

MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY

(University with Potential for Excellence)

DDE



M.A SOCIOLOGY

2019-2021

MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY
(University with Potential for Excellence)
M.A SOCIOLOGY – SEMESTER

I. About the Department

The Department of Sociology in the Directorate of Distance Education of Madurai Kamaraj University is one of the preeminent departments in the Directorate started in 1970s. The department currently offers UG program and PG program in Sociology.

II. Program Overview:

Sociology is the study of human society, its origins, functions, and problems. It focuses on relations among people, groups, classes, organizations, and cultures. The postgraduate major provides a foundation for careers in many professional fields, and for graduate training as a sociologist in academia, government, business, or community agencies

III. Objectives of the Program:

Sociology explores and analyzes issues vital to our personal lives, our communities, our nation, and the world. The curriculum in sociology is designed to show students the social character of human life and the impact of varying forms of social organization on human affairs. Students are introduced to the methods by which knowledge is obtained, and may examine the results of research on such diverse topics as the family, religion, education, politics, sex roles, popular culture, and crime. It aims in enriching and elevating the learners to compete in the Competitive Examinations and make developments in their life.

IV. Program Target Groups:

This program is offered to the students of rural, semi-urban and urban background who aspire to acquire knowledge in the respective field but could not continue the education through regular mode, owing to various constraints. It also focuses on the employees who are working in Print Media, Audio Visual Media, New Media, Government, NGOs, Private and corporate offices.

V. Program Requirements

1. Educational Qualification:

The eligibility for admission in the program is a pass in any Undergraduate (UG) degree conferred by a University recognized by the UGC.

2. Marks required:

A student must have passed in his/her Under-Graduate degree.

VI. Degree Overview:

The M.A. program intends to be inter/multi-disciplinary scope and content. The various disciplinary background and expertise of faculty of the department would lend weight to structure the program in inter/multi-disciplinary canvas. This program is driven by three core areas:

1. Understanding the Society
2. Solving Social Problems
3. Developing the Relationship with the world.

VII. Degree Title: M.A. in Sociology.

VIII. Duration of the Program:

All students must complete the program within two years. The program is dedicated to maintaining a full year-round program with four semesters. In all the four semester the students may be engaged in mandatory core courses;

IX. Medium of Instruction of the Programme : English

X. Program Structure:

The M. A. Program in Sociology is designed as core course papers; for each semester there may be 4 core papers. There is a project preparation in this program.

Summary Description

Syllabus (2019-2021)

<i>M.A. SOCIOLOGY</i>			
Course Code	Course title	credit	Nature
Ist year Semester – I			
	Introduction In Sociology	04	C
	Sociological Theories	04	C
	Research Methods in Sociology	04	C
	Study of Indian Society	04	C
	Total	16	

Course Code	Course title	credit	Nature
Semester – II			
	Study of Urban and Rural Sociology	04	C
	Indian Social Problems	04	C
	Social Psychology	04	C
	Medical Sociology	04	C
	Total	16	

Course Code	Course title	credit	Nature
Ind Year Semester – III			
	Social Change in India	04	C
	Industrial Sociology	04	C
	Community Health	04	C
	Sociology of Education	04	C
Total		16	

Course Code	Course title	credit	Nature
Semester – IV			
	Sociology of Law	04	C
	Sociology of Mass Media	04	C
	Social Demography	04	C
	Project	04	C
Total		16	

XI. Details of Syllabi:

Each course has a detailed syllabus structured in terms of Units. The detailed syllabus for all core courses has been attached in the Annexure I.

XII. Pattern of Examination

Internal and External respectively 25:75

XIII. Scheme for Internal Exam

Assignments -25marks

XIV. External Exam

External Examination –Maximum 75 marks

XV. Question Paper Pattern

All the Question Papers consists of oneSection A
Section A should be a descriptive type with choice

XVI. Scheme for Evaluation

Time:3Hours

Max.Marks:75

Section A:(5 x 15 = 75 marks)

Answers not exceeding SIX pages

Answer any FIVE out of TEN (Two questions from each Unit) Questions 1–10

XVII. Passing Minimum

1. 50% of the aggregate (External +Internal).
2. No separate pass minimum for Internal.
3. 34 marks out of 75 is the pass minimum for the External.

XVII.1. Classification

Sl. No	Range of CGPA	Class
1	50 & above but below 55	III
2	55 & above but below 60	II
3	60 & Above	I

XVIII. Teaching Methodology

1. Lecturing
2. Class Room Discussion
3. Power Point Presentation

XIX. Text Books

Enclosed as in end of every course

XX. Reference Books

Enclosed as the end of every course

XXI. Revaluation Provision

Students may apply for revaluation after declaration of result within 15 days

XXII. Transitory provision.

Syllabus revision once in Three Years

Annexure I

M. A. Sociology

I SEMESTER

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

UNIT- I: Nature, Scope and Emergence of sociology-importance of sociology.
Methods and Approaches of sociology-Sociology as a science.Sociology and other sciences

UNIT- II: Individual and society Type of society- Nature of society / theories concerning the origin of society - relationship between individual and society- Social groups – Definition and characteristics - Types – functions - classifications of social groups – importance of social groups.

UNIT- III: Social change - Meaning and definition of social change importance of social change theories factors of social change.

UNIT- VII: Culture- Meaning and Definitions of culture - characteristics of functions - culture contents - components of culture -cultural lag.

UNIT- IV: Culture and civilization - Meaning and definition of civilization-interdependence of culture and civilization.

UNIT- V: Social processes - Definition Basic requirements-Characteristics of social process-factors - forms of social process -Associative social processes and Disassociative social process-Social control - definition and nature of social control - need for social control – objectives - types - means of social control- agencies - social control in modern society.

References:

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. LeenaParmar. (1999) Handbook of Sociology, Jaipur: Pointer Publishers

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

UNIT- I: Theories – Structuralism – Functionalism - Inter-actionalism- conflict - social exchange -Phenomenology - Ethno methodology. August Comte: Beginnings of Sociology. The Law of Human Progress - Hierarchy of Sciences. Social Static's and Dynamics.

UNIT- II: Herbert Spencer: Evolutionary Theory. The Science of Sociology- Organismic Analogy. Max Weber: The Doctrine of Ideal Type - Types of Authority – Power – Class- Status - Bureaucracy-Emile Durkheim: Methodology of Social Science - Individual and Society. The Sociology of Religion-Theories of Suicide - Division of Labour, Anomie.

UNIT- III: Karl Marx: Materialistic Interpretation of History - Theories of Class Struggle – The Concept of Alienation - Theories of Social Change- Talcott Parsons: Action Theory –theory of Social System - the Pattern Variables.

UNIT- IV: Robert K. Merton: The Bearing of Theory and Empirical Research on each other – manifest and latent Functions - Anomie - Reference Group Theory

UNIT- V: R.K. Mukherjee - Regional basis- Values and symbols - Personality and values general theory of society.

Text Books:

1. Coser, L. A. 1977 : Masters of Sociological Thought, New York : Harcourt Brace,
2. Turner, Jonathan H., Beeghly and Powers 2012 (7th edition). The Emergence of sociological theory. Los Angeles, London, Singapore, Washington DC and New Delhi: Sage
3. Ritzer, George, (2011) Sociological Theory (5th Edition), Jaipur: Rawat Publications and Tata McGraw - Hill Education.

References

1. Timasheff, Nicholas, S. 1967. Sociological Theory – Its Nature and Growth, New York, Random House.
2. Nisbet, Robert, A. 1979. The Sociological Tradition, London, Heinemann.
3. Bogardus, Emory, S. 1960. The Development of Social Thought, Bombay, Vakils, Borrer and Simons Pvt. Ltd.,
4. Aron, Raymond. 1965. Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol. 1 & 2, Hammondsworth, Middlesex, Penguin Books.
5. Abel, Theodore, 1980. The Foundation of Sociological Theory, Indian Ed., Jaipur, Rawat Publications, 1980.

6. Abraham, Francis, M. 1982. *Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1982.
7. Sorokin, Pitrim. 1978. *Contemporary Sociological Theories*, Indian Ed., New Delhi, Kalyani Publishers.
8. Craig Calhoun, Joseph Gerteis, James Moody, Steven Pfaff and Indermohan Virk 2007, *Contemporary Sociological Theory* Blackwell Publishing, USA

RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

UNIT- I: Scientific Method: Definition - Characteristics - Its Application to Social Phenomena.
Research Design: Descriptive – Explorative – Experimental - Diagnostic. Formulation of Hypothesis: Types - Sources - Uses and Testing.

UNIT- II: Data Collection: Types of Data: Primary and Secondary – Sources - Questionnaire – Interview Schedule - Observation - Case Study. Analysis and Interpretation: Edition Coding – Classification - Tabulation – Interpretation.

UNIT- III: Report Writing. Sampling: Probability - Non-Probability. Measures of Dispersion: Mean Deviation - Standard Deviation - Quartile Deviation - Advantages and Disadvantages.

UNIT- IV: Measures of Association: "T" test - Chi-square test -"F" test.

UNIT- V: Measures of Correlation: Co-efficient of Variation – Rank Correlation - Scattered Diagrams.

References

1. Good, W.J and R.K. Hatt Methods in Social Research. New York: McGraw Hill, 1952 (1952 Reprint)
2. Kate, Turabian L. Manual for writers of Theories, dissertations and Term Papers, Chigago: Chigago University Press, 1985.
3. Moser, C.A. *Survey Methods in Social Investigation*. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1958 (1990 Reprint)
4. Selltitz, Claire, Social research Methods in Social Relations. New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston, 1976.
5. Crocher, Fredric et. all. Applied General Statistics. New Delhi; Prentice Hall of India, 1988.
6. Gupta. S.P. Statistical Methods, New Delhi: S Chand & sons, 1998.
7. Hagod and Price, Social Statistics for Sociologist. NEW York: McGraw Hill Inc, 1960

STUDY OF INDIAN SOCIETY

UNIT- I:Hindu view of life: Purusharthas – Ashramas – Varnas-Karma and Dharma.Caste Definition – Characteristics -Theories of origin of caste - Contemporary trends in caste system - caste among Muslims and Christians.

UNIT- II:Pollution - Purity Principle - Efforts taken to eradicate untouchability - constitutional safeguards - Gandhiji's contribution towards eradication of untouchability.Familyand Kinship - joint family – characteristics – functions - contemporary trends in Indian family.

UNIT- III:Marriage - different forms - Marriage among Hindus, Muslims and Christians – Inter-Religious marriage - Grounds for divorce – Laws relating to Marriage.Status of Women in India - Historical and contemporary changes - Empowerment of women through various factors.

UNIT- IV:Economic organization –Traditional – Occupational - Jajmani system Exchange-Credit system. Institutional and non Institutional-landreforms.

UNIT- V:Social change in India-Concept of Sanskritization – Westernization, Modernization

II SEMESTER

STUDY OF URBAN AND RURAL SOCIOLOGY

UNIT- I:Urban Sociology – Introduction- Features - Rural Urban Contrast.Urbanism - Urbanization - Measurement of Urbanization - Effects of urbanization –Theories about the Growth of Cities.

UNIT- II:Urbanization in India Historical Analysis – 21st century - Growth ofurbanpopulation. Metropolitan Growth in India - Transport and Expansion - Indian Cities- Major Metropolitan Cities of India.

UNIT- III:Urbanization and Social Change- Process of Social Change in Urban.Rural Sociology - Rural Economy -Political Administration - Panchayat Raj System - Land Reforms. Rural Credit - Co-Operative Institutions - Different Types of Co-operative Society.

UNIT- IV:Rural Credit - Organized Sources - Commercial Banks - Lead Bank - Rural Regional Bank –Nabard.Role of State and Central Governments - Organisation of Rural Development- Rural Development Administration Bodies.

UNIT- V:Voluntary Organizations-Concept Functions Of Voluntaryorganizations.

INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS

UNIT – I

Understanding Social Problems – Meanings, Nature and types of Social Problems: Approaches to study the Social Problems: Functional approach–Anomie, Social Pathology, Deviant Behaviour and Social Disorganization. Conflict approach – deprivation, exploitation, inequality and oppression

UNIT – II

Structural Social problems in India – Poverty: meanings, types – absolute, subjective, relative, rural, urban, primary and secondary poverty. Inequality of caste and gender: Problems of minorities: religious, linguistic, region and ethnic minorities. Problems of backward communities, SCs and STs

UNIT – III

Problems of social institutions – Family: dowry, domestic violence, divorce, gender preference and Early marriage – Problems of elderly: Care giving, elder abuse and problems of widows – Cause and consequences of child marriage: preventive measures – Problems of adolescent girls: Health aspects and Lack of awareness.

UNIT – IV

Developmental problems – Regional disparities and its impact on development – Development induced development – Ecological degradation and environmental pollution, Consumerism and crises of social values

UNIT – V

Disorganization dimensions – Crime, juvenile delinquency, white collar crime, commercial sex work, drug addiction, drug abuse, 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, PrabhaShasi 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.
10. Robert K. Merton and Robert Nisbet, (ed.) *Contemporary social problems*, Harcourt Brace,

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

UNIT- I: Social Psychology: Meaning, nature, scope and methods of study – Sociometry.

UNIT- II: Human behaviour: Motivations and Human behaviour, Biological traits, Psychological traits, Instincts and human behaviour.

UNIT- III: Social interaction: Meaning, form of social interaction, mechanisms of social interaction.

UNIT- IV: Socialisation Individual and Society: Social nature of man-meaning of Socialization, Stages of socialisation, Agencies of Socialization, Adult Socialization, Resocialization.

UNIT- V: Self Concept, Process of development of self.-Personality: Definition, types of personality, personality traits, growth and development of personality, heredity and personality, environment and personality, culture and personality.

Reference:

1. David Myers, Social Psychology, McGraw Hill College, 1999.
2. A.K. Sharan, Social Psychology, Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi. 1999.
3. Robert A. Baron, Down Burne, Social Psychology, Understanding Human Interaction, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi. 1987.
4. Abraham Tesser, Advanced Social Psychology, McGraw-Hill, Boston, 1995.
5. Lindgren, An introduction to Social Psychology

MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

UNIT- I:Aim and scope of Medical sociology. Contribution of 'Sociology to Medicine- Evolution of social medicine in India and abroad. Medicine its relation to other social Institutions-Social Epidemiology. Vital and Public Health Statistics-Epidemiology of Diseases-Natural History of disease-Man and his environment-Social Etiology- Ecology of disease.

UNIT- II:Social Component in Therapy and Rehabilitation-attitude beliefs, values associated with disease-treatment and rehabilitation-The Sick role and Patient Role-Medicine, Nursing Pharmacy as Professions.

UNIT- III:Hospital as an Institution-Hospital in India Hospital as a social organization-Function of Hospital as a Community Institution-Organization-Co-ordination and Supervision in Hospital-Interpersonal Relationship in Hospital settings.

UNIT- IV:Community and Health-Community Health Problems-Concept of integrated Health services - The Primary Health centres. Implementation of Utilisation of Health Programmes in the Community-Medical Social in Hospitals-Medical social work in OPD - Medical Social Work in Pediatrics, skin, STD Psychiatry and Tuberculosis departments.

UNIT- V :The state and health-Health policy of the Government India-drug and Drug Industry-drug control- Adulteration-Relationship between I.M.A. and the Government.Role of Mass media in the Promotion of Health-Indigenous Systems of Medicine: Ayurvedha and Siddha-Other systems-Homeopathy-Unani.

References:

1. Benjamin D.Paul, (ed), Health Culture and community, New York: Russelsage Foundation, 1955.
2. Cockerham. WillamC.. Medical Sociology. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc. 1978.
3. Coe, Rodney M., Sociological of Medicine, New York McGraw Hill, 1978.
4. Davis Fred (ed). The Nursing Profession Five Sociological Essays. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1966.
5. Freeman H. et al. Hani book of Medical Sociology Englewood Cliffes: Prentice Hall, 1963.
6. GartleyJacto E.(ed) Patients, Physicians and Iness. Free Press, 1958.
7. Hawkins, Norman, Medical Sociology, Theory Scope and Method III. Charles C.Thomas, 1958.

III SEMESTER

SOCIAL CHANGE IN INDIA

UNIT –I

Introduction:

- a. Meaning and definition of social change
- b. Causes of social change
- c. Resistance to social change
- d. Social change and environment

UNIT – II

Main concepts in social change: India context

- a. Sanskritization
- b. Westernization
- c. Modernization and Globalization
- d. Industrialization and social change
- e. Globalization and social change

UNIT – III

Changing patterns of family:

- a. Traditional family in India
- b. Types of family
- c. Changing family patterns – factors of change
- d. Role of family in Tradition and Modern
- e. Main features of modern family

UNIT-IV

Status of Women in India:

- a. Women in Ancient India, Medieval India, Pre-Independent India and Women in Post Independent India.
- b. Women and Employment
- c. Women and Law.
- d. Empowerment of women

UNIT –V

Caste System:

- a. Origin and Structure.
- b. Caste in Tradition and Modern India
- c. Casteism
- d. Caste and Politics

Reference:

1. Ahuja Ram. *Society in India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication, 1999.
2. Ahuja Ram. *Indian Social System*. New Delhi: Rawat Publication, 2002.
3. Badi R.V and Badi N.V. *Indian Society*. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing Home, 2002.
4. Saxena D.R. *Law, Justice and Social Change*. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publication, 1996.
5. Shan A.A., Baviskar B.S. and Ramaswamy E.A. *Social structure and change*. New Delhi: Sage publications Vol.1 to 4, 1996.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

UNIT –I

Industrial Sociology: Emergence of Industrial Sociology, Development of Industrial Sociology, Task of Industrial Sociology, Social Welfare and Social Relations.

UNIT –II

Rise and Development of Industry: Early Industrialism – Types of Productive Systems – The Manorial or Feudal system – The guild system – The domestic or putting – out system – and the factory system – characteristics of the factory system – causes and Consequences of Industrialization.

UNIT –III

Industrial Organization: Formal and Informal Organizations – The structure and features of formal Organization – Pre-requisites of Industrial Origination, principles of organization – Types of Informal Group-Industrial Management: The Managerial Structure – Line and Staff Organizations – Functions of Line and Staff Supervisors – White collars Workers – Blue Collar Workers and Specialists.

UNIT –IV

Industrial Disputes: Meaning – Forms Strike and Lock-out – Types of Strike – Causes of Industrial Disputes (with reference to India) – Machinery of prevention – Joint Consultative Machinery – Works Committee – Code of Discipline – Standing orders – grievance procedure – Settlement of Industrial Disputes – Machinery (with reference to India) – Conciliation Machinery – Arbitration Machinery – Adjudication.

UNIT –V

Labour Welfare: Scope of Labour Welfare – Evolution of Labour Welfare – Labour Welfare in India, Government and Trade Unions.

References:

1. Gisbert Pascal, Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Tata Mc. Graw Hill Publishing Co, New Delhi, 1972.
2. Schneider Engeno. V, Industrial; Sociology, 2nd Edition, McGraw Hill Publishing Co., New Delhi, 1979.
3. Mamoria. C.B. and Mamoria. S, Dynamics of Industrial Relations In India.
4. Sinha G.P. and P.R.N. Sinha, Industrial Relations and Labour Legislations, New Delhi, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co., 1977.
5. TYAGI, B.P., Labour Economics and Social Welfare, Jai Prakashnath and Co., Meerut, 1980.
6. Mehrotra. S.N., Labour Problems In India, 3rd Revised Edition, S. Chand and Co., New Delhi, 1981. RM 72

COMMUNITY HEALTH

UNIT –I

Definition and explanation of concepts . Health, Community health, Disease. Public health care in India. Epidemiology Aims, Methods and Uses of epidemiology. Occupational health- Occupational hazards- Health system in India- constitutional provisions related to health- Criminal law related to health.

UNIT –II

Health of Underprivileged Groups. Health problems of mothers, Health problems of Children Health problems of Aged, Health Status of Tribes in India.

UNIT –III

Community Health Care-Primary Health Centres – Structure and Functions. Village Health Nurses, Traditional Birth attendants.

UNIT –IV

Health problems of Community, Issues related to poverty-Nutrition and Health in India, Medical Law- Population Law

UNIT –V

Environment and Health: Rural environment: Sanitation and health, Urban Environment: Sanitation and health, Government Policy on environment and Health.

References:

1. Arun Kumar (2000). *Health Care Administration*. New Delhi: Anmol Publication.
2. Dipak Kumar Adak and Biswanath Bhattacharya (2003). *Demography and Health Profile of the Tribals*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
3. Harish Kumar (2001), *Environmental health Hazards*, New Delhi: Ivy Publishing House.
4. ImranaQadeer, Kasturisen and K.R.Nayar (2001). *Public Health and the Poverty of reforms*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
5. Jo Ann Rosenfeld (2001). *Handbook of Women's Health – An Evidence-based approach*. Cambridge: University Press.
6. M.C.Gupta, Health Law, Hanishka publishers, New Delhi, 2002
7. Park K. (2000). *Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine*. Jabalpur: M/S BanarsidasBhanot Publishers.
8. K.Rani Gopal (1996). *Tribals and Their Health Status*. New Delhi: A.P.H. Publishing Corporation.

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

Unit – I

Sociology of Education – Meaning, Definition, Nature and scope – Basic concepts in Education – Family, Socialization and education – Formal, informal and non-formal education.

Agencies of education: Family – Peer group – Mass media; The Indian Tradition of Education: Colonial education, contribution of nationalists.

Unit – II

Education and social stratification in India: Inequalities of educational opportunity: Class, Caste, and Rural-Urban, Education and social mobility; Special problems of the education of SCs STs and marginalized.

Unit – III

Education and social change: Education as an agency of social change; Gender Discrimination in Education; Gender Gaps at the Primary, Secondary, Higher Secondary and University Levels – Dropouts – Wastage and Stagnation of girls – Benefits of Educating Girls/Women.

Unit – IV

Education in India: The New Educational Policy Initiatives, Current Issues – Information technology and education; e-learning – Globalisation and education, Developments in Sociology of Education.

Unit – V

Comparison of Rural and Urban areas in Education – Importance of functional literacy – Literacy Rate Disparity – Government Programmes and Schemes – SurvaShikshaAbiyan – Constitutional Provisions and Government Efforts

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Chaube, S.P. and AkhileshChaube: *Philosophical and sociological foundations of education*. Agra: Vinod PustakMandir, 1981.
2. Chitnis, Suma and Philip G.Altbach (eds.): *Higher education reform in India: Experience and perspectives*. New Delhi: Sage, 1993.
3. Gore, M.S. and Suma Chitnis: *Education and modernization in India*. Jaipur: Rawat, 1982.
4. Jayaram, N.: *Sociology of education in India*. Jaipur: Rawat, 1990.
5. Mathur, S.S.: *A sociological approach to Indian education*. Agra: Vinod PustakMandir, 1981.
6. Morris, Iror: *The Sociology of Education*, Allan and Unwin, 1978.
7. Gore, M.S. et.all (ed.): *Papers on Sociology of Education in India*, New Delhi, NCERT, 1975.
8. Philips, H.Coombs. *The Works Crisis in Education*. New York :Oxford University Press, 1985.

IV SEMESTER

SOCIOLOGY OF LAW

Unit –I

Sociology of Law: Definition, Origin and history of law – evolution and its importance – Relationship between Sociology and Law – Society and Law – Traditional Law and Modern Law – Rule of law.

Unit –II

Law as a social phenomenon – Law as ethics – Law as a social force – the social functions of the law.

UNIT –III

Law and the social order – Imperative co-ordination of behaviour, law in progressive society, public opinion and law, integration of law in culture, the state and law – Constitutional Provisions and Human Rights.

UNIT –IV

Law and Social welfare – Family and Child Welfare, Women Welfare, Welfare of Aged, Laws related to weaker section of the society, Labour Welfare and Environmental Law

UNIT –V

Law and Social change – Law and social reform – Law related changes in Family, Culture, Religion and Society.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Colin Camphell and Paul Wiles (ed.). Law and Society. London: Martin Roberstson & Co., Ltd., 1979.
2. Lawrence M.Friedman. Law and Society an Introduction. New Jersey: Englewoodcliffs Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1977.
3. Eugene Kamenka, Robert Brown, Alice Erh-Soon Tay (ed.). Law and Society. London: Edward Arnold Publishers Ltd., 1978.
4. Gurumukh Ram Madan. Indian Social Problems. New Delhi: Allied Publishers Limited, 1966.
5. A.B. Kaliaiah, T.R.Subramanya (ed.). Human Rights in International Law. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications, 1986.
6. Naorem Sanajaoba. Socio-Legal Problems and Developing Society. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications, 1986.
7. Timashiff, N.S. An Introduction to the Sociology of Law. West Port: Greenwood Press, 1974.

SOCIOLOGY OF MASS MEDIA

UNIT -I

Nature, characteristics and functions of mass media-Folk and traditional media, Communication, Media-Folk media and Mass media, Audience, Feedback, Opinion Leadership, Noise (Physical, Psychological and Semantic).

UNIT -II

Types of Communication Process: Information, Instruction, Persuasion and Entertainment.

UNIT- III

Models in Communication-Aristotelian Models, Two-step flow Model, One-step flow Model. Westley and McLean Model, Shannon & Weaver Model, Berlo Model.

UNIT -IV

Communicator--Theories of mass media:- Authoritarian theory, Libertarian theory, Social Component Responsibility theory, Power of the Bullet theory. Message Component: Setting Agenda hypothesis. Channel Component: McLuhan's Theory. Audience Component: 1. Individual difference perspective, 2. Social categories and Relationship theories, 3. Ludenic Theory: Play

UNIT -V

Theories of Violence-Global Violence against Women-History of Violence in the Family-Role of Global Media in the Production of Global Culture-Social significance and the impact of popular culture reflected in Festivals, Pilgrimages and Films, commercialization of Folk culture.

References:

1. Mary B. Cassata, Molefi K. Asante Mass communication- Principles and Practices, New York, Collier Macmillan Publishers, Macmillan publishing Co, Inc. London, 1979.
2. Baran & Davis, Mass Communication Theory: Foundations, Ferment, and Future (6th Edition).
3. Bever S.H., et.al., The Sociology of Mass Media Communications, The Social Review, The University of Keele, Staffordshire, 1969.
4. Denis McQuail and SvinWindhal, Communication Models, Longman, London, 1981.
5. David Holmer, Communication Theory-Media, Technology and Society, Sage Publication London, 2005.
6. Robertson, R. (1992). Globalization, Social Theory and Global Culture, London: Sage Publications

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

UNIT-I

Nature, scope and importance of the population studies.

UNIT- II

Population theories Malthusian, Neo-Malthusian, Post Malthusian and Optimum theories.

UNIT- III

Population Elements:Fertility, Fertility rate, biological, social, psychological and economic factors affecting fertility, Fertility Control.

Mortality; Definition, mortality rate, health and mortality, infant Mortality, Factors affecting mortality, various factors affecting mortality, mortality and socio-economic development.

Marriage; Age at marriage, Divorce, Widowhood, factors affecting and promoting marriage, implication of marriage on society.

Migration; Definition, Immigration, Emigration, In and Out Migration, Net migration, Gross migration, Factors influencing Migration, Migration effects on population and society.

UNIT- IV

Population Planning, Various methods of fertility control, mortality and population control, marriage and population control, migration and population control.

UNIT -V

Population growth and factors responsibility for population growth. Population policy in India.

References:

1. Bose, A. (Ed). Patterns of Population Change in India. Bombay: Allied Publishers. 1967.
2. Chandra Sekar, S.Infant Mortality, population Growth and Family Planning in India. London: George & Allen Ltd, 1974.
3. Chandrasekar,S.(Ed). Asia's Population Problem. London: Allen and Unwin, 1967a.
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