgit Lettmann (eds) (2017) *India and Its Visual Cultures*, Sage Publication, New Delhi

References:

1. Evans, Lewis and Hall, Stuart 2000 *Visual Culture: The Reader*. Sage Publications.
2. Grossberg, Lawrence et al 1998 *Media-Making: Mass Media in a Popular Culture*, Sage Publications
3. Mackay, H. and O'Sullivan, T. 1999 *The Media Reader: Continuity and Transformation*, London Open University and Sage
4. Potter, James W *Media Literacy* 1998. Sage Publications.
5. Pradip N. Thomas (eds.) 2004 *Who Owns the Media?* Zed Books, London.
6. Silverstone, Rogers 1999. *Why Study Media?* Sage Publications

Journals:

1. Crown, C., & Doubleday, K. (2017). Man-eaters' in the Media: Representation of Human-leopard Interactions in India Across Local, National, and International Media. *Conservation and Society*, 15(3), 304-312. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/26393298>
2. Roda Mehta. (1988). The Media Scene in India. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 23(9), M31-M32. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4378172>
3. Rudolph, L. (1992). The Media and Cultural Politics. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 27(28), 1489-1496. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4398634>
4. Saeed, S. (2009). Negotiating Power: Community Media, Democracy, and the Public Sphere. *Development in Practice*, 19(4/5), 466-478. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27752087>
5. Venkatraman, S. (2017). Conclusion: Social media and its continuing complexities. In *Social Media in South India* (pp. 197-207). London: UCL Press. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1qnw88r.13>

Web resources

1. Jstor - <https://www.jstor.org>
2. Project Muse - <http://muse.jhu.edu>

Lecture Schedule
17SOCIO407-MEDIA AND SOCIETY

Particulars	Hours	Particulars	Hours
Unit-I: Basics		Unit III: Media and Social Life	
Introduction and Review of Basic Concepts	1	Mass Media and Social Structure	1
Understanding Mass Media	1	Media impact and Their effectiveness in the context of different audience -	1
Characteristics, Types and Functions of Mass Media.	1	Mass Media preference and use among diverse audience	1
Power of mass media on Individual	1	Role of Mass Media in Nationalism, Regionalism, Citizen's Rights, Secularism, promoting democracy, Social Justice, Gender	1
Society and Culture	1	Contemporary Issues-Information Technology-Knowledge World	2
Role of Press in an emerging country like India	1	Impact of the internet	2
Rhetoric of the image, Narrative etc. Media myths	1	Regulation and Control of Media-Media Ethics.	2
Media, Society and Technology changes and effects -	1	Unit IV: Media and Legal Framework	
Media in India-are view, contributions to creating new identities	1	Media laws in India	1
Changing power structures	1	Media and the IPC and the CrPC	1
Impact of politics on media	1	Self Regulation – Print media and the origins of the ‘ Press Laws’	2
Unit – II: Key Thinking on Media		Broadcast media, evolution and the challenges to policy	2
Key Ideas in Media Studies	1	Internet and the New Media Policy.	2
Marxism, Ideology and the Media	1	Media Law and Women	2
Gramsci, Althusser, Frankfurt School	1	Unit- V: Practical	
Media Technologies and Power	1	Making a media content: Short film/documentary/Magazine/alternative newspaper/weblog/content	5
Marshall McLuhan, Brian Winston	1	Developing critical media literacy	3
Postmodernism and the Media -Baudrillard, Angela McRobbie	2	Media Appreciation	2
Semiotic approach - Discourse analysis - Feminist Perspective, Psychoanalytic Perspective	2		

17SOCIO408 - UNDERSTANDING URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Objective

1. To impart Sociological Skills to analyze the urban problems in India
2. To sensitize the Students to Urban Dimensions and develop skills in planning for urban management.
3. To seek solutions for various urban problem and societal development.

Learning outcome

1. The Students will be able to understand the Urban Sociology in India as well as Dimensions of Urban and city, to understand urbanism as a way of life.
2. The Students will have a clear understanding about classifications of urban centres and urban life in India.
3. The Students will be able to understand the urban problems and solutions so as to pave the way for urban planning and urban management in India.

UNIT-I

(10 Hours)

Urban Sociology in India: Concepts, approaches and theories: urbanism, metropolis, megalopolis - Emerging Trends in urbanization, Sociological Dimensions of Urbanization and Social Consequences of Urbanization- Globalization and urbanization.

UNIT-II

(10 Hours)

Urban and City dimensions – Dichotomous perspectives- Emile Durkheim and Tonnie's Redfield Rural-Urban Continuum as Cultural Form. Louis Wirth Urbanism as a way of Life – Chicago School.

UNIT-III

(10 Hours)

Classification of Urban Centre: Cities and Towns, City Industrial Urban-base, its Growth and Special Features- Industry Centered Developments – Changing urban ecology- urban agglomeration

UNIT-IV

(10 Hours)

Urban Life in India: Changing Occupational Structure and Its Impact-Class, Caste, Gender, Family, Indian City and Its Growth, Migration, displacement theories – Displacement- Suburbanization in India

UNIT-V

(10 Hours)

Urban Problems and Solutions: Urban Poverty, Crime, Housing, Slum, Trafficking, Drinking Water Pollution- Measures to Solve their Problems. Urban Planning and Urban Management in India – Urban Policy: emerging urban bias in social policy.

Text Books:

1. Bose, Ashish. *Urbanization in India*. New Delhi: Academic Books
2. Qullin worth, J.B. *Problems of Urban Society*. Vols.I& II. London: George Allen and unwin. 1973.
3. Quinn, James A. *Urban Sociology*. Indian Reprinted. New Delhi: Euraha publishing House. 1967
4. Ronnan, Paddison, 2001 *Handbook of Urban Studies*. New Delhi: Sage.

References:

1. Abrahamson, Mark. 1978 *Urban Sociology*, London: prentice- Hall International, 1979.
2. Alfred de Souza 1979 *The Indian City; Poverty, Ecology and Urban Development*, Manohar, Delhi
3. Bharadwaj, 1974 R.K. *Urban Development in India*: National publishing House.
4. Desai A R and Pillai SD(ed) 1970 *Slums and Urbanization*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay
5. Morries, 1973 R.S. *Urban Sociology*. London: George Allen an Unwin.
6. Ramachandran R, 1991 *Urbanization and Urban Systems in India*, OUP, Delhi.
7. Ronnan, Paddison, 2001 *Handbook of Urban Studies*. New Delhi: Sage.

Journals:

1. Chaudhuri, S. (1999). Urbanization and Identity : Emerging Situation in Indian Metropolises. *Indian Anthropologist*, 29(2), 37-66. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41919861>
2. Jayaram, N. (2013). The 'Bombay School' and Urban Sociology in India. *Sociological Bulletin*, 62(2), 311-323. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23621067>
3. May, T., Perry, B., Le Galés, P., Sassen, S., & Savage, M. (2005). The Future of Urban Sociology. *Sociology*, 39(2), 343-370. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/42856744>
4. Nijman, J. (2012). India in the Urban Revolution. *Indian Anthropologist*, 42(2), 1-17. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41922303>
5. Singh, J. (1980). Population Mobility in India: Studies and Prospects. *Sociological Bulletin*, 29(1), 33-62. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23619141>

Web resources

1. Jstor -<https://www.jstor.org>
2. Project Muse - <http://muse.jhu.edu>

Lecture Schedule
17SOCIO408–UNDERSTANDING URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Particulars	Hours	Particulars	Hours
Unit I:		Unit II: Urban City Dimensions	
Meaning, Definition, Urbanization	2	Dichotomous perspectives	2
Scope of Urban Sociology	2	Emile Durkheim and Tonnie's Red Field	2
Emerging Trends in Urbanization	2	Rural-Urban continuum as cultural form	2
Sociological Dimensions of Urbanization	2	Louis Wirth – Urbanism as a way of Life	2
Social Consequences of Urbanization	2		2
Unit III: Classification of Urban Centers		Unit IV: Urban Life in India	
Cities and Towns	3	Changing Occupational Structure	2
City Industrial Urban – base	2	Impact of changing occupation in class, Caste, Gender and Family	3
Industrial growth and Special features	3	Indian City and Its Growth	3
Industry Centered developments	2	Migration	2
Unit V: Urban Problems and Solutions			
Poverty, Crime	2		
Housing, Slum	2		
Trafficking, Drinking water Pollution	2		
Measures of So living Problem	2		
Urban Management in India	2		

NON MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSES

15SOCP02N2- SOCIAL DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Objectives:

1. To enable students to develop a sense of rural social life and serve as change-agents in society.
2. To make the students understand the dynamics of the rural political system.
3. To sensitize the students towards rural problems and its solutions.

Learning Outcome:

1. The students will be able to understand the Nature and subject matter of rural Sociology
2. The Students will have a clear understanding on the Rural Social Structure and Rural Political System
3. The students will be able to understand the Rural problems and Rural Social change.

Unit I

(10 Hours)

Rural Sociology – Nature and subject matter of Rural Sociology – Methods and Tools of Rural Sociology – Importance of the study of Rural Sociology – Ruralism and Urbanism: Rural –Urban dichotomy – rural – Urban continuum.

Unit II

(8 Hours)

Rural Social Structure: Social institutions: family, marriage, kinship, caste Characteristics of rural economy, Jajmani system Agrarian Structure – Market economy – Land reforms and Green revolution – Impact of Globalization – Rural Habitat Patterns and formations.

Unit III

(8 Hours)

Rural Political System: Village panchayat: its organization functions and finances, Panchayat Raj, 73rd Amendment – Role of panchayats in rural development. – Rural power structure and the place women in rural society.

Unit IV

(10 Hours)

Rural problems: Rural poverty, Landless labour, Bonded labour & Migrant labour – casteism-alcoholism- child marriage – Illiteracy – Health – Gender Disparities.

Unit V

(8 Hours)

Rural Social change: Social change: factors responsible for change in rural communities – The role of media, technology, ICT and NGOs in effecting social change.

Text Books:

1. Chithambar JB. Introductory Rural Sociology – 2014
2. H.K Rawat Sociology Basic Concepts, Rawat Publications New Delhi – 2013.
3. Katar Singh, Rural Development, Principles Policies Management, Sage Publications, New
4. Delhi-1999.
5. Kuppusamy.B.Social Change in India- 2003
6. Madan, G.R.Indian Rural Problems, Radha Publications, New Delhi-2003.

References:

1. Chitambar JB. Introductory Rural Sociology, 2004
2. Katar Singh, rural Development, Principles policies and Managements, Sage Publications,
3. New Delhi,1999.
4. Kuppusamy. B.Social Change in India, 2000.
5. Madan. G.R., Indian Rural Problems, Radha Publications, New Delhi, 2003.
6. Rajendra K.Sharma Rural Sociology, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 1997.

Lecture Schedule
15SOCP02N2- SOCIAL DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Particulars	Hours	Particulars	Hours
Unit I: Rural Sociology		Unit II: Rural Social Structure	
– Nature and subject matter of Rural Sociology	2	Social institutions: family, marriage	2
Methods and Tools of Rural Sociology –	2	kinship, caste Characteristics of rural economy	2
Importance of the study of Rural Sociology	2	Jajmani system Agrarian Structure – Market economy	2
Ruralism and Urbanism: Rural – Urban dichotomy	3	Land reforms and Green revolution – Impact of Globalization	1
Rural – Urban continuum.	1	Rural Habitat Patterns and formations.	1
Unit III: Rural Political System:		Unit IV: Rural Social change:	
Village panchayat: its organization functions and finances	2	Social change: factors responsible for change in rural communities –	3
Panchayat Raj, 73 rd Amendment – Role of panchayats in rural development	3	The role of media, technology,	3
Rural power structure and the place women in rural society.	3	ICT and NGOs in effecting social change.	2
Unit V: Rural problems:			
Rural poverty, Landless casteism	2		
labour, Bonded labour & Migrant labour	3		
alcoholism- child marriage	2		
Illiteracy – Health	2		
Gender Disparities.	1		

15SOCP02N6-SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

Objectives:

1. To understand the dimensions of development.
2. To acquaint them with the social and structural constraints in social development.
3. To make the students analyze social policies on participatory development.

Learning Outcome:

- 1.The Students will be able to understand the Changing Conceptions of Development.
- 2.The Students will have a clear understanding on the Social – Structural constraints in development.
- 3.The Students will be able to understand the Social Policy and Population and Development.

Unit I

(12 Hours)

Aims and Scope of Sociology in development – Changing Conceptions of Development – Socio-cultural Dimensions – Indications of Development – Gendered Development – Sociological Critique – Easter and Western Perspectives: Gandhi, Wallerstein, Gunter Frank and Samir Amin.

Unit II

(14 Hours)

Social – Structural constraints in development- Development Disparities – caste, class, power and its influence. Globalization and Development – Displacement and Development – Induced Social Problems.

Unit III

(10 Hours)

Village Development in India – Role of Sociologists in National Development – Micro and Macro Linkages – Development Planning and Socio-cultural context – Social Planning – Imperatives of Sociology in Development Planning.

Unit IV

(10 Hours)

Social Policy- Social Context of development, Social legislations for weaker segments – Social welfare programmes for SC/ST, women & children, small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labour, rural artisans – Social organizations – role of GOs and NGOs – bottlenecks of development programmes – Participatory social development.

Unit V

(8 Hours)

Population and Development – Relationship of Population with development – Mass Media and Development – Development Communication – ICT and Development.

Text Books:

1. Sharma. S.L. “Development – Socio – Cultural Dimensions” Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1998.
2. Gurusamy.S., Development Sociology, A Reader, Sterling Publishers Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi, 1996.
3. Katar Singh, Rural Development, Principles policies and management, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1999.
4. Sheobahal Singh, Sociology of Development, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2010.
5. Gurusamy.S. Development and Displacement:Social Justice Paradigm, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2013.

References:

1. Gurusamy.S., Development Sociology, A Reader, Sterling Publishers Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi, 1996.
2. Khandwalla.P.N., Social Development, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 1993.
3. Madan. G.R., Village Development in India: A sociological Approaches, allied Publishers Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi, 1992.
4. Oommen. T.K. Social Transformation in rural India, Vikas Publishing House Private Ltd., New Delhi, 1989.
5. Panikar.V., Society in Transition, Printwell Publishers, Jaipur, 1987.
6. Sharma.S.L.Development- Socio-Cultural Dimension, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1988.

Lecture Schedule

15SOCP02N6-SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

Particulars	Hours	Particulars	Hours
Unit I: Aims and Scope of Sociology in development		Unit II: Social – Structural constraints in development	
Changing Conceptions of Development	2	-Development Disparities – caste	3
Indications of Development – Gendered Development	2	Class, power and its influence	3
Socio-cultural Dimensions — Sociological Critique – Easter and Western Perspectives	3	Globalization and Development	3
Gandhi, Wallerstein,	3	Displacement and Development	2
Gunter Frank and Samir Amin.	2	Induced Social Problems.	3
Unit III: Village Development in India		Unit IV: Social Policy	
Role of Sociologists in National Development	2	Social Context of development, Social legislations for weaker segments	2
Micro and Macro Linkages	2	Social welfare programmes for SC/ST, women & children	3
Development Planning and Socio-cultural context	3	small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labour, rural artisans	2
Social Planning – Imperatives of Sociology in Development Planning	3	Social organizations – role of GOs and NGOs – bottlenecks of development programmes	2
		Participatory social development.	1
Unit V: Population and Development			
Relationship of Population with development	2		
Mass Media and Development	2		
Development Communication	2		
ICT and Development.	2		

15SOCP03E1- GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING

Objectives:

1. To enable the students to learn different approaches of guidance and counseling skill in social service practice.
2. To enrich students with counseling skill in social science practice.
3. To encourage the students to turn them into professional counselor for stress free social life, by instilling in them basic sensitivities towards different categories of population.

Learning Outcome:

- 1.The Students will be able to understand this concept of counseling portrait of counselor.
- 2.This student will have a clear understanding about models of counseling
- 3.This student will be able understand about counseling women in distress.

UNIT 1

(10 Hours)

Concept of Counseling – definition, elements, characteristics and goals; Processes, Stages and Limitations of Counseling. – Evolution of Counseling: Foundations of Counseling - Philosophical foundations – dignity of the human person - Sociological foundations – influence of social system -Psychological foundations – concept of Personality, elements and types -Sociological Critique.

UNIT II

(12 Hours)

The Portrait of Counselor: Desirable Qualities – Concerns of self, attitudes, values, beliefs, relationships, self-esteem, openness to others, Accepting personal responsibility, realistic levels of aspiration, self actualization.

UNIT III

(12 Hours)

Personality Theories: Psychoanalytic: Freudian and Neo-Freudian - Behaviorist and Transactional Approaches – Humanist and Existentialist Approaches- Clientcentered approach of Rogers – Anti- Psychiatric Perspectives of R.D Laing and T.Szas.

UNIT IV

(10 Hours)

Model of Counseling - Group Counseling – Family Counseling – Psychological Tests and Diagnosis – Genetic Counselling – Career Counseling –Educational Counseling – Cyber Counseling.

UNIT V

(10 Hours)

Counseling to the women in distress, children in difficulties and with special needs, adolescents, Disaster Survivors, Physically challenged, Persons affected with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups – Transgender Counseling- Counseling Cyber Victims.

Text Books:

1. Narayana Rao.S – *Counseling and Guidance* , Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd., 2002. (B.T.B.).
2. Sharma.R.N.*Guidance and Counselling*, Surjeet Publication, New Delhi, 2001.
3. Nayak.A.K-*Guidance and Counseling*, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2002
4. Manju Gupta, *Effective Guidance and Counseling*, Mangal Deep Publications, Jaipur, 2003.

References:

1. Gerald.L.Stone-*A cognitive behavioral approach to counselingpsychology*, Praeger Publishers, New York, 1980
2. Indu Dave, *The Basic Essentials of Counseling*-Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 1983
3. Narayana Rao.S – *Counseling and Guidance* , Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd., 2002. (B.T.B.).
4. Nayak.A.K-*Guidance and Counseling*, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2002
5. Manju Gupta, *Effective Guidance and Counseling*, Mangal Deep Publications, Jaipur, 2003.

Lecture Schedule
15SOCP03E1- GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING

Particulars	Hours	Particulars	Hours
Unit I: Concept of Counseling		Unit II: The Portrait of Counselor:	
Definition, elements, characteristics and goals; Processes, Stages and Limitations of Counseling.	2	Desirable Qualities	2
Evolution of Counseling: Foundations of Counseling	2	Concerns of self, attitudes, values	2
Philosophical foundations – dignity of the human person - Sociological foundations	2	Beliefs, relationships, self-esteem, openness to others	3
influence of social system - Psychological foundations	2	Accepting personal responsibility	2
concept of Personality, elements and types -Sociological Critique.	2	Realistic levels of aspiration, Self actualization	3
Unit:III Personality Theroies:		Unit IV: Model of Counseling	
Psychoanalytic: Freudian and Neo-Freudian	2	Group Counseling — Genetic Counselling	3
Behaviorist and Transactional Approaches	2	Family Counseling – Psychological Tests and Diagnosis	3
Humanist and Existentialist Approaches	3	Career Counseling –Educational Counseling	3
Client centered approach of Rogers	2	Cyber Counseling.	1
Anti- Psychiatric Perspectives of R.D Laing and T.Szas.	3		
Unit V:Counseling to the women in distress			
Children in difficulties and with special needs, adolescents	3		
Disaster Survivors, Physically challenged,	3		
Persons affected with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups	2		
Transgender Counseling- Counseling Cyber Victims.	2		