TAMIL NADU OPEN UNIVERSITY,

CHENNAI - 15
School of Social Sciences

Master of Arts in Sociology

2 Year Programme
(Distance Mode – Non-Semester Pattern)

Programme Project Report

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

PROGRAMME PROJECT REPORT (PPR)

Programme Objectives:

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

  ➢ PO1. To describe how social structures, culture and institutions operate.
  ➢ PO2. Comparative perspective to explain the diversity of human societies.
  ➢ PO3. Sociological perspective to the challenges or issues faced by groups or organizations
  ➢ Through community- based effective courses.
  ➢ PO4. Understanding to how patterns of thought and knowledge are influenced by social,
  ➢ political and economic structures.
  ➢ PO5. Apply a sociological perspective and sociological concepts and principles to substantive areas addressed by sociologists.

Programme Specific Objectives:

 While studying the bachelor's degree in Sociology, the learners shall be able to:

  ➢ PSO1. Analyze and interpret the diversity of social experience using a sociological perspective.
  ➢ PSO2. Assess competing theoretical approaches to societal problems of publics with differing and multiple interests; specify structural or institutional sources of these social problems; and

propose and assess policies, interventions and/or modes of advocacy that will enact positive change.

- ➢ PSO3.   Locate, analyze, assess, and communicate sociological scholarship.
- ➢ PSO4. Articulate the applicability of and demonstrate ability to employ a range of research   strategies - quantitative and qualitative - to particular research questions, theoretical orientations, and social contexts.
- ➢ PSO5.   Articulate the ethical and social justice implications of sociological inquiry.
- ➢ PSO6.   Become acquainted with Social Structures, Culture and Institutions Operate.

Programme Outcomes:

After successful completion of bachelor's degree in Sociology, the learners shall be able to:

- ➢ POC1. Better understanding of real-life situation: The ability to apply sociological concepts and theories to the real world and ultimately their everyday lives.

- ➢ POC2. Realize the development of sociological knowledge and skills that will enable the   learner to think critically and imaginatively about society and social issues.
- ➢ POC3.   Identify and apply sociological concepts and theories to understand social phenomena. Employ the sociological imagination and use evidence-based social theories to analyze social problems in context, and to generate and evaluate solutions.
- ➢ POC4.   Critically evaluate explanations of human behavior, social phenomena, and social processes locally and globally. Identify and assess the assumptions underlying different theoretical perspectives.
- ➢ POC5. Evaluate and respond to inequalities and emerge from a global, integrated, and unequal world.

M.A Sociology

I Year

Name of the Course	Course Code	Class hours	Internal	External	Total	Credits
Principles of Sociology	MSO-11	18	30	70	100	6
Sociology of Indian Society	MSO-12	18	30	70	100	6
Sociological Theories	MSO-13	24	30	70	100	8
Social Research and Statistics	MSO-14	18	30	70	100	6
Rural Society in India	MSO-15	18	30	70	100	6
II Year						
Urban Sociology	MSO-21	18	30	70	100	6
Population Studies	MSO-22	18	30	70	100	6
Human Resource Management	MSO-23	18	30	70	100	6
Medical Sociology	MSO-24	18	30	70	100	6
Social Psychology	MSO-25	24	30	70	100	8
					Total Credits	**64**

1.   EXAMINATIONS:

The examination for the M.A Degree shall consist of theory paper.

(i)   Theory Examinations: The theory examination shall be of three hours duration to each paper and conducted at the end of each year. The candidates who failing in any subject(s) will be permitted to appear for each failed subject(s) in the subsequent examinations.

2. SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS:

Assignment: 1 assignment for 2 credits is to be prepared by the learners. E.g. If aCourse is of Credit 6, then 3 number of Assignments are to be written by the learner to complete the continuous assessment of the course. Assignment carries 30 Marks (Average of Total no of Assignment), consists of Long Answer Questions (1000 words) for each Course.

Sec- A	Answer any one of the question not exceeding 1000 wordsout of three questions.	1 x 30 = 30 Marks

TAMIL NADU OPEN UNIVERSITY M.A SOCIOLOGY

Max. Marks: 70   Time:3 hours

Course : XXXX   Course Code: XXXX

Time: 3 hours   Maximum marks : 70

PART - A (5 ☐ 5 = 25 marks)

Answer any Five questions out of Eight Questions in 300 wordsAll questions carry equal marks

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

PART - B (3 ☐ 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any Three questions out of Five Questions in 1000 words.

All questions carry equal marks.

1. From Block - I
2. From Block - II
3. From Block - III
4. From Block – IV
5. From Block – V

9. PASSING MINIMUM:

For theory examination: The candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination if the candidate secures not less than 32 marks in the Term End Examinations (TEE) of each theory paper and secures

not less than 13 marks in the Continuous Internal Assessment(CIA)and overall aggregated marks is 50 in both the external and internal taken together.

Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA)		Term End Examination(TEE)		Overall Aggregated Marks	Maximum Marks
Minimum Pass Mark	Maximum Mark	Minimum Pass Mark	Maximum Mark	CIA + TEE	
13	30	32	70	50	100

TAMIL NADU OPEN UNIVERSITY
School of Social Sciences
Chennai – 15
M.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR (DISTANCE MODE)

COURSE TITLE	**:**	**PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY**
COURSE CODE	**:**	**MSO – 11**
COURSECREDIT	**:**	**6**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Principles of Sociology the student shall be able to:
- ❖ CO1. Have familiarity with about the fundamentals of Sociology
- ❖ CO2. Understand about society
- ❖ CO3. Be acquainted with the structure of society and the process of socialization
- ❖ CO4 . know the social process, social change and social control

Block – I

Unit-1: Definition, Meaning, Origin, Development, Nature and Scope of Sociology.
Unit-2: Sociological Consciousness, Sociological Challenge, Sociological Imagination.
Unit-3: Micro Sociology and Macro Sociology.
Unit-4: Relationship of sociology with other social sciences.

Block – II

Unit-5: Society – Origin and types of society: agrarian, industrial and post industrial society.
Unit-6: Community, Institution, Association - Types of association.
Unit-7: Culture: Significance of Culture, Elements of Culture, Cultural Unity and Variation, Socio-Cultural Evolution.

Block – III

Unit-8: Social Structure: Status, Role, Institutions and Society.
Unit-9: Types of Social Groups, Group Dynamics.
Unit-10: Social Processes: Associative and Dissociative.
Unit-11: Social Change: Definition, Factors and theories of social change.

Block – IV

Unit-12: Socialization: Process, types and agencies of socialization.
Unit-13: Social Interaction, Perspective on Social Interaction.
Unit-14: Social Control, Types and Functions of Social Control.
Unit-15: Deviance, the Nature of Deviance, Sociological Perspectives on Deviance.

Block – V

Unit-16: Social Stratification: Definition, Meaning, Characteristics.
Unit-17: Nature of Social Stratification.
Unit-18: Caste, Class and Race.
Unit-19: Characteristics and Functions.
Unit-20: Social Mobility – Horizontal and Vertical Mobility.

REFERENCES

- James W. Vander Zanden. (1988). The Social Experience-An Introduction to Sociology, New York: Random House.
- William F. Kenkel. (1980). Society in Action: Introduction to Sociology, New York: Harper and Row.
- Harry M. Johnson. (1966). Sociology: A Systematic Introduction, New Delhi: Allied Publishers Ltd.
- James M. Henslin. (1996). Essentials of Sociology: A Down to Earth Approach, Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Irving M. Zeitlin. (1981). The Social Condition of humanity: An Introduction to Sociology, New York: Oxford University Press.
- Judson R. Landis. (1980). Sociology-Concepts and Characteristics, California:
- Wadsworth Publishing Company.
- Kumar A. (2002). Structure of Society, New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
- Jainendra Kumar Jha. (2002). Basic Principles of Developmental Sociology, New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
- Leena Parmar. (1999). Handbook of Sociology, Jaipur: Pointer Publishers

WEB RESOURCES
- HTTPS://ECLASS.AUEB.GR/MODULES/DOCUMENT/FILE.PHP /OIK260/PRINCIPLES%20OF%20SOCIOLOGY%2C%201ST%2 0SESSION.PDF
- https://www.studocu.com/en-us/document/grand-canyon-university/principles-of-sociology/sociology-lecture-notes-1-10/1780941
- https://www.studocu.com/en-us/document/state-college-of-florida-manatee-sarasota/principles-of-sociology/principles-of-sociology-notes-fall-2017/3972349
- https://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/health/ephti/library/lecture_notes/health_science_students/ln_sociology_final.pdf
- https://www.brainkart.com/article/Principles-of-Sociology_37808/

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on Principles of Sociology the student can:

- ❖ CO1.Understand the fundamentals of Sociology
- ❖ CO2.Get detailed knowledge on society
- ❖ CO3.Have the knowledge on Social Structure, Social Process, Socialization, Social Change and Social Control.

TAMIL NADU OPEN UNIVERSITY
School of Social Sciences
Chennai – 15

M.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR (DISTANCE MODE)

COURSE TITLE	**:**	**SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY**
COURSE CODE	**:**	**MSO – 12**
COURSECREDIT	**:**	**6**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

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

❖ CO1.have acquaintance with fundamentals of Indian Society

❖ CO2.understand about Social Institutions

❖ CO3.get familiarity with village organizations in India

❖ CO4.know about Social Issues and Social Transformation

Block – I
Unit-1: Approaches to the study of Indian Society.
Unit-2: Ideological Approach.
Unit-3: Structural Functional Approach.
Unit-4: Dialectical Approach and Subaltern Approach.

Block – II
Unit-5: Characteristics of Indian Society.
Unit-6: Caste System- Structure- Changing trends in Caste.
Unit-7: Marriage- Rules of Marriage – Dowry System in Indian Marriage.
Unit-8: Types of Family – Characteristics – Changing Scenario.

Block – III
Unit-9: Village Organizations in India.
Unit-10: Physical Organization - Social Organization.
Unit-11: Economic Organization – Political Organization.

Block – IV
Unit-12: Social Issues in Indian Society.
Unit-13: Social and Economic Inequalities.
Unit-14: Caste Conflict — Communal Tension.
Unit-15: Regionalism and Nationalism.

Block – V
Unit-16: Social Transformation of Indian Society.
Unit-17: Modernization of Indian Tradition.
Unit-18: Ideology and Change.
Unit-19: Social Legislation and Social Change.
Unit-20: Industrialization and Urbanization.

REFERENCES

- Ahuja Ram., Indian Social System, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2015.
- Atal Yogesh, Indian Sociology- from where to where, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 2017.
- Beteille Andre, Caste, Class and Power: Changing Patterns of stratification in a TanjoreVillage, University of California Press, USA, 1965.
- Chandra Bipan et. al., India After Independence, Viking Penguin India Publication, New Delhi, 1999.
- Damle, Y.B., Caste, Religion and Politics in India, Oxford University Press publishing Co, New Delhi,1982.
- Desouza, P.R. (ed), Contemporary India, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2000.
- Dhenagare D.N., Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 1993.
- DubeS.C., Indian Society, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 1996.
- Dube S.C, The IndianVillage, Routledge Publication, London, 1967.
- Dumont Louis., Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications, Vikas Publication, New Delhi, 1970.

WEB RESOURCES

- https://www.clearias.com/indian-society/
- https://upscpdf.com/2021/12/03/vision-ias-mains-2021-society-printed-notes-pdf-2/
- https://freeupscmaterials.org/only-ias-mains-prahaar-society-pdf/
- https://iasscore.in/study-material/indian-society-notes-for-upsc-mains
- https://pdf4exams.org/indian-society-notes-by-only-ias-pdf/

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

- ❖ CO1.Understand the fundamentals of Sociology
- ❖ CO2.Get detailed knowledge about Social Institutions
- ❖ CO3.Get idea on Village Organizations in India, Social Issues and Social Transformation.

TAMIL NADU OPEN UNIVERSITY
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M.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR (DISTANCE MODE)

COURSE TITLE	:	SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES
COURSE CODE	:	MSO – 13
COURSE CREDIT	:	8

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Sociological Theories, the student shall be able to:
- ❖ CO1.Know the Knowledge of Sociological Theories.
- ❖ CO2.Analyse the prominent Sociological Theories.
- ❖ CO3.Explain why and how the phenomenon occurs.
- ❖ CO4.Help people to understand the world.

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

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

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

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

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

REFERENCES

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- Turner, Jonathan H., 4th Edn, The Structure of Sociological Theory, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 1987.
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- Adams. N Bert and R.A. Sydie, Sociological Theory,Vistaar publications, New Delhi, 2001.
- Coser, Lewis A and B. Rosenberg, Sociological Theory, Macmillan Publication, New York, 1997.
- Fletcher, Ronald, The Making of Sociology, Vol.I, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 1971.
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- Nisbet R., Sociological Tradition, Basic Book, New York, 1956.
- Turner, Bryan. S (etd)., The Black Well Companion to Social Theory, Oxford & Cambridge, USA, 2013

WEB RESOURCES

- https://backup.pondiuni.edu.in/storage/dde/dde_ug_pg_books/Sociological%20Thoughts.pdf
- https://egyankosh.ac.in/handle/123456789/3804
- https://ebooks.lpude.in/arts/ma_sociology/year_1/DSOC401_SOCIOLOGICAL_THOUGHT_ENGLISH.pdf
- https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/bfm:978-1-349-21642-0/1.pdf
- http://gdcganderbal.edu.in/Files/a8029a93-30ad-4933-a19a-59136f648471/Link/Second_Semester_Sociological_Thought_9c83f4ab-a3c2-4f5a-9af8-18168a4650a3.pdf

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on Sociological Theories the student can:

- ❖ COC1.Understand the principles of Sociological Theories
- ❖ COC2.Get detailed knowledge on sociological theories also can explain aspects of the social   world.

TAMIL NADU OPEN UNIVERSITY
School of Social Sciences
Chennai – 15

M.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR (DISTANCE MODE)

COURSE TITLE	**:**	**SOCIAL RESEARCH AND STATISTICS**
COURSE CODE	**:**	**MSO – 14**
COURSECREDIT	**:**	**6**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Social Research and Methods the student shall be able to:

- ❖ CO1.Understand the basic steps in the research methods.
- ❖ CO2.Have knowledge on research methods and be able to formulate research Design.
- ❖ CO3.Know the various techniques involved in research.

Block – I

Unit-1: Foundation of Research: Definition, objectives, features and steps in scientific   research.

Unit-2: Applicability of Scientific Method to the Study of Social Phenomena.

Unit-3: Theory and Research. Induction and Deduction.

Block – II

Unit-4: Research Problem: Concepts: Meaning, Categories, and Operationalization.

Unit-5: Problem Formulation and Conditions – Variables: Meaning, Types, and   Measurement.

Unit-6: Review of literature: Scope, Purpose, Processes and sources of literature review.

Unit-7: Hypothesis: Functions, Conditions, Formulation of valid hypothesis, Types of Hypothesis, Hypothesis Testing.

Unity-8: Research Design: Need, Features. Types: Exploratory, Descriptive, Explanatory, Experimental and Evaluative.

Block – III

Unit-9: Sampling: Meaning of sampling – Census, Sample Survey.

Unit-10: Characteristics and Implications of Sample Design, Sampling criteria, sampling frame, sampling error.

Unit-11: Types of Sampling: Probability and Non-Probability Sampling – Criteria for Selecting a Sampling Procedure.

Block – IV

Unit-12: Collection of Data: Primary and Secondary Data, Sources of Secondary Data.

Unit-13: Methods of Data Collection: Interview, Focused Group Discussion, Observation, Case Study, Content Analysis.

Unit-14: Tools of data collection- Construction of Questionnaire and Schedule, Pilot study and pre-test.

Block – V

Unit-15: Measurement and Scaling Techniques: Meaning, Need for Scales, Methods of Scale Construction.

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

Unit-17: Problems in construction of scales.

Unit-18: Reliability and Validity.

Unit-19: Preparation of a Research Report.

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

REFERENCES

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- Bailey, K.D. – Methods of Social Research. New York: The Free Press, 1982.
- Barker, T.L. - Doing Social Research. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1999.
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- Kerlinger, F.R. – Foundations of Behavioral Research, (Second Edition). New York: Holt Reimhart and Winston, 1973.

Web Resources

- https://www.questionpro.com/blog/social-research/#:~:text=Social%20Research%20is%20conducted%20by,market%2C%20observation%2C%20text%20analysis.
- https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/career-development/social-research
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_research
- https://openstax.org/books/introduction-sociology-3e/pages/2-2-research-methods
- https://www.voxco.com/blog/social-research-methods-a-start-to-end-guide/

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on Social Research and Methods the student can:

- ❖ COC1.Understand the various steps involved in Social Research.
- ❖ COC2.Get the detailed technical knowledge involved in each and every step in research.

TAMIL NADU OPEN UNIVERSITY
School of Social Sciences
Chennai – 15

M.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR (DISTANCE MODE)

COURSE TITLE	:	**RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA**
COURSE CODE	:	**MSO – 15**
COURSE CREDIT	:	**6**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Rural Sociology the student shall be able to:
- ❖ CO1. Know the basics of Rural Society.
- ❖ CO2. Understand the Sociological Perspectives on Rural and Peasant Society.
- ❖ CO3. Have idea on Transformation of Indian rural societies.
- ❖ CO4. Understand the various theories on Rural society.
- ❖ CO5. Have various issues in urban community.

Block – I   Sociology of Rural Society – An Introduction
Unit-1: Subject Matter of rural Sociology - Its relevance
Unit-2: Indian Rural Sociology and Village Studies
Unit-3: Sociology and rural development

Block -II   Rural Social System
Unit-4: Family and Kinship
Unit-5: Caste and Class – Religion
Unit-6: Economy Polity - Dysfunctional aspect of the rural Social Structure
Unit-7: Laud form, human habitate and environment.

Block - III   Dynamics of Directed Change in Rural India
Unit-8: Panchayat Raj and its institutions
Unit-9: Rural Development in Post Independent India
Unit-10: Green revolution and agricultural modernization
Unit-11: Co-operatives - Evaluation of these initiatives - Self – Help groups.

Block IV   Peasant Movements and Agrarian Unrest.
Unit-12: Santhal Rebellion - Moplah Rebellion
Unit-13: Bardoli Satyagraha
Unit-14: Naxal bari movement, Telegana movement.

Block -V   Macro Social Processes and Village India

Unit-15: Mainstream body politics and its impact on Villages
Unit-16: Globalisation and its impact on Village
Unit-17: Mass media of Communication and its impact on Rural Society.

REFERENCE S

- Doshi S.L. & P.C. Jain (2002) Rural Sociology, Jaipur, Rawat
- Desai A.R. 1997 – Rural Sociology in India – Bombay Popular Prakasan
- Dhanagare D.N. 1988 Peasant movements in India, New Delhi, Oxford
- Gupta D.N. 2001. Rural development System New Delhi Books India International.
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- Joshi R P., and S. Narawam 2002 – Panchayat Raj in India . emerging Trends across the States. Jaipur. Rawat.
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- Kappor A.K. & Dharamist Singh 1997. Rural Development through NGO's Jaipur, Rawat.
- Das Veena (ed) 2004 – Oxford Companion to Sociology & Social anthropology New Delhi. Oxford (2nd Volume)

WEB RESOURCES

- https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/career-development/social-research
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_research
- https://openstax.org/books/introduction-sociology-3e/pages/2-2-research-methods
- https://www.voxco.com/blog/social-research-methods-a-start-to-end-guide/

COURSE OUTCOME

By studying the Rural Sociology the student shall be able to:
- ❖ COC1. Know the basics of Rural Society.
- ❖ COC2. Understand the Sociological Perspectives on Rural and Peasant Society.
- ❖ COC3. Have idea on Transformation of Indian rural societies.

- ❖ COC4. Understand the various theories on rural society.
- ❖ COC5. Have various issues in urban community.

TAMIL NADU OPEN UNIVERSITY
School of Social Sciences
Chennai – 15

M.A SOCIOLOGY I YEAR (DISTANCE MODE)

COURSE TITLE	:	URBAN SOCIOLOGY
COURSE CODE	:	MSO – 21
COURSECREDIT	:	6

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Rural Sociology the student shall be able to:
- ❖ CO1. Know the basics of Urban Society.
- ❖ CO2. Understand the Sociological Perspectives on Urban community.
- ❖ CO3. Have idea on Transformation of Indian Urban societies.
- ❖ CO4. Understand the various theories on urban society.
- ❖ CO5. Be aware on the Urbanization process in India**.**
- ❖ CO6. Have various issues in urban community.

Block – 1   Introduction

Unit-1: Definition – origin and scope of urban sociology
Unit-2: Rural – urban differences – rural – urban typology in India
Unit-3: Culturalist and structuralist approaches.

Unit-4: Urbanism and urbanization:- concept of urban, urban locality – urban   agglomeration urbanism – urbanism as a way of life.

Unit-5: Urbanization :Definition – Process- Impacts of urbanization on family, religion   and caste
Unit-6: Empirical social consequences of urbanization
Unit-7: Sub- urbanization – over- urbanization.

Block – II   Urban Ecology

Unit-8: Definition – Elements of ecology – Ecological theories
Unit-9: Factorial ecology – Social area analysis – Social indicators movement.

Block –III   Growth of Cities

Unit-10: Pre – industrial and industrial cities
Unit-11: City :-Definition – causes for the growth of cities.

Unit-12: Types of cities – metropolis – megalopolis – rural urbanization – conurbation.

Block – IV   Urban problems

Unit-13: Crime – juvenile delinquency – beggary.
Unit-14: Alcoholism and drug addiction poverty and unemployment.
Unit-15: Housing and slums – pollution – water supply.
Unit-16: Urban development policies.

Block –V   Town Planning

Unit-17: Meaning – Objectives – Principles.
Unit-18: Necessity of Town Planning of Growth of towns, satellite growth, forms of   town planning.
Unit-19: Planning of the modern town.

REFERENCES

- William. G. Flanagan –   Urban   sociology   images   and structure.Allyn and bacon – Baston,
- J.R.   Mellor–   Urban   Sociology   in   an   unurbanised society.Routledge & Kegan Paul – London.
- Ram Ahuja –Social problems in India Rawat publications – N.Delhi
- C.N.Sankar Rao – Sociology – S. Chand & Co – N. Delhi
- DC. Bhatta charya –Vijoya publishing house, Kolkata.
- Urban Sociology – Rajendra K. Sharma Alantic Publishers and Distributors New Delhi.

WEB RESOURCES

- https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/career-development/social-research
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_research
- https://openstax.org/books/introduction-sociology-3e/pages/2-2-research-methods
- https://www.voxco.com/blog/social-research-methods-a-start-to-end-guide/

COURSE OUTCOME

After completion of the course on Urban Sociology the student can:
- ❖ COC1. Know the basics of Urban Society.

- ❖ COC2. Understand the Sociological Perspectives on Urban community.
- ❖ COC3. Have idea on Transformation of Indian Urban societies.
- ❖ COC4. Understand the various theories on urban society.

TAMIL NADU OPEN UNIVERSITY
School of Social Sciences
Chennai – 15

M.A SOCIOLOGY II YEAR (DISTANCE MODE)

COURSE TITLE	**:**	**POPULATION STUDIES**
COURSE CODE	**:**	**MSO – 22**
COURSE CREDIT	**:**	**6**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

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

❖ CO1 - Know the importance of Social Demography.

❖ CO2 - Understand the basic concepts like Fertility, mortality, migration and so on.

❖ CO3 - Know population trend in India**.**

Block – I

Unit-1: Concepts, Scope and Determinants of Demography.

Unit-2: Demography as a field of study, Demographic Determinants.

Unit-3: Data Sources: Census, Vital statistics and Surveys.

Unit-4: Problems of coverage, errors and uncertainty in demographic data.

Unit-5: Population Size & Growth – Composition & Distribution – Population Control Policies & Education.

Block – II

Unit-6: Population Theories – Mercantilist and related theories – Malthusian Theories.

Unit-7: Demographic Transition Theory – Optimum Theory of Population – Marxist & Socialist Theories.

Unity-8: Corrado Ginnis - Biological Theory– Ester Boserup and Julian Simon- Economic Theories.

Block – III

Unit-9: Fertility – Concepts and Measurement of Fertility; Bio-social models of fertility –Total Fertility Rate.

Unit-10: Fecundity – Social Structure and Fertility – Role of Intermediate Variables (Davis and Blake) – Economic Theory of Fertility (Becker) – Socio-Economic Theories of Fertility (Leibenstein and Easterlin).

Unit-11: Reproductive Health & Family Planning – Future of fertility in industrial societies.

Unit-12: Impact of family planning and public policy on fertility.

Block – IV

Unit-13: Mortality – Concepts and Measurement of Mortality – Morbidity – Life Expectancy and Gender.

Unit-14: Factors of Mortality – Mortality trends in historical perspective –Determinants of Infant, Child and Maternal Mortality.

Unit-15: Sex-Ratio and Regional Variations. Differentials in mortality & morbidity.

Unit-16: Health and Mortality patterns in developed countries.

Block – V

Unit-17: Migration – Concepts, Factors and Consequences of Migration – Types of Migration.

Unit-18: Social Process of migration – Migration in developing countries – Theories of Migration.

Unit-19: Raven stein's Law – Everette Lee's perspective.

Unit-20: Push and Pull Theories – Refugees.

REFERENCES

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- 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.
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- Weeks, John R. – 'Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues'. Belmont,California: Wadsworth, 1977, pp.1-324.
- Samir Dasgupta, Social Demography, Pearson India, 2011.
- D.S. Rawat, Fundamentals of Demography Concepts and Theories, Neha Publishers & Distributors, 2012.

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- http://sociology.iresearchnet.com/urban-sociology/rural-sociology/
- https://www.studocu.com/in/document/aligarh-muslim-university/general-sociology-i/rural-and-urban-sociology/20783654

- http://sdeuoc.ac.in/sites/default/files/sde_videos/SLM-19458-Socio-Sociology%20of%20Rural%20And%20Urban%20Societies.pdf
- https://kkhsou.ac.in/eslm/E-SLM-for-Learner/6th%20Sem/Bachelor%20Degree/Sociology/Sociology%20MP/English/Rural%20and%20Urban%20Sociology%20(Block-1).pdf

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on Social Demography the student can:
- ❖ COC1 - Understand the fundamentals of Social Demography.
- ❖ COC2 - Get detailed knowledge on the demographic data and methods to describe, explain, and predict social phenomena.

M.A SOCIOLOGY II YEAR (DISTANCE MODE)

COURSE TITLE	**:**	**HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**
COURSE CODE	**:**	**MSO – 23**
COURSE CREDIT	**:**	**6**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

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

❖ CO1.Know the fundamentals of Human Resource Management
❖ CO2.Understand the Human Resource Planning, Training and Development, Performance Appraisal and Grievance Handling.

UNIT – I

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

UNIT – II

Unit-3: Human resource planning - need and scope.
Unit-4: Job Analysis and Evaluation: Meaning of the Job – Purpose – Uses.
Unit-5: Steps in Job Analysis – Techniques of Job Analysis.
Unit-6: Job Description and Job Specification.

UNIT – III

Unit-7: Training and Development.
Unit-8: Recruitment and selection.
Unit-9: Training and personnel development, training policies.
Unit-10: Wage structure – Wages, wage fixation, allowances, and bonus fixation   procedures.

UNIT – IV

Unit-11: Performance Appraisal.
Unit-12: Personnel records, performance appraisal and counselling.
Unit-13: Personnel Problems – Health, absenteeism, productivity.
Unit-14: Organisation behaviour: Concept, Importance, Evaluation, Role, Group   Dynamic.
Unit-15: HRD concept, Function, organisation of HRD function.

Unit–V

Unit-16: Grievances Handling – Grievance procedure, enquiries and disciplinary   action.

Unit-17: Industrial standing orders.

Unit-18: Industrial Relation: Concept, Scope, Approaches, Industrial Relations System.

Unit-19: Industrial Disputes: Causes, Effects, Rents, Methods and Machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes.

Unit-20: Labour Welfare, Statutory and Non- Statutory Labour Welfare: Intra – mural and Extra mural welfare.

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- Yoder, Dale. Personnel Management and Industrial Relations. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India. 1975.
- John, W. Newstran and Keith Davis. Organizational Behaviour at Work - Organizational Behaviour. New Delhi: McGraw-Hill,1993.
- Miner, J.B. and Miner,M.G. Personnel and Industrial Relations. New Delhi: Macmillan, 1985.
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- https://open.lib.umn.edu/humanresourcemanagement/chapter/1-1-what-is-human-resources/
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_resource_management
- https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/1099050x
- https://online.maryville.edu/online-bachelors-degrees/human-resource-management/resources/what-is-human-resource-management/

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

- ❖ COC1. Become an expert in Human Resource Management.

- ❖ COC2. Get detailed knowledge about Human Resource Planning, Training and Development, Performance Appraisal and Grievance Handling.

TAMIL NADU OPEN UNIVERSITY
School of Social Sciences
Chennai – 15

M.A SOCIOLOGY II YEAR (DISTANCE MODE)

COURSE TITLE	:	**MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY**
COURSE CODE	:	**MSO – 24**
COURSECREDIT	:	**8**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Medical sociology the student shall be able to:
- ❖ CO1. Know the fundamentals of Medical sociology.
- ❖ CO2. Understand the Sociological Perspectives on Health and Social Epidemiology.
- ❖ CO3. Know about Health delivery system in India.

Block – I : Medical Sociology – An Introduction:
Unit-1: The emerging relationship between Medicine and Sociology.
Unit-2: The present status of Medical Sociology.
Unit-3: Contribution of Medical measures.
Unit-4: The development of Social Epidemiology in complex Societies. The basic variables in epidemiological measures – age. Sex and Social class.
Unit-5: Health and Society – Occupational health. Disease and Social Structure.

Block – II: The Sick Role:
Unit-6: Illness as dysfunction.
Unit-7: The functional approach to sick role
Unit-8: The criticism of the sick role
Unit-9: Labeling theory.
Unit-10: Illness as Social deviance.

Block–III: The Organisation of Health Services:
Unit-12: The physician in a changing society.
Unit-13: The Socialisation of the Physician.
Unit-14: Nursing and the Para medical practioners.
Unit-15: The Hospital – Doctor – Patient role.
Unit-16: The rising cost of Hospitalisation - Technology in Medicine Development -   Diffusion and health policy.

Block IV : Social Legislation in Health care:
Unit-17: Social Networks and Social Supports in Health care.
Unit-18: Healthcare in developing countries.

Unit-19: Sociological Perspectives on ethical issues in medical and health care.
Unit-20: Quality of Life and Health care interventions.

Block V : Health and Social Problems:
Unit-20:   Mental disorders - Theoretical models.
Unit-21: Social Epidemiology of Mental Disorders.
Unit-22: The Social process of Mental Hospitalization.
Unit-23: Aging and life cycle - Social Gerontology.
         Theories of aging - Death and dying – death and the individual.Death and society – Changing attitudes towards death.

REFERENCES

- Freeman, Howard. E & Levuie Sol – (1989) Handbook of Medical Sociology (4ᵗʰ Ed.,) N.J. Preutice Hall.
- Cockerhaw, William. C (1978) Medical Sociology. – N.J. Preutice Hall.
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- https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/social-issues-in-india/
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- https://www.sociologygroup.com/social-issues-in-india/
- https://www.sociologydiscussion.com/essay/social-problems/essay-on-social-problems-in-india-sociology/13520

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on Indian Society the student can:
- ❖ COC1.Understand the fundamentals of Sociology of Health and medicine
- ❖ COC2.Get detailed knowledge about Sociological Perspectives on Health and Social   Epidemiology.
- ❖ COC3.Have knowledge on Health Professionals and Health Care Organizations.
- ❖ COC4.Be familiar on Health policy, Planning and Development in India.

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M.A SOCIOLOGY II YEAR (DISTANCE MODE)

COURSE TITLE	:	**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**
COURSE CODE	:	**MSO – 25**
COURSE CREDIT	:	**6**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

By studying the Medical sociology the student shall be able to:

- ❖ CO1. Know the fundamentals of Social Psychology.
- ❖ CO2. Understand the Sociological Perspectives on human behaviour.
- ❖ CO3. Have knowledge on Social Groups.

Block – I : Introduction to Social Psychology:

Unit-1: Nature, Definition and scope of Social Psychology.

Unit-2: Social Psychology and related disciplines – Social Psychology and Sociology, Social Psychology and Personality Psychology, Levels of explanation.

Unit-3: Methods of Social Psychology – Correlational research, Experimental research.

Unit-4: Theoretical foundations – Field theory, Role theory, Cognitive theory,Behavioristic theory.

Block – II : Social Motives and Attitudes:

Unit-5: Social motives – Nature of Social Motives, Types of Social motives – Achievement, Power motivation and need for affiliation.

Unit-6: Attitudes – characteristics of attitudes, Measurement of attitudes, Formation of attitudes, Attitude change.

Block – III : Social Interaction:

Unit-7: Interpersonal attraction, Determinants of interpersonal attraction. Prosocial behaviour.

Unit-8: Personal influences in helping – Genetic factors, Emotional factors, motivational factors, Interpersonal influences – Characteristics of the person in need, The fit between the giver and receivers; Situational influences – models, place of living.

Unit-9: Aggression – Origins and forms of aggression, Prejudice and Intergroup hostility, Control of aggression.

Block – IV : Group Processes:

Unit-10: Groups – Characteristics and functions of groups. Important aspects of group functioning – roles, Norms and cohesiveness.

Unit-11: Leadership – Characteristics of leaders, Functions of leaders, Types of leadership, Leadership training.

Unit-12: Public Opinion – Meaning, Formation of Public opinion, Methods of measuring public opinion.

Unit-13: Propaganda – principles of propaganda, Media of Propaganda.

Block – V: Applying Social Psychology:

Unit-14: Organizational Behaviour – Personnel selection, Motivating employees, performance appraisal, Increasing Productivity.

Unit-15: Health Psychology – Social Psychological aspects of health care, Preventive behaviour in illness, Doctor – Patient interaction.

REFERENCES

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- https://www.careershodh.com/scope-of-social-psychology/

- https://www.psychologydiscussion.net/motive/types-of-motives-biological-social-and-personal-motives-psychology/694

- https://study.com/academy/lesson/aggression.html

- https://www.ccl.org/articles/leading-effectively-articles/characteristics-good-leader/

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completion of the course on Social Psychology the student can:
- ❖ COC1. Understand the fundamentals of social psychology
- ❖ COC2. Get detailed knowledge about Sociological Perspectives on human behaviour.
- ❖ COC3. Have knowledge on Social Groups.

MASTER OF SOCIOLOGY- CURRICULUM MAPPING

I YEAR

Programme Outcomes	Courses				
	MSO-11	**MSO - 12**	**MSO - 13**	**MSO-14**	**MSO-115**
Understanding of concept, nature and importance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Theoretical Understanding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Understanding of Individual , Group, Community Issues	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Application of Scientific Knowledge and skills	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Professional knowledge, communication and Attitude	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Critical Evaluation of social work theory and practice	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

II YEAR

Programme Outcomes	Courses				
	MSO-11	**MSO - 12**	**MSO - 13**	**MSO-14**	**MSO-115**
Understanding of concept, nature and importance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Theoretical Understanding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Understanding of Individual, Group, Community Issues	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Application of Scientific Knowledge and skills	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Professional knowledge, communication and Attitude	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Critical Evaluation of social work theory and practice	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Relevance of curricula to the Local, National, Regional and Global Needs

Local	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
National	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Regional	√	√		√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Global	√	√		√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	