ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY

CENTRE FOR DISTANCE EDUCATION

NAGARJUNA NAGAR,

GUNTUR

ANDHRA PRADESH

PROGRAM PROJECT REPORT

19. MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)

Master of Arts (Sociology)

PROGRAMME CODE: 19

MISSION:

Master of Arts in Sociology is a postgraduate Sociology course. Sociology includes a comprehensive and thorough study of Sociology as a discipline at an advanced level. It includes study of social relations, social stratification, social interaction, culture, etc. M.A. (Sociology) degree course covers the study of various specialized fields of Sociology such as Applied Sociology, Comparative Sociology, Cultural Sociology, Collective Behaviour, Crime and Delinquency, Community and Demography. Broadly speaking, M.A. in Sociology degree course is the study of society. Mission:

- To advance the internal areas of teaching, research, and outreach in a learning centered community.
- To foster creativity, scholarly discovery and academic excellence

OBJECTIVES

- The Master of Arts in Sociology program prepares students in the broad skills typically utilized by contemporary sociologists.
- The goal is to provide students with advanced training beyond the undergraduate level for success in a number of professions as applied social scientists.
- Upon graduation, students have the capacity to critically address criminology issues using appropriate social science tools.
- Graduates with a sociology MA are equipped with the necessary education and experience to engage in building sustainable, equitable, and positively centered human social environments

RELEVANCE:

The Master of Arts (Socilog)y programme offered through Open and Distance Learning mode is purely relevant and aligned with the goals and mission of CDE, ANU. This programme is designed to enhance the core potential of the learner in relating historic perspective with the contemporary socio linguistic scenario, which is globally ever dynamic. The student will learn contemporary applications in the relevant subjects and become eligible to handle every kind of institutional demands which is conforming to the University vission and mission.

NATURE OF PERSPECTIVE TARGET GROUP OF LEARNERS:

- Aim of open and distance eduation is to enhance the academic competence in those who were deprived of higher education for various socio-economic reasons. M.A. Sociology programme is highly demand for people in the field of teaching. Basically the programme is focussing towards those people who are employed and who have not times to attend classes regularly. The nature of prospective target group of learners are:
- Students who wants to pursue their further higher studies and research in this field such as
- Ph.D. and M.Phil. Degree in Sociology.

- On successful completion of Master's degree in Sociology, a student can apply for the UGC-NET or JRF exam; the success in these exams makes teaching or research as good options.
- Students seeking for job opportunities in Social Work and also to qualify the Indian Civil Services exams.
- In service people who desirous for their profession growth.
- Students of the weaker section of the society and the person who are unable to pay fee charged by private institutions.
- Women group.

SKILLS AND COMPETENCE OF THE PROGRAMME:

Inconsideration of the huge gap in education and industry and also in skill development now it is imperative on the part of every university to reach out every nooc and corner of the country where the institutions with significant infrastructure are not availble in order to elevate the status of the marginalised sections of the society especcially living in rural areas of the country. The only solution appears to be "open and distance education" and Acharya Nagarjuna University takes initiative by reaching out those unreached by ICT enabled blended mode of distance learning programmes. M.A. Sociology propgramme is an innovative programme. The learning outcomes of this programme are as follows:

- Professional development of teachers.

- Incorporating generic transferrable skills and competencies

- To develop critical learning, anylitical skills and research skills.

M.A (SOCIOLOGY) – Program Code – 19

Program Structure

Course code	Course	Internal assessment	External exams	Max. Marks	credits
Semester – 1					
101SO21	Introductory Sociology	30	70	100	5
102SO21	Traditional Sociological Thought	30	70	100	5
103SO21	Social Research Methodology	30	70	100	5
104SO21	Introduction to Indian Society	30	70	100	5
Semester – 2					
201SO21	Sociological Analysis	30	70	100	5
202SO21	Indian Society – Structure and Change	30	70	100	5
203SO21	Rural Sociology and Rural Development	30	70	100	5
204SO21	Social Disorganization	30	70	100	5
Semester – 3					
301SO21	Urban Sociology and Urban Development	30	70	100	5
302SO21	Social Problems and Social Action	30	70	100	5
303SO21	Social Demography	30	70	100	5
304SO21	Sociology of Health	30	70	100	5
Semester – 4					
401SO21	Criminology	30	70	100	5
402SO21	Industrial Sociology	30	70	100	5
403SO21	Women in Society	30	70	100	5
404SO21	Sociology of Aging	30	70	100	5

M.A. (SOCIOLOGY)

SEMESTER – I

101SO21: INTRODUCTORY SOCIOLOGY

Course Objectives: The main Objective of this paper is to throw light upon: To understand the significance of Human society and the relationship between Individual and society, Types of Social Groups and their current relevance in the modern society.

Course Out Comes: To prepare the students to gain knowledge about the concepts of emergence of Sociology, human society, groups.

Unit - I
1. Emergence of Sociology, Sociology as a science and its uses.
2. Definition, Nature and Scope of Sociology,
3. Sociology and its relationship with other Social Sciences

Unit - II
1. Society- Definition, Characteristics, Functions and Types of Societies
2. Individual and Society
3. Culture, Heredity and Environment

Unit - III
1. Social Groups - Characteristics, Functions and Types of Social Groups
2. Community – Characteristics and types of Communities
3. Associations and Institutions

Unit - IV
1. Social System and Social Structure
2. Status and Role
3. Power and Authority

Unit - V
1. Social Institutions: Marriage
2. Family
3. Kinship.

REFERENCES BOOKS:

1. Inkles, Alex : What is Sociology
2. Koening, Samuel : Sociology an introduction to the Science of Society
3. Mac Iver & Page : Society
4. Bierstadt. Robert: Social Order
5. Nobbs, Jack : Society in Context
6. Davis, Kingsley : Human society
7. Bottomore, T.B. : Sociology A Guide to Problems Introduction
8. Johnson, H.M. : An Introduction to Systematic Sociology
9. Harlambose : Themes and Perspective in Sociology

102SO21: TRADITIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT

Course Objectives: This paper will enlighten and educate the students: To understand the various theories developed by thinkers such as Auguste, Comte, Herbert Spencer, karl marx, Emile Durkheim, max weber and their views on evolution of society.

Course Outcomes: To prepare the students to enlighten about social thinkers and their theoretical ideologies on evolution and changing aspects of society.

UNIT I: Auguste Comte
1. Sociological Thought: Nature Development and the Social Context
2. Founding father of Sociological Thought Auguste Comte: Law of Three Stages, Human Progress, Hierarchy of Sciences
3. Social Statics and Dynamics and Positivism.

UNIT II: Herbert Spencer
1. Classification of Societies.
2. Social Evolution Theory
3. Organic Analogy

UNIT III: Emile Durkheim
1. Division of Labour
2. Suicides Theory
3. Social Facts, Elementary forms of Religious life

UNIT IV: Max Weber
1. Typology of Social action
2. Authority – Bureaucracy
3. Protestant Ethics and the spirit of Capitalism

UNIT V: Karl Marx
1. Historical and Dialectical Materialism
2. Class Struggle Theory
3. Surplus Value and Alienation

REFERENCES BOOKS:
1. Bogardus : The Development of Social Thought
2. Cohen, Percy : Modern Social Theory
3. Raymond Aaron : Main Currents in Sociological Thought
4. Margret Vine : Sociological Theory
5. Timasheff, N.S. : Sociological Theory, Nature and Growth

103SO21: Social Research Methodology

Course Objectives: This paper will enable the students to understand the concepts of scientific method and its application to social phenomenon; theory, fact and hypothesis and their operational differences, significance of research design in research; methods of data collection and sampling; and components of research report writing.

Course Outcome: To create awareness on various social research methods such as scientific method, theory, fact and hypothesis, sampling and methods of dada collection and students will be able to write research report writing.

Unit - I:
1. Scientific Method
2. Theory, Fact and Hypotheses
3. Different Types of Research

Unit - II:
1. Selection of Research Problem
2. Research Design - Types of Research Design
3. Hypothesis

Unit – III:
1.Significance of Sampling in Social Research
2.Probability and Non-probability Sampling and Uses
3.Methods of Sampling

Unit - IV:
1. Interview
2. Questionnaire
3. Observation

Unit - V:
1. Use of Statistics in Social Research
2. Measures of Central tendency and Correlation
3. Writing Research Report

REFERENCES BOOKS:
1. Good and Hatt : Methods in Social Research
2. P.V. Young : Scientific Social Surveys and Research
3. Jahoda and Others : Research Methods in Social Relations
4. Black and Champion : Methods and Issues in Social Research
5. C.A. Moser and G. Kalton: Survey Methods in Social Investigation
6. Edwards : Attitude Scale construction techniques

104SO21: INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN SOCIETY

Course Objectives: The main objective of this paper is : To Provide/disseminate knowledge on theoretical Approaches regarding foundation of Indian Society, the Significance of social institutions i.e. marriage, family and tribal development.

Course Outcomes: Train up the students to gain knowledge on theories, and significance of social institutions, Social Stratification and tribal development.

Unit I:

1. Theoretical Approaches to the Study of Indian Society (Indological, Structural, Functional Dialectical, Subaltern)
2. Composition of Indian Society: Unity in Diversity (Racial, Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Cultural Groups)
3. Understanding Indian Society through Traditional Values (Hindu view of life – Varna, Purusharthas, Ashrama, concepts of Karma and Rebirth)

Unit II:

1. Caste System (Concept of Varna, Jathi - Features of caste system, Theories of Origin)
2. Caste, Class and Power, Caste as a form of Social Inequality
3. Social stratification and Inequality: Issues and Emerging Trends in India

Unit – III
1. Marriage in India : Types of Marriages
2. Forms of Hindu Marriage
3. Marriage among Muslims and Christians

Unit - IV:

1. Family in India : Types of Family
2. Advantages and disadvantages of Joint Family
3. Modern Family in Rural and Urban Setting

Unit - V:

1. Tribals: Who are they? Their features
2. Tribal Heritage
3. Tribal Development.

Recommend books:

1. Prabu Padarinath   : Hindu Social Organization
2. M.N. Sreenivas   : Social change in Modern India
3. J.H. Huttan   : Caste in India
4. Mandle Baum, David   : Society in India
5. Ahuja Ram   : Indian social system
6. Yogendra singh   : Modernization of Indian tradition

SEMESTER - II
201SO21: SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Course Objectives: The main Objective of this paper is to throw light upon: To understand the Sociology as a Science, Society and Social Sytem, Socialisation- Agencies and Theories

Course Out Comes: To prepare the students to gain knowledge about the concepts of emergence of Sociology, human society, Social Control – Types and Agencies, Anomie and Alienation
.

Unit I
1. Sociology as a science and its uses.
2. Concept of society and Social System.
3. Elements of Social Structure: Role, Status, Norms, Values, Power, Authority, Groups, Associations.

Unit II
1. Socialisation- Agencies and Theories
2. Social Control – Types and Agencies
3. Anomie and Alienation

Unit III
1. Associative Social Process: Co-operation,
2. Dissociative Social Process
3. Conformity and Deviance

Unit IV
1. Social Differentiation and Social Stratification
2. Class & Caste as a Dimension of Stratification
3. Theories of Social Stratification

Unit V
. 1. Social Change: Meaning, Nature and Characteristics
2. Factors of Social Change
3. Theories of Social Change
4. Social Evolution and Social Progress

Recommended books:

1.	Koenig, Samuel	: Sociology – An Introduction
2.	Mac Iver and Page	: Society
3.	Bierstedt, Robert	: Social Order
4.	Davis, Kingsley	: Human Society
5.	Johnson, H,M	: Sociology, A Systematic Introduction
6.	Goode, William	: The Dynamics of Modern Society
7.	Ian Robertson	: Sociology
8.	Harlombos	: Sociology, Themes and Perspectives

202SO21: Indian Society: Structure and Change

Course Objectives: The main objective of this paper is : To Provide/disseminate knowledge on Hindu Social Organization – Its Normative and Scriptural Bases, Major Change Processes and changes in institutions i.e. marriage, family, caste system.

Course Outcomes: Train up the students to gain knowledge on theories, and significance of social institutions, Social Movements and Major Change Processes in Indian Society.

Unit I
1. Hindu Social Organization – Its Normative and Scriptural Bases
2. Historical Perspective on Indian Society
3. Composition of Indian Society – Racial, Ethnic, Religious – Linguistic and Cultural Groups – Unity in Diversity

Unit II
1. Contemporary Indian Society – Structural Features, Function
2. Changing aspects of Varna, Caste and Religion
3. Changing aspects of Kinship, Marriage and Family

Unit III
1. Social Organisation
2. Problems of Minorities with reference to Christians, Muslims, Sikhs
3. Problems of Indian Society – nationalism, Regionalism, Casteism, Communalism and Linguistic Problems.

Unit IV
1. Major Change Processes in Indian Society: Islamisation
2. Sanskritization, Westernization
3. Modernization and Secularization

Unit V
1. Social Movements – Social Movements and Social change in India
2. Social Reform Movements
3. Dalit Movement and National Movement.

Readings:

P. N. Prabhu	:	Hindu Social Organisation
David C. Mandelbaum	:	Society in India
M. N. Srinivas	:	Social Structure
M. N. Srinivas	:	Caste in Modern India
Singer & Cohen	:	Structure and Change in Indian Society
Yogendra Singh	:	Modernisation of Indian Tradition
Bose N. K.	:	Problems of National Integration
Andre Beiteile	:	Caste, Class & Power
Leela Dube	:	Kinship System in India
M. S. A. Rao	:	Social Movements in India (Vol. I & II)

203SO21: RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Course Objectives: The main objective of this paper is : To disseminate knowledge regarding to approaches to the study of community, rural urban community contrast, agrarian and land reforms, rural urban migration causes and consequences, panchayati raj system and NGO's and rural development.

Course Outcome: To enlighten the students on rural sociological issues i.e. rural and Urban communities agrariom legislation and land reforms, Panchayati Raj, rural Industrilisation and rural development.

Unit–I
Definition of Community; Approaches to the Study of Community.
Agrarian and Peasant Characteristics of Indian Rural Communities
Rural – Urban Community Contrasts

Unit–II
Ownership and Operational Land Holdings Structure in India
Changing Character of Land Distribution
Agrarian Legislation and Land Reforms.

Unit–III
Rural Poverty and Landless Labour
Poverty Eradication Measures-Critical Analysis
Rural - Urban Migration: Patterns, Causes and Consequences.

Unit–IV
Panchayati Raj- Concept and Evaluation
Community Development Programmes
Rural Development Strategies and Programmes

Unit–V
Rural Industrialisation- Measures and Problems.
Globalisation and its Impact on Rural Community and Agriculture
NGO's, Participatory and Empowerment Strategies of Rural Development.

Reference Books
1. Robert Redfield : Little Community Peasant Society and Culture.
2. Biplab Dasgupta : Village Studies in the Third World.
3. Berch, Berberogue, Ed. 1992: Class, State and Development in India 1,2,3 and 4 chapters. Sage, New Delhi.
4. Desai A.R. 1977 Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
5. P. Radhakrishnan, 1989: Peasant Struggles: Land reforms and Social Change in Malabar 1836-1982. Sage Publications: New Delhi.
6. Thorner, Daniel and Thrner Alice 1962 Land and Labour in India, Asia Publications, Bombay.
7. Andre Beteille 1974 six Essays in Comparative Sociology, OUP, New Delhi. (Relevant chapters)
8. Dhanagare D.N. 1988: Peasant Movements in India, OUP, New Delhi.
9. Ashish Nandy 1999. Ambiguous Journey to the City, New Delhi: OUP

204SO21: SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

Course Objective: The main objective of this paper is to through light upon understanding the concepts of social organization, disorganisation and criminology.

Course Outcome: To prepare the students to gain knowledge about the concept of social organization, Disorganizaion and criminology

Unit I
1. Social Organization – Meaning and Characteristics
2. Causes and Consequencies of Social Organization.
3. Social Organization and Development.

Unit II
1. Social Disorganization – Meaning, Characteristics and types.
2. Study of Social Disorganisation : Approaches, Causes & Consequences
   Social Disorganization Theory.

Unit III
1. Individual Disorganisation : Concept, causes, consequences and Prevention
2. Differences between Individual Disorganization and Social Disorganization,
3. Types of Personal Disorganization.

Unit IV
1. Family Disorganization – Meaning, Characteristics.
2. Causes and Consequences of Family Disorganization.
3. Family Disorganization in Contemporary India.

Unit V
1. Community Disorganization – Meaning, Characteristics
2. Causes and Consequences of Community Disorganization.
3. Community Disorganization – Crime and Delinquency

Reference Books:

1. Sutherland E.H. & D.R. Cressey   : Principles of Criminology
2. Reod S.   : Crime and Criminology
3. Sankardas, RD.   : Punishment and Prison
4. Ministry of Home Affairs   : Crime in India (1998 – 2001)

SEMESTER - III
301SO21: URBAN SOCIOLOGY AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Course Objectives: To create an in-depth understanding on Urban Sociology, To develop an understanding on urban social structure, To understand the process and impact of urbanization, To enhance knowledge on urban social problems, To increase the knowledge levels on urban planning and urban development.

Course Outcome: The students will be able to Apply the knowledge in understanding the significance of urban planning and development, Gain a thorough knowledge about factors affecting planning and barriers to urban development, Understand the role of NGOs in urban development.

Unit– I

Introduction to Urban Sociology: Nature, Scope, Growth and Importance of
Study of Urban Sociology; Rural-Urban Differences and Continuum
Urban Community and Spatial Dimensions: Park, Burgess.

Unit– II

Urban Social Structure: Marriage, Family, Kinship, Caste, Religion in Urban India;
Changing Occupational Structure.

Unit –III

Urbanisation: Concept,Causes and Components of Urbanisation; Trends and
Levels of Urbanisation in India. Urbanism as a Way of Life.

Unit –IV

Urban Social Problems : Housing, Slum Development, Drug-Addiction, Environmental
Degradation, Urban Crime, Prostitution.

Unit– V

Urban Planning and Development : Factors Affecting Planning; Principles,
Programmes and Consequences; Barriers to Urban Development, NGOs and Urban
Development.

Reference Books:

1. Abrahamson, M. (1976)   : Urban Sociology, Eaglewoos, Prentice Hall.
2. Bose Ashish, (1978)   : Studies in India Urbanisation 1901-1971
                                           Tata Mc Graw Hill ,
3. Desai A.R. and Pillai S.D.(ed) 1870: Slums and Urbanisation, Popular Prakashan,
                                           Bombay
4. Gold, Harry, 1982   : Sociology of Urban Life, Prentice Hall Englewood
                                           Cliff.
5. Wirth, Louis 1938   : Urbanism as a Way of Life, American Journal of
                                           Sociology, Vol.44, July.
6. Quinn, J.A. 1955   : Urban Sociology, S Chand & Co. New Delhi.

302SO21: SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL ACTION

Course Objectives: The main objective of this paper is to dessiminate knowledge regarding historical perspectives of social problems, various types of social problems, concepts of social action and social legislation and the role of valumtory agencies, political parties and government related to social problems.

Course Outcome: enalighten the students regarding to various types of social problems; concepts oc social action, get more awareness on roles of Govt. and non Govt. organisations in tackling social problems.

Unit–I
Historical Perspectives of Social Problems during Colonial and Post – Independent India: Society, Religion Culture and Social Problems in India

Unit–II
Major Social Problems: Casteism, Untouchability and Caste Discrimination.
Poverty, Unemployment and Illiteracy.

Unit–III
Crime, Corruption, Drug-abuse and Addiction, HIV/AIDS, Problems of Health and Nutrition.

Unit–IV
Concepts of Social Action, Social Legislation: Social Protest, Reform, Revolution, Movement and Social Reconstruction.

Unit–V
Types of Social Action; Role of Voluntary Agencies, Political Parties and the Government

Reference Books:
1. Ghurye, G.S.,   The Problems of India.
2. Madan, G.R.,   Indian Social Problems, Allied Publishers, Hyd.
3. Moorthy, M.V.,   Social Action.
4. Natarajan, S.,   Century of Social Reforms in India.

5. Dandekar, U.M. and   Poverty in India, Indian School or Political
6. Rath, R.,   Economy, Bombay, 1971.
7. Beteille, A., (Ed)   Social Inequality.
8. Ambedkar, B.R.,   The Untouchables – Who are hey? How they become Untouchables?
9. Dantwala, M.L.,   Poverty in India, Then and now 1870-1970. Mac Millan India, Madras, 1973.

303SO21: SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

Course Objectives: The main objective of this paper is to analyse the origin and development of demography, demographic transition theories; causes and problems of rapid population growth; understand the components of population growth; family planning programme and dimensions of population education.

Course Outcomes: To enlighten the students about Origin and development of demography, population and demographic transition theories; problems of rapid population growth and population education.

Unit – I
Social Demography – Nature, Scope and Importance of Demography and its Relation to Sociology, Origin and Development of Demography, Sources of Demographic Data.

Unit –II
Population Theories – Malthusian Theory, Optimum Population Theory and Theory of Demographic Transition.

Unit –III
India's Population – Growth, Distribution, Composition – Age and Sex Composition. Problems of Rapid Population Growth in India.

Unit –IV
Components of Population Growth – Fertility, Mortality, and Migration; their Conceptual and Theoretical Frameworks, Measures – Levels and Trends.

Unit –V
Family Planning and Family Welfare, Family Planning through Five Year Plans India's Population Policy; Social Dimensions of Population Education.

Recommended Books:
1. Donald J. Bogue   : Principles of Demography
2. Thompson & Lewis   : Population Problems
3. Asha Bhinde & Tara Kanitkar : Principles of Population Studies
4. Ashish Bose & Others   : Population in India's Development 1947-2000AD
5. Arivastava   : A Text Book of Demography

304SO21: SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

Course Objectives: The main objective of this paper is: to educate the students about Emergence and relevance of medical sociology, concepts of health, illness and disease and social inequality inaccess to health care. Hospital as a social system, community health, health education and national health policy.

Course Outcome: Enlighten the students about sociological aspects of and health, national health policy,

Unit I: Health and Society

1. Concept of health, illness, disease
2. Social Structure of health
3. Systems of Medicine in Indian

UNIT II: ILLNESS AND THE SOCIAL SYSTEM

1. Sociological perspectives on illness
2. The process of seeking Medical care
3. Access to Health Care

UNIT III: HEALTH & COMMUNITY

1. Community Health
2. Primary Health Care
3. Health Education & Communication

UNIT IV: HEALTH & INSTITUTION
1. The Hospital
2. The organization of Health Care
3. National Health programmes

UNIT V: PUBLIC HEALTH & HEALTH POLICY

1. After Care & Rehabilitation
2. The Aged
3. National Health Policy

Reference Books

1. Surjith Singh Dhopper, (1997): Social Work in Health Care in the 21st Century, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
2. K. Park (2000): Social and Preventive Medicine; M/S Banarsids Bhanot, Jabalpur.
3. Sujatha Rao & Rachel Chatterjee (2003): Indian Health Report Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
4. Robert. C. Carson (1990): Abnormal Psychology
5. S.K. Mangal: Abnormal Psychology Sterling Publishers, PVT Ltd, New Delhi.
6. Bhaskar Rao M. 1995, Community Health in India.
7. Chopra, R.N. and Chopra, I.C., Drug Addiction with Special Reference to India, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Rafi Marg, New Delhi, 1965.
8. Madan, G.R., Indian Social Problems, Allied Publishers, Hydeabad.

SEMESTER - IV
PAPER-13: CRIMINOLOGY

Course Objective: The main objective of this paper is to through light upon: To understand the concepts of social organization, disorganisation and criminology; classification of crimes and schools of criminology; concept of punishment and theories of punishment juvenile delinquency to understand the prison and prison reforms problems of correctional services in India.

Course Outcome: To prepare the students to gain knowledge about the concept of social organization, Disorganizaion and criminology classification of crimes theories of punishments probation and parole, problems of correctional services.

UNIT I:
1. Criminology : Definition, Nature & Scope : Distinction between Criminology, Penology & Victimology
2. Concepts of Deviance, Delinquency and Crime
3. Sociological Schools : Functional, Internatinal, Sub- cultural, conflict schools

UNIT II:
1. Elements and patterns of crime and criminals
2. Types of crime : Nature and spread
3. Juvenile Delinquency : Concept, Classification, factors and theories

UNIT III :
1. Punishment : Objectives, Theories and changing trends
2. Correctional Administration : Concept, approaches & Trends
3. Prison : Prison organization & Prison reforms in India

UNIT IV :
1. Probation, parole and Remand homes
2. Reform and correctional schools for Juvenile delinquents
3. After care correctional services in India

UNIT V:
1. Beggary : Causes consequences rehabilitation
2. Prostitution : Causes consequences
3. Drug Addiction

Reference Books:

1. Sutherland E.H. & D.R. Cressey   : Principles of Criminology
2. Reod S.   : Crime and Criminology
3. Sankardas, RD.   : Punishment and Prison
4. Ministry of Home Affairs   : Crime in India (1998 – 2001)

402SO21: INDUSTIRIAL SOCIOLOGY

Course Objectives: The main objective of this paper is to explain the students on, concept of Industrial organization and structure, theories of management; type of leadership styles and to explain the union management relations participatory management and labour migration in India.

Course Outcome: To prepare the students to gain knowledge on the concept of industrial organization, scientific management theory, leadership morale and productivity; union management relation and workers Participation in management.

Unit–I
   The Concept of Organisation (Formal and Informal Organisation);
   Industrial Organisation: Structure and Functions;
   Theories of Scientific Management;
   Human Relations Approach of Elton Mayo

Unit–II
   Technology and Labour;
   Work Culture, Work Ethics;
   Leadership – Types and Functions;
   Morale, Productivity, Turnover and Alienation

Unit–III
   Industrial Conflicts – Causes and Types;
   Resolution of Conflicts: Conciliation, Arbitration, Adjudication;
   Collective Bargaining

Unit–IV
   Union Movement in India;
   Trade Unions –Structure, Functions
   Trade Unions Problems in India;
   Theories

Unit–V
   Participative Management; Meaning, Advantages, Disadvantages and Types.
   Labour Migration – Problems of Women and Children and Child Labour;
   Industrial City – Social and Environmental Issues.

Reference Books:
1. Gisbert, P   : Fundamentals of Industrial sociology
2. Schneider, Er.   : Industrial sociology
3. Dayal, Zachariah (Ed)   : Industrial sociology and Labour Welfare
4. Pthiripati, PC   : Personal Management and Industrial Relations
5. E.A. Ramaswamy   : Industry and society
   Uma Ramaswamy   : Workers, Trade Unions and Industrial Relations
6. Seth, N.R.   : Social Frame Work of Indian Industry
7. Veeramani B.R.   : Works Participative Management

403SO21: WOMEN IN SOCIETY

Course Objective: To provide the students awareness about the problems of women, To understand various welfare measures of Indian women and the welfare measures that have been undertaken to solve the problems of women in the Indian context.

Course Outcome: Upon completion of the course the students will Understand the problems of women in contemporary society, Get an overview about the various welfare measures and legislations related to Indian women.

Unit-I
Women in Indian Society – A historical Perspective – Changing Role and Status of Women in India. Women's movement with special reference to India.

Unit: II
Problems of Women: Education – Employment – Female Infanticide – Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls – Problems of Unmarried Mothers – Deserted and Divorced women.

Unit: III
Special Focus on Violence Against Women: Rape – Battering – Dowry Death – Sexual Abuse and Victimization.

Unit: IV
Women Welfare Programmes in India: Governmental and Voluntary Organizations – Women's Welfare Departments – Central and State Social Welfare Board – Women's Organizations.

Unit: V
Legislations Related to Women – State Policy with Related to Women. Role of Family Court: Pre-Marital – Marital Counselling – Counselling for Maternity / Family Planning

Supplementary Readings
1. Flavia Agnes, Sudhir Chandra, and Monmayee Basu,Women and Law in India, Oxford University Press, 2016.
2. Anju Beniwal, Women in Indian Society, Partridge Publishing, 2014.
3. Sukanta Sarkar, Social Problems in India, Kalpaz Publications, 2015.
4. Rameshwari Pandya, Women Welfare and Empowerment in India, New century Publications, 2008.
5. Ghadially, Rehana (Ed.) Women in Indian Society. New Delhi; Sage, 1988.
6. Dube, Lala, Women and Kinship; Comparative Perspectives on Gender in South and South East Asia: New Delhi; Sage Publications, 1997.
7. Okay, Ann. Sex, Gender and Society. New York: Harper and Row: 1972

404SO21: SOCIOLOGY OF AGEING

Course Objective: The main objective of this paper is to throw light upon. To understand the scope and significance of sociology of ageing, trends of increasing ageing population theoretical, perspectives on ageing, problems of elderly people, policies of the govt. with regard to aged

Course Outcome: To prepare the students to gain knowledge about the sociology of ageing theoretical and sociological perspective of the ageing, problems of the elderly.

Unit– I
The Scope and Significance of Sociology of Ageing; Trends of Increasing Ageing Population in Different Societies; Factors Responsible for the some Social, Economic and Political Implications of Ageing Population in Developed and Developing Societies

Unit– II
Theoretical, Sociological Perspectives on Ageing. Status and Treatment of Traditional and Modern Aged people. Gender and Ageing (Widow-hood, Divorce, etc.,)

Unit– III
Problems of Elderly People – Social, Economic, Psychological, Health and Physical Problems of aged People, Policies of the Government with regard to Aged, Support Systems needed for Elderly at Community Level, at Family Level and at the State Level

Unit– IV
Family and the Aged in Urban and Rural settings; Culture, Technology and Institutions for the Aged – Trends Problems and Prospects in India.

Unit–V
Provisions for Leisure Time Activities; Role of Voluntary Organizations Working for the Welfare of Aged in India; Social Security Measures for the Aged in India; National Policy for Older Persons.

Recommended Books:

1. Biswas, S.K. (Ed.) . 1987   : Ageing in Contemporary India. Calcutta: Indian Anthropological Society.
2. Bhatia, PC. (Ed). 2000   : Lecture-series in Geriatrics. New Delhi: National Institute of Primary Health.
3. Choudary, S.K. (Ed.) 1992   : Problems of the Aged and Old age Homes. Bombay: Akshar Pratiroop Ltd.
4. Muthayya, B.C. and M.Annesuddin. 1992. : Rural Aged; Existing Conditions , Problems and Possible Interventions, NIRD, Hyd.,
5. Vijaya Kumar S. 1991.   : Family Life and Socio-Economic Problems of the Aged. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.
6. Soodan, K.S. 1975.   : Ageing in India; Calcutta: T.K. Mukherjee Minerva Associaton (Pvt.) Ltd.

DURATION OF THE PROGRAMME:

Minimum: Two Academic Years from the year of joining of the course (Four Semesters).
Maximum: Five Academic Years from year of joining of the course for securing First Class or Second Class.

INSTRUCTIONAL DELIVERY MECHANISM: University has its own faculty for M.A. Sociology department and all the faculty members will act as resource persons. Our University has blended mode delivery mechanism i.e., ICT and Conventional modes.

MEDIA OF DELIVERY MECHANISMS:

• **Printing:** The study material delivery media include Printing of books which are issued to the students who are enrolled for the programme.

• **Online:** On line PDF format content is also given access to the students who wish to study through online mode.

• **Audio Video Materials:** Audio Video material is also available for students for better understanding of the course material.

• **Conducting virtual classes**: Virtual classes are also being conducted at regular intervals for students.

• **Interactive sessions, and Discussion boards:** In distance Education, face to face contact between the learners and their tutors is relatively less and therefore interactive sessions are conducted. The purpose of such interactive session is to answer some of the questions and clarify doubts that may not be possible in other means of communication. This programme provides an opportunity to meet other fellow students. The Counsellors at the study centres are expected to provide guidance to the students. The interactive sessions are conducted during week ends and vacations to enable the working students to attend.

• **Student support services:** Student support services include Internet enabled student support services like e-mails, SMS and even an app is planned. Student feed back mechanism is created and feed back is designed. Student Learning Managemnet Sysyem (LMS) is customized to every student. For every student customized examination management system (EMS) is also created facilitationg self evaluation, demo tests, model question papers and periodical Internal Assessments.

• **Credit System:** University has adopted Choice Based Credit System (CBSE) under semester mode from 2013. The same has been approved by relevant Statuatory boards in Distance mode also.

• **Admission procedure**: In M.A. Sociology programme candidates can take admission directly. For this purpose, CDE, ANU will advertise for admissions. Then candidates should apply in prescribed format of the CDE after publication of the advertisement.
• **Eligibility Criteria:** The eligibility for admission of this course is Any Bachelor's Degree.
• **Fee Structure:** The total course fee is Rs. 14,880/-.
• **Policy of programme delivery:** Our University has blended mode delivery mechanism i.e., ICT and Conventional modes. In conventional mode printed material is given and also online mode of delivery with learning management system is adopted.

- **Activity planner:** There is an yearly academic plan and as per plan interactive sessions, assignments, examinations etc are conducted to the candidates.
- **Evaluation System:** Periodical progress of learning is evaluated by web based feed back mechanism in the Learning Management System. Evaluation of learner progress is conducted as follows:

(i) The examination has two components i.e., continuous evaluation by way os assignments (30 %0 and term end University Examination (70 %).

(ii) Each student has to complete and submit assignment in each of the theory paper before appearing to the term end examination. The term end examination shall be of 3 hours duration.

(iii) Minimum qualifying marks in each paper is 40 % indivually in internal and term end examination. The candidates who get 60 % and above will be declared as passin First Division, 50 % to below 60 % as Second Division and 40 % to below 50 % as Third Division.

(iv) THe Centre for Distance Education, Acharya Nagarjuna University will conduct the examinations, evaluations and issue certificates to the successful candidates.

(v) All the term end examinations will be conducted at the examination centres fixed by the CDE.

(vi) Qualitatively the examinations conducted for the students of the Distance Education are on par with the examinations conducted for the regular University students.

LIBRARY SUPPORT AND LIBRARY RESOURCES: The M.A. Sociology programme is based on the theory and does not contain practical papers. Hence, no need of Laboratory support. However, University Library is accessble to all the students of distance education. University provides compter library facility with internet facility to learners for their learning. Additionally every department in the University has a well equipped library which is accessable to all the students. CDE also provides a compendium of web resources to every student to support learning.

COST ESTIMATE : The Programme fee for I year is Rs. 6,530/-, and II year is 8,350/-. The university will pay the remuneration to Editors and lesson writers as per university norms. DTP charges, Printing of books and Examination fees will be paid by the ANUCDE as per prescribed norms. This institution is providing high quality programmes at low cost.

QUALITY ASSURANCE: Quality assurance comprises the policies, procedures and mechanisms which that specified quality specifications and standards are maintained. These include continuous revision and monitoring activities to evaluate aspects such as suitability, efficiency, applicability and efficacy of all activities with a view to ensure continuous quality improvement and enhancement. The programme is designed with a focus on the proposed learning outcomes aimed at making the learner industry ready also for career advancement, enterprenureal development, and as wealth creators. There is a continuous evaluation of learning and of competence internally and also by ICT enabled feed back mechanism and Centre for Internal Quality Assurance (CIQA). The University ensures maintaining quality in education provided through open and diatance learning mode. As per the need of the information society and professional requirement, the University ensures to change the mechanism from time to time along with enhancement of standard in course curriculum and instructional design. Therefor, the outcomes of the programme can meet the challenges in the changing society.

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