

PERIYAR UNIVERSITY
PERIYAR PALKALAI NAGAR
SALEM – 636 011.



PERIYAR INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
(PRIDE)

BACHOLAR OF ARTS IN SOCIOLOGY

REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS
(Effective from the Calendar Year 2015 and thereafter)

Part	Component	Course	Marks
First Year			
Part I	Language	Tamil or Any other language – I	100
Part II	Language	English – I	100
Part III	Paper – I	Fundamentals Of Sociology	100
	Paper – II	Indian Society	100
	Allied – I	Social Psychology	100
Second Year			
Part I	Language	Tamil or Any other language – II	100
Part II	Language	English – II	100
Part III	Paper – III	Social Thought	100
	Paper – IV	Research Methodology	100
	Allied – II	Social Welfare Administration	100
Third Year			
Part III	Paper – V	Rural Sociology	100
	Paper – VI	Urban Sociology	100
	Paper – VII	Industrial Sociology	100
	Paper – VIII	Social Demography	100
	Paper – IX	Social Problems In India	100
Total			1500

Paper - III
FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY

Unit I: Introduction to Sociology: Origin and Development of Sociology. Meaning, Subject-matter, Nature and Scope. Relationship of Sociology with – History, Anthropology, Economics Psychology and Political science. Importance of Sociology.

Unit II: Fundamental Concepts in Sociology: Society, Community, Social structure, Association, Organization, Norms and Values, Culture and Civilization, Role and Status, Social Mobility, (Meaning, Characteristics or elements).

Unit III: Social Groups and Socialization: Social Groups: Meaning, Characteristics and Importance – Classification of Social Groups - Primary and Secondary groups-Meaning, Features, Importance and Differences Socialization: Meaning, Characteristics and Importance. Stages of Socialization. Agencies of Socialization –Family, School, State, Religion and Mass media. Types of Socialization.

Unit IV: Social processes and Social Control: Social Processes- Meaning, Characteristics and Types. Major Social processes- Cooperation, Competition, Conflict, Accommodation and Assimilation. Social Control: Meaning, Nature, Types and Importance - Informal Agencies of Social control – Customs, Folkways and Mores -Formal Agencies of Social control – Law and Education.

Unit V: Social Institution and Social Change: Social Institutions- Meaning, Characteristics and Importance - Marriage and Family- Meaning, Nature, Types and Recent Changes - Religion-Meaning, Elements, Functions and Dysfunctions. Social Change: Meaning and Nature - Theories of Social Change – Equilibrium, Cyclical, Conflict and Functionalism - Factors of Social Change- Physical, Biological and Technological – Social Change and Social Progress.

References:

1. Abraham Francis (2006): Contemporary Sociology, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
2. Bottomore, TB : Sociology: A Guide to Proglems and Literature, Bombay : George Allen and Unwin (India)
3. Davis Kingsley (1982): Human Society, Surfeit Publications, New Delhi.
4. Giddens Anthony (2001): Sociology (4th Edn), Blackwell Publishers, Cambridge, UK
5. Gisbert Pascual (1983): Fundamentals of Sociology, Orient Longmans, Bombay, 1983.
6. Horton Paul and Hunt Chester (1984): Sociology, McGraw Hill Co, New Delhi
7. Jayaram N 1988: Introductory Sociology, MacMillan India, Madras.
8. Johnson Harry M 1995: Sociology: A Systematic Introduction, New Delhi : Allied Publishers
9. Leslie Gerald, Richard Larson, Benjamin Gorman, (1994): Introductory Sociology – Order and Change in Society (3rd Edn) , Oxford University Press, Delhi
10. Ogburn and Nimkoff (1964): A Handbook of Sociology, Eurasia Publishing House (pvt).Ltd, Ram Nagar, New Delhi
11. Shankar Rao (2004): Sociology: Primary Principles, S.Chand & Co, New Delhi.

Paper - IV
INDIAN SOCIETY

Unit I: Introduction: Features of Indian Society - Philosophical Basis of Indian Society- Varnashrama, Purusharthas and Sanskars - Factors of Continuity and Change.

Unit II: Marriage in India: Marriage among Hindus, Muslims and Christians – Divorce - Recent Changes in Marriage.

Unit III: Family in India: Hindu Joint Family-Meaning, Features - Types of Family - Changing aspects of Indian Family.

Unit IV: Caste System in India: Meaning and Traditional Features - Views of M.N. Srinivas on Varna and Jati - Changing aspects of Caste.

Unit V: Villages in India: Meaning and Features - Settlement Patterns - Recent Changes in Village Community.

References

1. Beteille Andre. (1992): Backward Classes in Contemporary India. New Delhi:OUP
2. Berreman G. D. (1979): Caste and Other Inequalities: Essays in Inequality. Meerut: Folklore Institute.
3. Inden Ronald. (1990): Imaging India. Oxford: Brasil Blackward
4. Kothari Rajani(Ed.) (1973):Caste in Indian Politics
5. SatyaMurty T.V. (1996): Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in Contemporary India, New Delhi.
6. DeSouza. (2000)(Ed.): Contemporary India-Transitions. New Delhi.: Sage
7. Dube S.C. (1977) :Tribal Heritage of India. New Delhi:Vikas
8. Hasnain N. (1983): Tribes in India. Harnam Publication: New Delhi
9. Singh K. S. (1985): Tribal Society. Manohar : Delhi
10. Chaudhuri Buddhadeb. (1991): Tribal Development in India. New Delhi: Inter India Publications.
11. Bose N K. (1967): Culture and Society in India. Bombay: Asia Publishing House
12. Karve Irawati. (1961): Hindu Society: An Interpretation. Poona: Deccan College.
13. Mandelbaum. (1970): Society in India. Bombay :Popular Prakashan
14. Mulgund I.C. (2008): Readings in Indian Sociology, Shruti Prakashan, Dharwad
15. Srinivas M. N. (1980) India: Social Structure. New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation.

Paper V
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
(Allied Paper)

Unit I : Introduction to Social Psychology: Nature, Definition and scope of Social Psychology. Social Psychology and related disciplines – Social Psychology and Sociology, Methods of Social Psychology – Correlational research, Experimental research. Theoretical foundations – Field theory, Role theory, Cognitive theory, Behavioristic theory.

Unit II : Social Motives and Attitudes: Social motives – Nature of Social Motives, Types of Social motives – Achievement, Power motivation and need for affiliation. Attitudes – characteristics of attitudes, Measurement of attitudes, Formation of attitudes, Attitude change.

Unit III : Social Interaction: Interpersonal attraction, Determinants of interpersonal attraction. Prosocial behaviour. 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. Aggression – Origins and forms of aggression, Prejudice and Intergroup hostility, Control of aggression.

Unit IV : Group Processes: Groups – Characteristics and functions of groups. Important aspects of group functioning – roles, Norms and cohesiveness. Leadership – Characteristics of leaders, Functions of leaders, Types of leadership, Leadership training. Public Opinion – Meaning, Formation of Public opinion, Methods of measuring public opinion. Propaganda – principles of propaganda, Media of Propaganda.

Unit V: Applying Social Psychology: Organizational Behaviour – Personnel selection, Motivating employees, performance appraisal, Increasing Productivity. Health Psychology – Social Psychological aspects of health care, Preventive behaviour in illness, Doctor – Patient interaction.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Robert A. Baros & Donn Byrne, 1988. Social Psychology, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi..
2. Suprithy Paliwal, 2002. Social Psychology, RBSA Publishers, Jaipur.
3. Kuppaswamy. B., 1980. Introduction to Social Psychology, Medial Promoter & Publishers, Bombay
4. Lindgren, 1985. Introduction to Social Psychology.
5. Sharon s. Brehm and Saul M. Kassim, 1996. Social Psychology, Houghton Mifflinco, Boston.
6. David G Myers, 1988. Social Psychology, McGraw Hill Book Company, New Delhi.

Paper VIII

SOCIAL THOUGHT

Unit I: Auguste Comte: Positivism and Law of Three Stages - Hierarchy of Sciences - Social Statics and Social Dynamics.

Unit II: Herbert Spencer: Theory of Evolution-Social Darwinism - Organic Analogy - Types of Society.

Unit III: Karl Marx: Historical Materialism – Theory of Surplus Value - Theory of Alienation - Theory of Class Struggle.

Unit IV: Max Weber: Social Action - Ideal Types - Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism – Bureaucracy.

Unit V: Emile Durkheim: Social Facts - Division of Labour - Theory of Suicide – Sociology of Religion.

References

1. Aron Raymond. 1967(1982 reprint): Main Currents in Sociological Thought, (2 Volumes). Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books
2. Barnes H E. (1959).: Introduction to the History of Sociology. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
3. Bogardus E A : The History of Social Thought,
4. Coser, Lewis A.(2001) : Masters of Sociological Thought, Rawat Publishers, New Delhi
5. Fletcher Ronald (1994) : The Making of Sociology (2 Volumes), Rawat, Jaipur
6. Francis Abraham and John Henry Morgan (1985): Sociological Thought, Macmillan India Ltd, New Delhi
7. George Ritzer (Ed): The Blackwell Companion to Major Social Theories, Blackwell Publishers, Great Britain
8. Guy Rocher (1990) : A General Introduction to Sociology – A Theoretical Perspective, Academic Publishers, Calcutta.
9. Haralambos Michael (1997): Sociology – Themes and Perspectives, Oxford University Press, Delhi
10. Morrison, Ken. 1985 Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formation of Modern Social Thought, London Sage Publishers.
11. Ritzer George (1996): Sociological Theory, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
12. Shankar Rao C.N (2001). Study of Social thought, Jai Bharat, Magalore 1st Edition.
13. Timasheff Nicholas and George Theodorson (1976) : Sociological Theory (4th Edn), Random House, New York.

Paper IX

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Unit I: Introduction: Meaning and Importance of Social Research – Scientific Methods - Types and Methods of Social Research – Pure and Applied, Survey and Case Study.

Unit II: Tools of Social Research: Concepts – Theory – Hypotheses – Facts.

Unit III: Research Design: Meaning and Importance - Types of Research Design - Sampling-Importance and Types. Sampling Error.

Unit IV: Methods of Data Collection: Data-Meaning and Sources of Primary and Secondary Data - Primary Data Collection, Observation, Interview and Questionnaire – Scaling Techniques.

Unit V: Analysis and Report Writing: Editing, Coding, Classification and Tabulation - Analysis and Interpretation - Report writing.

References:

1. Ram Ahuja (2001) : Research Methods, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
2. Baily Kenneth(1998) : Methods of Social Research, John Wiley & Sons, New York
3. Bose Pradi Kumar (1995): Research Methodology New Delhi ICSSR
4. David Dooley (1997) Social Research Methods, Prentice Hall, New Delhi
5. Goode William J & Hatt Paul K (1952) : Methods of Social Research, McGraw Hill, New Delhi
6. Hughes, John. (1987): The Philosophy of Social Research. London: Longman.
7. Jayram N. (1989): Sociology Method and Theory Madras: Macmillan
8. Kothari C.R. (1989): Research Methodology-Methods and Techniques. Bangalore: Wiley Eastern
9. Madge, John. (1970): The Origins of Scientific Sociology. London: Tavistock.
10. Marsh Catherine (1988): Exploring Data Cambridge Polity Press
11. Moser CA & Kalton G (1971) Survey Methods in Social Investigations, ELBS &Heinemann, London
12. Mukherjee P N (eds) (2000): Methodology of Social Research : Delemmas and Perspectives New Delhi, Sage.

Paper X
SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION
(Allied Paper)

Unit I Social Welfare Administration: Meaning and definition. Administration- Meaning, scope & principles. Organisation,. Management, Public Administration. Functions of social welfare administration.

Unit II- Administrative process in welfare institutions: Planning, Organizing, Directing, Staffing, Coordinating. Financial administration- Budgeting, Fund raising, Accounting, Auditing. Public relations & reports, maintenance of files.

Unit III- Non- governmental organizations: Registration of Societies and Trusts., Constitution and byelaws. Societies Registration Act, Factors motivating voluntary action. National & International voluntary agencies. Problems of voluntary organizations.

Unit IV – Welfare programmes: For Women, Children, Youth, Aged, Destitute & differently abled (Institutional & Non-Institutional), Social Welfare Programmes for SCs & STs., Integrated Child Development Services, Social security schemes of Central & State Governments, Kudumbashree.

Unit V Social Welfare Administration in India- National level & State level Social Welfare Department- Functions and Programmes. Organizational structure, Programmes of Central Social Welfare Board.

Reference:

1. Goel, S.L. & Jain R. K. (1988) – Social Welfare Administration: Theory and Practice, Vol.- I & II, New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.
2. Newstrom, John W. & Davis, Keith (2003) – Organizational Behaviour, Tata Mc Graw – Hill.
3. Patti, R. (1983) – Social Welfare Administration in India, Eaglewood Cliffs: Prentice – Hall.
4. Robbins, Stephen P. (2003) – Organizational Behaviour, Delhi: Pearson Education.
5. Sachdeva, D.R. (1992-93) – Social Welfare Administration, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.
6. Salanin, S. (Ed.) – Social Administration, New York: The Howorth Press.

Paper XI

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Unit I: Introduction: Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope, Subject Matter of rural Sociology - Its relevance - Indian Rural Sociology and Village Studies -Sociology and rural development.

Unit II: Rural Social System: Family and Kinship - Caste and Class – Religion – Economy Polity - Jajmani system - Dysfunctional aspect of the rural Social Structure - Land form, human habitate and environment.

Unit III: Dynamics of Directed Change in Rural India: Panchayat Raj and its institutions - Early Attempts-Sriniketan, Nilokheri and Firka - Rural Development in Post Independent India - Green revolution and agricultural modernization - Co-operatives - Evaluation of these initiatives - Self – Help groups - MNREGP.

Unit IV: Rural Power Structure: Leadership– its changing patterns; Mode of production and agrarian relation in Traditional and Contemporary India; Rural poverty, emigration and landless labourers; Peasantry as anemerging political force; Major Agrarian movements in contemporary India.

Unit V: Macro Social Processes and Village India: Mainstream body politics and its impact on Villages - Globalization and its impact on Village - Mass media of Communication and its impact on Rural Society.

References

1. Bhattacharya, Sib Nath. (1983): Rural Development in India and other Developing Countries. Calcutta: Metropolitan Book Co. Pvt. Ltd.
2. Brahmananda P.R., B.K.Narayana and A. Kalappa(Ed. 1987): Dimensions of Rural Development, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai
3. Chambers Robert. (1984): Rural Development: Putting the Past First. Chennai : Orient Longman Ltd.
4. Chaturvedi T.N.(Ed. 1986): Rural Development : Some Themes and Dimensions. New Delhi: Indian Institute of Public Administration.
5. Deb K (1986) : Rural Development in India Since Independence, Sterling, New Delhi
6. Deb Kalipada (1988): Rural Development in India Since Independence. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
7. Desai, AR (Ed) (2004): Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay,.
8. Harris, John (Ed) (1986): Rural Development: Theories of Peasant Economy and Agrarian Change, ELBS London,.
9. Katar Singh (1986): Rural Development – Principles, Policies and Management, Sage Publishers, New Delhi.
10. Maheshwari SR (1995): Rural Development in India – A Public Policy Approach (2nd edn), Sage Publications Ltd, New Delhi

Paper XII

URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Unit I: Introduction: Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope, Subject matter and Importance of Urban Sociology Characteristics of Urban Society - Types of Cities and Urban Communities.

Unit II: Urbanization and Urban Ecology: Recent Trends and Patterns of Urbanization - Factors of Rapid Urbanization – Social Consequences of Urbanization – Urbanism as a way of life. Urban Ecology: Definition – Elements of ecology – Ecological theories.

Unit III: Cities in India: Pre – industrial and industrial cities. City :-Definition – causes for the growth of cities. Types of cities – metropolis – megalopolis – rural urbanization – conurbation.

Unit IV : Urban Problems In India: Crime – juvenile delinquency – beggary – alcoholism and drug addiction, poverty and unemployment – housing and slums – pollution – water supply – urban development policies.

Unit V: Urban Planning and Urban Development: Urban Policy and Urban Development Programmes - Problems of Urban Management - Urban Government and its Role.

References:

1. Alfred D'Souza (1978): The Indian City: Poverty, ecology and Urban Development, Manohar, New Delhi
2. Bose. Ashis. (1901-2001) Urbanization in India
3. Raj Bala(1986): Trends in Urbanisation, Rawat Publications, Jaipur,
4. Ram Nath Sharma : Urban Sociology, A Rajhans Publications, Meerut
5. Rao M.S.A. 1974:Urban Sociology in India, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
6. Siddhartha K and Mukherjee (2005): Cities, Urbanisation and Urban System, Kisalaya Publications, Delhi,
7. Vibooti Shukla (1988): Urban Development and Regional Policy – An Economic Analysis, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi,
8. Ramchandran. N (1989): Urbanization and Urban Systems in India Oxford University, Press: New Delhi,.

Paper XIII INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

Unit I: Introduction: Origin of Industrial Sociology - Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope of Industrial Sociology – Importance and relevance of Studying Industrial Sociology. Concepts of Work, Work Process, Work culture and Work Ethics.

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 – The Factory System – Characteristics of the Factory System – Causes and Consequences of Industrialization.

Unit III: Industrial Relations: Meaning and Importance, Industrial Disputes and Conflicts, Collective Bargaining, Methods of settling Industrial disputes: Conciliation, Arbitration, Mediation, Adjudication. Trade Union: Growth, functions and their role in industrial organization.

Unit IV: Industry-Society Interface: Impact of industry on economy, polity, community, caste, class and family. The concept of organization (Formal and Informal Organization) its structure and functions.

Unit V: Workers' Participation in Management (WPM): Meaning and Importance. Level of Participation of WPM. Objectives. WPM Models in India.

1. Burns, T. (ed.); 1969; *Industrial Man: Selected Readings*; Harmondsworth; Penguin Books.
2. Giri, P.K; 2005; *Industrial Sociology*; Jaipur; Sublime Publication.
3. Gisbert, P; 1985; *Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology*; Bombay; Tata McGraw Hill.
4. Kumar, K; 1973; *Prophecy and Progress*; London; Allen Lane.
5. Moore, W; 1965; *Impact of Industry*; New York; Prentice Hall.
6. Poole, M; 1982; *Theories of Trade Unionism: A Sociology for Industrial Relations*; London; Routledge and Kegan Paul.
7. Ramaswamy, E.A; 1988; *Industry and Labours*; New Delhi; Oxford University Press.
8. Rao, P. Subba; 2005; *Essentials of Human Resource Management and Industrial Relations*; Delhi; Himalaya Publishing House.
9. Sen, Ratna; 2010; *Industrial Relations*; Delhi; Macmillan Publishers India Ltd.
10. Sury, M.M; 2004; *Indian Economy in the 21st Century: Prospects and Challenges*; New Delhi; New Century Publications.
11. Watson, K.T; 1995; *Sociology, Work and Industry*; London; Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Paper XIV
SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

Unit I: Introduction: Origin and Development of Demography - Meaning, Nature and Scope - Importance of Social Demography – Sources of Demographic Data.

Unit II: Components of Population Growth: Meaning, Determinants and Measurement of Fertility – Mortality – Migration.

Unit III: Theories of Population Growth: Malthusian Theory - Optimum Theory - Theory of Demographic Transition.

Unit IV: Population Growth: Trends of World Population Growth - Trends and Patterns of Population Growth in India- Causes and Consequence of population Growth in India.

Unit V: Population Control: History of Family Planning Programmes - Family Welfare Programmes – Types of Population Policy – Population Policy in India.

References:

1. Bose, Asish: Demographic Diversity of India Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation, 1991.
2. Census of India Reports-2011.
3. Chandrasekar, S. (Ed) (1974): Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd.
4. Finkle, Jason L and C. Alison McIntosh (Ed) (1994): The New Policies of Population. New York: The Population Council.
5. Hatcher Robert et al (1997): The Essentials of Contraceptive Technology Baltimore: John Hopkins School of Public Health.
6. Premi, M.K. et al (1983): An Introduction to Social Demography Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
7. Rajendra Sharma (1997): Demography and Population Problems New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.
8. Shrivastava O.S. (1994): Demography and Population Studies. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.

Paper XV
SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA

Unit I: Introduction: Meaning, Definition, Characteristics and Nature of Social Problem - Causes and Consequences of Social Problems - Social Problems and Social Disorganization.

Unit II: Issues and Problems related to family: Definition, Causes, Consequences and remedial measures of Dowry - Domestic Violence - Divorce – Poverty – Unemployment- Problems of Aged.

Unit III: Disorganizational Issues and Problems: Meaning, Causes, Consequences and Measures to Control of Crime - Juvenile Delinquency - Alcoholism - Drug Addiction – Prostitution – Child Labour.

Unit IV: Changing Profile of Crime and Criminals: White Collar Crime- Meaning, Causes and Consequences; Criminalization of Politics –Meaning and Nature; Corruption- Meaning , Causes and Consequences; Terrorism- Meaning, Features and Causes.

Unit V: Issues related to Women: Problems of Working Women-(Organized and Unorganized Sector); Eve teasing-Meaning, Nature and Consequences; Sexual abuse and Rape- Meaning, Nature and Consequences

References:

1. Ahuja Ram (1998): Social Problems in India. Jaipur: Rawat Publications
2. Dutt Gupta Bela. (1964): Contemporary Social Problems in India
3. Davis James (1970): Social Problems Enduring Major Issues and Change, New York, Free Press,
4. Elliot and Merrill (1950): Social Disorganisation. New York: Harper & Brothers
5. Gill SS (1998): The Pathology of Corruption New Delhi Harper Collin Publishers
6. Karavala Perin C(1959): A Study in Indian Crime, Bombay, Popular Book Depot,
7. Madan G.R. (1994): Indian Social Problems. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
8. Memoria C.B. (1999): Social Problems and Social Disorganisation. New Delhi : Kitab Mahal
9. Merton R.K. & Nisbert R (1961): Contemporary Social Problems
10. Ministry of Home Affairs 1998) Crime in India. New Delhi: Government of India.
11. Mecton Robert K and Robert Nisbert (1976): Contemporary Social Problems, New York Harcourt Brace, Jovavich Ink,
12. Reid Suetitus (1976): Crime and Criminology. Illinois: Deyden Press.
13. Sutherland Edwin H and Donald R Cressey (1968): Principles of Criminology Bombay Times of India Press.