Tamil Nadu Open University, Chennai - 15
School of Social Sciences

Master of Arts in Sociology

2 Year Programme
(Distance Mode – Semester Pattern)

Programme Project Report

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TAMIL NADU OPEN UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
Master of Arts in Sociology
Semester Pattern - Distance Mode

PROGRAMME PROJECT REPORT (PPR)

1. Programme's mission and Objectives:

The Sociology programme is organized around what we would like sociology majors to

learn;

- Students will be able to describe how social structures, culture and institutions operate.
- Students will develop and apply a comparative perspective to explain the diversity of human societies.
- Apply a sociological perspective to the challenges or issues faced by groups or organizations through community-based effective courses.
- Understand how patterns of thought and knowledge are influenced by social, political and economic structures.
- Grasp how sociology uniquely contributes to an understanding of the social world and human experience.
- Apply a sociological perspective and sociological concepts and principles to substantive areas addressed by sociologists.
- Describe major outline of substantive issues represented by several branch of learning areas covered in other social sciences branch.
- Formulate research questions with clarity; identify the significance and implications of those research questions in the context of review of existing scholarly literature
- Identify and contrast the basic assumptions underpinning positivist and interpretive approaches to social science, and their relation to various methods used by sociologists
- Accurately use the basic vocabulary common among social science researchers
- Describe basic techniques for the collection of original data using each of the following methods: standardized survey; content analysis; field observation; qualitative interviewing; historical and comparative methods; community-based research methods
- Present the results of analyses of some of these types of data, using synthesis of scholarly literature and evidence from data analyses to construct an argument about the social world
- Design a research project to address a given research question,
- Apply a sociological perspective to substantive areas within the discipline through the completion of research projects in junior/senior research seminars (could be proposals, seminar papers, or both)

2. **Relevance of the Programme with HEI's Mission and Vision:** The Programme M.A. Sociology is offered to reach the rural communities through ODL mode for livelihood improvement. This Programme aims at creating equity in education by providing opportunity to all the aspirants for whom Higher Education is unreachable.
3. **Nature of prospective target group of Learners:** The Sociology Programme has been designed for those who are interested in serving the society through caring for

the individuals, groups with same problem, marginalized communities and weaker sections of the society. Especially those who are working in Voluntary Organizations, schools, Old age homes, and other such social welfare organizations and departments.

4. **Appropriateness of Programme to be conducted in ODL mode to acquire specific skills and competence:**

   The primary aim is to provide students with the knowledge and analytic skills necessary to understand social life in an increasingly complex world. Students can use the key insights and analytic methods of sociology to improve the social conditions in which they and others coexist. It addresses large and small-scale social problems through constructive empirical inquiry, critical analysis, and strategic action. The Sociology programme cultivates the theoretical, methodological, and advocacy skills integral to meeting these goals. The following primary knowledge and skills students graduating with a degree in Sociology will possess.

   - Analyze and interpret the diversity of social experience using a sociological perspective.
   - Assess competing theoretical approaches to societal problems of publics with differing and multiple interests; specify structural or institutional sources of these social problems; and, propose and assess policies, interventions and/or modes of advocacy that will enact positive change.
   - Locate, analyze, assess, and communicate sociological scholarship.
   - Articulate the applicability of and demonstrate ability to employ a range of research strategies - quantitative and qualitative - to particular research questions, theoretical orientations, and social contexts.
   - Articulate the ethical and social justice implications of sociological inquiry.

5. **Procedure for admissions, curriculum transaction and evaluation:**

   Eligibility: Any under graduate degree from recognized University

   Fee: Fee shall be fixed subject to approval of the Finance Committee of the TNOU.

   Financial Assistance: SC/ST Scholarship shall be applicable as per the norms of the State Government of Tamil Nadu. Complete Admission fee waiver for the physically challenged/ differently abled persons.

   Policy of Programme delivery: The Academic Calendar for the Programme will be available for the learners to track down the chronological events/ happenings. The Counselling schedule will be uploaded in the TNOU website and the same will be intimated to the students through SMS.

   Evaluation System: Examination to Master Degree Programme in Sociology is designed to maintain quality of standard. Theory will be conducted by the University in the identified Examination Centres. For the Assignment students may be permitted to write with the help of books/materials for each Course, which will be evaluated by the Evaluators appointed by the University.

Assignment: 1 assignment for 2 credits to be prepared and submitted by the learners. E.g. If a Course is of Credit 4, then 2 number of Assignments are to be written by the learner to complete the continuous assessment of the course. Assignment carries 30 marks for each Course.

Theory Examination: Students shall normally be allowed to appear for theory examination by completing Practical and Assignment. The Term -End Examination shall Carry 70 marks and has Section: A and Section: B and will be of duration 3 hours.

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QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

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Time: 3 Hours   **Maximum Marks: 70**

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PART – A (5x5=25 Marks)
Answer any five questions out of eight questions in 300 words
All questions carry equal marks

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Question Distribution Method:
1.   From Block - I
2.   From Block - II
3.   From Block - III
4.   From Block - IV
5.   From Block - V
6.   From any Block
7.   From any Block
8.   From any Block

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PART – B (3X15=45 marks)
Answer any three questions out of five questions in 1000 words
All questions carry equal marks

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9.   From Block - I
10.   From Block - II
11.   From Block - III
12.   From Block - IV
13.   From Block - V

Passing Minimum: Candidates who have secured 50 percent of the marks in each course (both Continuous Internal Assessment and Term End Examinations) shall be declared to have passed the examination in that course. All other candidates shall be declared to have failed in that course.

Classification of Successful Candidate

Candidates who pass all the Courses and who secure 60 per cent and above in the aggregate of marks will be placed in the First Class. Those securing 50 per cent and above but below 60 per cent in the aggregate will be placed in the Second Class.

Requirement of laboratory and Library Resources

The Programme will be offered through the Learner Support Centre (LSC) maintained by Tamil Nadu Open University. The LSC has the required infrastructural facilities to conduct the Counselling for the students who wish to clear their doubts. A well equipped Library is available in the University Headquarters and the Regional Centres with required books and

research journals. The Learners Support Centre through which the Degree Programme is to be offered is also equipped with a full-fledged library having books and journals related Tamil.

Cost Estimate of the Programme and the Provisions

The cost estimate for development, delivery and maintenance of the Master of Sociology programme to the approval of Finance Committee, TNOU is provided in the following Table.

	Details	Amount in Rs.
1	Programme development and launching cost (Expenditure)	24,46,400
2	Programme Fee charged for 2 years per student (Income)	7,600
3	Examination Fee charged for 2 years (Income) per student	1500
4	Examination expenses per student for 2 years per student (Expenditure)	3,600

Quality Assurance Mechanism and expected Programme Outcome

The Quality of the Masters Degree Programme in Sociology is maintained by adopting the curriculum suggested by the UGC. As per UGC guidelines the core courses, three elective courses, three subject specific elective courses, two skill enhancement courses are included in the Programme. The syllabus was framed by subjects with due approval by the Board of Studies and Academic Council. The syllabus is also on par with that of the one adopted by other conventional Universities offering Sociology. As a part of Quality assurance the curriculum for the Programme will be updated once in three years. Necessary steps will be taken to obtain feedback from the students and the Academic Counsellors who are part of the Programme for effective delivery of the Programme.

Programme Outcomes:

After successful completion of Master Degree in Sociology, the learners shall be able to:

1. Better understanding of real life situation: The ability to apply sociological concepts and theories to the real world and ultimately their everyday lives

2. Realize the development of sociological knowledge and skills that will enable the learner to think critically and imaginatively about society and social issues.

3. Identify and apply sociological concepts and theories to understand social phenomena. Employ the sociological imagination and use evidence-based social theories to analyze social problems in context, and to generate and evaluate solutions.

4. Critically evaluate explanations of human behavior, social phenomena, and social processes locally and globally. Identify and assess the assumptions underlying

different theoretical perspectives. Evaluate and respond to inequalities and emerge from a global, integrated, and unequal world.

Syllabus

M.A SOCIOLOGY (Semester Pattern)

I YEAR

1st Semester					
Course Code	**Title of the Course**	**Internal**	**External**	**Total**	**Credits**
MSOS-11	Principles of Sociology	30	70	100	5
MSOS-12	Indian Society	30	70	100	4
MSOS-13	Classical Theories	30	70	100	4
MSOS-14	Indian Social Problems	30	70	100	4
MSOS-15	Social Psychology	30	70	100	4
2nd Semester					
MSOS-21	Contemporary Sociological Theories	30	70	100	5
MSOS-22	Rural Sociology	30	70	100	4
MSOS-23	Urban Sociology	30	70	100	4
MSOS-24	Social Anthropology	30	70	100	4
MSOS-25	Political Sociology	30	70	100	4

II YEAR

3rd Semester					
Course Code	**Title of the Course**	**Internal**	**External**	**Total**	**Credits**
MSOS-31	Indian Sociological Thoughts	30	70	100	5
MSOS-32	Sociology of Health	30	70	100	4
MSOS-33	Industrial Sociology	30	70	100	4
MSOS-34	Social Research and Methods	30	70	100	4
MSOS-35	Social Demography	30	70	100	4
4th Semester					
MSOS-41	Sociology of Development and Modernization	30	70	100	5
MSOS-42	Social Movements in India	30	70	100	4
MSOS-43	Environmental Sociology	30	70	100	4
MSOS-44	Human Resource Management	30	70	100	4
MSOS-P1	Project Work	30	70	100	8
	Total	**600**	**1400**	**2000**	**88**

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M.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR (I Semester)

COURSE TITLE	:	**PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY**
COURSE CODE	:	**MSOS-11**
COURSE CREDIT	:	**5**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Principles of Sociology the Learners shall be able to:
- have familiarity with about the fundamentals of Sociology
- understand about society
- be acquainted with the structure of society and the process of socialization
- know the social process, social change and social control

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on Principles of Sociology the Learners can:
- understand the fundamentals of Sociology
- get detailed knowledge on society
- have the knowledge on Social Structure, Social Process, Socialization, Social Change and Social Control.

Block – I
    Unit-1: Definition, Meaning, Origin, Development, Nature and Scope of Sociology.
    Unit-2: Micro Sociology and Macro Sociology.
    Unit-3: Relationship of sociology with other social sciences.

Block – II
    Unit-4: Society – Origin and types of society: agrarian, industrial and post industrial society.
    Unit-5: Community, Institution, Association - Types of association.
    Unit-6: Culture: Significance of Culture, Elements of Culture, Cultural Unity and Variation, Socio-Cultural Evolution.

Block – III
    Unit-7: Social Structure: Status, Role, Institutions and Society.
    Unit-8: Types of Social Groups, Group Dynamics.
    Unit-9: Social Processes: Associative and Dissociative.
    Unit-10: Social Change: Definition, Factors and theories of social change.

Block – IV
    Unit-11: Socialization: Process, types and agencies of socialization.
    Unit-12: Social Interaction, Perspective on Social Interaction.
    Unit-13: Social Control, Types and Functions of Social Control.
    Unit-14: Deviance, the Nature of Deviance, Sociological Perspectives on Deviance.

Block – V

Unit-15: Social Stratification: Definition, Meaning, Characteristics.
Unit-16: Nature of Social Stratification.
Unit-17: Caste, Class and Race.
Unit-18: Characteristics and Functions.
Unit-19: Social Mobility – Horizontal and Vertical Mobility.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. James W. Vander Zanden. (1988). The Social Experience-An Introduction to Sociology, New York: Random House.

2. William F. Kenkel. (1980). Society in Action: Introduction to Sociology, New York: Harper and Row.

3. Harry M. Johnson. (1966). Sociology: A Systematic Introduction, New Delhi: Allied Publishers Ltd.

4. James M. Henslin. (1996). Essentials of Sociology: A Down to Earth Approach, Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

5. Irving M. Zeitlin. (1981). The Social Condition of humanity: An Introduction to Sociology, New York: Oxford University Press.

6. Judson R. Landis. (1980). Sociology-Concepts and Characteristics, California: Wadsworth Publishing Company.

7. Kumar A. (2002). Structure of Society, New Delhi: Anmol Publications.

8. Jainendra Kumar Jha. (2002). Basic Principles of Developmental Sociology, New Delhi: Anmol Publications.

9. Leena Parmar. (1999). Handbook of Sociology, Jaipur: Pointer Publishers

COURSE TITLE	:	INDIAN SOCIETY
COURSE CODE	:	MSOS – 12
COURSE CREDIT	:	4

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Indian Society, the Learners shall be able to:

- have acquaintance with fundamentals of Indian Society
- understand about Social Institutions
- get familiarity with village organizations in India
- know about Social Issues and Social Transformation

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on Indian Society the Learners can:

- understand the fundamentals of Sociology
- get detailed knowledge about Social Institutions
- get idea on Village Organizations in India, Social Issues and Social Transformation.

Block – I

Unit-1: Approaches to the study of Indian Society.

Unit-2: Ideological Approach.

Unit-3: Structural Functional Approach.

Unit-4: Dialectical Approach and Subaltern Approach.

Block – II

Unit-5: Characteristics of Indian Society.

Unit-6: Caste System- Structure- Changing trends in Caste.

Unit-7: Marriage- Rules of Marriage – Dowry System in Indian Marriage.

Unit-8: Types of Family – Characteristics – Changing Scenario.

Block – III

Unit-9: Village Organizations in India.

Unit-10: Physical Organization - Social Organization.

Unit-11: Economic Organization – Political Organization.

Block – IV

Unit-12: Social and Economic Inequalities.

Unit-13: Regionalism and Nationalism.

Block – V

Unit-14: Ideology and Change.

Unit-15: Social Legislation and Social Change.

Unit-16: Industrialization and Urbanization.

REFERENCE BOOKS:
1. Ahuja Ram., Indian Social System, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2015.
2. Atal Yogesh, Indian Sociology- from where to where, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 2017.
3. Beteille Andre, Caste, Class and Power: Changing Patterns of stratification in a TanjoreVillage, University of California Press, USA, 1965.
4. Chandra Bipan et. al., India After Independence, Viking Penguin India Publication, New Delhi, 1999.
5. Damle, Y.B., Caste, Religion and Politics in India, Oxford University Press publishing Co, New Delhi,1982.
6. Desouza, P.R. (ed), Contemporary India, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2000.
7. Dhenagare D.N., Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 1993.
8. DubeS.C., Indian Society, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 1996.
9. Dube S.C, The IndianVillage, Routledge Publication, London, 1967.
10. Dumont Louis., Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications, Vikas Publication, New Delhi, 1970.
11. Kolenda P.M., Caste in Contemporary India, Rawat Publications, Jaipur,1984.
12. Mukherjee D.P., Diversities, People's Publishing house, Delhi, 1958.
13. Singh Y., Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging concerns, Vistaar, Delhi, 1986.
14. Singh, Yogendra, Modernization of Indian Tradition, A Systematic Study of Social Change, Thompson Press, Delhi,1983.
15. Singhi K. Narendra (etd)., Theory and Ideology in Indian Sociology, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 1996.
16. Srinivas M.N., Caste in Modern India and other Essays: Asia Publishing House, Bombay,1966.
17. Srinivas M.N., India's Villages, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1960.
18. Vani Prabhakar, Third World Sociology, Dominant Publisher and distributor, New Delhi, 2003.

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SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
CHENNAI – 15

M.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR (I Semester)

COURSE TITLE	:	**CLASSICAL THEORIES**
COURSE CODE	:	**MSOS–13**
COURSE CREDIT	:	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Classical Theories the Learners shall be able to:
- Know the Knowledge of Classical Theories.
- Analyse the prominent Classical Theories.
- Explain why and how the phenomenon occurs.
- Help people to understand the world.

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on Classical Theories the Learners can:
- Understand the principles of Classical Theories
- Get detailed knowledge on sClassical theories also can explain aspects of the social world.

Block – I
>   Unit-1: August Comte
>   Unit-2: The Law of Human Progress.
>   Unit-3: Hierarchy of Sciences.
>   Unit-4: Social Statics and Dynamics.

Block – II
>   Unit-5: Emile Durkheim - Methodology of Social Sciences.
>   Unit-6: Sociology of Religion – Theory of Suicide.
>   Unit-7: Division of Labour – Anomie.
>   Unit-8: Max Weber – Social action - Ideal Type – Types of Authority
>   Unit-9: Bureaucracy – Protestant Ethic and spirit of capitalism.

Block – III
>   Unit-10: Vilfredo Pareto –The Mind and Society.
>   Unit-11: Social Cycle Theory - Fascism and Power Distribution.
>   Unit-12: Herbert Spencer: Evolutionary Theory – Organismic Analogy.

Block – IV
>   Unit-13: Karl Marx: Historical Materialism.
>   Unit-14: Class Struggle – Alienation.
>   Unit-15: Social Change.

Block – V

Unit-16: Talcott Parsons**:** Social Action – Social System.
Unit-17: AGIL Model, Pattern Variables.
Unit-18: Robert K. Merton: Theory and Research.
Unit-19: Manifest and Latent Functions.
Unit-20: Reference Group Theory.

REFERENCE BOOKS:
1. Coser, L.A., Masters of Sociological Thought, Harcourt Brace, LavarnoVich, USA, 2004.
2. Turner, Jonathan H., 4th Edn, The Structure of Sociological Theory, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 1987.
3. Abraham, Francis and John Henry Morgan, Sociological Thought, Macmillan India Ltd, New Delhi, 1985.
4. Adams. N Bert and R.A. Sydie, Sociological Theory,Vistaar publications, New Delhi, 2001.
5. Coser, Lewis A and B. Rosenberg, Sociological Theory, Macmillan Publication, New York, 1997.
6. Fletcher, Ronald, The Making of Sociology, Vol.I, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 1971.
7. Haralambas, M. and R.M. Heald, Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1980.
8. Nisbet R., Sociological Tradition, Basic Book, New York, 1956.
9. Turner, Bryan. S (etd)., The Black Well Companion to Social Theory, Oxford & Cambridge, USA, 2013

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M.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR (I Semester)

COURSE TITLE	:	**INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS**
COURSE CODE	:	**MSOS-14**
COURSE CREDIT	:	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Indian Social Problems the Learners shall be able to:
- Know the social problems in India.
- Understand the various problems in India.

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on Indian Social Problems the Learners can:
- Be aware of various social problems in India.
- Get detailed knowledge about Poverty Alleviation Programmes.

Block – I: Understanding Social Problems:
Unit-1: Meanings, Nature and types of Social Problems.
Unit-2: Approaches to study the Social Problems: Functional approach – Anomie, Social Pathology.
Unit-3: Deviant Behavior and Social Disorganization.
Unit-4: Conflict approach –deprivation, exploitation, inequality and oppression.

Block – II: Structural Social Problems in India:
Unit-5: Poverty: meanings, types – absolute, Subjective, relative, rural, urban, primary and secondary poverty.
Unit-6: Inequality of caste and gender - Problems of minorities: religious, linguistic, region and ethnic minorities.
Unit-7: Problems of backward communities, MBC/DNC, SCs and STs.

Block – III: Problems of Social Institutions:
Unity-8: Family: dowry, domestic violence, divorce, gender preference and early marriage.
Unit-9: Problems of elderly: Care giving, elder abuse and problems of widows.
Unit-10: Causes and consequences of child marriage: preventive measures.
Unit-11: Problems of adolescent girls: Health aspects and Lack of awareness.

Block – IV: Developmental Problem:
Unit-12: Regional disparities and its impact on development.
Unit-13: Ecological degradation and environmental pollution.
Unit-14: Consumerism and crisis of social values.

Block – V: Disorganization Dimensions:
      Unit-15: Crime, juvenile delinquency – Correctional measures
      Unit-16: White collar crime - commercial sex work - drug abuse - drug addiction.
      Unit-17: Suicide – terrorism - cyber-crime - black money and corruption.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Jogan, Sankar. (ed.), Social Problems and Welfare in India, Ashish, New Delhi, 1992.
2. Madan, G.R. Indian Social Problems, Vol. I and II, Allied, Bombay, 1973.
3. Ahuja, Ram. Social Problems in India, Rawat, Jaipur, 2002.
4. Jain, Prabha Shasi and Singh Mamta. Violence Against Women, Radha, New Delhi, 2001.
5. Mishra, Girish and Pandey Brajkumar. White-Collar Crimes, Gyan, New Delhi, 1998.
6. Ahmad, Siddique. Criminology (5th ed.), Eastern Book Company, New Delhi, 2005.
7. Paranjape, N.P. Criminology (12th ed.), Central, Allahabad, 2005.
8. Horton, Paul B and Leslie, Gerald R. The Sociology of Social Problems (Fifth ed.) Prentice - Hall, New Jersey, 1974.
9. Weinberg, M.S., Rubington Earl Sue Kiefer Hammersmith. The Solution of Social Problems - Five Perspectives, (2nd Edition), Oxford University Press, New York, 1981.
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11. Elliot, Mabel A and Merrill, Francis E., *Social Disorganization*, Harper and Brothers, New York, 1950

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M.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR (I Semester)

COURSE TITLE	:	**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**
COURSE CODE	:	**MSOS–15**
COURSE CREDIT	:	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Social psychology the Learners shall be able to:
- Understand the basic concepts of social psychology.
- Have knowledge on the factors of personality development
- Perceive various personality issues and its treatments.

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on social psychology the Learners can:
- Understand the importance and various agencies of socialization.
- Get the detailed knowledge on attaining the leadership qualities

Block-I:

Unit-1: Definition, Nature and Scope of Social Psychology

Unit-2: Methods of study used in Social Psychology

Unit-3: Socialization and the Development of self: The Dependency condition, Effect of   Dependency and the internalization of values, Identification process

Unit-4: Interpersonal relationship, The Development of Self - Heredity and Environment

Block-II

Unit-5: Stages of Personality Formation – Culture and Personality.

Unit-6: Social attitude – Attitude formation – Attitude change.

Unit-7: Group Process, Conformity, Deviance and Leadership

Block-III

Unit-8: The Group, Cohesiveness, Group Norms, Conformity, Group conflict, Group   Dynamics, Deviance.

Unit-9: The Emergence of Leaders, functions and Personality characteristics of the leaders,   Communication and Leadership

Block-IV

> Unit-10: Public opinion, Formation of public opinion - Dimensions of Public Opinion – role of Mass Media
> Unit-11: Propaganda – Propaganda Techniques - Propaganda and education
> Unit-12: Prejudice – Meaning and Reducing Prejudice.
> Unit-13: Collective behavior and Deviance

Block-V

> Unit-14: Collective behavior and Deviance
> Unit-15: Crowds – features and types of crowds, Crowd Behavior and Mob violence
> Unit-16: Mob violence.

References:
1. Allport.F.h., Social Psychology, Houghton, Miffin, Boston, 194.
2. Harari, Herbert and me David John, W. 1986, Social Psychology, CBS Publishers & Distributors, Delhi.
3. Kuppuswamy. B., Elements of Social Psychology, Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd, 2008.
4. Maccoby, E.E., New Comp., T.E., and Harty E/K/(Eds.) 1958, Reading in Social Psychology, Holt, New York.
5. Merton, R.K., 1952 Bureaucratic and Personality, Reader in Bureacracy, Glenco III Free Press.
6. Sharma.J.D., Social Psychology, Lakshmi Narainagarwal, Agra, 2008.
7. Tannenbaun Arrold S. 1966, Social Psychology of the Work organisation, Tavistock Publications, great Britain.

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M.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR (II Semester)

COURSE TITLE   :   **CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES**

COURSE CODE   :   **MSOS–21**

 COURSE CRIDITS   :   **5**

COURSE OBJECTIVES
By studying the Contemporary sociological Theories, the learners shall be able to:
* have familiarity with about the fundamentals of the Contemporary sociological Theories
* understand about modern literary criticism approaches, such as feminist criticism and psychoanalytic criticism.
* understand about Structuralism and Functionalism:

COURSE OUTCOMES
After completion of the course on Principles of Sociology the Learners can:
* understand the critical thinking and evaluation of sociological theory.

Block-I: Structuralism and Functionalism:
>   Unit-1: Randall Collins- Micro- structuralism
>   Unit-2: Anthony Giddens- The Theory of Structuration
>   Unit-3: Talcott Parsons- Analytical Functionalism
>   Unit-4: Robert K. Merton- Empirical Functionalism

Block-II: Dialectical and Critical theory:
>   Unit-5: Ralf Dahrendorf- Dialectical Conflict
>   Unit-6: Lewis. A. Coser – Conflict Functionalism
>   Unit-7: Jurgen Habermass- Critical Theory
>   Unit-8: Interactionism

Block-III
>   Unit-9: Edmund Husserl and Alfred Schutz – Phenomenology
>   Unit-10: C.H.Cooley, Herbert Blumer
>   Unit-11: G.H. Mead- Symbolic Interactionism
>   Unit-12: Harold Garfinkel – Ethnomethodology

Block-IV
> Unit-13: Exchange Theory
> Unit-14: George C. Homans- Exchange Behaviorism
> Unit-15: Peter M. Blau- Structural Exchange

Block-V: Neo-Marxism and Post Modernism:
> Unit-16: Louis Althusser- Structural Marxism
> Unit-17: Antonio Gramsci- Hegemony, Jacques Derrida- Deconstruction
> Unit-18: Michel Foucault- Post-structural / Post Modernism

References:
1. Adams, N.Bert and Sydie. R.A., **Sociological Theory**, Vistaar Publications, New Delhi, 2009.
2. Calhoun, Craig, et. Al, (etd) **Contemporary Sociological Theory**, Blackwell Publishers, Oxford, UK, 2002.
3. Elliott, Anthony, **Contemporary Social Theory- An Introduction**, Routledge Publication, New York, USA, 2009.
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5. Ferretter, Luke, **Louis Althusser** – Routledge Critical Thinkers, Routledge Publication, UK, 2007.
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11. Smart, Barry, **Michel Foucault**, Routledge Critical Thinkers, Routledge Publication, UK, 2007.
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M.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR (II Semester)

COURSE TITLE	**:**	**RURAL SOCIOLOGY**
COURSE CODE	**:**	**MSOS–22**
COURSE CREDIT	**:**	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Rural Sociology, the Learners shall be able to:
- Know the basics of Rural Society.
- Understand the Sociological Perspectives on Rural Social Structure
- Have idea on Transformation of Agrarian Structure and Change
- Understand the various planned change for rural society.
- Have various issues in rural community.

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on Rural Sociology the Learners can:
- Understand the fundamentals of Rural Sociology.
- Get detailed knowledge on Rural and Rural Social Structure.
- Have familiarity on the structure of rural society and the transformation in it.
- Get detailed knowledge about Rural in India

Block – I

Unit-1: Nature, subject matter and importance of the study of rural sociology
Unit-2: Characteristics of Agrarian Society
Unit-3: Settlement pattern in Rural Society
Unit-4: Rural - Urban differences and Rural – urban continuum

Block – II

Unit-9: Caste and class in rural India
Unit-10: Inter caste relations
Unit-11: Dominant Caste and Jajmani system
Unit-12: Untouchability – Role of Government and N.G.Os for the removal of
untochability

Block – III

    Unit-5: Rural Problems in India – Health and Sanitation, Education, Housing, Honour
           Killing, female infanticide, drug addiction.

    Unit-6: Alcoholism and Dowry

    Unit-7: Major Agrarian Movements in India – Bhoodan and gramdhan movement

    Unit-8: Land reforms in India, globalization and its impact on agriculture.

Block – IV

    Unit-13: Green revolution, White revolution

    Unit-14: Local Self Government and 73rd amendment.

    Unit-15: Community Development Programmes

Block – V

    Unit-16: Landless Labourers, Rural Poverty and Rural Indebtedness

    Unit-17: Problem of Rural Industries and Rural Marketing

    Unit-18: Rural Development Strategies, Agricultural modernization, Co-operatives,
           Self-help groups - MGNREGA

Books for reference:

1. Berch, Berberoguse, (1992) Class, State and Development in India 1,2,3 and 4
   Chapters, Sage, New Delhi
2. Desai A.R., (19970, Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay
3. Mencher J.P., (1983), Social Anthropology of Peasantry Part III, OUP
4. P.Radhakrishnan, (1989), Peasant Struggles: Land Reforms and Social Change
inMalabar 1836-1982, Sage Publications, New Delhi
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Publications,Bombay
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M.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR (II Semester)

COURSE TITLE	:	**URBAN SOCIOLOGY**
COURSE CODE	:	**MSOS–23**
COURSE CREDIT	:	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Urban Sociology, the Learners shall be able to:
- Know the basics of Urban Society.
- Understand the Sociological Perspectives on urban Society.
- Have idea on Transformation of India in Urban societies.
- Understand the various theories on urban society.
- Be aware on the Urbanization process in India**.**
- Have various issues in urban community.

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on Urban Sociology the Learners can:
- Understand the fundamentals of urban Sociology.
- Get detailed knowledge on urban Society.
- Have familiarity on the structure of rural society and the transformation in it.
- Understand the fundamentals of Urban Sociology
- Get detailed knowledge about Urbanization in India

Block: I - Urban Centre:
    Unit-9: Urban sociology – definition - Classification of Town, Cities and Metropolis, Cosmopolitan, Megalopolis
    Unit-10: Characteristics of Urban Society
    Unit-11: Urban Social Structure: Caste, Class, Family
Block: II - Urbanization in India:
    Unit-5: Trends in Urbanization
    Unit-6: Factors of Urbanization
    Unit-7: Causes of Urbanization
    Unit-8: Consequences of Urbanization

Block: III - Urban Community and Spatial Dimensions:
  Unit-1: Burgess- concentric zone theory,
  Unit-2: Homer Hoyt's - Sector theory
  Unit-3: Harris and Ullman's – Multiple Nuclei theory
  Unit-4: Louis Wirth's - urbanism as a way of life
  Unit-5: Redfield's –Folk-Urban Continuum

Block: IV - Urban Social Problem:
  Unit-12: Urban Housing
  Unit-13: Slums
  Unit-14: Urban Crimes
  Unit-15: Environmental Problems

Block: V – Urban Developments:
  Unit-16: Urban Management, Urban and Regional Planning
  Unit-17: Urban Services, Urban Development Programmes and Policies

Books for reference:

1. Pickwance C.G (ed) 1976, Urban Sociology, Critical Essays, Methuen.
2. Saunders Peter, 1981, Social Theory and Urban Question, Hutchionson.
3. Bose Ashis, 1978, Studies in India Urbanization 1901-1971, Tata McGraw Hill,
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6. Ronnan, Paddison, 2001, Handbook of Urban Studies, Sage Publication, India.
7. Bharadwaj., R.K., 1974, Urban Development in India, National Pub House, New
8. Delhi.
9. Gold, Harry, 1982, Sociology of Urban Life, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliff.
10. Alfred De Souza, 1979, The Indian City, Poverty, Ecology and Urban
11. Development, Mahonar, Delhi.
12. Desai A.R and Pillai S.D (ED) 1970, Slums and Urbanization, Popular
13. Prakashan, Bombay.
14. Ramachandran R, 1991, Urbanization and Urban Systems in India, OUP,
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M.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR (II Semester)

COURSE TITLE	:	**SOCIAL ANTHOROPOLOGY**
COURSE CODE	:	**MSOS–24**
COURSE CRIDITS	:	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Social Anthropology the learners shall be able to:

- have familiarity with about the fundamentals of Anthropology
- understand about society culture, religion and family system
- be conversant with the structure of society, economic and political organisation

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on Social Anthropology the Learners can:

- understand the fundamentals of Social Anthropology
- get detailed knowledge on culture
- have the knowledge on Social Structure, Social Process, economic and political organisation**.**

Block – I

Unit-1: Introduction

Unit-2: Meaning and scope of Anthropology

Unit-3: Branches of Anthropology

Block – II

Unit-4: Culture, Attributes of culture and cultural traits

Unit-5: Culture complex

Unit-6: Cultural integration

Unit-7: Enculturation and transculturation

Block-III

Unit-8: Religion: animism- animatism – bongaism - totemism

Unit-9: Magic and Magico religious functionaries, types and functions of magic
Shaman- Priest- medicine man- sorcerer

Block -IV

Unit-10: Marriage: Typology by mate selection – levirate and sororate - hypergamy and hypogamy

Unit-11: Types of descent, Kinship Terminology, Kinship: Consanguineal and Affinal

Unit-12: Kinship: tribe, class, moiety and Phratry, Kinship Behaviour: joking and avoidance relationship

Block-V

Unit-13: Economic and Political Organization- Property: Primitive communism- Individual- collective

Unit-14: Stages of Economy: Food gathering – Hunting –Fishing – Pastoralism- Cultivation Systems of Trade Exchange: reciprocity- redistribution- barter and market

Unit-15: Brand, Tribe and State, Kinship and chiefdom

Unit-16: Primitive law and justice, Types of punishment.

References:

1. Jha, Makhan (1994) An Introduction to Social Anthropology, Sagi Publications, New Delhi.

2. Lucy, Mair (1965) An Introduction to Social Anthropology, OxfordUniversity Press.

3. Majumdar, D.N. & T.N. Madan (1994) Introduction to Social Anthropology, Mayoor Paper Backs, Noida

4. Beals, R, &Haijer, H (1960) Introduction to Anthropology, Mac Millan, New Delhi.

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M.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR (II Semester)

COURSE TITLE	:	**POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY**
COURSE CODE	:	**MSOS–25**
COURSE CREDIT	:	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the political sociology the learner shall be able to:
- Understand the basic concepts of Political Sociology.
- Be familiar in various political processes and the ideologies.

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on political sociology the Learners can:
- Understand the origin, nature and scope of Political Sociology
- Analyse the various political ideologies

Block-I: Introduction to Political Sociology:

Unit–1: Definition, Nature and Scope,

Unit-2: Approaches of Political Sociology.

Unit-3: Interrelationship between Political System and Society.

Block-II: Theoretical Approaches to the State:

Unit-4: Classical Thinkers: Vilfredo Pareto, Karl Marx,

Unit-5: Max Weber – Bureaucracy, Authority

Unit-6: Michel Foucault- knowledge/power.

Block-III Democracy

Unit-7: Democratic and Totalitarian Systems

Unit-8: Socio-economic conditions conducive for the stability of democracy

Unit-9: Political Culture, Political socialization, Meaning, Significance and Agencies.

Unit-10: Distribution of Power in Society - Intellectuals, Pressure Groups and Interest Groups, Bureaucracy its Significance.

Block-IV Political Development of India

Unit-11: Political Parties and Leadership – Emergence – National, Regional and State parties

Unit-12: Ideology and Characteristics of Political Parties, Social Composition of Parties

Unit-13: Political Apathy: Causes and Consequences in India.

Unit-14: Leadership - Types and Traits, Qualities of Leaders and Functions of Leaders

Block-V: Political Processes in India:

Unit-15: Civil society, Inequalities and Social movements

Unit-16: New social movements Regionalism and Language in Indian Politics.

Unit-17: Role of Mass Media in creation of political awareness.

References
1. Laclau Ernesto, Politics and Ideology in Marxist Theory, Verso, London, 1977
    2. Kothari Rajni, Caste in Indian Politics, Delhi, 1973.
    3. Miller David, On Nationality, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1995.
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    5. ChandhokeNeera (edt) Understanding the Post Colonial World, Sage, New Delhi,1994.
    6. Nash Kate, 2000, Contemporary Political Sociology, Blackwell Publishers, Massachussets.
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    8. GershonShafir (ed) 1998The Citizenship Debates, University of Minnesota Press
    9. Charles Tilly, Coercion, Capital and European States, Blackwell (1990)
    10. Benedict Anderson, 1991,Imagined Communities, Verso

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M.A SOCIOLOGY II YEAR (III Semester)

COURSE TITLE	:	**INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHTS**
COURSE CODE	:	**MSOS–31**
COURSE CREDIT	:	**5**

COURSE OBJECTIVES
By studying the Indian sociological thought the Learners shall be able to:
- know the importance of understanding Indian social thoughts,.
- understand the basic concepts, thoughts of various renowned Indian thinkers and Social scientists.

COURSE OUTCOMES
After completion of the course on Indian sociological thought the Learners can:
- Understand the structure of Indian society through the renowned Indian thinkers.
- Interpret the conceptual ideas of various Indian social thinkers.
- Enrich their knowledge on social relations and the structure of the authority.

Block-I: Approaches to the study of Indian Society**:**

Unit - 1: Hindu Social Organization: Purushartha, Theory of Karma and Ashrama,

Unit - 2: Ideological Approach: G.S Ghurye and Louis Dumont

Block-II Structural Functional Approach:

Unit - 3: M.N. Srinivas

Unit - 4: S.C. Dube

Block-III Dialectical Approach:

Unit - 5: Marxian Perspectives: D.P. Mukherjee

Unit – 6: A.R. Desai

Block-IV

Unit - 7: Varna and Caste: Various approaches to the study of caste and
          untouchability

Unit - 8: Subaltern Approach: B.A. Ambedkar,

Unit – 9: David Hardiman

Block-V

Unit - 10: Stratification perspective – Andre Betteille

Unit - 11: Cultural perception – Yougendra Singh

Books for reference

1. Ahuja Ram., Indian Social System, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2002.
2. Atal Yogesh, Indian Sociology- from where to were, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 2003.
3. Beteille Andre, Caste, Class and Power: Changing Patterns of stratification in a Tanjore Village, University of California Press, USA, 1965.
4. Chandra Bipan et. al., India After Independence, Viking Penguin India Publication, New Delhi, 1999.
5. Damle, Y.B., Caste, Religion and Politics in India, Oxford University Press publishing Co, New Delhi,1982.
6. Desouza, P.R. (ed), Contemporary India, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2000.
7. Dhanegare D.N., Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 1993.
8. Dube S.C., Indian Society, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 1996.
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10. Dumont Louis., Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications, Vikas Publication, New Delhi, 1970.
11. Kolenda P.M., Caste in Contemporary India, Rawat Publications, Jaipur,1984.
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13. Oommen T.K., and P.N. Mukherjee., (etd) Indian Sociolgy: Reflections and Introspections, popular prakashan, Bombay, 1986.
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M.A SOCIOLOGY II YEAR (III Semester)

COURSE TITLE	:	**SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH**
COURSE CODE	:	**MSOS–32**
COURSE CREDIT	:	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES
By studying the Medical sociology the Learners shall be able to:
- Know the fundamentals of Medical sociology.
- Understand the Sociological Perspectives on Health and Social Epidemiology.
- Know about Health delivery system in India.

COURSE OUTCOMES
After completion of the course on Indian Society the Learners can:
- Understand the fundamentals of Sociology of Health and medicine
- Get detailed knowledge about Sociological Perspectives on Health and Social Epidemiology.
- Have knowledge on Health Professionals and Health Care Organizations.
- Be familiar on Health policy, Planning and Development in India.

Block – I: Introduction:
>   Unit-1: Concept of health – Scope and importance of Sociology of Health.
>   Unit-2: Development of Medical Sociology, Sociology in Medicine and Sociology of Medicine.
>   Unit-3: Social Medicine in India.
>   Unit-4: Relationship between Medicine and Sociology – Dimensions of health, system of medicine: Siddha, Unani, Ayurvedha, Homeopathy and Allopathy.

Block – II Sociological Perspectives on Health:
>   Unit-5: Perception on Illness and Choice of Treatment – Illness as lived experience.
>   Unit-6: Social structure, health and disease – social and psychological factors in health and illness.
>   Unit-7: Parsons' sick role theory and health interaction.
>   Unit-8: Social context of health: Community health, Determinants of health, social taboos, superstitious beliefs, religion, black magic.

Block – III: Social Epidemiology:

Unit-9: Meaning and Definition of Social Epidemiology, Vital Statistics: Uses and sources of vital and health statistics.

Unit-10: Social Epidemiology and Ecology of Disease – Epidemiological approach to health – Socio-Cultural factors bearing on health in India.

Block – IV: Health Professionals and Health Care Organizations:

Unit-11: Professionalization of physician. Doctor – Patient relationship – Role of nurse in health care.

Unit-12: Hospital as a social organization – Public Private Partnership in health care and Corporate Social Responsibility.

Unit-13: Medical social service in a hospital – State and Health – Health Policy of Indian Government.

Block – V: Health Planning in India:

Unit-14: Health policy and five year plans – Health infrastructure in India.

Unit-15: National Health programmes – NRHM, NUHM

Unit-16: Role of International Organization – WHO and other UN Agencies.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Cockerham, William, C. Medical Sociology (Ninth Edition), Pearson Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 2003.
2. Cockerham, William, C. Readings in Medical Sociology, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1997.
3. Park K. Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine, M/S, BanarsidasBhanot Publishers, Jabalpur, 2000.
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7. Eugene B. Gallagher and Janardan Subedi, Global Perspectives on Health Care, Prentice Hall, New Jercy, 1995.
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9. Kevin White, An Introduction to the Sociology of Health and Illness, Sage Publicatoins, New Delhi, 2002.
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M.A SOCIOLOGY II YEAR (III Semester)

COURSE TITLE	:	**INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY**
COURSE CODE	:	**MSOS–33**
COURSE CREDIT	:	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Industrial Sociology the Learners shall be able to:
- Know the importance of Sociology of Organizations.
- Understand the emergence and development of industrial sociology

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on Industrial Sociology the Learners can:
- Understand the importance and the significance of the subject
- Analyse the various forms of relations existing in the organization
- Perceive the importance of trade unions and understand the means of settling the organizational disputes

Block: I: Sociology of Organization:

Unit-1: Origin and Development of Industrial Sociology in India.

Unit-2: Industry – Approaches to Study the industry: Sociological Approach, Economic Approach & Psychological Approach-

Unit-3: Task of Industrial Sociology, Social Welfare and Personnel Management

Unit-4: Concept of work- Work and recreation – Work and Leisure.

Block: II Development of Industries:

Unit-5: The Manorial system, the Guild system,

Unit-6: Domestic system, the Factory system. Industrial evolution in India.

Unit-7: Social – Industrial Thought: Classical Theories: Adam Smith, Karl Marx,

Max Weber, Durkheim and Mayo

Block: III - Industrial Organization:

Unit-8: Formal Organisation: Its nature and features, problems built-in in the formal organization

Unit-9: Informal Organisation: function and management of informal organization.

Unit-10: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), role of CSR in social development.

Block: IV: Trade Union:

Unit-11: Concept, features, functions and types - History of trade union movements in India and Trade Union Act

Unit-12: Trade unions: impact of globalization on trade union

Unit-13: Industrial Relations: International Labour Organisation, Labour Legislations

Block: V - Industrial Relations in India:

Unit-14: Industrial Disputes: Concept, Features and kinds of disputes and   Industrial Dispute Act

Unit-15: Settling disputes: Mediation, Arbitration, Conciliation, Negotiation, Collective Bargaining

Unit-16: Workers' participation in Management (WPM): Levels of participation of WPM - WPM Models in India.

Books for reference:

1.   Gisbert, Pascal, Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology,.TataMcgraw Hill New Delhi, 1972.
2.   Schneider, Eugene, Industrial Sociology, Tata McGraw Hill, 1980.
3.   Davis, Keith Human Behaviour at work. New Delhi. Mcgraw Hill 1984.
4.   Ramaswamy, E.A. Industrial Relations in India. Delhi. MacMillan, 1978.
5.   Miller and Form, Industrial Sociology, Harper and Row, 1964.
6.   Singh, V.B., Industrial Labour in India
    Mamoria C.M., Industrial Labour and Industrial relations, Vol.II

M.A SOCIOLOGY II YEAR (III Semester)

COURSE TITLE	:	**SOCIAL RESEARCH AND METHODS**
COURSE CODE	:	**MSOS–34**
COURSE CREDIT	:	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Social Research and Methods the Learners shall be able to:
- Understand the basic steps in the research methods.
- Have knowledge on research methods and be able to formulate research Design.
- Know the various techniques involved in research.

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on Social Research and Methods the Learners can:
- Understand the various steps involved in Social Research.
- Get the detailed technical knowledge involved in each and every step in research.

Block – I: Fundamentals of the Research:
  Unit-1: Definition, objectives, features and steps in scientific research.
  Unit-2: Applicability of Scientific Method to the Study of Social Phenomena.
  Unit-3: Theory and Research. Induction and Deduction.

Block – II: Research Problem:
  Unit-4: Concepts: Meaning, Categories, and Operationalization.
  Unit-5: Problem Formulation and Conditions – Variables; Meaning, Types, and Measurement.
  Unit-6: Review of literature: Scope, Purpose, Processes and sources of literature review.
  Unit-7: Hypothesis: Functions, Conditions, Formulation of valid hypothesis, Types of Hypothesis, Hypothesis Testing.
  Unit-8: Research Design: Need, Features. Types: Exploratory, Descriptive, Explanatory, Experimental and Evaluative.

Block – III: Sampling:
  Unit-9: Meaning of sampling – Census, Sample Survey.
  Unit-10: Characteristics and Implications of Sample Design, Sampling criteria, sampling frame, sampling error.
  Unit-11: Types of Sampling: Probability and Non-Probability Sampling

Block – IV: Collection of Data:
  Unit-12: Primary and Secondary Data, Sources of Secondary Data.
  Unit-13: Methods of Data Collection: Interview, Focus Group Discussion, Observation, Case Study and Content Analysis.

Unit-14: Tools of data collection- Construction of Interview Schedule and Questionnaire - pre-test.

Block – V: Measurement and Scaling Techniques:

Unit-15: Meaning, Need for Scales, Methods of Scale Construction.

Unit-16: Likert, Thurston and Guttman Scales – Bogardus Scale.

Unit-17: Problems in construction of scales.

Unit-18: Reliability and Validity.

Unit-19: Preparation of a Research Report.

Unit-20: Format, Footnotes, Tables and Figures, Bibliography, Index, Editing and Evaluating the Final Report**.**

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Bobbie, Earl. – The Practice of Social Research, (Second Edition). Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing, 1979.
2. Bailey, K.D. – Methods of Social Research. New York: The Free Press, 1982.
3. Barker, T.L. - Doing Social Research. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1999.
4. Durkheim, E. – The Rules of Sociological Method, New York: Glemcol, 1938.
5. Seltiz, C. et al, - Research Methods in Social relations. New York, 1959. Free Press, 1979.
6. Goode, W.J. and Hatt, P.K. – Methods of Social Research. New York: McGraw Hill, 1952.
7. Holsti, O.R. – Content Analysis for the Social Sciences and Humanities. AddisonWesley: Reading, Mass, 1969.
8. Kerlinger, F.R. – Foundations of Behavioral Research, (Second Edition). New York: Holt Reimhart and Winston, 1973.
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M.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR (III Semester)

COURSE TITLE	:	**SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY**
COURSE CODE	:	**MSOS-35**
COURSE CREDIT	:	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Social Demography the Learners shall be able to:

- Know the importance of Social Demography.
- Understand the basic concepts like Fertility, mortality, migration and so on.
- Know population trend in India**.**

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on Social Demography the Learners can:

- Understand the fundamentals of Social Demography.
- Get detailed knowledge on the demographic data and methods to describe, explain, and predict social phenomena.

Block – I: Concepts, Scope and Determinants of Demography

Unit-1: Demography as a field of study, Demographic Determinants.

Unit-2: Data Sources: Census, Vital statistics and Surveys.

Unit-3: Problems of coverage, errors and uncertainty in demographic data.

Unit-4: Population Size & Growth – Composition & Distribution – Population
Control Policies & Education.

Block – II Population Theories:

Unit-5: Mercantilist and related theories – Malthusian Theories.

Unit-6: Demographic Transition Theory – Optimum Theory of Population – Marxist
& Socialist Theories.

Unit-7: Corrado Ginnis - Biological Theory– Ester Boserup and Julian Simon-
Economic Theories.

Block – III: Fertility:

Unit-8: Concepts, features and Measurement of Fertility; Bio-social models of
fertility; Total Fertility Rate.

Unit-9: Fecundity – Social Structure and Fertility

Unit-10: Reproductive Health & Family Planning – Future of fertility in industrial
societies.

Block – IV: Mortality:

      Unit-11: Concepts and Measurement of Mortality – Morbidity – Difference between mortality and morbidity - Life Expectancy

      Unit-12: Factors of Mortality – Mortality trends in historical perspective – Determinants of Infant, Child and Maternal Mortality.

      Unit-13: Sex-Ratio and Regional Variations.

Block – V: Migration:

      Unit-14: Concepts, Factors – Types of Migration

      Unit-15: Social Process of migration – Migration in developing countries – Theories of Migration - Consequences of Migration.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Caldwell JC, Reddy PH, Caldwell P. - The social component of mortality decline: An investigation in South India employing alternative methodologies. Population Studies, 1983 July; 37(2):185-205.
2. Caldwell, John C. - "The Global Fertility Transition: the Need for a Unifying Theory". Population and Development Review, Vol. 23, No. 4, December 1997, pp. 803-812.
3. JC Caldwell, (Several other articles) Tim Dyson and others in Population and Development Review. (Available in the internet).
4. Asha Bhande& Tara Kaitkar, Principles of Population Studies, Himalayan Publishing House, 2015.
5. Lassaonde, Louise - Coping with Population Challenges. London: Earthscan, 1997.
6. Massey, Douglas et al. - "Theories of International Migration". Population and Development Review 19:3, 1993.
7. Weeks, John R. – 'Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues'. Belmont, California: Wadsworth, 1977, pp.1-324.
8. Samir Dasgupta, Social Demography, Pearson India, 2011.
9. D.S. Rawat, Fundamentals of Demography Concepts and Theories, Neha Publishers & Distributors, 2012.

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SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
CHENNAI – 15

M.A SOCIOLOGY II YEAR (IV Semester)

COURSE TITLE	**:**	**SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZATION**
COURSE CODE	**:**	**MSOS–41**
COURSE CRIDITS	**:**	**5**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Sociology of Development the learners shall be able to:
- have familiarity with about the Social Developments.
- understand about development changes and sustainable development in society.
- Sociological development in theoretical perspective.
- be knowledgeable with Indian Experience of Development in sociology.

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of this course on Sociology of Development the Learners can:
- understand the importance of development and how sustainable change in human development.
- Well know the impact of Globalization and Impact of Information Technology

Block: I - Development Sociology:

Unit-1: Development and Change – Meaning and differences – Change, Growth, Progress, Development, Evolution

Unit-2: Human Development and Social Development

Unit-3: Sustainable Development

Unit-4: Socio- Cultural Sustainability- Multiple Sustainability

Block: II - Theoretical Perspectives on Development

Unit:5: Functional Perspective

Unit:6: Marxist Perspective

Unit:7: Ecological Perspective

Unit:8: Liberal Perspective and Social Action Perspective.

Block: III - Theories of Development:

Unit-9: Modernization Theory, Centre Periphery Theory

Unit-10: World Systems Theory, Unequal Exchange Theory

Block: IV - Models and Agencies of Development:
        Unit-11: Capitalism and Socialism
        Unit-12: Mixed Economy, State Model – NGOs Model - Gandhian Model
        Unit-13: Planned Development through Five Year Plans - Indian Experience of
                Development

Block: V – Impacts on Social Developments:
        Unit-14: Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization – Impact – Theories of Arjun
                Appadurai
        Unit-15: Impact of Information Technology

Books for reference

1. Amin Samir, Unequal Development, OUP, New Delhi, 1979.

2. Appadurai, Arjun, Modernity At Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization, OUP, New Delhi, 1997.

3. Dereze, Jean and Amartya Sen, India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity, OUP., New Delhi,1996

4. Dereze, Jean and Amartya Sen, Indian Development – Selected Regional Perspectives, OUP., New Delhi,1996.

5. Gore, M.S., Social Development, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2003.

6. Harrison, D., The Sociology of Modernization and Development, Sage, New Delhi, 1989.

7. Haq, Mahbub Ul, Reflections on Human Development, sage, New Delhi,1991.

8. Pandey, Rajendra, Sociology of Under-Development, MITTAL Publications, Delhi,1985.

9. Paramit S. Judge (etd), Dimensions of Social Change, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 1997.

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11. World Bank, World Development Report, New York, 2005.

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M.A SOCIOLOGY II YEAR (IV Semester)

COURSE TITLE	:	**SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA**
COURSE CODE	:	**MSOS–42**
COURSE CREDIT	:	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the social movement the learner shall be able to:
- Understand the mass movement and the collective attempts of people to bring about changes in India.
- engage them with the dynamics of caste, tribes, religion, gender, family marriage, kinship, social classes in the context of fast changing and transforming society.

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on social movement the Learners can:
- understand the importance of implementation or the prevention of a change in society's structure or values.
- Be inculcated on the historical issues and revolutionary changes

Block-I

Unit- 1: Meaning- Nature and Characteristics

Unit-2: Theories of Social Movements- Types of social movement

Unit-3: Social movement and social change - Significances of social movements.

Unit-4: Revolutionary - Fascism – Regressive - Reform – Religious and Expressive movements.

Block II – National Movements before Independence

Unit-5: Swadeshi Boycott Movement

Unit-6: Civil Disobedience Movement

Unit-7: Quit India

Block-III

Unit-8: Movements of Deprived Classes

Unit-9: Mahar Movement in Maharashtra

Unit-10: Dalit Movements – incidents/specification may be added

Block-IV

Unit-11: Backward class Movements: Satya Shodhak Samaj - Shri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam Movement - Self-respect Movement

Unit-12: Yadava Movement.

Unit-13: Subaltern movement.

Block-V

Unit-14: Ecological Movements: Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Silent Valley movement

Unit-15: Farmers movements: Naxalbari movement, Malabar movement

Unit-16: Women's Movement in India before and after Independence.

References:

1. Rao M.S.A (Ed) Social Movements in India Vols. I & II Manohar, New Delhi 1979.
2. Singh K.S (Ed) Tribal Movements in India Vol. I Manohar, New Delhi 1982.
3. Rao M.S.A., Social Movements and Social Transformation, Manohar, New Delhi, 1979.
4. Dhanagare. D.N. Peasant Movements in India, 1920-1950. OUP, Delhi 1983.
5. Bateile, Andre. The Backward Classes: The New Social Order, OUP, New Delhi 1983.
6. Kishore Nand, International Terrorism, New Delhi, S. Chand & Company, 1989.

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M.A SOCIOLOGY II YEAR (IV Semester)

COURSE TITLE : **ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY**

COURSE CODE : **MSOS-43**

COURSE CREDIT : **4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Environmental sociology the learner shall be able to:
- understand the basic concepts of Environmental Sociology.
- have knowledge on the issues in environment, sustainable development and resource management
- focus on interaction between society and its natural environment.

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on social psychology the Learners can:
- explain the main concepts, theories, debates and practices on the interaction between environment and society.
- understand the social roots of ecological problems, and be able to unveil the social responses towards addressing the environmental problems.

Block: I

Unit-1: Environmental Sociology-Definition, Nature and Scope.

Unit-2: Emergence of Environmental Sociology.

Unit-3: Environment and Society.

Block: II

Unit-4: Deep Ecology, Social Construction of Environment.

Unit-5: Eco Feminism.

Unit-6: Gandhian Approach.

Block: III

Unit-7: Environmental Problems: Environmental degradation and pollution of Natural

Resources- Air, Soil and Water

Unit-8: Environmental Degradation and Population, Sanitation, Housing

Unit-9: Encroachments over Common Property Resources and their loss

Block: IV

Unit-10: Energy crisis. Industrialization, Technology

Unit-11: Urbanization, Globalization, and Environmental Problems.

Unit-12: Environmental Consciousness and movements- causes and consequences.
(Chipko Movement, Narmada and Tehri,)

Unit-13: Constitutional Provisions and Major Environmental Laws in India.

Block: V

Unit-14: Environment and Sustainable Development. Government Policies and
programmes for environmental conservation.

Unit-15 Global pacts on control of Climate Change (Brazil Rio-de-Genero, Paris
agreement)

Unit-16: Environmental management-need, role of family, community, NGOs and
State in the management of natural resources.

References:

1.   Gadgil, Madhav and Ramachandra Guha: Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India, New Delhi, OUP. 1996. pp.9-191
2.   Giddens, Anthony: Introduction to Sociology, (4th Ed.), New York : W.W. Norton and Co., 1996.
3.   Michael Redclift: Development and Environmental Crisis, Meheun Co. Ltd., New York, 1984.
4.   Munshi, Indra: "Environment in Sociological Theory", in Sociological Bulletin, Vol. 49, No. 2
5.   Sharma S. L.: "Perspectives on Sustainable Development in South Asia", in Samad (Ed.): Perspectives on Sustainable Development in Asia, Kuala Lumpur: ADIPA.
6.   Catton Williams, Jr. and Dunlap Riley (Ed.) American Sociologist, 13, pp. 41-49; (1980): American Behavioural Scientist, 24(1)pp.15-47; (1979): 1980 Annual Review of Sociology, (5) pp. 243-273- (1994): American Sociologist, 25(i) pp. 5-30.
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9.   Satyanarayana B. (Ed.) Social Sciences and Planning for Sustainable Development, Himalaya, Mumbai, 1998.
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M.A SOCIOLOGY II YEAR (IV Semester)

COURSE TITLE	:	**HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**
COURSE CODE	:	**MSOS-44**
COURSE CREDIT	:	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Human Resource Management, the Learners shall be able to:

- Know the fundamentals of Human Resource Management
- Understand the Human Resource Planning, Training and Development, Performance Appraisal and Grievance Handling.

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on Human Resource Management the Learners can:

- Become an expert in Human Resource Management.
- Get detailed knowledge about Human Resource Planning, Training and Development, Performance Appraisal and Grievance Handling.

Block – I
> Unit-1: Human Resource Management – Concept, definition, nature, scope.
> Unit-2: Principles and functions.

Block – II
> Unit-3: Human resource planning
> Unit-4: Job Analysis and Evaluation: Meaning of the Job – Purpose – Uses - Steps in Job Analysis – Techniques of Job Analysis - Job Description and Job Specification.

Block – III
> Unit-5: Recruitment and selection.
> Unit-6: Training and personnel development, training policies.
> Unit-7: Wages, Wage structure – wage fixation, allowances, and bonus fixation procedures.

Block – IV
> Unit-8: Personnel records, performance appraisal and counselling.
> Unit-9: Personnel Problems – Health, absenteeism, productivity.
> Unit-10: Organisation behaviour: Concept, Importance, Evaluation, Role, Group Dynamic.
> Unit-11: HRD concept, Function.

Block –V
> Unit-12: Grievances Handling – Grievance procedure, enquiries and disciplinary action.
> Unit-13: Industrial standing orders - Industrial Relation: Concept, Scope, Approaches, Industrial Relations System.

Unit-14: Industrial Disputes: Causes, Effects, Methods and Machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes.

Unit-15: Labour Welfare, Statutory and Non- Statutory Labour Welfare: Intra – mural and Extra- mural welfare.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Aswathappa, K. Human Resource and Personnel Management.New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill, 2000.
2. Yoder, Dale. Personnel Management and Industrial Relations. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India. 1975.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. John, W. Newstran and Keith Davis. Organizational Behaviour at Work - Organizational Behaviour. New Delhi: McGraw-Hill,1993.
2. Miner, J.B. and Miner,M.G. Personnel and Industrial Relations. New Delhi: Macmillan, 1985.
3. Terry, L. Leap. Michael D.Crino. Personnel/Human Resource Management. New Delhi: Macmillan & Co., 1990.
4. William, P. Anthony et. al. Strategic Human Resource Management. New Delhi: Dryden Press, 1993.
5. Venkataratnam, C.S. and Srivastava, B.K. Personnel Management and Human Resources. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., 1991

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M.A SOCIOLOGY II YEAR (IV Semester)

COURSE TITLE	:	**PROJECT**
COURSE CODE	:	**MSOS – P1**
COURSE CREDIT	:	**8**

Every Learner is required to select an issue / problem to complete a research project under the supervision and guidance of a qualified teacher currently working in any affiliated college / research institute / university and approved by TNOU for the purpose of research guidance. The project report should be in the format prescribed by TNOU and should contain a minimum of 75 pages and maximum 150 pages inclusive of all tables, diagrams, annexure. The report will be assessed by the respective Research Guide for 30 marks (Internal Assessment) and the remaining 70 marks (External) will be awarded by a panel of experts through central evaluation conducted by TNOU.