

# **MASTER OF ARTS - SOCIOLOGY**

## **Course Structure**

### **Non-Semester Pattern**

<b>1<sup>st</sup> Year</b>	
<b>Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>
MASY 1001	Sociological Concepts
MASY 1002	Sociological Thoughts
MASY 1003	Social Research Methods and Statistics
MASY 1004	Sociology of India
MASY 1005	Rural Sociology
MASY 1006	Social Movements in India

<b>1<sup>st</sup> Year</b>	
<b>Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>
MASY 2001	Sociology of Mass Communication
MASY 2002	Urban Sociology
MASY 2003	Industrial Sociology
MASY 2004	Sociology of Education
MASY 2005	Sociology of Health
MASY 2006	Project Work

## **MA - SOCIOLOGY - SYLLABUS**

**MA (Sociology)**

**Paper Code: MASY 1001**

### **PAPER –I - SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS**

#### **UNIT - I**

**SOCIOLOGY & ITS PERSPECTIVES** : The field. Sociology and other Social Sciences : Sociology and History – Sociology and Economics – Sociology and Political Science – Sociology and Psychology – Sociology and Anthropology – Sociology and Demography. Sociological Perspectives : Functionalism, Conflict, Exchange, Symbolic Interactionism, Ethnomethodology, Phenomenology.

#### **UNIT II**

**SOCIETY AND COMMUNITY SOCIETY** : Meaning – Features – Social Structure – Function Role of Status – Individual and Society. Community : Definition of Community – Elements of a Community – Types of Community.

#### **UNIT III**

**CULTURE** : Definition of Culture – Contents of Culture, Characteristics of Culture – Functions of Culture – Theories – Sub-culture – Cultural lag – Acculturation – Variability of Culture – Ethnocentrism.

#### **UNIT IV**

**SOCIALISATION AND SOCIAL INTERACTION SOCIALISATION** : Definition – Nature of Social Interaction – Forms of Social Interaction: Co-operation, Competition, Conflict, Accommodation, Assimilation and Acculturation.

#### **UNIT V**

**SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATION SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS**: Meaning, Characteristics and Types. Association : Meaning, Characteristics and Types. Association: Meaning, Differences from Institutions. Major Social Institutions: Marriage-meaning, feature, types and functions. Family – Definitions, types and functions. Education – Definition, forms, functions and changes. Religion – Definition, forms, functions and change. The Government – Definition, forms and functions.

#### **UNIT VI**

**SOCIAL GROUPS**: Meaning, Characteristics, Functions and Types. Primary and Secondary groups: Characteristics, importance and differences and Major types of groups.

#### **UNIT VII**

**SOCIAL STRATIFICATION**: Meaning, Features and Functions of stratification. Functions of stratification: Differentiation, Ranking, Evaluation and Rewarding.

#### **UNIT VIII**

**SOCIAL CONTROL AND SOCIAL CHANGE**: Social Control – Meaning and Forms – Formal and Informal – Direct and Indirect – Social Change – Meaning – Social Evolution – Social Progress - Factors influencing Social change – Geographical, Biological, Technology, Environment, Demographic and Political. Forms of Social Change – Evolution, Revolution and Progress.

#### **Reference Books**

Bottomore, T.B. 1972. Sociology – A Guide to Problems and Literature.

Cuber, J.F. Sociology

Feiher, J.H. 1971, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Sociology. The University of Chicago Press, London .

Johnson, H.M. 1982, Sociology- A Systematic Introduction.

Giddens, A. 1989, Sociology, Cambridge, Policy Press.

**PAPER –II - SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT**

**UNIT - I**

AUGUSTE COMTE : Beginning of Sociology – Positivism – Law of Three stages – Hierarchy of Sciences – Social Statics and Social Dynamics.

**UNIT II**

HERBERT SPENCER: The Science of Sociology – Theory of Social Evolution – Organic Analogy

**UNIT III**

KARL MARX : Dialectical Materialism – Materialistic interpretation of History – Theory of Class and Class struggle – Surplus value Theory – Alienation Theory of Social Change..

**UNIT IV**

MAX WEBER: Ideal Type – Causality – Social Actions – Authority, Bureaucracy, Class, Status and Power, Religion and Economy.

**UNIT V**

EMILE DURKHEIM : Social Facts – Individual and Society – Theory of Social Solidarity – Division of Labour – Theory of Suicide – Sociology of Religion..

**UNIT VI**

TALCOTT PARSONS: Theory of Social System – Social Action Theory Pattern Variables

**UNIT VII**

ROBERT K.MERTON:Ethics of Science – Role – Set Theory – References – Group Theory of Anomic.

**UNIT VIII**

ANTHONY GIDDENS: Theory of Structuration and the Constitution of Society.

**Reference Books**

Abraham M. Francis – Modern Sociological Theory – An Introduction.

Abraham Francis and J.H.Morgan – Sociological Thought.

Barnes, Harry Elmer – An Introduction to the the History of Sociology.

Comer, Lewis, A. – Masters of Sociological Thought

Timasheff, Nicholas S. – Sociological Theory – Its Nature and Growth.

Giddens, Anthony – The Constitution of Society: The Theory of Structuration.

Giddens, Anthony – Social Theory and Modern Sociology.

**PAPER –III - SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS**

**UNIT - I**

INQUIRY AND SCIENCE : Two Realities – Native Human Inquiry – Errors in Personal Human Inquiry – Science as a form of Inquiry – Safeguards Against Error.

**UNIT II**

1.SOCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY : The Foundations of Social Theory – The Foundation of Social Research.

2. THE ETHICS AND POLITICS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH : Ethical issues in Social Research – Two Ethical Controversies – Discussion, Examples – The Politics of Social Research.

**UNIT III**

1. THE STRUCTURE OF INQUIRY : Research Design – Purposes of Research – Units of Analysis – Topics for Research – The Time Dimension Motivations for Research – How to Design a Research Project.

2. CONCEPTUALISATION AND MEASUREMENT: Measuring anything that exists – Definitions and Research Purposes – Criteria for Measurement Quality.

3. OPERATIONALISATION : Operationalisation Choices – Some Operationalisation – Illustrations – Guidelines for asking Questions – Operationalisation goes on and On..

**UNIT IV**

THE LOGIC OF SAMPLING: Methods – The logic of Probability Sampling Sampling Concepts and Terminology- Probability Sampling Theory and Sampling Distribution – Population and Sampling Frames – Types of Sampling Designs – Illustration : Sampling University Students – Multistage Cluster Sampling – Illustration: Sampling Church Women – Non-probability Sampling.

**UNIT V MODES OF OBSERVATION**

1. FIELD RESEARCH : Topics Appropriate to Field Research – The Various Roles of Observer – Preparing for the field – Sampling in Field Research – Asking Questions – Recording Observations – Data Processing – Data Analysis – Illustrations of Field Research. The Strengths and Weaknesses of field Research.

2. CONTENT ANALYSIS AND THE ANALYSIS OF EXISTING DATA: Topics Appropriate to Content Analysis – Sampling in Content Analysis – Coding in Content Analysis – Illustrations of Content Analysis – Strengths and Weaknesses of Content Analysis – Analysing Existing Statistics – A Comment on Unobstrusive Measures.

3.EXPERIMENTS : Topics appropriate to Experiments – The Classical Experiment selecting Subjects – Variations on Experimental Design – An illustration of Experimentation – Natural Experiments – Strengths and Weaknesses of the Experimental Method.

4.EVALUATION RESEARCH : Topics appropriate to Evaluation Research – Formulating the Problems – The Social Context – Illustrations of Evaluation Research. Social Indicators Research – Strengths and weaknesses of Evaluation Research.

5.SURVEY RESEARCH : Topics appropriate to Survey Research – Questionable Construction – Self – Administered Questionnaires – Interview Surveys – Comparison of Two Survey Research – Secondary Analysis.

**UNIT VI** 1. ANALYSIS OF DATA: Quantifying Data – A Quick look at Hardware – Selected Data – Processing Terminology – Coding – Codebook Construction Coding and Key punching options – Data Cleaning.

**UNIT VII** 1.SOCIOAL STATISTICS : Definition, Origin and Growth – Functions and Scope.

2.STATISTICAL ANALYSIS : Measures of Central Value – Mean, Median and Mode for Ordinal, Nominal, Interval and Ratio Variables.

3. MEASURES OF DISPERSION : Significance of Measuring Variation – The Mean Deviation – Variance and Standard Deviation – Index for Nominal Variables – Coefficient of Variation.

**UNIT VIII** MEASURES AND ASSOCIATION FOR NOMINAL, ORDINAL AND INTERVAL VARIABLES : Four Characteristics of an Association- Creating a normal measures of association- symmetric and Asymmetric measures of association – Measures of association for Nominal Variables Lambda – Measures of association for Original Variables – Gamma – Measures of association for Interval Variables – Pearson’s Product Moment.

#### **Reference Books**

The Practice of Social Research – Babbie.E.R. 1979, Wadsworth Publishing Company Inc., California .

Descriptive and Inferential Statistics : An Introduction – Loether, H.J. & McTavish, D.G.1993. Allyn and Bacon, London .

**PAPER - IV -SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA**

**UNIT - I**

**INDIAN SOCIETY** : Features of Indian Society – Composition of Indian Society.

**UNIT II**

**HINDU WORLD VIEW**: Hinduism – Meaning and Characteristics. Purusharthas, Ashramas, Varnashrama and Karma.

**UNIT III**

**CASTE SYSTEM**: Meaning and features. Origin of Caste System – Racial Theory, Political Theory, Occupational Theory, Traditional Theory, Guild Theory and Evolutionary Theory. Changes in Caste System – Factors responsible for the changes.

**UNIT IV**

**MARRIAGE** : Traditional Forms of Marriage – Changing trends in Marriage – Child Marriage – Widow Remarriage – Dissolution of Marriage. Marriage among other religious communities of India .

**UNIT V**

**FAMILY**: The Nature and characteristics of Indian Family.  
**Hindu Joint Family** : Features of Joint Family – Advantages and Disadvantages of Joint Family system – Factors responsible for the Changes

**UNIT VI STATUS OF WOMEN**: Status of women in India during ancient period, Medieval Period and Modern Period – Factors responsible for the Changes.

**UNIT VII INDIAN ECONOMIC ORGANISATION** : Peasant Society – Industrialisation – Production relation – Transport and Communication – Human Resources - Development. Educational Organisation – Primary Secondary and Higher Education in India – Problems in Education..

**UNIT VIII BACKWARD CLASSES, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES** : Characteristics of Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes – Their Problems – Constitutional and Statutory Provisions for their protection and upliftment – Changing conditions and factors responsible for the Changes.

**Reference Books**

- The Position of Women in India : Bashin, Kamala.
- Caste and Race in India : Churye, J.H
- Caste in India : Hutton, J.H.
- Marriage and Family in India : Kapadia, K.M.
- Hindu Social Organisation: Prabhu,P.N.
- Its 20<sup>th</sup> Century Avatar : M.N.Srinivas (eds), 1996.
- Modernisation of Indian Tradition : Singh, Yogendra.

**PAPER - V – RURAL SOCIOLOGY**

**UNIT - I**

RURAL SOCIOLOGY : Meaning, nature and scope of Rural Sociology, importance of the study of Rural Sociology in India .

**UNIT II**

RURAL SOCIETY: Characteristics of Rural Society – Rural – Urban Continuum and Rural – Urban Contrast.

**UNIT III**

RURAL SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND DYNAMICS

1.Caste and social structure in rural India- Dominant caste: Its features, its influence in the village community – Sanskritisation- Jajmani system – changing features of village social structure.

2.VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION: Traditional forms of caste and village community- Panchayati Raj system – recent developments and changes.

**UNIT IV**

RURAL ECONOMY- Occupation, class system in the rural society – Land ownership pattern: Zamindari system, Rayotwari system and Mangalbari system.

Land distribution, Land reforms, Land Legislation and its impact on Indian Villages and Indian Economy.

**UNIT V RURAL DEVELOPMENT:** Community Development Programme- Integrated rural development programme- Jawahar Rozgar Yojana- Adult Education and Functional Literacy Programme. Vocational training – TRYSEM.

Health and Sanitation Programme: their objectives and features. District Rural Development Agency

**UNIT VI RURAL PROBLEMS:** Poverty and Indebtedness – Child Labour – Unemployment – illiteracy – Migration – Problems of Health and Sanitation their causes and consequences.

**UNIT VII RURAL SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS :** Characteristics – Functions – Importance – types : Family, Marriage, Policy, Education and Religion and their differences from Urban Social Institutions.

**UNIT RURAL SOCIAL NETWORKS:** Network meaning, origin, characteristics and perspective. Impact of kinship and clan on rural network pattern – gender differences in rural social network.

**Reference Books**

Desai,A.R.1969. “ Rural Sociology in India ”, Bombay :Popular Prakashan.

Chitambar,J.B.1973.”Introductory Rural Sociology” New York , John Wiley & Sons.

Beteille, Andre.1974.”Studies in Agrarian Structure”, New Delhi , Oxford University Press.

Nanavati Manilal,B. and Anjaria,J. “The Indian Rural Problems”, Bombay ,Indian Society of Agricultural Economics.

Desai, Vasan. 1986.”Rural Development” 6 Vols. Bombay , Himalaya Publishing House

**PAPER –VI - SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA**

**UNIT - I**

Introduction: Components and stages of social movements;

**UNIT – II**

Conceptual issues in the study of social movements;

**UNIT III**

Typology: Regressive movements; revolutionary movements; reactionary movements; reformatory movements; transformative movements; millenarian movements; expressive movements

**UNIT - IV**

Theories: Relative Deprivation; Structural Strain; Marxist; Post Marxist – Resource Mobilization and Contemporary debate.

**UNIT - V**

Tribal movements: Bodo Movement; Birsa Munda movement, Jharkhand movement.

**UNIT - VI**

Backward Class Movement: Self-respect movement; SNDP movement, Satyashodak Samaj Movement.

**UNIT – VII**

Peasant Movements: Peasant Movements in colonial and post colonial movement.

**UNIT - VIII**

New Social Movements: Women’s Movement; Environmental movement; Dalit movements; Anti-corruption movements; New Farmer’s Movement.

**Reference Books**

- Dhanagare, D.N. 1991. *Peasant movement in India: 1920-1950*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Hardgrave, Robert. 1965. *The Dravidian Movement*. Bombay: Popular Prakasam.
- Omvedt, Gail. 1994. *Dalits and the Democratic Revolution: Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Oommen, T.K. (ed.). 2010. *Social Movements II: Concerns of Equity and Security*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. pp: 1-44.
- Pandian, M.S.S. 2007. *Brahmin and Non-Brahmin: Genealogies of the Tamil Political Present*. Delhi: Permanent Black.
- Rao, M.S.A. (ed). 2004. *Social Movements in India*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers and Distributors, pp: 1-16.
- Shah, Ghanshyam. 2004. *Social Movements in India: A review of Literature*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

**PAPER –VII - SOCIOLOGY OF MASS COMMUNICATION**

**UNIT - I**

COMMUNICATION – AN INTRODUCTION - Definition of communication- Characteristics of communication - Communication as a social process - Characteristics of communication - Forms of communication = Functions of communication = Importance of communication

**UNIT II**

MASS COMMUNICATION AND MASS MEDIA: - Definition of communication - Characteristics of mass communication - Functions of mass communication - Characteristics of mass media -Functions of mass media - Merits and demerits of mass media - Mass Audience - Characteristics of Rural Society – Rural – Urban Continue and Rural – Urban Contrast.

**UNIT III**

SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF MASS COMMUNICATION: Communication as a social science – Some basic concepts - Uses and gratification

**UNIT IV**

MODELS OF COMMUNICATION : Meaning of communication models - Types and functions of communication models - Linear, non-linear and composite models

**UNIT V**

THEORIES OF MASS COMMUNICATION - Role of mass communication theories - Authoritarian theories - Libertarian theory = Social responsibility theory - Other theories

**UNIT VI**

CONTENT OF MASS MEDIA: Meaning of content analysis - Types of content analysis - Semantic differentials - Analysis of media content

**UNIT VII**

SOCIOLOGY OF AUDIENCE BEHAVIOUR: Meaning of audience - Audience Selectivity - Opinion leaders - Diffusion of message

**UNIT VIII**

DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION: Nature of development - Development goals - Key concepts- Blocks for development - Role of development communication - Mass communication in developing countries

**Reference Books**

Bittner, John R.1977.”Mass Communication – An Introduction”, New Jersey , Prentice Hall.

Pavasker Madhoo.1978.”Communication”, Bombay ,Popular Prakashan.

Myres,Gail E.,M.T.Myres.1988.”The Dynamics of Human Communication- A Laboratory Approach”, New York ,McGraw Hill.

Sarkar,R.C.S.1984.”The Press in India ”, New Delhi,S.Chand and Co.,Ltd.

**PAPER - VIII - URBAN SOCIOLOGY**

**UNIT - I**

**INTRODUCTION:**

Growth and development of cities- Scope and importance of urban sociology- Difference between pre-industrial and industrial cities

**UNIT II**

**INTERNAL SPATIAL STRUCTURE OF CITIES :**

The Concentric Zone theory- The Sector Theory- The Multiple Nuclei theory- The inverse Concentric Zone theory

**UNIT III**

**METROPOLITAN CITIES :**

The exploding giant cities- Characteristics of Metropolitan cities

**UNIT IV**

**IMPACT OF URBANIZATION**

Modern Vs. Traditional in the Indian context- Economic change- Social change- Political change- Physical change

**UNIT V**

**RURAL – URBAN CONFLICTS**

Rural – urban continuum- Contrasting environments- Modernization- Urban Bias-Strategies for reducing conflicts

**UNIT VI**

**TRADE UNIONS:**

Purpose and functions- Trade unions in India- Obstacles in Trade unionism

**UNIT VII**

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES :**

Nature and consequences- Causes- Methods of reducing Industrial disputes

**UNIT VIII**

**LABOUR WELFARE :**

Labour welfare services- Labour welfare legislation- Labour welfare in India.

**Reference Books**

Gibert,P.1972."Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology". New Delhi , Tata McGraw Hill.

Schneider,E.V.1971."Industrial Sociology", London ,McGraw Hill.

Miller & Form.1964."Industrial Sociology", New York , Harper & Row.

Dayal, Zachariah (Ed.) 1996."Industrial Sociology and Labour Welfare", New Delhi , Monappa &

Saiyudain.1979."Personnel Management", New Delhi , tata McGraw Hill.

**PAPER - IX - INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY**

**UNIT - I**

INTRODUCTION- Nature and Scope- Foundations of Industrial Sociology- Work and Labour

**UNIT II**

INDUSTRIALIZATION- Features of Industrialization- Development- Growth of Industrialization

**UNIT III**

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION- Formal organization- Informal organization- Levels of organization

**UNIT IV**

FUNCTIONS OF MANAGEMENT- Planning- Organization- Motivating- Communicating- Supervision

**UNIT V**

WORKER'S PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT- Meaning- Purpose- Obstacles to participation

**UNIT VI**

TRADE UNIONS: Purpose and functions- Trade unions in India- Obstacles in Trade unionism

**UNIT VII**

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES :Nature and consequences- Causes- Methods of reducing Industrial disputes

**UNIT VIII**

LABOUR WELFARE :Labour welfare services- Labour welfare legislation- Labour welfare in India.

**Reference Books**

Gisbert, P.1972. "Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology". New Delhi , Tata Mc Graw Hill.

Schneider, E.V.1971. "Industrial Sociology", London , Mc Graw Hill.

Miller & Form. 1964." Industrial Sociology", New York , Harper & Row.

Dayal, Zachariah (Ed.) 1996."Industrial Sociology and Labour Welfare", New Delhi , Mittal.

Monappa & Saiyudain.1979."Personnel Management ", New Delhi , Tata McGraw Hill.

**MA (Sociology)**

**Paper Code: MASY 2004**

**PAPER - X - SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION**

**UNIT - I**

INTRODUCTION ; GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION: Origin of Sociology of Education - Definition and scope of Sociology of education- Development of sociology of education in India

**UNIT II**

SOCIETY AND EDUCATION- Social nature of education- Definition meaning and functions of education - Social Functions of education – socialization, selection and allocation functions – functions of education in the tribal societies – functions of education in the modern complex societies

**UNIT III**

SUB-SYSTEMS OF SOCIETY AND EDUCATION SYSTEM

The family system and educational system- The Political system and educational system - The Economics system and educational system

**UNIT IV**

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND EDUCATION

Caste and class system of stratification in Indian Society - Impact of educational system on stratificatory system during the British period - Impact of educational system on stratification in independent India .

**UNIT V**

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment magnitude and consequences-Employment generation and manpower planning- Vocationalization of education-Brain drain

**UNIT VI**

SOCIAL CHANGE AND EDUCATION

Relationship between education and social change-Meaning and nature of social change and its impact on education- Social change and lags in educational system-Some problems of modernization of Indian education system

**UNIT VII**

CURRICULLUM RECONSTRUCTIO

Meaning of curriculum-Theories of curriculum-Merits of the new curriculum under 10+2+3 pattern

**UNIT VIII**

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA

Special provisions in the Constitution- Attitude towards and programmes for educational development of SCs /STs- Forces behind the lack of educational development of lower classes

## Reference Books

1. Aggarwal, J.C. 1985. "Theory and Principles of Education, Philosophical and Sociological Bases of Education", Delhi, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
2. Gore, M.S. 1994. "Indian Education, Structure and Process", New Delhi, Rawat Publications.
3. Jeyaraman, N. 1990. "Sociology of Education", Jaipur, Rawar Publications.
4. Musgrave, P.W. 1972. "The sociology of Education", London, Methuen & Co. Ltd.
5. Ottaway, A.K.C. 1980. "Education and Society – An Introduction to the Sociology of Education", London, Routledge & Kegan Paul.
6. Roger Ginod, 1990. "Problems of Sociology in Education", New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
7. Shah, B.V. 1998. "Sociology of Education", Jaipur and New Delhi, Rawar Publications.
8. Suresh Chandra Shukla; Krishna Kumar, (Eds.) 1985. "Sociological Perspective in Education", Delhi, Chanakya Publications.

**PAPER - XI - SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH**

**UNIT - I**

**SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH**

Nature and Scope of Sociology of Health-Evolution of social medicine in India - Methods of sociology of Health- Status of Health in India

**UNIT II**

**SOCIAL EPIDEMIOLOGY**

Epidemiology of diseases-Natural history of diseases-Cultural factors bearing on health in India-Common occupational diseases

**UNIT III**

**VARIOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE:** Naturopathy, Chinese, Indian, Greek, Unani and Folk medicine- Their Social context and scientific status

**UNIT IV**

**MEDICINE AS AN INSTITUTION:** Structure of the system- Belief system, concept of illness and health- Medicine, Nursing and Pharmacy as professions

**UNIT V**

**COMMUNICATION:** Community health problems-Primary health centers-Implementation and utilization of health programmes in community

**UNIT VI**

**HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS:** Malnutrition- Maternal and child health-Sanitation problems- Mental illness-Ageing

**UNIT VII**

**HEALTH EDUCATION:** Objectives and principles-Methods of Health education-Role of Govt. and N.G.O - Population Education-Sex Education

**UNIT VIII**

**THE STATE AND HEALTH:** Health Policy of Government of India- Drug and Drug industry- Drug control & adulteration

**Reference Books**

1. Freeman, H.E. 1979, "Handbook of Medical Sociology", New Jersey, Prentice-Hall.
2. Mathur, J.S. 1971. "Introduction to Social and Preventive Medicine", New Delhi, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.
3. Chandani, Ambika. 1985. "The Medical Profession – A Sociological Exploration", New Delhi, Jainsons Publications.
4. Bulmer, Martin. 1987. "The Social Basis of Community Care", London, Allen and Unwin.
5. Byree, Monica and F.J. Bennet, 1986. "Community Nursing in developing Countries – A Manual for the Community Nurse", London, Oxford University Press.
6. Rosengren, William, R., 1980 "Sociology of Medicine", London, Harper & Row Publishers.