

Periyar University
Salem-636 011



M.Phil Sociology
(Semester Pattern)
Under Choice Based Credit Systems

Regulations and Syllabus
(2018-19 onwards)

**M.Phil, Sociology-Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)
Regulations and syllabus
(For the candidates admitted from 2018-2019)**

1. Eligibility for Admission

A master degree in Sociology of periyar University or any other university recognized by the syndicate as equivalent with minimum of 55 per cent of marks are eligible to apply. For SC/ ST candidates a concession of 5 per cent of marks shall be given in the minimum eligibility marks.

2. Duration of the course

The duration of the M.Phil programme shall be one year consist of two semesters under Choice Based Credit system.

3. Distribution of credit points

The minimum credit required for one year M.Phil programme shall be 36 credits. The break-up of credits for the programme is as follows:

Part-I

| | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------|
| Paper I | (Core Course) | : 4 credits |
| Paper II | (Core Course) | : 4 credits |
| Paper III | (Elective Course) | : 4 Credits |

Paper II

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Dissertation and Viva-Voce | : 12 Credits |
|----------------------------|--------------|

Structure of the Programme:

The programme of study for the degree shall consist of (a) Part-I Comprising three written papers according to the syllabus prescribed from time to time ; and (b) Part-II Dissertation .

| Sl. No. | Course code | Title of the course | Core / Elective | credit |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| First Semester | | | | |
| 1 | 18DMPS001 | Research Methodology and Statistics | Core | 4 |
| 2 | 18DMPS002 | Advanced Sociological Theories | Core | 4 |
| 3 | | Guide paper | Elective | 4 |
| Second Semester | | | | |
| 10 | 18DMPS010 | Dissertation | Core | 12 |
| Total Credits | | | | 24 |

Scheme of Examinations:**Part-I Written Examinations**

The examination for the courses of Papers I, II and III shall be held at the end of the first semester. Duration of the examination for each course shall be 3 hours carrying a maximum of 100 marks.

The examination of elective course will be conducted by the department and the marks obtained by the candidate along with the question paper and valued answer scripts shall be sent to the university at least 15 days before the commencement of the examination of papers I and II.

The examiners will be appointed from the panel of four names of each course (I and II) submitted by the department concerned. If one examiner awards a pass mark and the other fail mark, the paper will be valued by a third examiner whose award of marks will be final.

Part-II Dissertation

The exact title of the dissertation shall be intimated within one month after the registration of the programme. Candidates shall submit the dissertation to the University through the supervisor and Head of the Department at the end of the year from the commencement of the programme which shall be valued by internal examiner (supervisor) and one external examiner appointed by the

university from a panel of four names sent by the supervisor through the Head of the Department at the time of submitting the dissertation.

The examiners who value the dissertation shall report on the merit of the candidates as 'Highly commended' (75% and above) or 'commended' (50% and above and below 75%) or 'not commended' (below 50%).

If one examiner commends the dissertation and the other examiner, does not commend, the dissertation will be referred to a third examiner and the third valuation shall be final.

Submission or resubmission of the dissertation will be allowed twice a year.

M. Phil / PhD (Sociology)
Paper I: Social Research Methodology
Code No: 18DMPS001

Unit I Philosophical Roots of Social Research—Issues of epistemology b. Hermeneutics – inductive analysis, Positivism, Phenomenology, Ethnomethodology and Symbolic Interactionism, Interpretative understanding. Problems in Social Research; Objectivity and subjectivity in social sciences Types of Social Research-Pure/Basic/Fundamental, Action, Applied and Policy research

Unit II Research process: Role of theory, fact and hypothesis in social research. Concepts; Problems of Conceptualization and operationalisation Steps to be followed in social research. Research Design: Meaning and Types-Descriptive/Diagnostic, Explorative/Formative and Experimental

Unit III Data Collection: Methods: Observation, Interview, Case Study, Content Analysis oral History and Narrative. Tools: Interview Guide, Interview Schedule, Questionnaire and Mailed questionnaire. Sources of data: Primary and secondary sources Participatory Research. Measurement and Scaling method – Likert, Bogardus social distance

Unit IV

Analysis of Data: Statistics: Meanings, Functions and Importance of Statistics in Social Sciences. Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion. **Association:** Chi-square, Association of Attributes, Gamma test. **T-test.** Correlation: Rank Correlation and Karl Pearson Co-efficient of Correlation. Use of computer in social research-Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Unit V

Processing of data and Report writing:

Editing, Coding, Classification, Tabulation and Interpretation of data. Procedures and Steps in Report Writing. Features of good research report.

REFERENCES:

1. Ahuja, Ram. 2006. Research Method. Jaipur, Rawat Publications.
2. Kothari, C.R. 1992. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques. New Delhi, Wiley Eastern Limited.
3. Krishnaswami, O.R. 1996. Methodology of Research in Social Sciences. Mumbai, Himalaya Publishing House.
4. Sharma, Ram Nath and Sharma. 1983. Research Methods in Social Sciences. Mumbai, Media Promoters & Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
5. Das, Lal.D.K. 2008. Designs of Social Research. Jaipur, Rawat Publications.
6. Goode, William, J and Hatt, P.K. 1952. Methods of Social Research, New Delhi, McGraw-Hill.
7. Young, P.V. 1966. Scientific Social Surveys and Research, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.
8. Wilkinson, T.S. and Bhandarkar, P.L. 1984. Methods and Techniques of Social Research, Bombay, Himalaya Publishing House.
9. Galtung, John. 1967. Theory and Methods of Social Research, London, Allen & Unwin.
10. Gupta, S.P. 1991. Statistical Methods. New Delhi, Sultan Chand & Sons Publishers.

Paper – II Sociological Theories
Code No: 18DMPS002

Objectives

To help the scholars to understand the society from different perspectives which may help them to learn the social order systematically

Unit – I Functionalism – Intellectual background of Functionalism- Robert K. Merton's Codifications of Functional Analysis: Postulate of the functional unity of the society, Postulate of universal functionalism and Postulate of functional indispensability. Varieties of Functionalism - Functionalism as model and perspective.

Unit – II Conflict Theory – **Karl Marx**: The theory of Class struggle, **C. Wright Mills**: The Power Elite, **Ralf Dahrendorf**: The Rulers and Ruled, **Randall Callins**: The Analytic Conflict Theory, **Lewis Coser**: Conflict functionalism.

Unit – III Symbolic Interactionism – **Charles Horton Cooley**: Looking glass self, The primary group, **George Herbert Mead**: The coherent theory: Mind, Self and Society. The functions of self, **Herbert Blumer**: Symbolic Interactionism, Methodological Orientation and Society as Symbolic Interaction.

Unit – IV Modernity – What is modernity? Intensification of the process of modernity: Aspects of modernity. **Anthony Giddens**; Modernity is multi-dimensional. **Zygmunt Bauman**: Modernity as holocaust. **Jurgen Habermas**: Modernity is rationality and an unfinished project. Characteristics of modernity.

Unit – V Post Modern Thinkers: **Jean Baudrillard**- Simulation Society, Simulation and Consumerism. **Michel Foucault**: Madness and Civilization, The order of things. **Jean-Francois Lyotard**: Scientific Narratives, Impact of post modern science on humanities.

References

- **Doshi, S.L., *Modernity, Post Modernity and Neo-Sociological Theories*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2006.**
- **Craig Calhoun et.al (Ed), *Contemporary Sociological Theory*, Blackwell Publishing Oxford, UK, 2007.**
- **Francis Abraham, M, *Modern Sociological Theories*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1982.**
- **Charles Lemert et.al (Ed), *Social Theory – The multicultural and Classic Readings*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2004.**
- **Nagla, B.K., *Indian Sociological Thought*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2008.**
- **E.C. Cuff, W.W. Sharrock and D.W. Francis, *Perspectives in Sociology*, Routledge, London, 2009.**
- **Jonathan H. Turner, *The Structure of Sociological Theory*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2007.**
- **Lewis Coser, *Masters of Sociological Thought*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2008..**
- **Doshi, S.L. *Post Modern Perspectives on Indian Society*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2008.**
- **Yogendra Singh, *Ideology & Theory in Indian Sociology*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2005.**

Social Change and Development **Code No: 18DMPS003 (1)**

Unit I Basic Concepts: Concept, Forms and Factors of Social Change - Social Evolution, Social Progress and Social Transformation - Concept and Features of Development – Concepts of Under Development, Human Development, Economic Development, Social Development and Sustainable Development.

Unit II Theories of Social Change: Linear (Spencer), Cyclical (Pareto), Fluctuation (Sorokin), Conflict Theory (Karl Marx). **Theories of Development:** Modernization, Centre-periphery, World-systems, Unequal exchange.

Unit III Social Change in Contemporary India: Trends and Processes of Social Change – Industrialization, Sanskritisation, Westernization, Modernization, Urbanization and Secularization. **Paths of Development:** Capitalist, Socialist and Mixed Economy.

Unit IV Independent India and Trends of Social Change: Salient feature of Constitution of India – Community Development and Democratic Decentralization – Land Reforms – Constitutional Safeguards for Weaker Sections (SC, ST, OBC, Women, Differently abled and Children).

Unit V Indian Experience of Development: Meaning of Planned Development – Overview of Objectives and Achievement of Five Year Plans – Green Revolution – Social Consequences of Economic Reforms – Globalization and Consequences – Social Implications of Info-tech Revolution – Social and Inclusive Policies – Development and Induced Displacement.

References:

1. Appadurai, Arjun. (1997). *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization*. New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
2. Bernd, Hamns and Pandurang K. Mutagi. (1998). *Sustainable Development and Future of Cities*. Intermediate Technology Publication, UNSECO.
3. Desai, A.R. (1985). *India's Path of Development*. Bombay, Popular Parkashan.
4. Dube, S.C. (1988). *Modernization and Development: The Search for Alternative Paradigm*. New Delhi, Vistaar Publication,
5. Moore, Wilbert and Robert Cook. 1967. *Social Change*. New Delhi, Prentice-Hall.
6. Sharma, K.L. 1986. *Development: Socio-cultural Dimensions*. Jaipur, Rawat.
7. Singh, Yogendra. (1973). *Modernization of Indian Tradition*. Jaipur, Rawat.
8. Singh, Yogendra. (1977). *Essays on Modernization in India*. New Delhi, Manohar Publications.
9. Singh, Yogendra. (1993). *Social Change in India: Crisis and Resilience*. New Delhi, Har-Anand Publication.
10. Singh, Yogendra. (2000). *Culture Change In India: Identity and Globalization*. New Delhi, Rawat.
11. Srinivas, M.N. 1966. *Social Change in Modern India*. Berkley: University of Berkley.

Environmental Sociology
Code No: 18DMPS003 (2)

Unit I: Introduction: Meaning and Definitions – Nature and Scope – Origin and Development – Need for the study of Environment – Relationship between Environment and Society.

Unit II: Basic Concepts and Theoretical Parameters: Environment – Ecosystem – Ecology – Biodiversity - Eco-feminism – Contributions of Dunlop and Cotton, Radhakamal Mukherjee, Ramachandra Guha.

Unit III: Environmental Degradation and Pollution: Global Warming and Green House Effect – Ozone Depletion – Acid Rain – Deforestation – Causes, Impacts and Remedial Measures of Air, Water, Noise and Land Pollution.

Unit IV: Major Environmental Issues in India: Issues and Debates of Genetically Modified Food - Sustainable Agriculture – Industrialization, urbanization and Environmental Problems – Population Growth and Environmental Problems – Environment and Human Health.

Unit V: Environmental Movements and Environmental Protection in India: Chipko Movement – Narmada Bachao Andolan – Ganga Bachao Abhiyan – Constitutional Provisions and Environmental Laws in India – Environmental Education – Sustainable Development.

References:

1. John A.Hannigan. (1995). Environmental Sociology, Routledge, London.
2. Ramachandra Guha (Ed). (1994). Social Ecology, Oxford University Press, Mumbai.
3. Agarwal, SK. (1997). Environmental Issues and Themes, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
4. Agarwal, SK. (2003). Environmental Scenario for 21st Century, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
5. Gadgil, Madhav & Ramachandra Guha. (1996). Ecology and Equity: The use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
6. Satyanarayan, B. (1998). Social Sciences and Planning for Sustainable Development. Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
7. Chauhan, IS. (1998). Environmental Degradation, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
8. Pawar, SN and Patil RB. (1998). Sociology of Environment. Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
9. Barry John. (2006). Environment and Social Theory, Routledge, London.
10. Michael Redclift and Graham Woodgate. (2010). The International Handbook of Environmental Sociology, Edward Elgar Publishing, London.
11. Michael Mayerfeld Bell (1998). Sociology for New Century: An Invitation to Environmental Sociology. Pine Forge Press, Newbury Park, USA.

Social Problems in India
Code No: 18DMPS003 (3)

Unit I: UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL PROBLEMS: Meaning, Definition, Characteristics, Causes and types of social problems - Approaches to social problems: Functional Approach (*anomie, social pathology, deviant behavior, and social disorganization*) Conflict Approach (*deprivation, exploitation, inequality, oppression*).

Unit II: STRUCTURAL: Poverty - Inequality of Caste and Gender - Problems of Religious, Ethnic and Regional minorities - Backward Classes and Dalits.

Unit III: FAMILIAL: Dowry - Domestic Violence – Divorce - Intra and inter-Generational Conflict – Problems of Elderly.

Unit IV: DEVELOPMENTAL: Regional Disparities - Development induced displacement - Ecological Degradation and Environmental Pollution – Consumerism - Crisis of Values.

Unit V: DISORGANIZATIONAL: Crime and Delinquency, White Collar Crime - Drug Addiction – Suicide – Terrorism - Cyber Crime – Black Money and Corruption.

References:

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

Sociology of Marginalized Communities
Code No: 18DMPS003 (4)

UNIT – I : Introduction:

Meaning and definitions of Marginalization Nature, Scope and Importance of the Study of Marginalization. Causes and consequences of marginalization. Poverty, Relative deprivation, Exploitation, Discrimination, Backwardness, and Inequality

UNIT – II : Perspectives on Marginalization:

Role of Ideology in Marginalization. Subaltern perspective - Views of Phule, Periyar and Ambedkar Human rights perspective

UNIT – III: Marginalized Groups in India:

Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes Minorities: Muslims, Christians, Parsees Women, Aged, widows, widowers, separated and divorced.

UNIT – IV: Marginalization and assenting actions:

Constitutional Provisions b. Governmental Policies and Programmes Role of N.G.Os, CBOs, Voluntary Organizations.

UNIT – V: Emerging Marginalized Groups:

LGBT: Lesbians, Gay, Bi-sexual and Transgender. Displaced by development projects. Refugees and Environmental Refugees. Problems and issues related to resettlement

References:

1. Ahuja, Ram Indian Social System, Rawat, Jaipur, 1993/2002.
2. Beteille, Andre Backward classes and the new social order, Oxford, Delhi, 1981.
3. Beteille, Andre The Backward Classes in Contemporary India, Oxford, Delhi, 1992 56
4. Charsley, S.R. and G.K. Karanth (Eds.) Challenging Untouchability, Sage, Delhi , 1998
5. Chaudhuri, S.N. Changing Status of depressed castes in contemporary India Daya Publishing House, Delhi, 1988.
6. Gore, M.S. The Social Context of an Ideology: The Social and Political Thoughts of Babasaheb Ambedkar, Sage, New Delhi, 1993.
7. Gupta, Dipankar, Social Stratification, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1991.
8. Jogdand, P.G., New Economic Policy and Dalits (Jaipur : Rawat) 2000
9. Jogdand P.G., Dalit Movement in Maharashtra, Kanak Publications, New Delhi, 1991.
10. Mane Suresh Glimpses of Socio-Cultural Revolts in India, Samrudh Bharat Mumbai, 2006.

Social Gerontology
Code No: 18DMPS003 (5)

UNIT I: Introduction: Meaning of Social Gerontology – difference between Gerontology and Social Gerontology – Aged in India – Role of the family in protecting aged – role of aged in socialization processes – Indian value system in providing care to the aged – Classification of aged population.

UNIT II: Ageing: Concept of Ageing, Demographic Profile of the Elderly, Globalization and Ageing, Myths and Assumptions about Ageing, Factors affecting the population ageing – decline in fertility and mortality - increasing life expectancy; reducing family sizes.

UNIT III: Theories on Elderly: Theories of ageing – Life cycle theory – Erikson, Buhler - Social theories: Role theory, Activity Theory, Disengagement Theory. Indian Theory of Ashrama Dharmas

UNIT IV: Issues of the aged: Gender dimensions of ageing, rural, urban perspectives, Healthcare support and caregivers, Old Age Homes, Socio-Economic and Health problems, elder abuse, living arrangements and adjustment problems in the family.

UNIT V: Policies and schemes for elders: National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) - National Council of Older Persons (NCOP) – Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) - National Old age Pension Scheme (NOAP) - Old Age Social and Income Security (OASIS) - National Initiative on Care for Elderly (NICE) - The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 – Constitutional provisions and legal provisions for Old age people in India – Role of NGO's and Institutional care.

References

1. Alfred de Souza and Walter Fernandes (ed). 1982. Ageing in South Asia : Theoretical Issues and Policy Implications, New Delhi, Indian Social Institute.
2. Atechley. 1972. Social Process in Later life. Belmont California, Wadsworth.
3. Bhatla, P. C. 2000. (ed.); Lecture-Series in Geriatrics, New Delhi : National Institute of Primary Health. Biswas,
4. S. K. 1987. (ed.) Ageing in Contemporary India Calcutta : Indian Anthropological Society. Bond John Coleman Peter and Sheila Peace.1993. An Introduction to Social Gerontology. Sage Publications, New Delhi.
5. Bond, Lynne (ed). 1994. Ageing in Society: An Introduction to Social Gerontology 2nd edition, London, Sage. Borgalta. E F. 1980. Ageing and Society. Sage Publications, New Delhi.
6. Chen, Martha. 1998. Widows in India, New Delhi, Sage. Chowdhary,
7. S. K. (ed). 1992. Problems of the Aged and of Old Age Homes, Bombay, Akshar Prathi Roop Ltd.
8. Cox. 1984. Later Life: The Realities of Ageing. Prentice Hall. Inc. New Jersey. Dhillon, P. K. 1992. Psycho-Social Aspects of Ageing in India, New Delhi : Concept Publishing Company.
9. Indira Jai Prakash (ed). 1991. Quality Ageing: Collected Papers, Varanasi, Association of Gerontology.
10. Kumar S. Vijaya. 1991. Family Life and Socio-Economic Problems of the Aged, New Delhi : Ashish Publishing House.
11. Kumudini, Dandekar. 1996. The Elderly in India, New Delhi, Sage. Marshall.V.W. 1986. Later Life : The Social Psychology of Ageing.
12. Mishra. S. 1987. Social Adjustment in Old Ages. B.R. Publishers, New Delhi.
13. Sati P. N. 1987. Needs and the Problems of the Aged; Udaipur : Himanshu Publishers.
14. Sharma.M.L. and T.M. Dak. 1987. Ageing in India, Ajantha Publications New Delhi.
15. Soodan K. S. 1975. Ageing in India; Calcutta : T. K. Mukherjee Minerva Association (Pvt.) Ltd.