PROGRAMME PROJECT REPORT

(As per the guidelines of the UGC-DEB – 2017)

MASTER ARTS IN SOCIOLOGY (M.A. SOCIOLOGY)

Credit Based System (CBS)

(With effective from June 2018 -2019 onwards)

DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY,

KARAIKUDI - 630003.

ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY, KARAIKUDI – 630003.

DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

Degree of Master of Arts (M.A) Sociology

Credit Based System (CBS)

(With effective from June 2018 – 2019 onwards)

a. Programme's Mission & Objectives:

To afford a High Quality Post Graduate Degree (M.A) Sociology through Distance Learning mode to the graduate-aspirant in order to nurture learners in the emerging Indian society among the young minds. The pupil who wishes to understand basic concepts of sociology and social structure of the Indian Society, and also gain the knowledge about the social dynamics is the need of the hour to work with society and planning for social development for positive social change.

The objectives of the programme include;

- To give an expanded knowledge about Foundations of sociology.
- To teach about Sociological Theories.
- To study about Social Reform Movement in India.
- To understand about Sociology of Indian Society.
- To understand about Sociology of Change Development
- To know about Gender and Society
- To study about Rural and Urban Sociology.
- To enlighten the students about Research Methodology.
- To provide knowledge on Medical Sociology
- To study about Ecology and Society
- To understand about Human Resource Development

b. Relevance of the Programme with Alagappa University's Mission and Goals:

In order to align with the mission and goals of Alagappa University the M.A., Sociology Programme is planned to deliver in Distance Learning mode which may reach the maximum number of student aspirants who are unable to thrive to spend non-elastic timings of formal conventional class room education. Such a higher education in Arts subject with appropriate practical experiences will enrich the human resources for the uplift of the nation to Educational, Social, Technological, Environmental and Economic Magnificence (ESTEEM).

c. Nature of Prospective Target Group of Learners:
This M.A., Sociology programme through Distance Learning mode is developed by keeping in mind to give opportunity to economically and socially excluded people includes graduates of various socio-economic status viz., unemployed youths, employed with marginalized salary due to lack of sufficient knowledge in the subject Sociology. Also, the target group of learners includes various level employees of hospitals, secondary –level school teachers, research aspirants, women taking care of family –the important unit of the community, etc.,

d. Appropriateness of programme to be conducted in Distance learning mode to acquire specific skills and competence:
M.A., Sociology programme through Distance Learning mode is developed in order to give subject-specific skills including i) knowledge about Foundations of sociology, Sociological theories. ii) Social Demography, Science, Technology and Society. iii) Sociology of Change and Development. Sociology of Indian Society, Dynamics of NGO Management, Social Problems – Perspectives and Interventions. iv) Sociology of Ageing, Gender and Society, Human Resource Development, Rural and Urban Sociology, Ecology and Society, sociology, sociology of Industry and Medical Sociology. The programme is developed to give detailed exposure theoretically and free-hands

experience on practical parts of the study in order to impart skills of Sociological concepts to the learners.

e. Instructional Design:

e. 1. Curriculum Design:

Sl. No.	Course Code	Title of the Course	CIA Max.	ESE Max.	TOT Max	C Max.
FIRST YEAR						
I Semester						
1.	**35111**	Foundations of Sociology	25	75	100	4
2.	**35112**	Sociological Theories	25	75	100	4
3.	**35113**	Population Studies	25	75	100	4
4	**35114**	Research Methods and Statistics	25	75	100	4
		Total	**100**	**300**	**400**	**16**
II Semester						
5.	**35121**	Social Movements in India	25	75	100	4
6.	**35122**	Sociology of Modernization and Development	25	75	100	4
7.	**35123**	Sociology of Indian Society	25	75	100	4
8.	**35124**	Sociology of Media and Communication	25	75	100	4
		Total	**100**	**300**	**400**	**16**

		SECOND YEAR				
		III Semester				
9.	**35131**	Indian Social Problems	25	75	100	4
10.	**35132**	Sociology of Ageing	25	75	100	4
11.	**35133**	Gender and Society	25	75	100	4
12.	**35134**	Rural and Urban Sociology	25	75	100	4
		Total	**100**	**300**	**400**	**16**
		IV Semester				
13.	**35141**	Human Resource Management	25	75	100	4
14.	**35142**	Ecology and Society	25	75	100	4
15.	**35143**	Social Welfare Administration	25	75	100	4
16	**35144**	Medical Sociology	25	75	100	4
		Total	**100**	**300**	**400**	**16**

Course Code Legend:

3	5	1	X	Y	Z

351- M.A., Sociology

X -Semester No

Y & Z- Course number in the semester

CIA: Continuous Internal Assessment, **ESE**: End Semester Examination, **TOT**: Total, **C**: Credit Points, **Max**.: Maximum

No. of Credits per Course (Theory) -4

No. of Credits per Course (Practical) - 4

Total No. of Credits per Semester- 16

Total No. of Credits per Programme- 16 X 4 = 64

FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGY

FIRST SEMESTER

Course Code	Title of the Course
35111	**FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGY**

Objectives

- The Foundations of Sociology paper is intended to acquaint the students with sociology as a social science and the distinctiveness of its approach among the social sciences.

- It also introduces basic concepts and social processes which will enable even students without any previous exposure to sociology could acquire an interest in the subject and follow it.

Outcomes of the course:

- To make student understand the scope and development of Sociology as a scientific discipline.

- To understand basic concepts and their perspectives

- The course will help the students to answer the questions in competitive exams viz., SET, NET, etc. successfully.

Contents:

BLOCK I: Origin and Development of Sociology

UNIT I

Origin and Development of Sociology as an Independent Discipline

UNIT II

Nature and Scope - Its Relationship with Other Social Sciences - Uses of Sociology

UNIT III

Basic Concepts of Sociology - Society, Community and Association

BLOCK II: Individual and Society, Theories about the origin of Human Society

UNIT IV

Individual and Society: Theories about the Origin of Human Society

UNIT V

The Role of Heredity and Environment in the Development of Individual.

BLOCK III: Culture, Socialization and Social Action

UNIT VI

Culture: Characteristics and Functions, Material and Non-material Culture, Cultural Lag, Acculturation, Relationship between Culture and Personality.

UNIT VII

Socialization: Importance - Process - Stages - Agencies - Theories.

UNIT VIII

Social Action and Interaction: Social Relationships and Social Processes.

BLOCK IV: Social Processes, Social Groups and Social Organisations

UNIT IX

Associative/ Conjunctive: Cooperation, Accommodation, Assimilation, Diffusion, and Disassociative / Disjunctive: Competition and Conflict.

UNIT X

Social Groups: Primary and Secondary Groups - Characteristics - Functions - Differences - Reference Groups.

UNIT XI

Social Organizations: Formal and Informal - Characteristics and Functions.

UNIT XII

Social Institutions - Characteristics - Family and Marriage – Political – Education - Economic - Religious Institutions.

BLOCK V: Social Stratification and Social Control

UNIT XIII

Social Stratification: Characteristics and Functions - Estate, Caste and Class Systems, Status.

UNIT XIV

Social Control: Types of Social Control - Formal and Informal. Agencies of Social Control.

References:

- **Anderesen, M.L. & Taylor, H.F.** – *Sociology the Essentials*. Wadsworth Thomson Learning, 2001.

- **Bierstedt, R.A.** - The Social Order. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1963.

- **Bottomore, T.B.** - *Sociology A guide to Problems and Literature.* Blackie and son (India) Ltd., 1972.

- **Brijjak, G.J.** – *Sociology*: *Cultural Diversity In A Changing World.* London: Alley and Baccon, 1992.

- **Broom, L., and Selznick, P**. – *Sociology.* New York: Harper and Row, 1970.

- **Davis, K. - Human Society**, New York: Macmillan, 1948.

- **Calhoun, C., Light, D., Keller, S. and Harper, D.** - *Sociology.* New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc, 1994.

- **Defleur, M.L., D'Antonio, W.V. and Defleur, L.B.** – *Sociology of Human Society.*

- **Giddens, A**. - *Sociology*, New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1982.

- **Popeneo, D. -** *Sociology*, Eigth Edition. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1991.

- **Giddens,F.H.** - *The Principles of Sociology*. Jaipur: Prentice Hall, 1990.

- **Hess, B.B., Markson, E.W., & Stein, P.J**. – *Sociology.* Third Edition. New York:Macmillan Publishing Co., 1988.

- **Johnson, H.M.** - *Sociology A Systematic Introduction,* Allied Publishers.

- **Macionis, J.** - *Sociology*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, 1995.

- **Maclver, M. and Page, C.**H. - *Society.* New York: Long and Smith, 1931.

- **Oakland, N.J:** Scott, Foresman Company Glenview, Illionis, 1976.

- **Ritzer, G. Kammeyer, K.C. and Yetman, N.R**.- Sociology *Experiencing A Changing Society, Allyn and Baco - , Boetol – Vistas.*

- **Rose, P.T., Glazer, M. and Glazer, P.M.** - *Sociology Inquiring into Society.* New York: Canfield Press, 1976.

- **Rosenberg, B. and Coser, L.A.** - *Sociological Theories*. New York: Macmillan, 1976.

- **Shepard, J.M.** –   *Sociology.* New York: West Publishing Company, 1981.

- **Smelser, N.J**. - *Sociology,* Sage Publication, Delhi.

- **Stewart, E.W. and Glynn, J.A**. - *Introduction to Sociology*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1985.

- **Stockard, J.** - *Sociology Discovering Society.* Australia: Wadsworth Thomson Learning, 2000.

- **Thio, A.** - *Sociology A Brief Introduction*. London: Allyn and Bacon, 2000.

- **Schaefer, R.T.** *Sociology.* New York: McGraw-Hill Inc. 1992.

Course Code	Title of the Course
35112	**Sociological Theories**

Objectives
- The objective of this course will be development of theorization in Sociology with regard to understanding of the social reality in different perspectives by different school of thought.
- This course is intended to introduce the students to the substantive, theoretical and methodological issues which have shaped the sociological thinking in the latter half of the 20th century, and which continue to concern the practitioners of sociology today.

Outcomes of the course:
- The main focus will be on origin and development of functionalism and conflict theories, symbolic interactionism, phenomenology, ethno methodology.
- Provide better understanding about the theory of structuration, rational choice theory, Postmodernism.
- Post Marxist theories etc. It is necessary for the students to evaluate the relevance and significance of the perspectives listed for understanding society in general and society in India in particular.

Contents:
BLOCK I: Introduction of Social Thought and Sociological Theory
UNIT I

Introduction of Social Thought and Sociological Theory- Central Problems of Sociological Theory

UNIT II

Levels of Theorization in Sociology - Empirical Generalization - Middle Range Theories - Grand Theories - Theoretical Perspectives.

BLOCK II: Origin and Development of Functionalism
UNIT III

Origin and Development Functionalism.

UNIT IV

Analytical Functionalism: Talcott Parsons: Structure of Social Action

UNIT V

Social System - Functional Pre-requisites - Pattern Variables.

UNIT VI

Empirical Functionalism: Robert K. Merton: Theory of Social Structure

UNIT VII

Manifest and Latent Functions. Reference Group - Relative Deprivation

BLOCK III: Conflict and Dialectical Conflict Theory

UNIT VIII

Conflict Theory: Marxism and Conflict Tradition – Simmel's Conflict Theory

UNIT IX

Dialectical Conflict Theory of Dahrendorf - Conflict Functionalism: Social Functions of Conflict - Louis A. Coser.

UNIT X

Habermas -Theory of Communicative Action-Public sphere -Life world L.Althusser - Structural Marxism -Epistemological break-Structural Causality - Structure of dominance

BLOCK IV: Symbolic Interactionism, Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology

UNIT XI

Symbolic Interactionism: Historical Background - C.H. Cooley - George H. Mead - Herbert Blumer.

UNIT XII

Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology - A. Schutz, Peter Berger, Gluckmann and H. Garfinkel. Exchange Theory - Peter.M.Blau - Process of Exchange- Values, Norms – Social.

BLOCK V: Exchange of Power and Theory of Structuration

UNIT XIII

Exchange-Power - Study of Small Groups. George Homans: Elements of Behavior -

The External System - Internal System.

UNIT XIV

Theory of Structuration M. Facoult's Postmodernism- Derrida , Post-structurlism and

Post – Post Marxist Theories.

References:

- **Abraham, F**. - Sociological Theory. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1982.
- **Adams, B.N. & Sydie, R.A**. - Contemporary Sociological Theory, New Delhi: Pine Forge Press, 2002.
- **Belmont:** Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1995.

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- **Burger, P. & Luckman, T.** – The Social Construction of Reality, London: Allen Lane, 1967.
- **Turner, R.** – Ethnomethodology. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1974.

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- **Coser, L.A**. - Masters of Sociological Thought (2nd Ed). New York: Harcourt Brace Govanovich, 1977.
- **Coser, L.A. & Rosemberg, B.** – Sociological Theory: A Book of Readings, Fourth Edition. New York: Macmillan Publishing. 1970.
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- **Haralambos & Holborn** - Sociology Themes and Perspectives, Fifth Edition. London: Collins, 2000.
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- **Martindale, D**. – The Nature & Types of Sociological Theory. New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 2001.
- **Merton, R.K**. - Social Theory and Social Structure, New York: Free Press, 1968.

POPULATION STUDIES

FIRST SEMESTER

Course Code	Title of the Course
35113	**Population Studies**

Objectives

- The course aims to familiarize the students about various demographic factors that contribute to population change and how they influence and are influenced by various social and economic institutions.

- This course is intended to introduce the sources and Demographic data as well as indicators to measure various demographic factors will be discussed.

Outcomes of the course:

- To equip the students understand the conceptual clarity and theoretical framework and perspectives with regard to demography.

- To make the students understand the linkages between various social institutions and social process on the one side and demographic outcomes and processes on the other.

- To make them understand basic concepts and their perspectives.

- The course will help the students to answer the questions in competitive exams viz., SET, NET, GATE, etc. successfully.

Contents:

BLOCK I: Demographic determinants of Population Change

UNIT I

Demographic determinants of population change – births, deaths, migrants, marriages

UNIT II

Concept of natural increase of population and growth of population - Measurement and indicators of demographic determinants: fertility, mortality, migration, marriage

UNIT III

Data sources – census – vital registration system – national sample surveys – sample registration system – adhoc surveys – standard fertility survey – national family health survey

BLOCK II: Population Theories and Social Theory of Population Change

UNIT IV

Population theories – History and development of population theories– Mercantilist and related theories

UNIT V

Theories of Malthus and his immediate predecessors –socialist and Marxist writings – Growth Theories

UNIT VI

Social Theory of Population Change – Demographic transition theory - Theories of Ester Boserup and Julian Simon – Trends in Population Growth – India World states in India

BLOCK III: Theories of Fertility and Fecundity and Concepts

UNIT VII

Concepts of fertility and fecundity- theory of marriage and family - social structure and fertility – role of intermediate variables (Davis and Blake)

UNIT VIII

Economic theory of fertility (Becker) – socio economic theory of fertility (Leibenstein and Easterlin) - regional variations in fertility levels in India. Concepts of mortality,

UNIT IX

Life expectancy – components of mortality, determinants of infant and child mortality.
UNIT X

Causes & death, life & working years lost, Differentials in mortality & morbidity

BLOCK IV: Concepts of Migration and Types Causes of Migration
UNIT XI

Concepts of migration: types of migration, forced migration, political, economic and social consequences

UNIT XII

In-migration, out-migration, immigrants, emigrants – theories of migration – Ravenstein's laws of migration

UNIT XIII

Everette Lee's perspectives on migration - Push pull theories of migration – social process of migration – international migration.

BLOCK V: Indian Population Policy

UNIT XIV

Indian Population Policy- kinds of population policy, Fertility Influencing policy, Anti-National policy, Population Education.

References:

- **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.

- **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.

- **JC Caldwell**, (Several other articles) Tim Dyson and others in *Population and Development Review*. (Available in the internet).

- **Lassaonde, Louise -** *Coping with Population Challenges*. London: Earthscan, 1997. **Massey, Douglas** et al. - "Theories of International Migration". *Population and Development Review* 19:3, 1993

- **Massey, Douglas** et al. - *Return to Aztlan: The Social Process of International Migration from Western Mexico* (Studies in Demography, No 1). March 1990.

- **Nam, Charles B** - Population and Society. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1968.

- **Hawthorn, Geoffrey** – *The Sociology of Fertility*. London: Collier-Macmillan, 1970

- **Heer, David M. -** *Society and Population,* Englewood Cliffs. Prentice Hall, 1975

- **Weeks, John R**. -*Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues".* Belmont, California: Wadsworth, 1977, pp.1-324.

- **Asha Bhande & Tara Kaitkar -** Principles of Population Studies, Himalayan Publishing House, 2015.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICS

FIRST SEMESTER

Course Code	Title of the Course
35114	**Research Methods and Statistics**

Objectives

On completion of the course the students will be able to

- This Paper aims to provide exposure to the fundamentals of various research techniques and methods (both quantitative and qualitative).

- This paper tries to build upon the basic assumptions in adopting different methodologies for different kinds of research themes.

Outcomes of the course:

- Research Methodology paper will bring out certain ideas underlying the emergence of scientific methods in social sciences and its theoretical delineations are introduced.

- The course will attempt to sensitize the post-graduate students to develop a critical outlook at the existing perspectives and methods and to evolve conceptual clarity, which can lead them in their future research.

- Teaching certain quantitative methods, statistical techniques and qualitative methods to collect and analyze the data would help them organize and analyze the information gathered by them.

Contents:

BLOCK I: Introduction to Research, Science and its Characteristics, Applicability of Scientific Condition

UNIT I

Introduction to Research: Definition Scientific Research: Science and Its Characteristics. Features,

UNIT II

Science and Its Characteristics. Features, Purpose and Assumptions of Scientific Method. Steps in Scientific Method.

UNIT III

Applicability of Scientific Method to the Study of Social Phenomena. Theory and Research. Induction and Deduction.

BLOCK II: Research Problem, Concepts and Review of Literature, Hypothesis

UNIT IV

Research Problem: Formulation, Conditions and Considerations.

UNIT V

Concepts: Meaning, Categories, and Operationalization. Variables: Meaning, Types, and Measurement

UNIT VI

Review of literature: Scope and Purpose of literature review, Processes and sources of reviewing the literature,

UNIT VII

Hypothesis: Functions, Conditions for a Valid Hypothesis, Formulation of Hypothesis, Types and Forms of Hypothesis, Hypothesis Testing.

BLOCK III: Research Design, Sampling Collection of Data

UNIT VIII

Research Design: Need for Research Design, Features. Types: Exploratory, Descriptive, Explanatory, Experimental and Evaluative.

UNIT IX

Sampling: Census, Sample Survey, Characteristics and Implications of Sample Design, Sampling criteria, sampling frame, sampling error.

UNIT X

Types of Sampling: Probability and Non-Probability Sampling. Criteria for Selecting a Sampling Procedure.

UNIT XI

Collection of Data: Primary and Secondary Data, Sources of Secondary Data. Methods of Data Collection: Interview, Schedule, Questionnaire, Observation, Content Analysis and Case Study.

BLOCK IV: Measurement and Scaling Techniques measure of Central Tendency

UNIT XII

Measurement and Scaling Techniques: Meaning, Need for Scales, Problems of Scaling, Methods of Scale Construction - Likert, Thurstone and Guttman Scales. Bogardus Scale. Reliability and Validity.

UNIT XIII

Measures of Central tendency: – Mean, Median, Mode-Measures of Dispersion: – Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation-Correlation Analysis: Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation, Rank Correlation and Association of Attributes, Test of Significance.

BLOCK V: Preparation of a Research Report

UNIT XIV

Preparation of a Research Report: Format, Footnotes, Tables and Figures, Bibliography, Index, Editing and Evaluating the Final Report. Analysis of Data: Introduction, Importance, Scope, Function and Limitations.

References:

- **Babbie, Earl.** - *The Practice of Social Research,* (Second Edition). Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing, 1979.

- **Bailey, K.D**. - *Methods of Social Research*. New York: The Free Press, 1982.

- **Barker, T.L.** - *Doing Social Research.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1999.

- **Durkheim, E.** - *The Rules of Sociological Method*, New York: Glemcol, 1938.

- **Seltiz, C. et al**, - *Research Methods in Social relations*. Free Press: New York, 1959.

- **Goode, W.J. and Hatt, P.K.** - *Methods of Social Research*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1952.

- **Holsti, O.R.** - *Content Analysis for the Social Sciences and Humanities.* Addison-Wesley: Reading, Mass, 1969.

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- **McTavisi, D.G. & Loether, H.J.** - *Social Research: An Evolving Process*. London: Allyn and Bacon, 2002.

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- **Schwartz, H. & Jacobs, J.** *- Qualitative Sociology A Method to the Madness. New York:*

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- **Weber, Max**. *- The Methodology of Social Sciences*. New York: Glencol, 1949.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

SECOND SEMESTER

Course Code	Title of the Course
35121	**Social Movements in India**

Objectives

On completion of the course the students will be able to

- This course is intended to introduce the students; how the social movements have shaped the world we live and continue to do.

- Further the course continued to disseminate broadly with regard to the impact of social movements on society and social structure.

Outcomes of the course:

- To understand the transformation occurred in the society due social movements.

- To know the theoretical perspectives of social movements and its political implications.

- It is necessary for the students to evaluate the relevance and significance of the social movements and the reforms it brought to the society.

Contents:

BLOCK I: Social Movements Concept and Definition, Approaches
UNIT I

Social Movements – Concept, Nature, Definitions, Typologies

UNIT II

Approaches of Social movements

BLOCK II: Role and Theories of Social Movement
UNIT III

Role of social reform movements in India

UNIT IV

Theories of Social Movements.

UNIT V

Deprivation Theory- Resource Mobilization Theory

UNIT VI

Political Process Theory-Structural Strain Theory- New Social Movement Theories

BLOCK III: Movements of the Deprived Sections
UNIT VII

Movements of the deprived sections- Subaltern movement: Meaning and importance

UNIT VIII

Dalit & Tribal social movement in India.

UNIT IX

Movements of the displaced & Project affected- Civil Liberties & Human Rights movement

BLOCK IV: New Social Movements
UNIT X

New Social Movements: Meaning and nature

UNIT XI

Peasant movement- Feminist movement- Environment movement – Youth movement

UNIT XII

Social Movements, Socio-Political implications

BLOCK V: Impact of Globalization and Social Movements
UNIT XIII

Impact of Globalization on social movements

UNIT XIV

Social Movements and Social change

References:

- **S. Kothari**, Social Movements and Redefinition of Democracy, Boulder Colorado, West views Press, 199.

- **T. K. Oomen**, Protest and Change, Studies in Social Movement, New Delhi, Sage, 1990.

- **S. Ghose**, The Renaissance to Militant Nationalism, Bombay, Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1969

- **K. Jones**, Socio Religions Reform Movement in British India, Cambridge Uni. Press, 1984.

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- **Alvi, Hamza** (1965) "Peasants and Revolution", the Socialist Register, ed. By Ralph Miliband

- **Aurora, G. S**. (1981) "Social Movements in India, A Review Article".

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- **L. K. Mahapatra**, „ Social Movements among Tribes of India‟, inK. Suresh Singh (ed.), Tribal Situation in India, Simla: Indian Institute of advanced Study, 1972,

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- **McAdam, D., McCarthy, J.D., & Zald, M.N**. (1988). Social movements. In N. J. Smelser (Ed.), Handbook of sociology (pp. 695-737). Newbury Park, CA:Sage Publications.

- **Tilly, C.** (2004). Social movements, 1768-2004. Boulder, CO: Paradigm Publishers

SOCIOLOGY OF MODERNIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

SECOND SEMESTER

Course Code	Title of the Course
35122	**Sociology of Modernization and Development**

Objectives

On completion of the course the students will be able to

- Social change has always been a central concern of sociological study. More recently it has gained in greater salience partly because of its unprecedented rapidity and partly because of its planned character.

- Not surprisingly, development has emerged as pronounced concern and as a remarkable feature of our times. Accordingly, the relevance of the course Sociology of Change and Development can hardly be overemphasized. The following objectives are:

Outcomes of the course:

- To provide conceptual and theoretical understanding of social change and development as it has emerged in sociological literature.

- This paper also aim is to address the factors, sources and process of social change and its relevance in the everyday social reality.

- To prepare the students for professional careers in the field of development planning, including governmental, non-governmental and international agencies engaged in development.

- This paper helps the students to be encouraged to participate in workshops to critically examine the existing indicators of human development and to formulate alternatives sets of indicators of human development, social development and sustainable Development.

Contents:

BLOCK I: Basic Concepts of Modernization and Development
UNIT I

Basic Concepts: Change, Evolution, Growth, Development, Progress

UNIT II

Social Change versus Cultural Change, Change versus Interaction, Short versus Long-run Changes

UNIT III

Whole Societies versus Parts, Description versus Analysis, Rate of Change, Direction, Forms, Source of Social Change - Planned Change

BLOCK II: Factors and Theories of Social Change
UNIT IV

Factors of Social Change: Geographic, Demographic, Political, Technological, Economic, Ideological and Ecological

UNIT V

Theories of Social Change - Mono-causal and Multi-causal Theories, Evolutionary, Cyclical, Linear, Equilibrium.

UNIT VI

Social Change in Indian Society, Trends of Change, Process of Change

BLOCK III: Concept of Sanskritization, Modernization, Secularization
UNIT VII

Concept of Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization, Secularization

UNIT VIII

Globalization, Privatization and Their Impact in socio economic and political aspect in India

UNIT IX

Information Technology and the Network Society. Social Movements - Ideology and Mass Mobilization, Impact of Revolutionary and Reform Movements.

BLOCK IV: Changing Concept of Development

UNIT X

Changing Conceptions of Development: Economic Growth, Human Development, and Social Development.

UNIT XI

Quality of Life and Indices, Sustainable Development

UNIT XII

Planned Development as Diffusion of Innovations.

BLOCK V: Social Structure and Development

UNIT XIII

Social Structure and Development: Structure as Facilitator / Barrier

UNIT XIV

Development and Implications of Globalization - Ethnicity as Social and Cultural Identity.

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SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY

SECOND SEMESTER

Course Code	Title of the Course
35123	**SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY**

Objectives

On completion of the course the students will be able to

- To give knowledge to the students about the composition of Indian society and problems of unity and diversity.

- To equip the students about the Indian social structure and various institutional patterns. To provide the students with an overview of the Classification and Distinctive features of Tribal Communities and system of social stratification among different social groups.

- It is presumed that the student has some familiarity with Indian society by virtue of the fact that he is a member of it and that he has observed and experienced some facets of it.

Outcomes of the course:

- This Course aims to explore the basic institutions and structure of Indian Society by presenting a comprehensive, integrated and empirically-based profile of Indian society.

- The continuity between the present and the past is an evident feature of Indian society. Though this continuity is reflected in the structure of the course, the focus is on the contemporary Indian Society.

Contents:

UNIT IX

Gender Roles, Hegemonic Relations between Men and Women.

BLOCK III: Tribal Community Characteristics and Features

UNIT X

Tribal Community: Geographical Distribution, Classification and Distinctive features of Tribal Communities

UNIT XI

Tribes and Castes - Diffusion, Acculturation, Problems of Integration and Contraculturation

BLOCK IV: Rural Community: Basic Characteristics and Features

UNIT XII

Rural Community: Bases, Characteristics, Jajmani System - Features, Changes

UNIT XIII

Power Structure and Leadership Pattern - Bases, Functions, Emerging Trends, Values, Norms, Social Control, Agencies and Means

BLOCK V: Urban Community: Basic Characteristics and Features

UNIT XIV

Urban Community: Characteristics of Urban Community, Urbanism and Urbanization, Rural Urban Differences and Continuum

References:

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SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

SECOND SEMESTER

Course Code	Title of the Course
35124	**Sociology of Media and Communication**

Objectives

On completion of the course the students will be able to

- This course is intended to introduce the students; how the media have connect the world we live and continue to do.

- Further the course continued to disseminate broadly with regard to the impact of sociology into the media and communication.

Outcomes of the course:

- To understand the transformation occurred in the society due media and communication.

- To know the theoretical perspectives of media and communication and its sociological concepts.

- It is necessary for the students to evaluate the relevance and significance of the media and communication and the reforms it brought to the society.

Contents:

BLOCK I: Communication : Meaning, Definition Nature and Scope, Types and Models of Communication

UNIT I

Communication: Meaning, Definitions, Nature and Scope – Elements of Communication – Communication Act – Sender – Message – Channel – Receiver – Effects – Feedback – Communication Process – Communis – Human Relationship.

UNIT II

Types of communication - Intrapersonal – Interpersonal - Group – Mass Communication and Mass line Communication – Functions of Communication – Effects.

UNIT III

Models of Communication: - Barriers - Hypodermic and One Step Flow - Harold. D. Lasswell, Braddock, Shannon and Weaver, Osgood and Wilbur Schramm, Wilbur Schramm and Hellical Dance Model.

BLOCK II: Theories, Characteristics and Differences of Communication

UNIT IV

Theories of communication: Social Responsibility and Authority.

UNIT V

Characteristics and Differences in Communication mode - Interpersonal and Mass Communication.

BLOCK III: Human Communication and Classification of Media

UNIT VI

Human Communication – Characteristics – Contents – Language – Meanings – Talent – Manifest – Contextual Structural Meanings.

UNIT VII

Classification of Media – Various Types – Traditional Media – Classical and Folk Media – Modern Media.

BLOCK IV: Origin and Growth of Mass Media in India

UNIT VIII

Origin and growth of mass media in India - Origin of mass media: Press –Film– Television – Internet - Cellular Phone - SMS – MMS - 2G -3G – 4G - Video Conferencing.

UNIT IX

Mass Communication – Mass Concepts – Characteristics of Mass Audience – Typology of Audience – Bauer's Concept.

BLOCK V: Communication and the Process of Diffusion, Technology and Communication

UNIT X

Communication and the process of diffusion - Two step flow and the role of opinion leaders in the process of diffusion.

UNIT XI

Technology and communication - Communication Technology and Social Change - Formation of Public Opinion, Propaganda.

BLOCK VI: Role of Communication in Development of Digital Divide, Functions of Mass Media, Sociological Dimensions

UNIT XII

Role of Communication in Development of Digital Divide.

UNIT XIII

Functions of Mass Communication – Mass Society – Socialisation Process – Mass Culture – McLuhan's Global Village Concept – Global Culture.

UNIT XIV

Sociological Dimensions – Scope and functions of communication in the society-social aspects in shaping communication behavior - Influence of socio-cultural institutions – Family.

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THIRD SEMESTER

Course Code	Title of the Course
35131	**Indian Social Problems**

Objectives

On completion of the course the students will be able to

- To sensitize the students the perspectives of emerging social issues and problems of contemporary society.

- Making them to understand perspectives of social problems and identifying causatives, so that they will be in a position to arrive the factual remedies for reducing/ eliminating / preventing from their perspectives.

Outcomes of the course:

- Learners will able to understand the concept how society is undergoing rapid and massive changes.

- Learners will understand many of these 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.

- The course is designed to identify and analyze some of emerging issues and problems from sociological perspectives.

Contents:

BLOCK I: SOCIAL PROBLEMS: DEFINITION, NATURE AND CHARECTERISTICS, FUNCTIONALISM, SOCIAL DISORGANISATION
UNIT I

Social Problems: Definition, Nature and Characteristics

UNIT II

Functionalism, Conflict theory, and Interactionism.

UNIT III

Social Disorganization: Meaning, Characteristics and Types.

BLOCK II: APPROACHES: PATHOLOGY, PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL ORDER AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
UNIT IV

Approaches: Pathology, Disorganization and Deviance

UNIT V

Problem of Social Order: Social Change and Social Control

UNIT VI

Juvenile Delinquency, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction, Prostitution, unemployment,

Crime and cyber crime.

BLOCK III: PERSONAL DISABILITIES: CONCEPT, TYPES, FAMILY PROBLEMS, WOMEN RELATED PROBLEMS

UNIT VII

Personal Disabilities: Concept, types, legislation, Physical and Mental differently able,

Health Problems - AIDS
UNIT VIII

Family Problems: marriage, divorce, Child Related - Child Abuse and Neglect.

UNIT IX

Woman Related Problems - Abuse, Violence, and Problems of Working Women.

BLOCK IV: ELDERLY RELATED PROBLEMS, COMMUNITY PROBLEMS AND NATIONAL PROBLEMS

UNIT X

Elderly Related Problems - Abuse and Avoidance, Intergenerational Conflict, Marital

Conflict, Family Dissolution and legislation.

UNIT XI

Community Problems: Social Disabilities, Social Exclusion, Group Conflicts - Inter-caste Conflicts

UNIT XII

National Problems: Illiteracy, Poverty, Unemployment, Ethnic/Group Conflicts, Regionalism, and Extremism.

BLOCK V: GLOBAL PROBLEMS AND HUMAN AGENCY: STATE, PARTIES AND MOVEMENTS
UNIT XIII

Global Problems: Environment Problems, Displacement and Resettlement.

UNIT XIV

Human Agency: State, Parties, Movements, Activists, Moral entrepreneurs, Academics & social researchers, Media, Helping Professionals.

References:

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SOCIOLOGY OF AGEING

THIRD SEMESTER

Course Code	Title of the Course
35132	**Sociology of Ageing**

Objectives

On completion of the course the students will be able to

- To understand the concept of Aged and problems of Aging in the socio-economic context.

- To study the traditional ways of accommodating the aged population in the main streams of family and community life and to see how far they could cope up within in the modern society with regard to social support and formal and informal networks.

- And to know about Successful Aging with respect to physical, economic, social and cultural capital for successful Aging.

Outcomes of the course:

- The worldwide trends indicate that the proportion of aged people in the populations of different societies is ever increasing.

- This has far reaching socio-economic and even political implications for the societies across the world. It has therefore become essential to study the problems created by increasing aging population, as well as, the problems of aged people in the society.

Contents

BLOCK I: AGED IN SOCIETY: CONCEPT, STATUS RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF AGED AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

UNIT I

Aged in Society: Concept, Status, Characteristics and Problems - Demographic and Socio-economic context, Needs.

UNIT II

Rights and Obligations of Aged - Cultural and sub cultural variations in values regarding the Aged

UNIT III

Social Support: Emotional, Instrumental, Financial, Service, Informational, companionship.

BLOCK II: POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE SUPPORT FAMILY STRUCTURE, INFORMAL NETWORKS AND CHANGING FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD PATTERN

UNIT IV

Positive and Negative Support. Family Structure, Ethnicity, Financial Resources as Factors - Economics of Aging: -Income, Poverty, Housing.

UNIT V

Informal Networks: Family and Kinship Ties, Friendship and Neighborhood Ties.

UNIT VI

Changing Family and Household Pattern - Composition, Role Relationships, and Living Arrangements and Emerging Needs.

BLOCK III: INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND FORMAL NETWORKS

UNIT VII

Intergenerational relationships - Filial Responsibility, Relationships between Grandparents and Grandchildren. Types of Reciprocity.

UNIT VIII

Elderly as Support Providers: Nature and Extent of Support Extended by Elderly to the Family, Friends, Neighbours, Community and Society

UNIT IX

Formal Networks: Links with the Community - Engagement in Community Life, Levels of Connections in Community Life, Establishment of Relationships

BLOCK IV: FACTORS AFFECTING THE LINKS, INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND NEGLECT OF THE AGED

UNIT X

Factors Affecting the Links. Declining Role of Communities.

UNIT XI

Institutional Relationships - Ties with Institutions in Everyday Life and in Emergencies, Levels of Confidence in Institutions- Old age homes

UNIT XII

Social Exclusion and Neglect of the Aged.

BLOCK V: CARE TO THE ELDERITY AND LEGISLATION AND SCHEMES AVAILABLE IN AGED
UNIT XIII

Care to the Elderly: Personal Care, Healthcare, Household Care

UNIT XIV

Legislation and Schemes available for aged

References:

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THIRD SEMESTER

Course Code	Title of the Course
35133	**Gender and Society**

Objectives

On completion of the course the students will be able to

- The objective is to trace the evolution of gender as a category of social analysis in the late twentieth century. Major debates that have emerged are also outlined. The format provides for a comparative perspective in so far as the first part encompasses the developed and the developing countries while the second part revolves around issues concerning Indian women.

- It is hoped that exposure to the course will lead to a better understanding of the social phenomena with regard to gender.

Outcomes of the course:

- The recent sociological research has given special importance to the various new thrust areas of interest; here the social construction of gender is not an exception.

- This course plan focuses on the emergence of women's movements and eventually women's studies in the context of feminist thought and critiques of sociological theories and methodologies.

Contents:

BLOCK I: SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIONS OF GENDER, NATURE AND GENDER AND PRIVATE-PUBLIC DICHOTOMY AND SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR
UNIT I

Social Construction of Gender: Gender and Biology, Equality and Equity.

UNIT II

Nature and Gender, Gender Identity and Self Image, Gender Roles, Segregation and Ranking. Sociological Analysis of Gender

UNIT III

Private-Public Dichotomy and Sexual Division of Labor. Ideology and Gender, Sex Preference, Declining Sex Ratio and Socio-cultural Implications

BLOCK II: CONCEPTS OF THEORIES: FEMINISM – MEANING, RADICAL FEMINISM, EMERGING CONCEPT OF FEMINISM, STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA

UNIT IV

Concepts of theories : Feminism – meaning, radical feminism, Liberal Feminism, Multicultural feminism, Marxist Feminism, Socialist Feminism,

UNIT V

Emerging concept of Feminism - Feminist Movements.

UNIT VI

Status of Women – in India - Women entrepreneur

BLOCK III: WOMEN IN UNORGANISED SECTOR AND THEIR PROBLEMS, WOMEN IN FAMILY AND MARRIAGE IN FAMILY AND MARRIAGE, PROBLEMS OF WORKING WOMEN AND DUAL ROLE BURDEN, NETWORK AND SUPPORT SYSTEM

UNIT VII

Women in unorganized sector and their problems

UNIT VIII

Women in Family and Marriage: Gender Role Divisions, Invisibility of Women's Role

UNIT IX

Problems of Working Women and Dual Role Burden. Role Conflict and Coping Mechanisms.

UNIT X

Network and Support System - Gender and Health: Reproductive – Health Problems

BLOCK IV: GENDER AND PARENTING ROLES, PROBLEMS OF WOMEN: PRODUCTION VS PRODUCTION

UNIT XI

Gender and Parenting Roles- Female headed Household- Single Parenthood.

UNIT XII

Problems of Women: Production vs. Reproduction, Household Work, Invisible Work,

Domestic Violence.

BLOCK V: WOMEN'S WORK AND TECHNOLOGY, CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IN INDIA

UNIT XIII

Women's Work and Technology. Impact of Development Policies, Liberalization and

Globalization on Women.

UNIT XIV

Contribution of Women in India .

References:

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RURAL AND URBAN SOCIOLOGY

THIRD SEMESTER

Course Code	Title of the Course
35134	**Rural and Urban Sociology**

Objectives

On completion of the course the students will be able to

- The objective is to trace the concepts of Rural Urban Sociology

- It is hoped that exposure to the course will lead to a better understanding of the various factors affecting rural urban society.

Outcomes of the course:

- The recent sociological research has given special importance to the various new thrust areas of interest of rural and urban areas.

- This course plan focuses on the emergence of understanding of rural and urban problems.

Contents:

BLOCK I: RURAL SOCIOLOGY-NATURE AND SCOPE OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY, IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND AGRARIAN SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND CHANGE

UNIT I

Rural Sociology-Nature and Scope of Rural Sociology; History of Rural Sociology

UNIT II

Importance of the study of Rural Sociology. Patterns of village settlements – Rural Urban contrast-Rurbanism- Peasant Studies-Agrarian Class Structure.

UNIT III

Agrarian Social Structure and Change -Village Social Structure; Land ownership pattern in Rural Society

BLOCK II: JAJMANI SYSTEM, FACTORS ACCOUNTING FOR THE CHANGES AND RURAL SOCIAL PROBLEMS

UNIT IV

Jajmani System; Tenancy Systems; Caste and social structure; Changing trends in inter caste relations,

UNIT V

Factors accounting for the changes, dominant caste, ancestral worship. Factors of Change; Agrarian Legislation; Land Reform programmes; Green Revolution; Rural Development Programmes

UNIT VI

Rural Social Problems-Agrarian Unrest and Peasant Movements- Untouchability; Rural Violence; Landlessness; Rural Indebtedness

BLOCK III: POVERTY; UNEMPLOYMENT, URBAN SOCIOLOGY, IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY OF URBAN SOCIOLOGY, URBAN PLANNING

UNIT VII

Poverty; Unemployment- Seasonal unemployment -Illiteracy-Superstitions- Drinking water-housing- health and sanitation-Bonded and Migrant laborers.

UNIT VIII

Urban Sociology-Nature and Scope of Urban Sociology

UNIT IX

Importance of the Study of Urban Sociology; Urbanism as a way of life; Factors of Urbanization.

UNIT X

Urban Planning- Definition of urban locality, urban place- Urban agglomeration and other related terms.

BLOCK IV: URBAN RENEWAL, PLANNING FOR NEW SETTLEMENTS, TRENDS OF WORLD URBANIZATION

UNIT XI

Urban Renewal; Planning for New Settlements- Measuring Urbanization

UNIT XII

Trends of world Urbanization- Growth of urban population in India

BLOCK V: LOCATION OF CITIES - NATURE, CULTURE, FUNCTION, INDIA- URBAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS
UNIT XIII

Location of cities-nature, culture, function, migration.

UNIT XIV

India- Urban Social Problems-Crime; Juvenile Delinquency; Slums; Housing Problems;

Environmental Problems; Poverty; Unemployment

References:

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HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

FOURTH SEMESTER

Course Code	Title of the Course
35141	**HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Objectives

On completion of the course the students will be able to

- The course provides new theoretical insights that can advance our understanding of human resource development, including strengthening of the students for understanding of the impact the employment relationship has on contemporary society.

- It will also study the important perspectives, approaches, career plannings / Human Resource planning, Affirmative action plan, job requirements and there by quality of work and quality of life.

- This includes a study of how people behave in the employment setting - as managers, as workers, and as representatives. Through this combination students will be able to link issues such as inequality, class relations to employment, and will be more aware of the ways that conflict in the workplace is linked to conflict in the wider society.

Outcomes of the course:

- The combination provides enhanced opportunities for students considering career options in the public, private and voluntary sectors, giving students a broad understanding of work, employment, management and society more generally

- The knowledge of entrepreneur Development Programmes will also help students to set up their own ventures.

Contents:

BLOCK I: MANAGEMENT CONCEPT, ELEMENTS, MANAGEMENT THOUGHTS AND HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
UNIT I

Management: Concept, elements, principles and functions of management;

UNIT II

Management thoughts: Henry Fayol, F.W.Taylor, and Peter Drucker.

UNIT III

Human resource management: Definition, scope, evolution, and functions.

BLOCK II: HUMAN RESOURCE POLICY AND FUNCTIONS, JOB ANALYSIS
UNIT IV

Human resource policy: Formulation and implementation; duties, responsibilities, and qualities of human resource manager and challenges for the 21st century.

UNIT V

Human Resource functions: Human resource planning, recruitment, selection, induction and placement, promotion, transfer

UNIT VI

Job analysis, training, performance appraisal; discipline and disciplinary procedure, personnel records and personnel research; HR audit.

BLOCK III: WAGE AND SALARY ADMINISTRATION, THEORIES OF WAGES AND HUMAN RESOURCE PLANNING
UNIT VII

Wage and salary administration: job evaluation: definition, objectives; methods, advantages and limitation;

UNIT VIII

Theories of wages: concepts of wages, wage differentials – financial and non-financial incentives.

UNIT IX

Human Resource Planning: The demand for Human Resources - The Supply of Human Resources -

BLOCK IV: ESTIMATES OF INTERNAL SUPPLY AND ESTIMATES OF EXTERNAL SUPPLY, RECRUITMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND PLANS

UNIT X

Estimates of Internal supply and Estimates of External supply Implementation of Human Resources Plans

UNIT XI

Recruitment of Human Resources - Constraints on Recruitment: Organizational policies.

UNIT XII

Human Resource Plans - Affirmation Action Plans - Recruiter habits - Environmental Conditions - Job Requirements

BLOCK V: INDUSTRIAL SOCIAL WORK: MEANING, SCOPE, LABOR PROBLEMS AND INDUSTRIAL COUNSELING IN INDUSTRIES AND WORKING WITH THE FAMILIES OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

UNIT XIII

Industrial social work: meaning, scope, and relevance; application of social work methods in the industrial sector;

UNIT XIV

Labor problems and industrial counseling in industries and working with the families of industrial workers: meaning, scope, relevance, advantages and disadvantages.

References

- **Agarwal, Rameshwar Dayal,** ed. *Dynamics of Personnel Management in India: a Book of Reading*. Tata McGraw-Hill, 1973.
- **Davar, Rustom S**. *Personnel management and industrial relations in India*. International Book Distributors, 1976.
- **Flippo, Edwin B.** *Principles of personnel management*. McGraw-Hill, 1976.

FOURTH SEMESTER

Course Code	Title of the Course
35142	**ECOLOGY AND SOCIETY**

Objectives

On completion of the course the students will be able to

- The course also aims at providing knowledge of the debate on environment and development with a focus on environmental justice, policy and action.

- The study of inter connections between environment and society has gained in enormous significance in recent times on account of the debilitating effects on the environment and society

- To sensitize the students in order to re-orient sociology towards a more holistic perspective that would conceptualize social process within the context of the biosphere to determine the usefulness of ecological concepts and to acknowledge the role of social psychological process of the self in micro level decision making about the behaviour that affect the environment.

Outcomes of the course:

- The course plan aims to provide knowledge and scholarship of sociological basis of environment and society interface. It seeks to impart social skills in environmental concerns in order to understand the human suffering.

- As a prelude to it, the course focuses on „Environment in Sociological Theory‟, both classical and contemporary. In view of this, it is understandable that the focus of environmental studies has moved from sociology of environment to environmental sociology.

Contents:

BLOCK I: ECOLOGY: CONCEPT, NATURE AND SCOPE, SOCIOLOGICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ECOLOGY, KARL MARX, EMILE DURKHEIM CONCEPT ON ENVIRONMENT
UNIT I

Ecology: Concept, Nature and Scope, Importance of studying Ecology.

UNIT II

Sociological Understanding of Ecology.

UNIT III

Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim concept on environment.

BLOCK II: INTRODUCTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY: CONCEPT AND DEFINITIONS, THE RISE, DECLINE AND RESURGENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY, EMERGING THEORETICAL PARAMETERS IN ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY, CONTRIBUTION OF ZAVESTOSKIS

UNIT IV

Introduction of Environmental Sociology: Concept and Definitions, Trends

UNIT V

The rise, decline and resurgence of environmental Sociology, 21st century paradigm.

UNIT VI

Emerging theoretical parameters in environmental Sociology

UNIT VII

Contribution of Zavestoskis, Dunlap, and Catton, Ramachandra Guha, Patrick Giddens

and Radha Kamal Mukherjee.

BLOCK III: NATURE VERSUS NURTURE: SYNTHESIS OF SOCIETAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIALECT, ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES PERTAINING TO POPULATION, CURRENT SITUATION ON HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

UNIT VIII

Nature versus Nurture: Synthesis of Societal and environmental dialect

UNIT IX

Environmental Issues pertaining to population, water, sanitation, pollution, energy
UNIT X

Current situation on Housing and Urban Development and impact of rural poverty

BLOCK IV: SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, INTRODUCTION TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTALISM, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE
UNIT XI

Social impact assessment of environmental issues,- development, displacement, relocation and environmental problems.

UNIT XII

Introduction to Global Environmentalism and Its Importance

UNIT XIII

 Study about the challenges to post materialism and the Environment today

UNIT XIV

Technology and society Environmental justice, policy and action.

References:

- **Arnold, David and Ramchandra Guha** - Nature*, Culture, Imperialism*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, South Commission, 1989.

- **Gadgil, Madhav and Ramchandra Guha -** *Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India,* New Delhi: OUP. 1996.

- **Giddens, Antony -** *Global Problems and Ecological Crisis in Introduction to Sociology. nd*

- **Michael Redclift** - *Development and the Environmental Crisis*. New York: Meheun Co. Ltd., 1984.

- **Munshi, Indra** - "Environment" in Sociological Theory". New Delh i: *Sociological Bulletin*, Vol.49, No.2, 2000.

- **Schnaiberg Allan -** *The Environment*, New York: Oxford University Press. 1980.

SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

FOURTH SEMESTER

Course Code	Title of the Course
35143	**SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION**

Objectives:

- To acquire knowledge of the basic process of registering, managing, and administrating welfare agencies in the context of social work profession.
- To acquire skills to participate in management, administrative process, and programme delivery.
- To develop the ability to see the relationship between policy and programmes and to analyze the process as applied in specific settings and specific programmes.
- To gain knowledge on policy analysis and policy formulations and to study social policies, plans, legislations and programmes so as to be able to interpret, enforce, and challenge them.
- To understand critically the concept and content/indicators of social development

Outcome of the course

- This course aims at helping the learner to understand management process and developing administrative skills and also to understand the learners to how policy is a link between constitutional principles and legislative actions and to understand the concept of social development.

Contents:

BLOCK I: SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC RELATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMME AND AGENCIES

UNIT I

Social Welfare Administration: meaning and definition of social welfare administration and social work administration; purpose, historical development; principles, functions, and areas (policy making, planning, personnel, supervision, office administration,

budgeting, finance, fund raising, accounting, auditing, purchase and stock keeping, record maintenance, co-ordination,

UNIT II

Public relation, monitoring and evaluation, and research, annual report); social welfare administration at national, state, and local levels; CSWB (Central Social Welfare Board), state social welfare board, directorate of social welfare, and handicapped welfare.

UNIT III

Social Welfare Programme and Agencies**:** evaluation of social welfare in India; voluntary social work, social agencies: meaning, definition, type and models of NGO‟s; roles of NGO‟s in national development; governmental schemes on social welfare;

BLOCK II: AGENCY REGISTRATION: METHODS, ADVANTAGES, REGISTRATION OF SOCIETIES AND TRUSTS, SOCIAL POLICY, OBCS, SCS, STS AND DE-NOTIFIED COMMUNITIES

UNIT IV

Agency registration: methods, advantages, preparation of byelaws, memorandum of association, rules, regulation, and registration procedures.

UNIT V

Registration of societies and trusts: governing board, committees. Executives; qualities, functions, and role.

UNIT VI

Social Policy: definition, need, evolution and constitutional base; sources and instrument of social policy,

UNIT VII

Social policies regarding Other Backward Castes (OBCs), Scheduled Castes (SCs), SCHEDULED TRIBES (STS), AND DE-NOTIFIED COMMUNITIES;

BLOCK III: SOCIAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN, CHILDREN, AGED, AND HANDICAPPED; SOCIAL LEGISLATION, CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS FOR SOCIAL LEGISLATION

UNIT VIII

Social policies and programmes for women, children, aged, and handicapped; development and implementation of programmes for weaker sections.

UNIT IX

Social Legislation: Definition, its roles as an instrument of social change,

UNIT X

Constitutional basis for social legislation: Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of state Policy

BLOCK IV: LAWS RELATED TO MARRIAGE AND LAWS RELATING TO DIVORCE, MINORITY, AND GUARDIANSHIP

UNIT XI

Laws Related to Marriage: Hindu, Muslim, Christian, and personal laws relating to marriage

UNIT XII

Laws relating to divorce, minority, and guardianship; adoption, succession, and inheritance

BLOCK V: LEGISLATION RELATING TO SOCIAL PROBLEMS, WOMEN AND DISABILITIES

UNIT XIII

Legislation relating to social problems such as prostitution, juvenile delinquency, women harassment

UNIT XIV

Legislation relating to child labour, untouchability, physical, and mental disabilities.

References:

- **Bose, A. B.** "Social Welfare Planning in India." *UN pub, Bangkok* (1970).

- **Chaudhary, D.** "Paul Voluntary Social Welfare in India, Sterling Publication (P) Ltd." *New Delhi* (1971).

- **Chaudhary, D. Paul.** "Social Welfare Administration." *Atma Ram & Sons, New Delhi* (1979).

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- **Dubey, Sumati Narain**. *Administration of social welfare programmes in India*. No. 27. Bombay: Somaiya Publications, 1973.

- **Gangrade, Kesharichand Dasharathasa.** *Social legislation in India*. Concept Publishing Company, 1978.

- **Jacob, K. K.** *Social policy in India*. Himanshu Publications, 1989.

- **Jagadeesan, P.** *Marriage and Social Legislations in Tamil Nadu*. Elatchiappenn Publications, 1990.

- **Shanmugavelayutham, K.** "Social Legislation and Social Change." (1998).

MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

FOURTH SEMESTER

Course Code	Title of the Course
35144	**MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY**

Objectives

On completion of the course the students will be able to

- To introduce the student the concepts of health and to impress upon him that health is primarily a social science subject than of medical science.

- To make student understand that health is one of the basic rights of every citizen in the country.

- To understand the problems of health in India with respect to social epidemiology social cultural context of health behaviour and health care delivery system in the day to day lives of people in India and also to understand the relationship between political economy and health at the national and international levels with respect to WHO Report.

Outcomes of the course:

- In spite of 59 years of independence and several developmental efforts our health status as measured by quality of life is not up to global levels as facts produced by World Health Organization.

- People still suffer from preventable communicable, infectious diseases and even nutritional disorders are quite high. With globalization and liberalization the problems of health are likely to aggravate and should come into the picture to bring out into the open the social science dimension of health for rectifying the present anomalies in the health sector.

Contents:

BLOCK I: INTRODUCTION TO MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY, DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOCIOLOGY OF MEDICINE AND SOCIOLOGY IN MEDICINE AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

UNIT I

Introduction to Medical Sociology-Definition, Objectives, Principles, Scope and its relevance to patient care.

UNIT II

Difference between sociology of medicine and sociology in medicine

UNIT III

Historical development of medical sociology. Sociological Perspectives on Health and Illness-The Sick role-Illness

BLOCK II: CONCEPT OF HEALTH AND ILLNESS, FORMATION OF HEALTH BEHAVIOR, SOCIAL MEDICINE, THEORETICALPERSPECTIVES OF HEALTH

UNIT IV

Concept of Health and Illness: Aspects of Health - Physical, Social, Emotional, and Spiritual.

UNIT V

Formation of Health Behavior: Beliefs, Values, Attitudes and Practices. Social Groups and Access to Healthcare.

UNIT VI

Social Medicine, Community Health, Health Care and Agencies.

UNIT VII
Theoretical perspectives of Health-Functional Approach, Conflict Approach, Integrationist Approach, Labeling Approach

BLOCKÍII :Social Epidemiology:Meaning and Definition,Natural History of diseases,Hospital and health Profession in society.

UNIT VIII

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

UNIT IX

Natural history of diseases, Social Etiology - Social Epidemiology and Ecology of Disease - Microbial Theory - Process of Transmission. Socio-Cultural factors bearing on health in India.

UNIT X

Hospital and Health Profession in Society-Hospital as a Social Institution. Structure and function of a hospital. Cost of hospitalization. Medical social service in a hospital.

BLOCKIV:Professionalization of health Personnel and Management Health care Services.

UNIT XI

Professionalization of Health personnel. The process of seeking Medical Care and the sick role – Illness as a Deviance – The functionalist approach- The Sick Role – Labelling Theory – Illness as a Social Deviance - Health Stratification- caste and class based inequalities.

UNIT XII

Management of Health care Services-Public and Private Health Care Services in India: Evolution of public health systems in India- Health Planning in India (Committees, Planning commission

BLOCKV:Five year Plans and Contemporary Issues in Health Services Management.

UNIT XIII

Five year plans - National Health Policies)-Public health systems in India (Center, State, District & Village level) - Current trends in private health care in India.

UNIT XIV

Contemporary Issues in Health Services Management: Medical technology - Health care work force - Learning management - Intersectoral collaboration - Risk Management.

Reference

- **Cockerham, William, C**. Medical Sociology Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1978.

  Park J.E. and K.Park. Text book of Preventive and Social Medicine: Banarasidas Bharat Publishers, Jabalur, 1983.

- **Anne, Marie Barry and Chris Yuill**, Understanding Health-A Sociological Introduction: Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2002.

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- **Kevin White,** An Introduction to the Sociology of Health and Illness: Sage Publication,New Delhi, 2002.

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- **Venkataratnam, R.** 1979. Medical Sociology in an Indian Setting, Madras: Macmillan.

e. 3. Duration of the Programme:

The programme for the degree of Master of Arts in Sociology shall consist of two academic years divided in to four semesters. Each semester consists of four Theory Papers. Theory course carry 4 credits each. Each semester consist of 16 credits.

e. 4. Faculty and Support Staff Requirements:

The programme for the degree of Master of Arts in Sociology requires the following faculty and supporting staff:

Staff Category	Required
Core Faculty	3
Faculty for Specialization	2
Clerical Assistant	1

Faculty may belongs to at least Assistant Professor Level

e. 5. Instructional Delivery Mechanisms:

The instructional delivery mechanisms of the programme includes SLM – study materials, face to face contact session for both theory and practical courses of the programme, e-content of the study materials in the form of CD, MOOC courses and virtual laboratory wherever applicable.

e. 6. Identification of Media:

The SLM – designed study materials will be provided in print media as well is in the form of CD which carries electronic version of the study material in addition to MOOC and virtual laboratory courses.

e. 7. Student Support Services:

The student support services will be facilitated by the head quarter i.e., Directorate of Distance Education, Alagappa University, Karaikudi and its approved Learning Centres located at various parts of Tamil Nadu. The pre-admission student support services like counselling about the programme including curriculum design, mode of

delivery, fee structure and evaluation methods will be explained by the staff at head quarter and Learning Centres. The post-admission student support services like issuance of identity card, study materials, etc. will be routed through the Learning Centres. The face to face contact sessions of the programme for both theory and practical courses will be held at the head quarter and Learning Centres. The conduct of end semester examinations, evaluation and issuance of certificates will be done by office of the controller of examinations, Alagappa University, Karaikudi.

f. **Procedure for Admission, curriculum transaction and evaluation:**

f. 1. Procedure for Admission:

A candidate who has passed any U.G degree (10 + 2+ 3 system) of any other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent there to shall be eligible to appear and qualify for the Master of Arts in Sociology of this University after a course of study of two academic years.

f. 2. Curriculum Transactions:

The classroom teaching would be through chalk and talk method, use of OHP, Power Point presentations, web-based lessons, animated videos, etc. The face to face contact sessions would be such that the student should participate actively in the discussion. Student seminars would be conducted and scientific discussions would be arranged to improve their communicative skill.

For practical courses, the procedure will be issued to the learners. In the concern areas, instruction would be given for the practical activities followed by showing the records and the documents. And finally the students have to do the activities individually.

The face to face contact sessions will be conducted in following durations;

Course Type	Face to Face Contact Session per Semester (in Hours)
Theory Courses (4 courses with 4 credits each)	64
Practical Courses (1 course with 4 credits)	**0**
Total	**64**

f. 3. Evaluation:

The examinations shall be conducted separately for theory and practical's to assess the knowledge acquired during the study. There shall be two systems of examinations viz., internal and external examinations. In the case of theory courses, the internal evaluation shall be conducted as Continuous Internal Assessment via. Student assignments preparation and seminar, etc. The internal assessment shall comprise of maximum 25 marks for each course. The end semester examination shall be of three hours duration to each course at the end of each semester. In the case of Practical courses, the internal will be done through continuous assessment of skill in demonstrating the experiments and record or report preparation. The external evaluation consists of an end semester practical examinations which comprise of 75 marks for each course.

f. 3.1. Question Paper Pattern:

Answer all questions (one question from each unit with internal choices Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Part A- 10 x 2 Marks = 20 Marks

Part B -5 x 5 Marks = 25 Marks

Part C- 3 x 10 Marks = 30 Marks

f. 3.2. Distribution of Marks in Continuous Internal Assessments:

The following procedure shall be followed for awarding internal marks for **theory** courses

Component	Marks
Assignments (5 questions per course)	25
Total	**25**

f. 3.3. Passing Minimum:

- For internal Examination, the passing minimum shall be 40% (Forty Percentage) of the maximum marks (25) prescribed for UG and PG Courses.

- For External Examination, the passing minimum shall be 40% (Forty Percentage) of the maximum marks (75) prescribed for UG and PG Courses.

- In the aggregate (External + Internal), the passing minimum shall be 40% for UG and 50% for PG courses.

f. 3.4. Marks and Grades:

The following table gives the marks, grade points, letter, grades and classification to indicate the performance of the candidate.

Range of Marks	Grade Points	Letter Grade	Description
90-100	9.0-10.0	O	Outstanding
80-89	8.0-8.9	D+	Excellent
75-79	7.5-7.9	D	Distinction
70-74	7.0-7.4	A+	Very Good
60-69	6.0-6.9	A	Good
50-59	5.0-5.9	B	Average
00-49	0.0	U	Re-appear
ABSENT	0.0	AAA	ABSENT

C_i = Credits earned for the course i in any semester

G_i = Grade Point obtained for course i in any semester.

n refers to the semester in which such courses were credited

For a semester;

Grade Point Average [GPA] = $\sum_i C_i G_i / \sum_i C_i$

Grade Point Average = <u>Sum of the multiplication of grade points by the credits of the</u>

<u>courses</u>

      Sum of the credits of the courses in a semester

For the entire programme;

Cumulative Grade Point Average [CGPA] = $\sum_n \sum_i C_{ni} G_{ni} / \sum_n \sum_i C_{ni}$

CGPA = <u>Sum of the multiplication of grade points by the credits of the entire programme</u>

      Sum of the credits of the courses for the entire programme

CGPA	Grad	Classification of Final Result
9.5-10.0	O+	First Class- Exemplary*
9.0 and above but below 9.5	O	
8.5 and above but below 9.0	D++	First Class with Distinction*
8.0 and above but below 8.5	D+	
7.5 and above but below 8.0	D	
7.0 and above but below 7.5	A++	First Class
6.5 and above but below 7.0	A+	
6.0 and above but below 6.5	A	
5.5 and above but below 6.0	B+	Second Class
5.0 and above but below 5.5	B	
0.0 and above but below 5.0	U	Re-appear

*The candidates who have passed in the first appearance and within the prescribed semester of the PG Programme are eligible.

f. 3.5. Maximum duration for the completion of the course:

The maximum duration for completion of Master of Arts in Sociology programme shall not exceed ten semesters from their fourth semester.

f. 3.6. Commencement of this Regulation:

These regulations shall take effect from the academic year 2018-2019 (June session) i.e., for students who are to be admitted to the first year of the course during the academic year 2018-2019 (June session) and thereafter.

f. 4. Fee Structure:

The programme has the following Fee Structure:

Sl. No.	Fees Detail	Amount in Rs.	
		First Year	**Second Year**
1	Admission Processing Fees	**300.00**	-
2	Tuition Fees	**4400.00**	**4400.00**
4	ICT Fees	**150.00**	**150.00**
	TOTAL	**4850.00**	**4550.00**

The above mentioned fee structure is exclusive of Exam fees.

g. Requirement of the laboratory support and Library Resources:

The students who have enrolled themselves in M. A., Sociology Programme shall attend the face to face contact session for Practical Courses at their respective Learning Centres.

Directorate of Distance Education, Alagappa University, Karaikudi housing an excellent Library facility with adequate number of copies of books in relevant titles for M. A., Sociology programme. The Central Library of Alagappa University also having good source of reference books. The books available at both the libraries are only for reference purpose and not for lending services.

h. Cost estimate of the programme and the provisions:

The cost estimate of the programme and provisions for the fund to meet out the expenditure to be incurred in connection with M. A., Sociology Programme as follows:

Sl. No.	Expenditure Heads	Approx. Amount in Rs.
1	Programme Development (Single Time investment)	**10,00,000**
2	Programme Delivery (Per Year)	**20, 00,000.00**
3	Programme Maintenance (Per Year)	**3,00,000.00**

i. Quality assurance mechanism and expected programme outcomes:

i. 1. University's Moto:

'Excellence in Action'

i. 2. University's Vision Statement:

Achieving Excellence in all spheres of Education, with particular emphasis on "PEARL"- Pedagogy, Extension, Administration, Research and Learning.

i. 2. University's Objectives:

1. Providing for Instructions and Training in such Branches of Learning as the University may determine.
2. Fostering Research for the Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge

i. 3. University's Quality Policy:

Attaining Benchmark Quality in every domain of 'PEARL' to assure Stakeholder Delight through Professionalism exhibited in terms of strong purpose, sincere efforts, steadfast direction and skillful execution.

i. 4. University's Quality Quote:

Quality Unleashes Opportunities towards Excellence (QUOTE)

i.5. Programme's Review Mechanism:

The quality of the programme depends on scientific construction of the curriculum, strong-enough syllabi, sincere efforts leading to skilful execution of the course of the study. The ultimate achievement of M. A., Sociology programme of study may reflect the gaining of knowledge and skill in the subject. And all these gaining of knowledge may help the students to get new job opportunities, upgrading in their position not only in employment but also in the society, make students feel thirsty to achieve in research in the fields associated with the discipline- Sociology and studying about the social structure may achieving in competitive examinations on the subject.

The benchmark qualities of the programme may be reviewed based on the performance of students in their end semester examinations. Apart from the end semester examination-based review feedback from the alumni, students, parents and employers will be received and analyzed for the further improvement of the quality of the M. A., Sociology Programme.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Studies in Sociology (For M.A. Sociology Programme to be offered through ODL Mode) held at the Directorate of Distance Education, Alagappa University, Karaikudi – 630 003, on 06.09.2017 at 11.00 A.M.
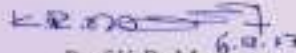
Members Present

1.	Prof. B.Dharmalingam	-	Chairperson
2.	Prof.K.R. Murugan	-	Member
3.	Prof.V.Sethuramalingam	-	Member
4.	Prof.Samuel Asir Raj	-	Member
5.	Dr.MA.Velusamy	-	Member
6.	Dr.M.Buvaneswaran	-	Member
7.	Dr.T. Sundara Raj	-	Member

After the deliberation and discussion the Board resolved the following:

The Members of the Board of Studies for Sociology scrutinised and considered the curriculum design and the detailed syllabi of M.A. Sociology programme prepared as per the norms by the UGC DEB – 2017, approved the detailed syllabi to be offered by the Directorate of Distance Education of Alagappa University are given in Annexure 1.

Prof. B.Dharmalingam

Prof.K.R. Murugan

Prof.V.Sethuramalingam

Prof.Samuel Asir Raj

Dr.MA.Velusamy

Dr.M.Buvaneswaran

Dr. T.Sundara Raj