

NOIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY



SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

BACHELOR OF ARTS

SOCIOLOGY (HONOURS)

(Semester based Course) CBCS

Rules, Regulations and Course Contents

Effective from

Academic year 2017-2020 onwards

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| Semester I | Nov./Dec. Examination |
| Semester II | April/May Examination |
| Semester III | Nov./Dec. Examination |
| Semester IV | April/May Examination |
| Semester V | Nov./Dec. Examination |
| Semester VI | April/May Examination |

COURSE STRUCTURE OF UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME

The B.A. (Hons.) course in Sociology has been redesigned with the objective of making the entire programme more comprehensive and interdisciplinary in its approach so as to provide wide array of knowledge.

This programme also integrates teaching of other relevant political, historical, psychological, geographical and administrative concerns to enhance skill based and broader understanding of the social world we live in and to prepare them with a more pragmatic approach to deal with varied demands and challenges of occupational and social settings. It also prepares the students for higher order courses in a better way.

With this perspective, Subsidiary papers have been introduced in the first two years to facilitate the understanding of any two optional papers from sisterly disciplines that the student chooses to opt for. These papers provide a general overview to more specific and relevant concepts pertaining to that discipline.

Apart from this, few Common papers are also taught such as General English-I & II, Environmental Studies- I & II, Business Communication--I & II, Fundamentals of Computers- I & II, Human Rights: Theory & Practice, and Gender & Women studies in India that all the students taking various Honors courses in the School of Liberal Arts.

The papers included in the curriculum will be based on Choice based credit system.

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS):

The CBCS provides an opportunity for the students to choose courses from the prescribed courses comprising core, elective/minor or skill based courses. The courses can be evaluated following the grading system, which is considered to be better than the conventional marks system. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce uniform grading system in the entire higher education in India. This will benefit the students to move across institutions within India to begin with and across countries. The uniform grading system will also enable potential employers in assessing the performance of the candidates. In order to bring uniformity in evaluation system and computation of the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) based on student's performance in examinations, the UGC has formulated the guidelines to be followed.

Outline of Choice Based Credit System:

1. Core Course: A course which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course.

2. Elective Course: Generally a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses and which may be very specific or specialized or advanced or supportive to the discipline/subject of study or which provides an extended scope or which enables an exposure to some other discipline/subject/domain or nurtures the candidate's proficiency/skill is called an Elective Course.

2.1 Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course: Elective courses may be offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective.

The University also offers discipline related Elective courses of interdisciplinary nature (to be offered by main discipline/subject of study).

2.2 Dissertation/Project: An elective course designed to acquire special/advanced knowledge, such as supplement study/support study to a project work, and a candidate studies such a course on his own with an advisory support by a teacher/faculty member is called dissertation/project.

2.3 Generic Elective (GE) Course: An elective course chosen generally from an unrelated discipline/subject, with an intention to seek exposure is called a Generic Elective.

P.S.: A core course offered in a discipline/subject may be treated as an elective by other discipline/subject and vice versa and such electives may also be referred to as Generic Elective.

3. Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC)/Competency Improvement Courses/Skill Development Courses/Foundation Course: The Ability Enhancement (AE) Courses may be of two kinds: AE Compulsory Course (AECC) and AE Elective Course (AEEC). "AECC" courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement. They ((i) Environmental Science, (ii) English/MIL Communication) are mandatory for all disciplines. AEEC courses are value-based and/or skill-based and are aimed at providing hands-on-training, competencies, skills, etc.

3.1 AE Compulsory Course (AECC): Environmental Science, English Communication/MIL Communication.

3.2 AE Elective Course (AEEC): These courses may be chosen from a pool of courses designed to provide value-based and/or skill-based instruction.

Project work/Dissertation is considered as a special course involving application of knowledge in solving / analyzing /exploring a real life situation / difficult problem. A Project/Dissertation work would be of 6 credits. A Project/Dissertation work may be given in lieu of a discipline specific elective paper.

The B.A. Sociology (Hons.) is divided into three parts as under. Each part will consist of two semesters.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Part 1 | First Year | Semester I | Semester II |
| Part 2 | Second year | Semester III | Semester IV |
| Part 3 | Third Year | Semester V | Semester VI |

Department of Sociology

1st Semester

| S. No | Paper Code | Paper Name | L-T-P | | | Credits | Scheme of Marks | | |
|-------|------------|-----------------------------|--------|--|--|---------|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | Internal Marks | External Marks | Total |
| 1 | BSO-101 | Basic concepts of sociology | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 2 | BSO-102 | Social Problems in India | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 3 | | Subsidiary-1 | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 4 | | Subsidiary -2 | 4 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 5 | GEB-101 | General English –I | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 6 | EVSB-101 | Environmental Studies-1 | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| | | Total | | | | 24 | | | 600 |

2nd Semester

| S. No | Paper Code | Paper Name | L-T-P | | | Credits | Scheme of Marks | | |
|-------|------------|------------------------------------|-------|--|--|---------|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | Internal Marks | External Marks | Total |
| 1 | BSO-201 | Rural Society-Structure and Change | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 2 | BSO-202 | Crime and Society | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 3 | | Subsidiary -1 | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 4 | | Subsidiary -2 | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 5 | GEB-201 | General English –II | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 6 | EVSB-201 | Environmental Studies - II | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| | | Total | | | | 24 | | | 600 |

3rd Semester

| S. No | Paper Code | Paper Name | L-T-P | | | Credits | Scheme of Marks | | |
|-------|------------|------------------------------------|-------|--|--|---------|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | Internal Marks | External Marks | Total |
| 1 | BSO-301 | Society, Culture and Social Change | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 2 | BSO-302 | Urban Sociology | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 3 | | Subsidiary -1 | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 4 | | Subsidiary -2 | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 5 | BABC-301 | Business Communication -I | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 6 | BAC-301 | Fundamental Of Computers-I | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| | | Total | | | | 24 | | | 600 |

4th Semester

| S. No | Paper Code | Paper Name | L-T-P | | | Credits | Scheme of Marks | | |
|-------|------------|------------------------------|-------|--|--|---------|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | Internal Marks | External Marks | Total |
| 1 | BSO-401 | Population Studies | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 2 | BSO-402 | Sociology of Health | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 3 | | Subsidiary -1 | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 4 | | Subsidiary -2 | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 5 | BABC-401: | Business Communication –II | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 6 | BAC-401 | Fundamental Of Computers –II | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| | | Total | | | | 24 | | | 600 |

5th Semester

| S. No | Paper Code | Paper Name | L-T-P | | | Credits | Scheme of Marks | | |
|-------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------|---|--|---------|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | Internal Marks | External Marks | Total |
| 1 | BSO-501 | Social Thinkers-1 | 4 | 1 | | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 2 | BSO-502 | Social Anthropology | 4 | 1 | | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 3 | BSO-503 | Sociology of Development | 4 | 1 | | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 4 | BSO-504 | Research Methodology | 4 | 1 | | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 5 | BACB CS-501 | Human Rights; Theory and Practice | 4 | 0 | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| | | Total | | | | 24 | | | 500 |

6th Semester

| S. No | Paper Code | Paper Name | L-T-P | | | Credits | Scheme of Marks | | |
|-------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------|---|--|---------|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | Internal Marks | External Marks | Total |
| 1 | BSO-601 | Social Thinkers-2 | 4 | 1 | | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 2 | BSO-602 | Health and Family Welfare | 4 | 1 | | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 3 | BSO-603 | Status of Women in Society | 4 | 1 | | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 4 | BSO-604 | Project | 4 | 1 | | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 5 | BACB CS-601 | Gender and Women Studies in India | 4 | | | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| | | Total | | | | 24 | | | 500 |

Grand Total - 3400

Total Credits-144

L: Lecture hours; T: Tutorial hours; P: Laboratory/ Practical hours; Internal Marks include class tests, Assignments, Presentations and Attendance

B.A.1- 1st Semester

BSO-101: Basic concepts in Sociology

Objective: The course is meant to be a formal introduction to the discipline of sociology. It introduces the student to the basic concepts in sociology in order to show how sociology is premised on society as an object of study.

Unit-1: Introduction

- Meaning Definition Scope and Nature
- Sociology and Relationship with other social Sciences- History, Economics, Anthropology,
- Psychology and Criminology.
- Importance of Sociology

Unit-2: Basic Concepts of Sociology

- Society and Community Meaning and Characteristics.
- Association and Institution - Meaning and Characteristics.
- Social structure- Meaning and Importance.

Unit-3: Social Groups and Processes

- Social Groups- Meaning and Characteristics of groups
- Types of Groups- Primary and Secondary Groups, In-groups and Out-groups.
- Processes- Co-operation, Competition, Conflict, Accommodation and Assimilation.

Unit-4: Social Institutions:

- Marriage- Meaning, Characteristics, Functions and Forms
- Family- Meaning, Characteristics, Functions and Forms.
- Kinship: Meaning, definitions and Principles.

References-

1. Ahuja Ram: Indian Social System, New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
2. Ahuja Ram: Society in India, New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
3. Giddens Anthony: Sociology, Polity Press.
4. P.Ginsberg: Fundamental of Sociology, New Delhi: Orient blackswan Fulcher & scott: Sociology, New York: Oxford University.
5. Inkeles, Alex: What is Sociology?: New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
6. Sachdeva Vidyabhushan: Sociology: New Delhi: Rawat Publication.

BSO -102: SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA

Objective: Society in India today is undergoing rapid and massive changes. Many of the Changes are such that they tend to call into question the age-old social norms and practices, thus giving rise to some critical social issues and problems. This course is designed to identify and analyse some of such emerging Social issues and problems from sociological perspective.

Hence the objectives of the course are to sensitize the students to the emerging social issues and problems of contemporary India, enable them to acquire sociological understanding of these issues and problems over and above their common sense understanding, empower them to deal with these issues and problems and to serve as change agents both in governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Unit-1: Introductions to Social Problems

- Social Problems : Concept, Definition and nature of Social problems
- Causes of Social Problems
- Importance of the Study of Social problems

Unit-2: Violence Against Women

- Woman harassment- nature and extent of violence
- Female Foeticide
- Dowry
- Domestic Violence

Unit-3: Terrorism in India

- Nature, objectives and causes
- Its impact on society
- Preventive measures

Unit-4: Problems of the Aged

- Concept of Old age in India- Nature of the problem
- Problems of the old People.
- Care of the Aged, support services for the aged

References-

1. Ahuja Ram: Social Problems in India, New Delhi: Rawat Publication
2. Beteille, Andre: Backward classes in Contemporary India, New Delhi: OUP
3. Desai Neera&UshaThakkar: Women in Indian Society, National book trust, India
4. Gill S.S.: The Pathology of Corruption, New Delhi: Harper Collin Publishers
5. SatyaMurty, T.V. Region, Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in Contemporary India, New Delhi: OUP
6. Beteille, Andre: Social Inequality, New Delhi: OUP
7. Shrama Rajendra: Social Problems, Atlantic Publishers.

Objective: The overall aims of the course are to enable the learner to communicate effectively and appropriately in real life situation and to use English effectively for study purpose across the curriculum.

Learners will be able to develop interest in and appreciation of Literature. They develop and integrate the use of the four language skills i.e. Reading, Listening, Speaking and Writing. It will help revision and reinforce structure already learnt.

Unit – I: Basics of English Grammar

- General introduction to parts of speech and Tenses
- Homophones
- Synonyms and Antonyms
- One Word Substitution
- Understanding and comprehending the paragraph

Unit –II: Writing Skills

- Application writing
- Essay writing

Unit –III: Speaking Skills

- Phonetic Transcription
- Vowel Sounds
- Consonant Sounds
- Syllables

Unit - IV: Poems

- Robert Frost Mending Wall
- Wordsworth Lines written in Early Spring
- John Milton Light
- John Keats Bright Star

References-

1. W.S. Allen, A Remedial English Grammar
2. W.S. Allen, Living English Structure
3. N. Krishaswamy, Modern English
4. H. K. Kaul, The Craft of Writing
5. Darothy M. Guinn Daniel Marder, A Spectrum of Rhetoric
6. V.R.Narayanswamy, Strengthen your Writing [Orient Longman: 1979]

EVSB-101: ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES-I

Objective: The objectives of environmental education are to increase public awareness about environmental issues, explore possible solutions, and to lay the foundations for a fully informed and active participation of individual in the protection of environment and the prudent and rational use of natural resources.

Unit I: Study of Environmental and Ecology:

- Definition and Importance.
- Environmental Pollution and problems.

Unit II: Environmental Pollution:

- Air, water, noise, heat and nuclear pollution.
- Causes, effect and prevention of pollution.

Unit III: Environment and Social Problems:

- Flood, Earthquake
- Cyclones and landslides.

Unit IV: Disaster Management:

- Disaster management – Flood, Earthquake
- Cyclones and landslides.

References-

1. Agarwal KC, 2001. Environmental Biology, Nidi Publishers Ltd. Bikaner.
2. Bharucha Erach, 2003. The Biodiversity of India, Mapin Publishing Pvt. Ltd, Ahmedabad – 380013, India.
3. Brunner RC, 1989, Hazardous Waste Incineration, McGraw Hill Inc.
4. Clark RS, Marine Pollution, Clanderson Press, Oxofrd (TB).
5. Cunningham WP, Cooper TH, Gorhani E & Hepworth MT, 2001. Environmental Encyclopaedia, Jaico Publishing House, Mumbai, 1196pgs.
6. De AK, Environmental Chemistry, Wiley Eastern Ltd.
7. Down to Earth, Center for Science and Environment (R)

8. Gleick HP, 1993. Water in Crisis, Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment and Security. Stockholm Environmental Institute, Oxford University Press.
9. Hawkins RE, Encyclopedia of Indian Natural History, Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay (R)
10. Heywood VH and Watson RT, 1995. Global Biodiversity Assessment. Cambridge University Press .
11. Jadhav H and Bhosale VM, 1995. Environmental Protection and Laws. Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.
12. Mckinney ML and Schoch RM, 1996. Environmental Science Systems and Solutions. Web enhanced edition.
13. Mhaskar AK, Matter Hazardous, Techno-Science Publications (TB)
14. Miller TG, Jr. Environmental Science, Wadsworth Publishing CO. (TB)
15. Odum EP, 1971. Fundamentals of Ecology. WB Saunders Co. USA.
16. Rao MN and Datta AK, 1987. Waste Water Treatment.Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.

BSO -201: RURAL SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHANGE

Objective: The objective of this course is to orient students with sociological approach to the study of rural society. It attempts to provide a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic and political structure of rural society in India. This course also offers a synoptic overview of rural governance and development in India.

Unit-1:-Rural Sociology

- Meaning, Nature and Importance of Rural Sociology
- Features of rural community
- Methods and tools of rural sociology

Unit-2:-Rural Structure

- Panchayat Raj-Objective-Structure-Functions
- 73rd Constitutional amendment
- Co-Operative movement in India and its main features.

Unit-3:-Rural Problems

- Problems of Indebtedness
- rural poverty, rural unemployment
- rural health and sanitation
- Remedial measures, Current programmes and schemes of rural development in India.

Unit-4:-Rural Economy

- Green Revolution and Its Impact
- Need for agricultural finance.
- Rural Finance – Institution and non-institutional sources

References-

1. Desai A.R.: Rural Sociology in India, Bombay: Popular Prakashan
2. Desai A.R.: Rural India in Transition, Bombay: Popular prakashan
3. Dube S.C. India's Changing Village, Bombay: Himalyan Publishing House
4. Pradhan P.K. Land, Labour and Rural Poverty, Bombay: Himalayan Publishing House
5. Ranbir D.T.: Bharat main Jati aur Varg, Bombay: Popular Prakashan
6. Razvi, Shakra: Agrarian change, Gender and Land Rights: Blackwell
7. Maheshwari S.R.: Rural Development in India, New Delhi: Saga Publ

BSO -202: CRIME AND SOCIETY

Objective: The course seeks to introduce the student to the nature, extent, causes, and control of criminal behaviour in both the individual and in society. It course also includes the incidence, forms, causes and consequences of crime, as well as social and governmental regulations and reaction to crime.

Unit-1:-Concept of Crime

- Definition, and Meaning of crime
- Characteristics of Crime
- Causes of Crime Behavioural, Sociologist.

Unit-2:-Theories of Crime

- Classification of crime (Ancient & Pioneers)
- White –Collar crime
- Child Delinquency

Unit-3:-The Concept of Punishment and Theories of Punishment

- The Deterrent Theory
- The Retributive Theory
- The Reformatory Theory

Unit-4:-The Prison System and Corrections

- The Indian Prison System
- Reforms in Prison System

References-

1. Tapas K.Banarjee: Background of Indian criminal law
2. John Lewis Gillim : criminology and penology, Greenwood press
3. Martin R. Haskeel&Lewe's Yabolonsky: Criminology: crime of criminality: RameNaly college publication co. Chicago
4. J.P. Sirohi: Criminology and criminal administration, Allahabad law agency
5. Sutherland Edwin and Donald R.Cressey: Principals of criminology, Times of India press

GEB-201: GENERAL ENGLISH-II

Objective: The overall aims of the course are to enable the learner to communicate effectively and appropriately in real life situation and to use English effectively for study purpose across the curriculum.

Learners will be able to develop interest in and appreciation of Literature. They develop and integrate the use of the four language skills i.e. Reading, Listening, Speaking and Writing. It will help revision and reinforce structure already learnt.

Unit -1:-Grammar in Practice

- Vocabulary
- Punctuation
- Diary Writing
- Report Writing

Unit- II:-Writing skills

- Précis writing
- Paragraph Writing
- Notices and Circulars

Unit –III:-Reading and Speaking Skills

- Stress and Intonation
- Stress-What and How
- Intonation-What and How

Unit – IV:-Short Stories

- “The Child” Premchand
- “The Gift of the Magi” O.Henry

References-

1. W.S. Allen, A Remedial English Grammar
2. W.S. Allen, Living English Structure
3. N. Krishaswamy, Modern English
4. H. K. Kaul, The Craft of Writing
5. Darothy M. Guinn Daniel Marder, A Spectrum of Rhetoric
6. V.R.Narayanswamy, Strengthen your Writing [Orient Longman: 1979]

EVSB -201: ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES-II

Objective: Objective is to aim at the development of environmentally literate citizens who have the skills and knowledge and inclinations to make well informed choices concerning the environment, and who exercise the rights and responsibilities of the members of a community. It contributes to an understanding and appreciation of the environment and conservation of resources for future.

Unit-I: -Problem of natural resources

- Problem of water resources – Utilization of surface and ground water, over utilization, flood, drought, conflicts over water.
- Water preservation – rain-water collection.

Unit-II: -Problems of forest resources

- Problems of forest resources – uses and over utilization, deforestation,
- Problems of land resources – Land as a source, erosion of land, man-induced landslides and desertification.

Unit-III: -Bio-diversity and its protection

- Value of bio-diversity – Consumable use: Productive use, Social, alternative, moral aesthetic and values.
- Threats to bio-diversity – Loss of habitat, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts.

Unit-IV: -Human Population and Environment

- Population growth and consequences
- Environment and human health.

References-

1. Agarwal KC, 2001. Environmental Biology, Nidi Publishers Ltd. Bikaner.
2. Bharucha Erach, 2003. The Biodiversity of India, Mapin Publishing Pvt. Ltd, Ahmadabad – 380013, India.
3. Brunner RC, 1989, Hazardous Waste Incineration, McGraw Hill Inc.

4. Clark RS, Marine Pollution, Clarendon Press, Oxford (TB).
5. Cunningham WP, Cooper TH, Gorhani E & Hepworth MT, 2001. Environmental Encyclopaedia, Jaico Publishing House, Mumbai, 1196pgs.
6. De AK, Environmental Chemistry, Wiley Eastern Ltd.
7. Down to Earth, Center for Science and Environment (R)
8. Gleick HP, 1993. Water in Crisis, Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment and Security. Stockholm Environmental Institute, Oxford University Press.
9. Hawkins RE, Encyclopedia of Indian Natural History, Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay (R)
10. Heywood VH and Watson RT, 1995. Global Biodiversity Assessment. Cambridge University Press.
11. Jadhav H and Bhosale VM, 1995. Environmental Protection and Laws. Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.
12. McKinney ML and Schoch RM, 1996. Environmental Science Systems and Solutions. Web enhanced edition.
13. Mhaskar AK, Matter Hazardous, Techno-Science Publications (TB)
14. Miller TG, Jr. Environmental Science, Wadsworth Publishing CO. (TB)
15. Odum EP, 1971. Fundamentals of Ecology. WB Saunders Co. USA.
16. Rao MN and Datta AK, 1987. Waste Water Treatment. Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.

B.A.2- 3rd Semester

BSO -301- SOCIETY, CULTURE AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Objective: Society in India today is undergoing rapid and massive changes. Many of changes are such that they tend to call into question the ages-old social norms and practices, thus giving rise to some critical social issues and problems. This course is designed to identify and analyze some of such emerging social issues and problems from sociological perspective. In the interest of systematic ordering, the issues and problems have been classified into two broad sets: structural, and developmental.

Unit-1:-Introduction of Societies

- Tribal Society- Types and Characteristics
- Rural Society- Types and Characteristics
- Urban Society- Types and Characteristics.

Unit-2:-Culture, Socialization and Social Control

- Meaning, Characteristics and Elements of Culture.
- Meaning, Processes and Stages of socialization.
- Meaning, types and means of social control.

Unit-3:-Social Change

- Meaning and Definitions Social change
- Characteristics of Social change
- Factors of Social change

Unit-4: Theories of Social Change

- Evolutionary Theory of social change
- Cyclical Theory of social change
- Functionalist or Dynamic Theory of social change

References-

1. Desai A.R.: India's Path of Development, Bobay: Popular Publication
2. Dube S.C : Vikaska Samajshastra, New Delhi: VaniPrakashan
3. Debe S.C.: Modernization and Development: The Search for Alternative Paradigm, New Delhi: Vistaar Publication

4. Anthony Giddens: The Consequences of modernity, Cambridge Polity Press
5. Srinivas M.N : Social Change in Modern India, Barkley: University of Barkley

BSO -302: URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Objective:-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. In other words it is the sociological study of cities and their role in the development of society. Like most areas of sociology, urban sociologists use statistical analysis, observation, social theory, interviews, and other methods to study a range of topics, including migration and demographic trends, economics, poverty, race relation and economic trends.

Unit: 1-Basic Concepts

- Meaning and Definition of urban sociology
- Scope and nature of urban sociology

Unit: 2-Process of Urbanization

- Definition and Nature of Urbanization
- Causes of urbanization
- Consequences of Urbanization

Unit: 3-Urban Social Problems

- Housing and Slum
- Drug Addiction
- Prostitution

Unit: 4-Urban Planning

- Meaning and Principle of Urban Planning
- Urban Planning in India
- Obstacles to Urban Planning.

References-

1. Hannerz, Ulf, 1980, Exploring the city: toward an urban anthropology, NY: ColumbiaUniversity Press. Chapter 2.
2. Redfield, R and Milton Singer, 1954, "The cultural role of cities", Economic development andcultural change", vol. 3.
3. Eck, Diana, 1983, Banaras: City of light, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. introduction andappendix.
4. Banga, I. (ed.), 1991, City in Indian history, New Delhi: Manohar. Pp. 87-96.

5. Michael Pacione (ed.), *The city: Critical concepts in the social sciences*, Vol.1 London:Routledge. Pp. 382-392.
6. Appadurai, 1997, *Modernity at large: Cultural dimensions of globalisation*, Delhi: OxfordUniversity Press. Ch. 5.
7. Rao, M.S.A, (ed.), 1974, *Urban sociology: a reader*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, chs.1, 9, 10.
8. Rao, Bhat and Kadekar (eds.) 1991, *Urban Sociology*, New Delhi: orient Longman, Pages179-208, 305-364.
9. Rao, M.S.A, 1981, "Some aspects of the sociology of migration", *Sociological Bulletin*, politics, and consumption of public culture in India, Oxford University Press.

BABC-301: BUSINESS COMMUNICATION-I

Objective: This course is designed to give students a comprehensive view of communication, its scope and importance in business, and the role of communication in establishing a favorable outside the firm environment, as well as an effective internal communications program. The various types of business communication media are covered. This course also develops an awareness of the importance of succinct written expression to modern business communication. Many of the assignments are to be keyboarded.

Unit -1: Introduction to professional Communication

- Definition of Communication
- Types of communication
- Channels of communication
- Barriers to communication
- General and Technical Communication

Unit-2: English language on global forum

- Language as a tool of communication
- English language in global business environment
- Cultural Variables

Unit 3: Speaking abilities enhancement

- Group Discussion
- Role of moderators
- Objectives of GD
- Types of GD
- Participation in GD

Unit-4: Learning Reading Skills

- Importance and need of Reading Skills
- Types of Reading Skills
- Methods & objectives of Reading Skills

References-

1. Language in Thought and Action, S. I. Hayakawa
2. English 2600, 3200 and 3600, Joseph C. Blumenthal
3. A Message in the Bottle, Walker Percy
4. How to Find Your Own Voice, Peter Porosky

BAC-301: FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTER- I

Objective: The goal of program is to prepare our graduates for successful professional practice and advanced studies by providing a practical knowledge of computer and by offering the opportunity to deepen their understanding as a knowledgeable and skilled computer graduate. Subject will span the fundamental principles of computer and include an understanding of fundamentals of computers. Practical experience with systems will be hallmarks of our graduates.

Unit 1:-Introduction to Computer Fundamentals

- Computer: Meaning, Usages and importance
- History and Generations of Computer
- Block Diagram of a Computer
- Computer System Hardware
- Computer Memory

Unit 2:-Input and Output Devices

- Input Devices:
 - Keyboard, Point and draw devices mouse, joystick, track ball, light pen, Data Scanning devices, image scanner, OCR, OMR, MICR, Bar code reader, card reader, Voice Recognition Device
- Output Devices:
 - Monitor, Printer, laser printer, dot-matrix printer, ink jet printer, Projector
- Interaction between User and Computer

Unit 3:-Storage Devices

- Storage fundamentals – Primary Vs Secondary
- Various Storage Devices – Magnetic Tape, Magnetic Disks, Cartridge Tape, Data Drives, Hard Disk
- Drives, Floppy (Winchester Disk), Disks, Optical Disks, CD, VCD, CD-R, CD-RW, Zip Drive, DVD

Unit4:-Computer Software

- Types of Software – System software, Application software, Utility Software, Shareware, Freeware, Firmware

- Operating Systems – Functions, Types – Batch Processing, Single User, Multi User Multiprogramming, Multi-Tasking.

References-

1. Computer Fundamentals – By P.K.Sinha
2. Computers in education- Dr.H.K.Khandai and AnshuMathur
3. Fundamentals of computers- Rajaraman, V., Adabala, Neeharika
4. Computer Fundamentals- Anita Goel
5. Computer Fundamentals- Dr.SushilaMadan
6. Computer Fundamentals - Rashmi Sharma

B.A.2- 4Th Semester

BSO -401: POPULATION STUDIES

Objective: The course introduces the student to understand Population as a social phenomenon. It acquaints the students to the demographic features and trends of Indian Society vis-à-vis World Population. It also reviews population control measures and their implementation.

Unit-1:-Population Studies

- Meaning, Scope and Significance;
- Demographic Processes: Fertility, mortality and migration

Unit-2:-Population Theories

- Malthusian Population Theory
- Demographic Transition Theory and
- Optimum Population Theory

Unit-3:-Population Composition in India

- Age Structure,
- Sex-Ratio, Rural-Urban Composition and
- Literacy in India

Unit-4:-Population Planning and Control

- Needs and Objectives,
- Population Policy Of India
- National Rural health Mission

References-

1. Bose Ashish: Demographic Diversity in India, Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation
2. Agarwal S.N: population studies with Special Reference to india, New Delhi: LokSurjeet Publication
3. Banarjee D.: Health and family Planning Services in India,new Delhi: LokPrakashan
4. DubeySurendranath: Population of India, Delhi: Authors Press
5. Kohli S: Family Planning in India, New Delhi
6. Sharma Rajendra: Demography and Population Problems, New Delhi:Atlantic Publishers
7. National Rural Health Mission (2006),Govt.of India, New Delhi.

BSO -402: SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

Objective: This course provides general understanding of sociological aspects of health and health care. It also familiarize the students the health policy and planning in India.

Unit: 1-Introduction

- Historical Development of Medical Sociology
- Scope and Importance of Medical Sociology.
- Sociological Perspective on Health and Illness

Unit: 2-Community Health in India

- Community Health Problems, healthcare system.
- Implementation and Utilization of health Care services in rural India
- Role of voluntary organization and Protective Programmes

Unit: 3-Health and Development

- Health as an indicator of Socio-Economic Development.
- Issues of Accessibility –Health, Poverty, Education and Social Justice.
- Health Problems of -Women, Children and the Aged.

Unit: 4-National Health Policy

- Health Policies in India
- Public Health Programme
- Health Education, primary Health Centers.

References-

1. Albert, Gary L. and R, Fitzpatrick. (1994): Quality of Life in Health Care. Advances in Medical Sociology. Mumbai: Jai Press.
2. Chloe Bird, Petr Conrad and Alan Fremont.Eds. *Handbook of Medical Sociology*. New York:Prentice Hall,2000.
3. Madan, T.N. (1980), *Doctors and Society*, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
4. Mechanic, David (1968), *Medical Sociology: A Selective View*, New York: Free Press.

5. National Rural Health Mission, 2005, Government of India.
6. Oommen, T.K. (1978), *Doctors and Nurses: A Study in Occupational Role Structure*, Delhi: Macmillan.
7. Park, J.R. and K.Park (2000), *Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine*, Jabalpur: Banarsidas and Company.

Objective: This course is designed to give students a comprehensive view of communication, its scope and importance in business, and the role of communication in establishing a favorable outside the firm environment, as well as an effective internal communications program. The various types of business communication media are covered. This course also develops an awareness of the importance of succinct written expression to modern business communication. Many of the assignments are to be keyboarded.

Unit-1: Routine Business Correspondence

- Circulars
- Memorandums
- Notices
- Agenda & Minutes

Unit-2: Formal and Informal letters

- Formal letters
- Types of formal letters
- Informal letters
- Types of Informal letters
- Letter writing practice

Unit-3: Presentation skills

- Define Presentation
- Purpose of Presentation
- Audience and Locale
- Preparation of outline
- Nuances of delivery
- Kinesics
- Paralinguistic
- Chromatics
- Proxemics

Unit -4: Resume Designing

- What is a Resume?
- Types of Resumes
- Writing of resumes

References-

1. Language in Thought and Action, S. I. Hayakawa
2. English 2600, 3200 and 3600, Joseph C. Blumenthal
3. A Message in the Bottle, Walker Percy
4. How to Find Your Own Voice, Peter Porosky

Objective: The goal of program is to prepare our graduates for successful professional practice and advanced studies by providing a practical knowledge of computer and by offering the opportunity to deepen their understanding as a knowledgeable and skilled computer graduate. Subject will span the fundamental principles of computer and include an understanding of fundamentals of computers. Practical experience with systems will be hallmarks of our graduates.

Unit 1:- Basics of Operating System

- Definition of Operating System
- Objectives, types, and functions of Operating Systems
- Working with Windows Operating System: Introduction, The
- Desktop, Structure of Windows, Windows Explorer, File and Folder
- Operations, The Search, The Recycle Bin, Configuring the Screen,
- Adding or Removing New Programs using

Unit 2:-Introduction to Business Communication Tools

- **MS-Word:** Introduction, Starting MS-Word, MS-Word Screen and its Components, Elementary Working with MS-Word
- **MS-Excel:** Introduction, Starting MS-Excel, Basics of Spreadsheet, MS-Excel Screen and Its Components, Elementary Working with MS-Excel
- **MS-PowerPoint:** Introduction, Starting MS-PowerPoint, Basics of PowerPoint, MS-PowerPoint Screen and Its Components, Elementary Working with MS PowerPoint

Unit 3:-Use of Computer in daily life

- Data Processing, Files and Records, File Organization (Sequential, Direct/Random, Index)
- Computer Applications in Business – Need and Scope
- Computer Applications in various fields of Commerce: Personnel Administration, e-governance

Unit 4:-Internet Security

- Internet, working, Uses, benefits and problems
- Definition of Computer Virus, Types of Viruses, Use of Antivirus software Security and Privacy
- Ethical Issues & Cyber Law

Practical

- MS Office
- i) Microsoft Word
 - ii) Microsoft Excel
 - iii) Microsoft Powerpoint

References-

1. Computer Fundamentals, by P. K. Sinha
2. Computer Fundamentals, Anita Goel
3. Fundamentals of Computers Rajaraman V
4. Introduction to Computer Science, by ITL Education Solutions Limited
5. Together with Computer Applications by Aditi Grove
6. Internet & World Wide Web by Harvey M. Deitel
7. Internet Security in Easy Steps by Greg Holden

BSO -501: SOCIAL THINKERS-1

Objective: To understand the origin and development of Sociology as a subject. To learn the classical theories propounded by various thinkers. To learn how the various aspects of social life are analysed by early sociological thinkers.

Unit 1:-Schools of Sociological Theory

- Introduction
- School of Functionalism - Meaning and Discussion
- School of Conflictualism - Meaning and Perspective of Marxism Features of Indian Society

Unit 2:-Auguste Comte

- Introduction
- Positivism - Meaning, Characteristics.
- Law of Three Stages of Knowledge

Unit 3:-Karl Marx

- Introduction
- Concept of Historical Materialism
- Theory of Class Conflict

Unit 4:-Emile Durkheim

- Introduction
- Theory of Suicide
- Division of Labour

References-

1. AronRymond : Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol, 1&2
2. Francis Abraham.M : Modern Sociological Theory, Oxford University.
3. George Ritzer : Sociological Theory, Rawat. PUB.
4. Irving M Zeitlin : Ideology and Development of Sociological Theory,
5. Jonathan H Turner: The Structure of Sociological Theory, Fourth (ed). Rawat. PUB.
6. Lewis A- Coser : Masters of Sociological Thought, Second (ed) Rawat.PUB.
7. S.L. Doshi: Modernity, Postmodernity and Neo-Sociological Theories, Rawat. PUB.

BSO -502: SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Objective: The course aims to introduce the students to the discipline of social anthropology and to the profession of Anthropologists/Sociologists. This is done by discussing the core concepts of the subject and the history of its emergence along with how understanding and interpretation of them takes place through fieldwork. Culture and its related concepts will allow the students to understand what it means to be human.

Unit 1:-Introduction of Social Anthropology

- Anthropology - Meaning, Definition, Characteristics of Anthropology
- Branches of Anthropology
- Social Anthropology - Meaning, Definition, Characteristics Subject Matter and Scope of Social Anthropology
- Importance and Method of social Anthropology

Unit 2:-Tribal Society and Culture

- Meaning and Characteristics of Tribal Society
- Racial and Linguistic Classifications of Indian tribes
- Cultural process of tribal society

Unit 3:-Tribal Social Institutions

- Marriage : Ways of acquiring mates, Types of preferential marriage
- Family : Characteristics of Tribal Family
- Religion : Beliefs and Practices

Unit 4:-Status of Women in Tribal Society

- Social
- Economical
- Political
- Educational

References-

1. Ghurye G. S.: The Scheduled Tribers
2. Krishna Iyer and BalaRatnam: Anthropology in India
3. Majumdar and Modan: An Introduction to Social Anthropology
4. L. P. Vidyarthi and BinayRai: The Tribal Culture of India
5. YogendraSingh: Culture Change in India
6. Belshaw C., 1975: Traditional Exchange and Modern Market, PrenticeHall, New Jersey.
7. Bose N. K., 1956: Peasant Life in India: A Study in Indian Unity and Diversity
8. Evans Pritchard, E.E. 1951: Social Anthropology, New York, Free Press.

9. Firth, R. Ed., - 1975: Themes in Economic Anthropology

Objective: To acquaint the students the concepts of modernization, development and to bring awareness about Indian Social Structure and development.

Unit 1:-Introduction

- Meaning, Scope and Importance of Sociology of Development
- Sociological Dimensions of Development
- Cultural Dimension and Trends of Development

Unit 2:-Concepts of Development

- Human Development
- Ecological Development
- Sustainable Development

Unit 3:-Theories of Development

- Structural – Functional Theory
- Dependency Theory

Unit 4:-Social Structure and Development with Reference to India

- Education and Development
- Gender and Development
- Development Disparities

References-

1. Basu, Dilip&Sechard Sisson: Social and Economic Development in India: A Reassessment.
2. D'Souza, V.S.: Development Planning and Structural Inequalities in India.
3. Dube, S.C.: Modernization and Development: The Search for Alternative Paradigms.
4. Dube, S.C.: Social Development in India: Issues for 1980s.
5. Frankel, Francine R.: India's Green Revolution – Economic Gains and Political Costs.
6. Hilhorst, J.G. N. & M. K. Latine: Social Development in the Third World: Levels of Social Planning.
7. Hoselitz, B.: Sociological Aspects of Economic Growth.
8. Joshi, P.C.: Land Reforms in India.

BSO -504: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Objective: On completion of this course students will be able to understand the general principles and methods involved in doing social research. This course provides philosophical underpinnings of the social research and familiarizes the students with methodological tools and statistical techniques, explaining quantitative and qualitative methods, which will help them to undertake empirical research independently.

Unit-1:-Introduction to Scientific Social Research

- Definition, Nature and Purpose
- Steps in Social Research

Unit-2:-Hypotheses

- Meaning, nature and types of hypotheses
- Sources of hypotheses
- Characteristics of a Sound Hypotheses

Unit-3:-Research Design and Techniques of Data Collection

- Meaning and types of research designs
- Sampling-meaning and types
- Types of Data Techniques- Observation, interview, Questionnaire.

Unit-4:-Statistical Analysis and Use of Computer in Social Research

- Classification and Tabulation of Data
- Measures of central tendency; Mean, Median and Mode.

References-

1. Ahuja Ram: Research methods, New Delhi: Rawat Publication
2. Goode and P.K. Hatt: Methods in Social research, New York: McGraw International
3. Srivastav, Prakesh G.N: Advances Research Methodology, Delhi: Radha Publication
4. Thakur, Devendra: Research methodology in Social Science, Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications
5. Yogesh P.V: Scientific Social Survey and Research, New Delhi.

Objective: –To familiarize the students to the concept, perspective and various dimensions of human rights in international and domestic context with a contemporary perspective, to enable them to become enlightened citizens in a globalized world.

Unit1:- Introduction

- Concept of Human Rights
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- ICCPR, ICESR & the Bill of Rights
- Classification of Rights

Unit2:-Human Rights Treaty Bodies

- Explanation of human rights treaty bodies.
- The functioning of human rights treaty bodies.
- How to access and work with the human rights treaty bodies
- Universal Human Rights Index

Unit 3:-Human Rights in India

- Human Rights and Constitutional Provisions - Preamble, Part III & IV
- Fundamental Duties
- Judicial Activism
- Rule of Law

Unit 4:- Contemporary Perspectives

- An Overview of the Criminal Justice System
- Public Interest Litigation
- Role of the National Human Rights Commission
- Role of National Commission of Women

References-

1. Durga Das Basu – Human Rights in Constitutional Law, New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India, 1984
2. RajinderSachar – Human Rights, Perspectives & Challenges, New Delhi, Gyan Publishing
3. Ashwani Kant Gautam – Human Rights & Justice System, New Delhi, APH Pub, 2001
4. Awasthi – Law relating to protection of Human Rights, New Delhi – Orient – 2009.

BSO -601: SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS-2

Objective: The objectives of this course are (1) to offer a historical background within which sociological theories have emerged; (2) to accustom students with contemporary sociological theorists and their work; and (3) to develop critical thoughts and assessment of sociological theory.

Unit 1- Herbert Spencer

- Introduction
- Concept of Social Evolution
- Types of societies

Unit 2:-Max Weber

- Introduction
- Theory of bureaucracy
- Protestant Ethics and Capitalism

Unit 3:-C. H. Cooley

- Introduction
- Individual and Society
- Concept of Primary Group

Unit 4:-Vilfredo Pareto

- Introduction
- Concept of Scientific Sociology
- Concept of the Circulation of Elites

References-

1. AtalYogesh: Sociology: From where to where, Jaipur:Rawat Publication
2. Coser Lewis: Mster of Sociological Thought, Harcourt Brake
3. Dube S.C: Society in India, New Delhi: National Book Trust
4. Bose N.K: Structure of Hindu Society, New Delhi
5. Ghurye G.S: Caste and Race in India, Bombay: Popular Publication
6. Johnson H.M: Sociology: A Systematic Introduction, New Delhi: Allied Publishers
7. Prabhu P.H: Hindu Social Organization, Bombay: Popular Publication.

BSO -602: HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

Objective: The content of the course will enable the students to sensitize about health related issues, to understand the issues related to public health and social medicine, to understand the role of the State in the healthcare in India and to make aware the health and sanitation conditions in India.

Unit: 1-Family and Reproductive Health

- Introduction
- Family Health
- Reproductive Health

Unit: 2-Measures to Control Population Growth

- Introduction
- National Health Programmes
- Reproductive and Child Health Programme
- Family Welfare

Unit: 3-Family Planning Programme in India

- Introduction
- Meaning of Family Planning
- Characteristics of Family Planning
- Need for Family Planning in India
- Factors Hindering Family Planning Programme in India
- Methods of Family Planning

Unit: 4-Population Education

- Introduction
- Definition of Population Education
- Need for Population Education
- Objectives of Population Education
- Trends in Population Education
- Social Dimensions of Population Education.

References-

1. N. Agrawal: Indian Economy Problems of Development and Planning (21st Edition, 1995)
2. N. Ghosh: Population Economics (1993).
3. G. C. Pande : Principles of Demography (1941).
4. AshishBose: Demographic Diversity of India.
5. O. S. Srivastava: Demography and Population Studies.
6. ShakeelAhmad: Fertility Trends and Population Policy in India.
7. P. N. Sinha: Population Education and Family Planning 2000.
8. K. Srinivasan and AbusaleshSharif: India: Towards Population and Development Goals, United Nations Population fund, 1997.
9. AshishBose: India and the Asian Population Perspective.
10. Uppal J. S.: Indian Economic Problems (1983)
11. S. Chandrasekhar: India's Population, Facts, Problems and Policy (1970)
12. K. K. Dewett and Others: Indian Economics (1994)
13. M. M. Gandotra: Population Policy in India (1984)

BSO -603: STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIAN SOCIETY

Objective:-To provide basic understanding of the importance of women studies. To provide an analytical understanding of gender differences and major gender issues.

Unit 1:-Necessity for Studying Women in India

- Meaning of Women's Studies
- Necessity for Studying Women in India

Unit 2:-Social Status of Women in Independent India

- Women's Social Status in present society
- Status of Women in Family

Unit 3:-Economic Status of Women in IndiaAfter Independence

- Meaning of Economic Status of Women
- Women Role of Tradition Economic System
- Economic Participation of Women in Independent India

Unit 4:-Political and educational Status of Women in Independent India

- Political Status of Women in India
- Women in Political Participation
- Educational status of women in independent India
- Effect of women education in society

References-

1. Neera Desai And M Krishnaraj : Women And Society In India
2. M.N Sreenivas : Changing Status Of Women
3. MaithreyiKrishnaraj: Women Studies In India Chandrakala: Changing Status Of Women
4. George Ritzer: Sociological Theory David Boucheir : The Feminist Challenge Ann Oakley: Sex Gender And Society
5. Haralambos,Michael : Sociology-Themes and Perspectives, Oxford University Press

BSO -604: Project

Course Objective:

The paper aims to develop reasoning skills among students that will allow us to solve problem successfully and in a stipulated time frame. It is an unique approach to develop their critical thinking. The students are encouraged to become not just passive learners and note-takers, but rather critical thinkers.

A Synopsis of the Project Report should be submitted to the Board of Studies of the School of Liberal Arts. The Board, after deliberation, will suggest changes and modifications. The synopsis should include the following –

1. Title of Project Report
2. Introduction
3. Problems of Research
4. Objectives of Research
5. Tentative Chapter Division
6. Suggested readings

Source Material and References

Presenting your own ideas in a Project is acceptable and even encouraged. However, the paper must be based on facts and opinions from authoritative sources and these sources must be given proper credit. A minimum of three published sources is required, and ten or more is typical. Direct quotes must be placed inside quotation marks or in indented sections and should be used sparingly. Paraphrasing is better in most cases.

There are two popular ways to cite references. One is to place superscripted numbers in the text with corresponding footnotes at the bottom of the page or endnotes at the end of the paper in a APA style. More typical of scientific papers is to place the author and year in parentheses (Heaton, 1984). In either case you need a bibliography of all cited sources at the end of the paper with author(s), year, title, publication or publisher, volume, and pages. These should be in alphabetical order by name of the primary author. Be sure to find source materials that are specific to your topic, either books or journal articles. Textbooks are usually too general and should be avoided. The libraries have published and computerized indexes that can be used to

find relevant sources. See the Supervisor or a reference librarian if you are unfamiliar with these resources.

Plagiarism is the presenting of someone else's wording or ideas as one's own and is a violation of university policy. If you use someone else's words or ideas, you must give them proper credit. You must also obtain permission from the Supervisor before using your Project for more than one course.

Length and Format

Length is not important; 40 to 60 pages of 1.5 spaced texts is a good target. The title, author, course, and date should be typed onto a cover sheet. Illustrations are not required but are often useful in explaining graphical concepts and in giving the paper character. The bibliography should be the last section of the paper. The entire report has to be submitted in two spiral bound copies.

Marks/Grading

Students are required to make two submissions: a first draft and a final draft prior to final submission. The first draft is not to be a "rough" draft; it should be a completed, typed paper like you would ordinarily submit. I will read it carefully, offer suggestions for improvement, give it a grade, and return it to you promptly. The final draft, which is worth a larger share of the points, is your chance to respond to the suggestions and submit an improved paper. This, I hope, will make the writing of a Project more of a learning experience. We strongly suggest using a word processor so that the final draft can be created by editing rather than complete retyping.

Grading is based on both research content and presentation. Your paper should demonstrate that you have gained a level of expertise in the subject by studying the relevant literature. Your presentation should be clean and convincing with proper use of paragraphs, complete sentences, and correct grammar, spelling, and punctuation. Make your Project look and sound professional.

Evaluation of Project Work

Sl. No.

Evaluated by Criteria:

1 Institution

- Quality
- Depth & Breadth of analysis,
- Coverage,
- Scope and content
- Project fulfilment
- Data collection ability in the field (if any)
- Scope of Implementation.

Marks-60

2 Board of Examiners

Viva-voce Examination

Marks-40

3 **Total 100**

BACBCS-601: WOMEN AND GENDER STUDIES

Objective: - To introduce the basic concepts of gender & women studies and to understand gender as an element of social, political, economic and legal structures as well as individual identities, critically interrogating understandings of gender divisions as natural or socially constructed.

Unit 1:-Concept of Gender Studies

- Gender Studies - Concept, Nature, Scope and Relevance, Evolution of Gender Studies, Gender sensitization
- Gender Studies/ Women's Studies

Unit 2:-Basic Concepts in Gender Studies

- Sex and Gender – Gender roles
- Patriarchy, Socialization-Gendering

Unit 3:-Underlying Philosophy of Gender Studies

- Feminisms Perspectives
- Meaning and History of Feminism
- Feminist Theories – Liberal, Radical, Marxist, Socialist approaches.

Unit 4:-Gender Inequality and its Impacts

- Concept of Gender Inequality – in Family, Education, Culture, Religion and Health.
- Gender based violence- Foeticide, infanticide, domestic violence.
- Commodification of women's bodies –Representation of women in media.

References:

1. Women's Work Health and Empowerment, P-82-99, *Anjali Gandhi (Ed.)*, Aakar Books, New Delhi, 2006.
2. What is Feminism? Juliet Mitchell and Ann Oakley (Ed): Oxford Blackwell, 1986. Contemporary Feminist Theories: Stevi Jackson & Jackie Jones (Ed.), Edinburgh University Press.
3. Sex, Gender and Society: Oakley, Ann, Gower Publishing Company, England, 1985
4. 50 Key Concepts in Gender Studies: Pilcher, J. & Whelehan, 1, Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 2005.
5. Gender Studies- A Primer: V. Kadambari, RGNIYD, Sriperumbudur, Tamilnadu, 2009.
6. The Polity Reader in Gender Studies; Polity Press, Black well Publishers Ltd., Cambridge, 2002
7. A Companion to Gender Studies, Essed, Philomena et .al (Ed), Blackwell Publishing, USA, 2005
8. Patriarchy: Theorising Feminism, Geetha V, STREE, Calcutta, 2007