

**SACRED HEART COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), THEVARA
KOCHI, KERALA, 682013**



CURRICULUM AND SYLLABUS

FOR

M.A. SOCIOLOGY

CHOICE BASED CREDIT AND SEMESTER SYSTEM (CBCSS)

INTRODUCED FROM 2024 ADMISSIONS ONWARDS

Prepared by:

BOARD OF STUDIES IN SOCIOLOGY

Sacred Heart College, Thevara, Kochi, Kerala

BOARD OF STUDIES IN SOCIOLOGY
SACRED HEART COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), THEVARA, KOCHI, KERALA

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Department of Sociology of Sacred Heart College Thevara (Autonomous) is committed to the vision of academic excellence, social commitment, and nation building, by facilitating our students with a suitable curricula, excellent teaching – learning methods and provision of avenues of internships and field exposure.

The task undertaken by the BOS of this department for a syllabus formulation for Post Graduate Studies is believed to be a prerequisite for the social equipment of the young learners to understand and act with ethical neutrality and to respond productively on contemporary social issues such as the inequalities in access to power and resources, social maladies like corruption and nepotism, the persistent ruin of the ecological and social environment, and the deconstructive ethos of a highly technological post - modern age.

The success of this academic attempt to materialize a syllabus suited to the requirements of the stakeholders owes to many. The insightful contributions made by the members of the Board of Studies in Sociology to the framing of this syllabus are specially considered of. The proposals of the fellow teachers, student community and research scholars are also cited with special mention.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Sacred Heart College, Thevara (Autonomous) offers a Post Graduate Degree Programme in Sociology with a total of nineteen Theory Papers, a Dissertation and an Internship. In addition to theoretical learning, the course also aims at to enable students to enroll in online Courses on related subjects. Field Based Interactions, Exposure Activities, and Service oriented initiatives are also aimed at besides the imparting of a formal syllabus.

The proposed syllabus of this programme is devised on an Outcome Based (OB) Scheme to provide the students a sound theoretical base for the understanding of contemporary social phenomena, with equal importance to classical and contemporary theories on one hand, and a number of specialized areas of academic topics on the other. It offers a total of three papers on Sociological Theories, and one paper each on areas such as Social Demography, Communication and Media and Personality Studies. In addition to this, a substantial number of papers which aim at a detailed understanding of the diverse realities in human society in general, and Indian Society in particular. It includes papers on contemporary social issues such as Globalization, Gender Consciousness, Environmental Crisis and Crime, which aim at to provide an in-depth theoretical as well as empirical insight to the learners which indirectly aims at the enhancement of entrepreneurial skill also.

The courses on Research Methods, Social Anthropology, and Sociology of Environment etc. enhance practical skills of students in Field Work, Statistics and SPSS. A Course on Human Resources Management facilitates the students to attain proficiency in soft skills and management capabilities to enable them for employability too. The students are expected to undergo an internship with a GO / NGOs during the second semester.

In the third semester, the students need to work on a Dissertation on a topic of specialization under the guidance of the supervising faculty.

Altogether this program is devised as having a total of eighty credits, of which twenty credits in each semester during the first three semesters, fifteen credits in the final semester and three and two credits each for dissertation and viva voce respectively.

Extra credits are also devised as part fulfilment of the course to encourage students to publish research papers in UGC approved Journals and participate in Seminars and Conferences of International and National levels.

ELIGIBILITY

Graduates in the Faculties of Arts, Social Sciences, Science and Law with CGPA not less than 4.5 out of 10.0 for Part III Core Group (Core + Open + Complementary).

Graduates in the Faculties of Arts, Social Sciences, Science and Law with not less than 45% marks for Part III (Main/Core + Subsidiary /Complementary subjects)

COURSE STRUCTURE

The Courses offered in this programme are divided into two:

a. CORE COURSES

The following is the pattern in which a student will do the Core (Compulsory) and Elective (Optional) courses: The Board of Studies identified 15 Core and 5 Elective papers. Besides, a Dissertation cum Viva is also included in this programme.

b. ELECTIVE COURSES

The proposed Elective Courses have been introduced in the fourth semester. The elective papers mainly aim to provide specialization in various Sociology topics of contemporary relevance.

Note: Questions shall be set to assess theoretical and conceptual knowledge acquired by the students, their caliber on standard application of knowledge, facilitation of knowledge in contemporary situations, phenomenological and critical evaluation of knowledge and the ability to synthesize knowledge.

LIST OF COURSES AND COURSE STRUCTURE

GROUP A - CORE COURSES				
	Course Code	Title	Hrs/Week	Credits
SEMESTER 1	24PISOCT01	BASICS OF SOCIOLOGY	5	4
	24PISOCT02	CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT	5	4
	24PISOCT03	INDIAN SOCIETY - STRUCTURE AND TRANSFORMATION	5	4
	24PISOCT04	SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS	5	4
	24PISOCT05	GENDER AND SOCIETY	5	4
	SEMESTER II	24PISOCT06	MODERN THEORETICAL APPROACHES IN SOCIOLOGY	5
24PISOCT07		SOCIOLOGY OF COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA	5	4
24PISOCT08		CRIME AND SOCIETY	5	4
24PISOCT09		SOCIOLOGY OF URBAN SOCIETY	5	4
24PISOCT10		SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY	5	4
SEMESTER III	24PISOCT11	POST MODERN AND POST STRUCTURAL THEORIES	5	4
	24PISOCT12	SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT	5	4
	24PISOCT13	ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY	5	4
	24PISOCT14	SOCIOLOGY OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND GLOBALISATION	5	4
	24PISOCT15	PERSONALITY AND SOCIETY	5	4

GROUP - B ELECTIVES

SEMESTER IV	24P1SOCT16	SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY	5	3
	24P1SOCT17	SOCIOLOGY OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY	5	3
	24P1SOCT18	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	5	3
	24P1SOCT19	SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE	5	3
	24P1SOCT20	SOCIOLOGY OF KERALA SOCIETY	5	3
	24P1SOCT21	DISSERTATION	-	3
	24P1SOCT22	COMPREHENSIVE VIVA-VOCE	-	2
TOTAL CREDITS			80	

2. REGULATIONS FOR POST GRADUATE PROGRAMMES UNDER CREDIT SEMESTER SYSTEM (CSS) – 2024

2.1 TITLE

These regulations shall be called ‘SACRED HEART COLLEGE REGULATIONS FOR POST GRADUATE PROGRAMMES UNDER CREDIT SEMESTER SYSTEM (CSS) – 2024

2.2 SCOPE

Applicable to all Post Graduate (PG) programmes of the college with effect from 2021-22 admissions. The provisions herein supersede all the existing regulations for the post graduate programmes of the college.

2.3 DEFINITIONS

2.3.1 ‘Programme’ means the entire course of study and examinations.

2.3.2 ‘Duration of Programme’ means the period of time required for the conduct of the programme.

The duration of post graduate programme shall be of four semesters spread over two academic years.

2.3.3 ‘Semester’ means a term consisting of a minimum of ninety working days, inclusive of examination, distributed over a minimum of eighteen weeks each having five working days, each with five contact hours of one- hour duration.

2.3.4 ‘Course’ means a segment of subject matter to be covered in a semester. Each course is to be designed variously under lectures/ tutorials / laboratory or fieldwork/ study tour /seminar / project / practical training / assignments / evaluation etc., to meet effective teaching and learning requirements.

2.3.5 'Credit' (Cr) of a course is the numerical value assigned to a course according to the relative importance of the content of the syllabus of the programme.

2.3.6 'Extra credits' are additional credits awarded to a student over and above the minimum credits required for a programme.

2.3.7 'Programme Credit' means the total credits of the PG Programmes. For PG programmes the total credits shall be eighty.

2.3.8 'Programme Elective Course' means a course, which can be chosen from a list of electives and a minimum number of courses is required to complete the programme.

2.3.9 'Elective Group' means a group consisting of elective courses for the programme.

2.3.10 'Programme Project' means a regular project work with stated credits on which the student undergoes a project under the supervision of a teacher in the parent department / any appropriate institute in order to submit a dissertation on the project work as specified.

2.3.11 'Internship' is on-the-job training for professional careers.

2.3.12 'Plagiarism' is the unreferenced use of other authors' material in dissertations and is a serious academic offence.

2.3.13 'Seminar' means a lecture by a student, expected to train the student in self-study, collection of relevant matter from the books and internet resources, editing, document writing, typing and presentation.

2.3.14 'Evaluation' is the process by which the knowledge acquired by the students is quantified as per the criteria detailed in the regulations.

2.3.15 'Repeat Course' is a course that is repeated by a student for having failed in that course in

an earlier registration.

2.3.16 ‘Audit Course’ is a course for which no credits are awarded.

2.3.17 ‘Department’ means any teaching department offering a programme of study approved by the college / institute as per the Act or Statute of the University.

2.3.18 ‘Department Council’ means the body of all teachers of a department in a college.

2.3.19 ‘Faculty Advisor’ is a teacher nominated by a Department Council to coordinate the continuous evaluation and other academic activities undertaken in the department.

2.3.20 ‘College Coordinator’ means a teacher from the college nominated by the College Council to look into the matters relating to CSS-PG system.

2.3.21 ‘Letter Grade’ or simply **‘Grade’** in a course is a letter symbol (A⁺, A, B⁺, B etc.) which indicates the broad level of performance of a student in a course.

2.3.22 ‘Grade Point’ (GP), is an integer indicating the numerical equivalent of the broad level of performance of a student in a course.

2.3.23 ‘Grade Point Average’ (GPA) is an index of the performance of a student in a course. It is obtained by dividing the sum of the weighted grade points obtained in the course by the sum of the weights of the course ($GPA = \frac{\sum WGP}{\sum W}$).

2.3.24 ‘Weighted Grade Point’ (WGP) is obtained by multiplying the grade point by its weight ($WGP = GP \times \text{weight}$).

2.3.25 ‘Credit Point’ (CP) of a course is the value obtained by multiplying the grade point (GPA) by the credit (Cr) of the course ($CP = GPA \times Cr$).

2.3.26 ‘Semester Grade Point Average’ (SGPA) is the value obtained by dividing the sum of credit points (CP) obtained by a student in the various courses taken in a semester by the total number of credits of the courses taken by him/her in that semester. The SGPA shall be

rounded off to two decimal places and it determines the overall performance of a student at the end of a semester.

- 2.3.27** ‘**Cumulative Grade Point Average**’ (CGPA) is the value obtained by dividing the sum of credit points in all the courses taken by the student for the entire programme by the total number of credits and shall be rounded off to two decimal places.
- 2.3.28** ‘**Grace Grade Points**’ means grade points awarded to a student for course(s), in recognition of meritorious achievements in NSS/Sports/Arts and cultural activities, as per the orders issued by the college from time to time.

2.4 **ATTENDANCE**

Being a regular college, physical presence in the regular activities, especially, classes and exams, is mandatory for the students. However, if a student secures 75% of attendance he/she is eligible to appear for the exams, provided there are no other impediments like disciplinary proceedings, malpractice record etc.

- 2.4.1 Absence:** A student found absent for one hour in the forenoon or afternoon session is deprived of the attendance for the entire session as far as eligibility for final exam is concerned.
- 2.4.2 Leave:** A student has to formally report his/her absence with reasons either in advance, or immediately after the absence for obtaining an approved leave. This applies to all sorts of leave – medical, on duty or similar cases.
- 2.4.3** The student has to retain a copy/section of the approved leave form and produce the same as proof, in case there is any confusion regarding the leave sanctioning. In the absence of such proof, the claims will not be entertained.
- 2.4.4 Duty Leave:** A student representing the college in sports, arts, social service or academic matters, has to get sanction from the class teacher concerned and submit the leave application form duly endorsed by the class teacher and the Head of the Department, and submit it to the Vice Principal. The same will be forwarded by the Vice Principal for attendance entry. The

approval of the Department of Physical Education and the class teacher is required for granting attendance related to sports. The time limit for submission mentioned above is applicable in the case of duty leave as well.

2.4.5 Condonation: A student may have the privilege of condonation of attendance shortage (up to a maximum of ten days) on the basis of genuineness of the grounds of absence (medical reasons or college duty), duly recommended by the department. This is not a matter of right. It is a matter of privilege based on Principal's discretion and the good conduct of the student on the campus. A student of PG programme may have only one such opportunity.

2.4.6 Re-admission: A student whose attendance is inadequate will have to discontinue the studies. Such students, whose conduct is good, may be re-admitted with the approval of Governing Body, on the basis of recommendation from the department, and assurance from the student and the guardian regarding good conduct and compliance in academic and discipline matters. For this the prescribed re-admission fee has to be paid.

2.4.7 Unauthorised absence & removal from rolls: A student, absent from the classes continuously for ten consecutive working days without due intimation or permission, shall be removed from the rolls, and the matter shall be intimated to the student concerned. On the basis of recommendation of the department concerned, re-admission process may be permitted by the Principal.

2.5 PROGRAMME REGISTRATION

2.5.1 A student shall be permitted to register for the programme at the time of admission.

2.5.2 A PG student who registered for the programme shall complete the same within a period of eight continuous semesters from the date of commencement of the programme.

2.6 PROMOTION

A student who registers for the end semester examination shall be promoted to the next semester. However, in extreme circumstances, a student having sufficient attendance who could not register for the end semester examination may be allowed to register notionally by the Principal with the recommendation of the Head of the Department concerned and by paying the prescribed fee.

2.7 EXAMINATIONS

All the end semester examinations of the college will be conducted by the Controller of Examinations. The Principal will be the Chief Controller of Examinations. An Examination Committee consisting of the Chief Controller of Examinations, Controller of Examinations, Additional Chief Superintendent, Deans, IQAC Coordinator and other faculty members nominated by the Principal will act as an advisory body on the matters relating to the conduct of examinations.

2.8 EVALUATION AND GRADING

2.8.1 Evaluation

The evaluation scheme for each course shall contain two parts:

- a. Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA)**
- b. End Semester Examination (ESE)**

25% weightage shall be given to internal evaluation and the remaining 75% to external evaluation and the ratio and weightage between internal and external is **1:3**, for the courses with or without practical (except the courses offered by the School of Communications). In the case of courses offered by the School of Communications, the internal-external assessment ratio shall be **1:1**. In their case, the components for evaluation and their respective weightage shall be determined by their Board of Studies. Both internal and external evaluation shall be carried out in the grading system and the GPAs are to be rounded to two places of decimals.

2.8.2 Direct Grading: The direct grading for the components of CIA shall be based on six letter grades (A+, A, B, C, D and E) with numerical values of 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 respectively as per the following scale of accuracy/level of quality. The questions for internal test papers and the end semester examination shall be prepared in such a way that the answers can be awarded A+, A, B, C, D and E grades.

Grade	Grade Points	Scale of accuracy/Level of quality
A+	5	Greater than or equal to 90%
A	4	80% to less than 90%
B	3	60% to less than 80%
C	2	40% to less than 60%
D	1	20% to less than 40%
E	0	Less than 20%

2.8.3 Grade Point Average (GPA): Internal and external components are separately graded and the combined GPA shall be calculated for each course with weightage **1** for internal and **3** for external.

2.8.4 Components of Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA): Grades shall be given to the evaluation of theory/practical/project/comprehensive viva-voce and all internal evaluations are based on the Direct Grading System.

The Board of studies of the respective subject is permitted to make changes, if necessary, with regard to the weightages for the components of CIA without changing the total weightage of 5.

a. Components of Internal Evaluation (for theory)

Sl. No	Components	Weightage
i.	Assignments	1
ii.	Seminar	1
iii.	Quiz/Field study/Industrial Visit/Viva Voce/Study Tour	1
iv.	Test paper-1	1
v.	Test paper-2	1
	Total	5

b. Components of Internal Evaluation (for practical)

Components	Weightage
Laboratory Involvement	1
Written/ Lab Test	2
Record	1
Viva Voce	1
Total	5

Components of Internal Evaluation (for project)

Components	Weightage
Relevance of the topic and analysis	2
Project content and presentation	2
Project viva voce	1
Total	5

c. Components of Internal Evaluation (for comprehensive viva voce)

Components	Weightage
Comprehensive viva voce (all courses from first semester to fourth semester)	5
Total	5

2.8.5 Components of End Semester Examination (ESE):

a. For Theory

Evaluation shall be based on the following pattern of questions:

Sl. No.	Type of Questions	Weight	*Number of questions to be answered
1	Short answer type Questions	1	8 out of 10
2	Short essay/problem solving type questions	2	6 out of 8
3	Long essay/problem solving type questions	5	2 out of 4

*Board of studies of respective subjects can decide on the number questions in each of type of questions.

b. Components of Internal Evaluation (for practical)

Components	Weightage
Laboratory Involvement	1
Written/ Lab Test	2
Record	1
Case study/ Field visit	1
Total	5

The Board of studies of the respective subject is permitted to make changes, if necessary, with regard to the weightages for the components of Practical Examinations (External) without changing the total weightage i.e. 15. The pattern of questions for external evaluation of practical examinations can also be prescribed by the respective Board of Studies.

c. Components of External Evaluation (for project)

Components	Weightage
Relevance of the topic and analysis	3
Project content and presentation	7
Project viva voce	5
Total	15

d. Components of External Evaluation (for comprehensive viva voce)

Components	Weightage
Comprehensive viva voce (all courses from first semester to fourth semester)	15
Total	15

2.8.6 Project: Project work is a part of the syllabus of most of the programmes offered by the college.

The guidelines for doing projects are as follows:

- i. Project work shall be completed by working outside the regular teaching hours.
- ii. Project work shall be carried out under the supervision of a teacher in the concerned department or an external supervisor.
- iii. A candidate may, however, in certain cases be permitted to work on the project in an industrial / Research Organization/ Institute on the recommendation of the Supervisor.
- iv. There should be an internal assessment and external assessment for the project work in the ratio 1:3
- v. The external evaluation of the project work consists of valuation of the dissertation (project report) followed by presentation of the work and viva voce.

2.9 PERFORMANCE GRADING

2.9.1 Students are graded based on their performance (GPA/SGPA/CGPA) at the examination on a 7 point scale as detailed below

Range	Grade	Indicator
4.50 to 5.00	A+	Outstanding
4.00 to 4.49	A	Excellent
3.50 to 3.99	B+	Very Good
3.00 to 3.49	B	Good (Average)
2.50 to 2.99	C+	Fair
2.00 to 2.49	C	Marginal (Pass)
Up to 1.99	D	Deficient (Fail)

2.9.2 No **separate minimum** is required for internal evaluation for a pass, but a minimum a 'C' grade is required for a pass in an external examination. However, a minimum 'C' grade is required for pass in a course and the programme as well.

2.9.3 A student who fails to secure a minimum grade ‘C’ for a pass in a course shall be permitted to write the examination along with the next batch.

2.9.4 Improvement of GPA: The candidates who wish to improve the GPA of the external examinations of a course/courses can do the same by appearing in the external examination of the semester concerned along with the immediate junior batch. The facility is restricted to first and second semesters of the programme.

2.9.5 Computation of SGPA and CGPA: For the successful completion of a semester, a student should pass all the courses and score at least the minimum SGPA grade ‘C’. After the successful completion of a semester, Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) of a student in that semester is calculated as the ratio of the sum of the credit points of all courses taken by a student in the semester to the total credits of that semester.

Thus, $SGPA = TCP/TCr$, where **TCP** is **Total Credit Point of that semester** ($\sum_{i=1}^n CP_i$) and **TCr** is **Total Credit of that semester** ($\sum_{i=1}^n Cr_i$) where ‘n’ is the number of courses in that semester.

Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of a programme is calculated as the ratio of the sum of the credit points of all the courses of the programme to the total credits of the programme.

$$CGPA = \frac{\sum(SGPA \times TCr)}{\sum TCr}$$

The SGPA/CGPA shall be rounded off to two decimal places.

For the successful completion of a programme, a student should pass all the courses and score at least the minimum CGPA grade ‘C’. However, a student is permitted to move to the next semester irrespective of her/his SGPA.

To ensure transparency of the evaluation process, the internal assessment grade awarded to the students in each course in a semester shall be published on the notice board/website at least one

week before the commencement of external examination. There shall not be any chance for improvement for internal assessment grade.

The course teacher and the faculty advisor shall maintain the academic record of each student registered for the course which shall be forwarded to the controller of examinations through the Head of the Department and a copy should be kept in the department for at least two years for verification.

2.10 REGISTRATION FOR THE EXAMINATION

- a. All students admitted in a programme with remittance of prescribed fee are eligible for the forthcoming semester examinations.
- b. Online application for registration to the various End Semester Examinations shall be forwarded to the CE along with prescribed fee for each course in prescribed format.
- c. The eligible candidates who secure the prescribed minimum attendance of the total duration of the course and possess other minimum qualification prescribed in the regulations for each course shall be issued the hall tickets. The hall ticket shall be downloaded by the students from the college website.

The mode of fee remittance shall be through the prescribed bank.

2.11 SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

Candidates who failed in an examination can write the supplementary examination conducted by the College along with regular examinations.

2.12 PROMOTION TO THE NEXT HIGHER SEMESTER

A candidate shall be eligible for promotion from one semester to the next higher semester if,

- a. He / she secures a minimum 75 % attendance and registered for the End Semester Examination of the programme for which he/she is studying.

- b. His / her progress of study and conduct are satisfactory during the semester completed, as per the assessments recorded by the course teachers and the Head of the Department concerned.

2.13 CERTIFICATES

1. Diploma and Degree certificates are issued by the Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam as per the act and statues of the University on the submission of the consolidated mark / score cards of the students by the College.
2. A consolidated mark / scored card shall be issued to the candidates after the publication of the results of the final semester examination taken by the candidate.
3. A Course Completion Certificate with classification shall be issued to students till the provisional certificate is issued by the university.

2.14 RANK CERTIFICATE

Candidates shall be ranked in the order of merit based on the CGPA secured by them. Grace grade points awarded to the students shall not be counted for fixing the rank/positions. Rank certificates shall be issued to the candidates who secure positions from the first to the third in the order of merit. The position certificates shall be issued to the next seven candidates in the order of merit.

2.15 AWARD OF DEGREE

The successful completion of all the courses with 'C' grade shall be the minimum requirement for the award of the degree.

2.16 MONITORING

There shall be a Monitoring Committee constituted by the Principal consisting of faculty advisors, HoD, a member from Teaching Learning Evaluation Committee (TLE) and the Deans to monitor the internal evaluations conducted by college. The course teacher, class teacher and

the deans should keep all the records of the internal evaluation, for at least a period of two years, for verification.

Every programme conducted under Credit Semester System shall be monitored by the College Council under the guidance of IQAC Coordinator, Controller of Exams, Academic Deans and HoDs. An academic committee consisting of the vice principal, deans and teachers nominated by the Principal shall look after the day-to-day affairs of these regulations.

2.17 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

In order to address the grievance of students regarding Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) a three-level grievance redressal mechanism is envisaged. A student can approach the upper level only if grievance is not addressed at the lower level.

Level 1: Level of the course teacher concerned

Level 2: Level of a department committee consisting of the Head of the Department, a coordinator of internal assessment for each programme nominated by the HoD and the course teacher concerned.

Level 3: A committee with the Principal as Chairman, Dean of the Faculty concerned, HOD of the department concerned and one member of the Academic Council nominated by the Principal every year as members

2.18 TRANSITORY PROVISION

Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, the Principal of the college has the power to make changes in these regulations, by due orders, that shall be applied to any programme with such modifications as may be necessary on the recommendations of the Board of Studies of the respective programme.

OUTCOME STATEMENT OF PROGRAMMES AND COURSES

The expected Programme outcomes, Programme Specific Outcomes and Course Outcomes of MA Sociology are given as follows:

a. PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs)

<p>PO 1 Exercise their critical thinking in creating new knowledge leading to innovation, entrepreneurship and employability.</p>
<p>PO 2 Effectively communicate the knowledge of their study and research in their respective disciplines to their stakeholders and to the society at large.</p>
<p>PO 3 Make choices based on the values upheld by the institution, and have the readiness and know-how to preserve the environment and work towards sustainable growth and development.</p>
<p>PO 4 Develop an ethical view of life and have a broader (global) perspective transcending the provincial outlook.</p>
<p>PO 5 Explore new knowledge independently for the development of the nation and the world and are able to engage in a lifelong learning process.</p>

b. PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)

PSO 1	Internalization of the concepts and theorems of the discipline of Sociology and its related branches, appropriate to its epistemological and practical concerns.
PSO 2	Evaluation of the pros and cons of the social world with a critical mind by the mastering of the subject pedagogy.
PSO 3	Creation of environmental sensitiveness with a proper alertness to the incongruities of the physical and socio -cultural surroundings.
PSO 4	Equipment to field works, social exposure programs, outreaches and internships.
PSO 5	Creation of an able sect of citizens with a universal perception to identify and interact with the issues and prospects of the global world.

II. LIST OF COURSES AND CURRICULUM

Course – 1 BASICS OF SOCIOLOGY

Course Code: 24P1SOCT01

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Learners are equipped with a thorough understanding of Social sciences in general and sociology specifically, its emergence, major domains of study, relationship with other sciences and its application.
CO2	Deep understanding of the major concepts dealt by the discipline
CO3	Ability to categorize different social processes and analyze their significance in the social structure.
CO4	Ability to differentiate between commonsense knowledge and sociological knowledge and apply sociological imagination to understand various social phenomena like culture and social change

Module 1

Sociology as a Science

- 1.1 Emergence of Sociology as a Discipline – Social and Intellectual forces contributing to the rise and development of Sociology, Social Thought, Social Philosophy, Social Physics, Development of Social Science – Branches
- 1.2 Origin of Sociology, Definition, Nature and Scope; Sociology as a science – Subject matter, Branches, Sociological knowledge and Common sense Knowledge
- 1.3 Sociological Perspectives – Structural, Functional, Symbolic Interactionism, Conflict

- 1.4 Sociology and other Social Sciences – Relationship and Differences in Subject matter, Methodology and Scope; Applied Sociology – Areas of application, Sociology and Social Change, Sociology and Social Policy and Development, Sociology and Professions
- 1.5 Sociology in India – Origin, Phases of Development, New Trends in Indian Sociology; Sociology in Kerala – Organizational and Academic Development, Contemporary areas of interest

Module II

Fundamental Concepts in Sociology

- 2.1 Social Aggregates: Social Group, Organization, Association – Classification, Features, Functions, Comparison
- 2.2 Society – Nature, Types, Characteristics, Functions
- 2.3 Social Structure – Meaning, Components, Significance; Social Status, Role
- 2.4 Social Institutions – Meaning, Nature, Features, Types – Marriage, Family, Religion, Politics, Education, Morality
- 2.5 Social Stratification – Nature, Characteristics, Functions; Types - Caste, Class, Race, Ethnicity, Gender

Module III

Basic Social Processes

- 3.1 Social Interaction
- (a) Conjunctive – Co Operation, Accommodation, Arbitration, Adjudication, Assimilation
 - (b) Disjunctive – Competition, Contravention, Conflict, Revolution
- 3.2 Socialization – Concept, Agencies, Types, Theories, Impact
- 3.3 Social Mobility – Classification, Forms of mobility - Migration, Refugee Movement, Inter-Generational mobility, Displacement; Social Significance of Mobility
- 3.4 Social Control, Conformity and Deviance – Definition, Types, Agencies and Importance of Social control. Conformity and deviance- Open Society - Henri Bergson
- 3.5 Social Change – Agencies, Types – Evolutionary, Cyclical, Spiral, Planned and

Spontaneous, Revolutionary

Module IV

Understanding Society

4.1 Culture – Concept, Features, Components, Processes; Cultural hegemony – Antonio Gramsci

4.2 Sociological Imagination – C Wright Mill

Dramaturgy – Erving Goffman,

Social Constructionism - Berger and Luckman

4.3 Social Egalitarianism, Social Accountability - Concept, Application

4.4 Social Prejudice and Ethnocentrism, Hobbesian Trap, Group Dynamics, Role and Status

Reference:

1. Abraham, Francis, 2006, *Contemporary Sociology*, Oxford University Press.
2. Abercrombie, Nicholas, 2004 *Sociology*, Cambridge Polity Press
3. Bottomore, Tom and Robert, Nisbet, 1978, *A History of Sociological analysis*, Heineman.
4. Beteille, Andre, 2002 *Sociology*, New Delhi, Oxford University
5. Elliot Antony, *Contemporary Social Theory*, Routledge 2009.
6. Giddens, Anthony, 1998, *Sociology*, Polity Press, Cambridge.
7. Haralambos M and Heald R.M, 2008, *Sociology-Themes and Perspectives*, Oxford University Press.
8. Horton, Paul and Hunt, Chester, L, 1980, *Sociology*, McGraw Hill.
9. Hunt F. Elgin and Colander C. David, 2010, *Social Science: An Introduction to the study of society*, Dorling Kindersley India Pvt. Ltd,
10. Johnson, Harry M. 1960, *Sociology; A Systematic Introduction*, Harcourt Brace, New York.
11. Kendall, Diana, 2007, *Sociology in Our Times*, Thomson Learning Inc.,
12. Leeds Hurwitz, 2009, Social Construction of Reality, in Littlejohn Stephen W Foss, Karen A (EDS.), *Encyclopedia of Communication Theory*, Sage Publications, Thousand Oaks, California.

13. Lock Andy; Strong Tom, 2010, *Social Constructionism: Sources and Stirrings in Theory and Practice*, Cambridge University Press, New York.
14. Macionis J. John, 2006, *Sociology*, Pearson Education.
15. Perry, John and Perry, Erna, 2010, *Contemporary Society*, Dorling Kindersley India Pvt. Ltd.
16. Popper K R, 2006, *The Open Society and its Enemies*, 2 Vols. 5th Edn., Routledge,
17. Rose, Glaser and Glaser, 1976, *Sociology: Inquiring into Society*, Harper and Row, London.
18. Spencer, Metta, 1979, *The Foundations of Modern Sociology*, Prentice-Hall, New Jersey.
19. Wallace, Richard Cheever and Wallace, Wendy Drew, 1985, *Sociology*, Allyn and Bacon Inc., London.

Course - 2 CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT

Course Code: 24P1SOCT02

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Appraise the theoretical contributions of the founding fathers of sociology
CO2	Ability to analyze the social facts as the major domain of the study of sociology from the perspective of Durkheim.
CO3	Interpretation of social action through the scientific methodology devised by Weber and Pareto
CO4	Demonstration of the relevance of conflict theoretical perspective in understanding the social structure and change
CO5	Understanding the core theoretical views of Gandhi on different aspects of social life

Module I

Comte and Spencer as Founding Fathers

Auguste Comte

- 1.1 Social Physics, Positivism, Law of Human Progress
- 1.2 Social Statics and Social Dynamics
- 1.3 Hierarchy of Sciences, Religion of humanity

Herbert Spencer

- 1.4 Theory of Social Evolution

1.5 Social Darwinism

1.6 Organismic Concept of Society – Organic Analogy

Module II

Emile Durkheim

2.1 Scientific Sociology

2.2 Rules of Sociological Methods, Sociology as the study of Social Facts

2.3 Division of Labour and Social Solidarity – Mechanical and Organic Solidarity

2.4 Elementary Forms of Religious Life – Sacred and Profane, Totemism, Collective

Conscience

2.5 Theory of Suicide

Module III

Max Weber

3.1 Interpretive Sociology

3.2 Sociology as the study of Social Action

3.3 Methodology - Verstehen, Ideal types

3.4 Structure of Authority, Rationalization and Bureaucracy

3.5 The idealistic interpretation of Capitalism and the role of Religion - Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism

Vilfredo Pareto

3.6 Contribution to the methodology – Logico – Experimental Method

3.7 Classification of logical and non-logical actions,

3.8 Theory of Residues and Derivatives,

3.9 Theory of Social Change – Elites and Masses

Module IV

Karl Marx

- 4.1 Materialist Conception of Society - Dialectical Materialism
- 4.2 Economic Determinism
- 4.3 Theory of Class and Class Conflict, Alienation
- 4.4 Theory of Social Change, Labour Theory of Value
- 4.5 Concept of Religion

Georg Simmel

- 4.6 Formal Sociology, Sociation and Group Formation,
- 4.7 Philosophy of Money,
- 4.8 Relationships and Social Types, Modernity-Metropolis.

Module V

Gandhian Social Philosophy

- 5.1 Individual, Society, Freedom, Religion, Gender and Family
- 5.2 Democracy, Politics of the people - Trusteeship
- 5.3 Economics with a Human Face Revolution, Gram Swaraj – Talisman

Reference:

1. Bottomore, Tom, and Robert Nisbet, A History of Sociological Analysis. London: Heinemann, 1979
2. Bert N. Adams, R.A Sydie – Sociological theory, Eistar Publications, New Delhi, 2007.
3. Collins Randall – Sociological Theory, Rawart, Jaipur, 1997.
4. Durkheim, and Max Weber. Cambridge: Oxford University Press, 1971.
5. Durkheim, Emile. The Division of Labour in Society. New York: MacMillan, 1933.
6. Durkheim, Emile. The Rules of Sociological Method. New York: Free Press, 1938.
7. Francis Abraham and John Henry Morgan- Sociological Thought - Mac Millan, New Delhi, 1998

8. Freund, Julian. *The Sociology of Max Weber*. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1972.
9. George Ritzer – *Sociological Theory* – McGraw Hill, New York, 1993.
10. Giddens, A. *Capitalism and Modern Sociological Theory: An Analysis of Marx*,
11. Giddens, A. *Classical Social Theory and the Origins of Modern Sociology*. *American Journal of Sociology*, (1976): 703-729.
12. Lukes, Steven. *Emile Durkheim: His Life and Work*. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1972.
Mills, C. Wright. *The Sociological Imagination*, New York: Oxford University Press
13. Nisbet, R.A. *The Sociological Tradition*. London: Heinemann, 1976.
14. Stones, Rob. *Key Sociological Thinkers*, London: Macmillan, 1998.
15. Turner, Jonathan – *The structure of Sociological Theory* – Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1995.
16. Weber, M. *Economy and Society*, (Vol. 1, Part 1, Chaps. 1 & 2). Berkeley: University of California Press.
17. Weber, M. *The Protestant Ethic and Sprit of Capitalism*. London: Allen Unwin, 1976.

Course - 3 INDIAN SOCIETY – STRUCTURE AND TRANSFORMATION

Course Code: 24PISOCT03

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Thorough understanding of the various concepts and unique features of Indian society
CO2	Critical evaluation of Indian society by the application of different theoretical approaches
CO3	Analysis of the structural changes experienced by Indian society on account of various socio, economic and political forces.
CO4	Assessment of the Sociological implications of changes in the Neo-Liberal Era

Module I

Conceptualizing Indian Society

1.1 Historic Origins and features of Indian Sociability and Culture, Cultural and Ethnic Plurality, Diversities in Language, Religion and Race

1.2 The colonial context: the representation of Indian society in Colonial Ethnography, Census and Gazetteers

1.3 Brahmanical Patriarchy in India - Gender hierarchy

1.4 Convergence and integration: The evolution of composite cultural legacy,

Secularism, Constitutional Provisions - Fundamental Rights, Duties and Directive

Principles, Concept of Welfare State, Parliamentary Democracy -
Federalism, Constitutional Amendments and Change in Approaches

Module II

Theoretical Approaches

- 2.1 Indological Approach - G. S. Ghurye, Louis Dumount
- 2.2 Structural Approach - M .N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube.
- 2.3 Marxian Approach of Indian Social Structure - D.P. Mukherjee, A.R. Desai
- 2.4 Civilization and Subaltern Approach Surajit Sinha, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- 2.5 Recent Debates – Contextualisation and Indigenisation

Module III

Structural Composition of Society in India

- 3.1 Characteristics, Organization and Patterns of Authority in Village Community -
Physical Organization, Village Polity- Patterns of Dominance; Agrarian
Movements of the 19th and 20th centuries, Land Reforms, Green and White
Revolutions and its impact
Democratic Decentralization in polity – Panchayathi Raj
- 3.2 Caste: Historical Emergence – Caste as a constructed reality; Features of Caste
System, Caste as a descent group; Views on Caste: Mc Kim Marriot; Emancipatory
movements of Backward Castes and Anti- Caste struggles
- 3.3 Kinship, Lineage and descent in India, Kinship organization with special reference
to South India
- 3.4 Marriage and Family – Marriage: Principles and Traditional forms
Family Structure - Joint Family: Inheritance; Marriage among Hindus, Muslims and
Christians, Recent trends and Changing structure and functions of Family in India

Module IV

Contemporary Challenges

- 4.1 Debate on Tradition vs Modernity, Problems of nation building – Communalism, Regionalism, Terrorism.
- 4.2 Poverty, Deprivation and Economic inequalities, Illiteracy and Disparities in Education
- 4.3 Agrarian Unrest, Depeasantization, Unemployment

Reference:

1. Ambedkar B.R. (2010). Swaraj and the Depressed Classes. New Delhi: Critical Quest
2. Das Veena. 2004. Handbook of Indian Sociology. New Delhi: OUP.
3. Dube S C, (1956). Indian Village. New Delhi: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.
4. Dumont Louis 1970 Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications.
5. Vikas De Souza, P.R. ed. 2000 Contemporary India – Transitions New Delhi, Sage
6. Dhanagare, D.N. 1993: Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology Jaipur Rawat.
7. Desai A.R. 1975 (2000). State and Society in India: Essays in Dissent. New Delhi: Popular
8. Dube, S.C. 1973: Social Sciences in a Changing Society Lucknow University Press
9. Dube, S.C. 1967 The Indian Village London: Routledge, 1955
10. Ghurye G.S. 2019 (1932). Caste and Race in India. New Delhi: Sage
11. Gupta S.D. & R.S. Basu. (2012). Narratives from the Margins: Aspects of Adivasi History in Guru Gopal. (2012). The Cracked Mirror: an Indian Debate on Experience and Theory. New Delhi: Oxford (P. 57-200).
12. Ilaiah Kancha. (2009). Post Hindu India: a Discourse on Dalit-Bahujan, Socio-Spiritual And Scientific Revolution. Sage: New Delhi
13. Karve, Irawati 1961: Hindu Society: An Interpretation Poona: Deccan College
14. Momin, A. R. 1996: The Legacy of G. S. Ghurye: A Centennial Festschrift Popular Prakashan, Bombay
15. Madan Vandana. (2002). The Village in India. New Delhi: Oxford (pp.31-50)

16. Marriott, Mc Kim 1990: *India through Hindu Categories* Sage, Delhi
17. Marriott, M. (eds.). (1961). *Village India: Studies in the Little Community*. Delhi: Asia
18. Mukherjee, D.P. 1958: *Diversities* People's Publishing House, Delhi.
19. Oommen, T.K. and P. N. Mukherjee, eds. 1986: *Indian Sociology: Reflections and Introspections*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay
20. Singh, K.S. 1992: *The People of India: An Introduction*, Seagull books, Calcutta.
21. Singh, Y. 1973: *Modernisation of Indian Tradition*, Delhi, Thomson Press.
22. Srinivas, M.N. 1960: *India's Villages* Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
23. Tylor, Stephen: *India: An Anthropological*
24. Srinivas M.N. (1997). *Caste: Its Twentieth Century Avatar*. New Delhi: Penguin
25. Srinivas M.N. (2013). *The Remembered Village*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
26. Sundar Nandini. (1999). *Subaltern and Sovereigns*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
27. Yogendra Singh. (1999). *Modernization of Indian Tradition*. New Delhi: Rawat.

Course - 4 SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS

Course Code: 24P1SOCT04

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Understanding of the fundamentals of social research and its relevance and applications in different areas.
CO2	Learners are well versed with the different steps involved in a research and integration of diverse approaches for an in-depth analytical understanding of social issues
CO3	Capable of recognizing and using appropriate methodology and tools for data collection and its analysis.
CO4	Creation of interest in developing research projects that are crucial in academics as well as for societal development.

Module 1

Social Science Research

1.1 Philosophical Roots of Social Research: Classical View of Science (Comte's, Vienna Circle's), Reason, Rationality and Standard View of Scientific Knowledge, Social Science as Science; 'Objectivity - Subjectivity- Ethics Debate', The Position of Researcher and Problem of Adequacy

1.2 Social Research - Definition, Objectives, Characteristics, Areas of Application; Relevance of Theory in Research

1.3 Types of social research - Basic, Applied and Action, Exploratory, Explanatory,

Participatory Action Research, Quantitative and Qualitative, Cross Sectional and Longitudinal, Cohort studies

1.4 Paradigms in Social Research - Objectivist / Positivist, Constructivist / Interpretative, Critical;

Critiques of Positivism: Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology, Hermeneutics, Critical theory, Feminist Critiques, Impact of post-modernism, Post-structuralism

Module II

Steps in Research study

2.1 Problem formulation, Literature Survey, Web Surfing, Research Design, Operationalization of Concepts, Sampling, Collection of Data – Sources: Primary, Secondary, Coding and Tabulation, Analysis and Interpretation of data

2.2 Measurement and Scaling- Types of Scales: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval & Ratio- Techniques: Likert, Thurstone, Bogardus.

2.3 Methods of Presentation of Data – Tabulation, Graphs, Diagrammatic Representation - Pie Diagram, Polygon, Histogram

2.4 Report Writing

Module III

Methods and Tools of Research

3.1 Methods - (a) Quantitative: Survey, Sampling, Census, Statistical Method, Experimentation (Social Experiments), Evaluative Method

(b) Qualitative methods: Observation, Interview, Case study, Ethnography, Oral History, Content Analysis, Narratives, Projective Techniques, Phenomenology, Discourse Analysis, Deconstruction, Genealogy

Recent Debates - Combining Quantitative and Qualitative methodology, Triangulation

(c) Logical Methods - Inquiry of logics, Inductive and Deductive processes, Empirical, Comparative, Analytical, Explorative

3.2 Methodological dilemmas in Qualitative research - Problems of Objectivity, Subject Matter of the Study in Social Sciences, Ideology and Value Neutrality, Professional Ethics and Plagiarisms

3.3 Tools of Data Collection - Questionnaire and Schedule, Interview Guide, Focused Group Discussion

Module IV

Measures of Quantification and Computer Application in Social Research

4.1 Statistics in Social Research – Uses and limitations

4.2 (a) Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode

(b) Correlation –Karl Pearson’s Coefficient of Correlation – Spearman’s RankCorrelation

(c) Measures of Dispersion - Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation

(d) Measures of Dispersion: Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation & StandardDeviation

(e) Parametric and Non- Parametric Tests – T Test, Chi – square test

4.3 Role of Computer and Internet in Research - Scope and Advantages of

Software and applications useful in social research process - MS Excel, SPSS, MSPower point

4.4 Data Base Management System (DBMS)

Reference:

1. Arvind Kumar :2003, Research Methodology in Social Research, Sarup and Sons New Delhi
2. Babbie Earl, *The Practice of Social Research*, (10th Edn.), Wadsworth-Thomson, CA, USA, 2004.
3. Bose, Pradip Kumar, Research Methodology, ICSSR New Delhi, 1995
4. Bryman Alan, *Social Research Methods*, Oxford: Oxford University Press 2001.
Seale, Clive (Ed.), *Social Research Methods- A Reader*. London: Routledge Publication, 2004.
5. Bryman, Alan, *Quality and Quantity in Social Research*. London: Unwin Hyman, 1988
6. Corbetta, Piergiorgio, *Social Research: Theory, Methods and Techniques*. New Delhi: Sage, 2003.
7. Corbetta, Piergiorgio, *Social Research- Theory, Methods and Techniques*, London, Sage Publication2003.
8. Devine and Heath, *Sociological Research Methods in Context*, Palgrave, 1999.
9. Eickhardt, Kenneth W. and Davis, M Erman. *Social Research Methods*, 1977.
10. Goode and Hatt, *Methods in Social Research*, Surjeet Pub., New Delhi, 2006.
11. Giddens Anthony, *New Rules of Sociological Research*, Hutchinson, 1976.

12. Goard Rameson and Martin Skitmore, *Writing Research Report*, Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 2006
13. R. Hunt, J. Shelley, *Computers and Commonsense*, Prentice Hall of India, 2002
14. Kothari, C.R.:1985 *Research Methodology-Methods and Techniques*, New Delhi: Wishwa Preakashan, 1990.
17. A. Leon, M. Leon, *Fundamentals of Information Technology*, Leon Vikas, 2002
18. Rajaraman V, *Fundamentals of Computers*, Prentice Hall of India, 2002.
15. Ram Ahuja, *Research Methods*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
16. Sachdev Meetal, *Qualitative Research in Social Sciences*, Raj Publishing, Jaipur, 1987.
17. Sarantakos S., *Social Research*, Macmillan Press, 1999.
18. Young Pauline, *Scientific Social Surveys and Research Practice*, Hall of India, New Delhi, 1988.

Course – 5 GENDER AND SOCIETY

Course code: 24P1SOCT05

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Familiarize with the key issues, questions and debates in Gender Studies.
CO2	Exposure to the implications of gender in society, major issues relating to gender categories
CO3	Develop gender-view as a major characteristic of evolving survival strategies in the era of technological development.
CO4	Cultivate gender-view as a key characteristic of adaptive mechanisms in the context of globalisation and development

Module I

Gender - Concept and Meaning

- 1.1 Understanding Basic Concepts - Sex and Gender, Gender Identity, Gender Equality and Difference, Gender Socialization, Gender discrimination, Patriarchy, Eco Feminism
- 1.2 Gender Classification - LGBTIQA
- 1.3 Gender as a social construct – Exclusiveness and Inclusiveness
- 1.4 Indicators of gender status - Demographic, Social, Economic, Political

Module II

Theoretizing Gender

2.1 Biological Theories - The Human Biogrammer (Lioner Tiger and Robin Fox), Biology and Practicality (George Peter Murdock), Biology and Expressive Female (Talcott Parsons)

2.2 Social Theories of Gender Development - Psycho- Analytic theory, Structural-Functional Analysis, Cognitive Development Theory, Social Learning Theory, Theories on Masculinity – Antonio Gramsci, Raewyn Connell - Queer Theory

2.3 Feminist Theories - Liberal Feminism, Socialist Feminism, Radical Feminism, Postmodern Feminism

2.4 Hegemonic Masculinity

Module III

Conceptualising Gender, Patriarchy and Polity

3.1 Understanding Patriarchy, Patriarchy in India

3.2 Gender Representation in Politics and Power structure – Social Stigma and Exclusion

3.3 Gender mainstreaming in international sphere – MDG3

3.4 Gender representation in Indian politics

Module IV

Gender Related Issues

4.1 Issues in Family - Gendered Socialization, Gender Stereotypes, Division of labour

4.2 Gender differentiation in Education, Work Performance and Social Participation -

Gender stereotyping in education, Work - life balance, Feminisation of Poverty

Issues of Transgender - Social Stigma and Exclusion

Women and Development in India - Women in Organized and Unorganized Sector, Women in Indian Politics, Women and Social Movements

4.3 Gender Specific Crimes - Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment, Custodial Violence and abuse, Trafficking, Prostitution

4.4. Media Portrayal – Indecent Representation, Commoditization, Media Violence

Reference:

1. Chaudhri Maitreyee. (2004). *Feminism in India*, Kali for Women, Delhi Delamont Sara. (2003).
2. Davis Kathey, Evans Mary and Lorber Judith. (2006), *Handbook of Gender and Women's Studies*. London: Sage Publications.
3. Desai, Neera and M. Krishnaraj. 1987. *Women and society in India*. Delhi
4. Dube, Leela et. al. (eds.) 1986. *Visibility and Power. Essays on Women in Society and Development*. New Delhi: OUP.
5. Benería, Lourdes. (2016). *Gender, development, and globalization: economics as if all people mattered*. New York; London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group. p. 106.
6. Essed Philomena, Goldberg Theo David, Kobayashi Audrey (eds). (2005). *A Companion to Gender Studies*, Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.
7. *Feminist Methods in Social Research*, Oxford University Press, New York
8. *Feminist Theory and Practice*, New York. New York University Press
9. Forbes, G. 1998. *Women in Modern India*. New Delhi, Cambridge University Press.
10. Forbes, G. 1998. *Women in Modern India*. New Delhi, Cambridge University Press.
11. Gandhi, N. and N. Shah. 1992, *The issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India*. New Delhi: Kali for women,
12. Ghadially, Rehana (ed.) 1988. *Women in India Society*. New Delhi. Sage.
13. Mies Maria. 1980. *Indian Women and Patriarchy: Conflicts and Dilemmas of Students*

and Working women. New Delhi: Concept.

14. Macionis, John J: 2006, Sociology; Pearson Prentice Hall.
15. Myers, Kristen Anderson et. al. (eds.) 1998. Feminist Foundations: Towards Transforming Sociology. New Delhi: Sage.
16. M. L. "Gender Inequality and Poverty," 2004: Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi.
17. Oakley, Ann. 1972. Sex, Gender and Society. New York: Harper and Row.
18. G. B. Reddy: 1997: Women and The Law: K.C. Gogla: Gogla Law Publications, Hyderabad
19. Ram Ahuja, "Society in India" Concepts. Theories and Recent Trends, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2005.
20. Rege Sharmila. (2003). Sociology of Gender, Sage Publications, Delhi.
21. Reinharz Shulamit. (1992). Feminist Sociology, Sage Publications, London
22. Sen, Gita. Subordination and sexual control: a comparative view of the control of women, in Nalini Visvanathan, Lynn Duggan, Laurie Nisonoff (ed.), Gender and Development Reader, Zubaan, 2005, pp-142-150 5. 19.
23. Richardson, Diane and Robinson, Victoria. (1997). Introducing Women's Studies:
24. Walby, Sylvia. (1989). Theorizing Patriarchy, Sociology, Vol. 23, No. 2, 213-234
25. Whelham, Imelda. 1997. Modern Feminist Thought. Edinburgh: Edingurgu University Press.

Course – 6 MODERN THEORETICAL APPROACHES IN SOCIOLOGY

Course code: 24P2SOCT06

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Familiarize with the distinction between Modern and conventional domains of Sociological theory and with the emerging currents of Social theory
CO2	Develop an understanding on structural functional and conflict perspectives in sociological theory
CO3	Internalize the need of approaches, paradigms and perspectives in understanding the functioning of society
CO4	Appraise the Interpretative approaches in sociology and neo- Marxian theories

Module I

Functionalism and Neo- Functionalism

1.1 Contributions of Malinowski and Radcliffe Brown

1.2 Structural Functionalism of Talcott Parsons - Structure of Social Action, Social System, AGIL, Pattern Variables

1.3 Empirical Functionalism of R.K. Merton –Manifest function, Latent function, Paradigm for Functional Analysis.

1.4 Neo- Functionalism: Jeffry C Alexander, Paul Colomy and Lukmann-Basic ideas of neo functionalism

1.5 Structuralism – Saussure, Levi-Strauss and S. F. Nadel

Module II

Conflict Theory

2.1 Basic Postulates of Conflict Perspective

2.2 Dialectical Conflict Theory - Ralf Dahrendorf (Authority, Groups, Conflict and Change)

2.3 The Conflict Functionalism - Lewis Coser

2.4 Conflict Theory of Stratification - Randall Collins

Module III

Interpretive Sociological Theories

3.1 Chicago School

- a) Principles, structure and process of interaction - Herbert Blumer
Mind Self and Society - G.H. Mead

3.2. Dramaturgy: Erving Goffman

3.3. Ethnomethodology: Harold Garfinkel

3.4. Phenomenological Sociology: Husserl, Alfred Schutz

3.5. Social Construction of Reality – Berger and Luckman

Module IV

Rational Choice and Exchange Theories

4.1 Rational Choice Theory- James S. Coleman

4.2 The Exchange Theory –Intellectual Background-

4.3 Contributions of George C. Homans and Richard Emerson

4.4 Mathematical Model in Rational choice: Game Theory

4.5 Peter M. Blau: Process of Exchange: Stages, Values, Norms, and interest, Power and its

differentiation, Cognitive Dissonance.

4.6 Exchange network analysis - Richard Emerson

Module V

Neo-Marxian Theory

5.1 Critical Theory - Major postulates, of Frankfurt School

5.2 Max Horkheimer, Jurgen Habermas

5.3 Louis Althusser

5.4 Varieties of Neo-Marxism- Hegelian Marxism, Analytical Marxism and Postmodern Marxian theory

Reference:

1. Abraham, F.A. Modern Sociological Theory. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1982.
2. Blumer. H. Symbolic Interactionism: Perspective & Methods. Prentice Hall, 1969.
3. Collins Randall. Conflict Sociology, New York: Academic Press, 1975.
4. Collins, Randall. Theoretical Sociology. Jaipur: Rawat, 1997.
5. Mead, G.H. Mind Self and Society. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1934.
6. Merton, R.K. Social Theory and Social Structure. Free Press, 1949.
7. Parsons Talcott, The Social System. New York: Free Press, 1951.
8. Ritzer, G. Sociological Theory. New York: McGraw Hill Inc., 1992.
9. Skidmore, W. Theoretical Thinking in Sociology. Cambridge
10. Turner, Jonathan H. The Structure of Sociological Theory, Jaipur: Rawat, 1987.
11. Zeitlin, I.M. Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of Contemporary Theory. Delhi, 1996.

Further Readings

1. Coser, Lewis. A. (1956). *The Functions of Social Conflict*. London: Free Press.
2. Delaney, Tim. (2008). *Contemporary Social Theory*. New Delhi: Pearson Education Inc. DorlingKindersley.
3. Homans, George C. (2007). *History, Theory, and Method*. New York: Routledge.
4. Jenkin, Alan. (1979). *The Social Theory of Claude Levi Strauss*. London: Macmillan Publications
Lemert, Charles. (2004). *Social theory –The Multi - Cultural and Classic Readings*. Jaipur: Rawat.
5. Luckmann, T. (ed.). (1978). *Phenomenology and Sociology*. Middlesex: Penguin Books. (Chapters 1, 12 and 17).
6. Malinowski, Bronislaw. (1922). *Argonauts of the Western Pacific*. Chicago: University of Chicago.
7. Radcliffe-Brown, A.R. (1971). *Structure and Function in Primitive Society*. London: Cohen and West. (Chapters 9, 10).
8. Wallace, Ruth A & Alison Wolf. (1991). *Contemporary Sociological Theory: Continuing the Classical Tradition*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.
9. Wallace, Ruth A. & Wolf, Alison. (2012). *Contemporary Sociological Theory: Expanding the Classical Tradition*. New Delhi: Prentice- Hall of India.
10. Zeitlin, I.M. (1996). *Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of Contemporary Theory*. Delhi

Course 7 SOCIOLOGY OF COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA

Course Code: 24P2SOCT07

Number of credits: 3

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Learn and acquaint with the basic aspects of Media and communication and investigate the fundamentals used in media education
CO2	Know the social, ethical issues and contemporary challenges in the field of media
CO3	Demonstrate various approaches, methodology and perspectives to the study of media
CO4	Inculcate media consciousness, media literacy and digital/ technological know-how

Module I

Introduction to Media

- 1.1 Concept, Nature, Characteristics, Types and Functions of Mass Media
- 1.2 Origin, development and Impact of typologies of media - Press, Radio, Film, Television, Digital and Electronic devices, Internet, Blogging, Virtual Communication, Cyber Space
- 1.3 Technology, Modernity and media – Changes and Effects; Information Technology, Knowledge World- Impact of the Internet
- 1.4 Power of Media on Individual, Society and Culture; Role of Media in an emerging country like India
- 1.5 Social construction of reality by media - Rhetoric of the image, Media Myth, Obfuscation

Module II

Methodology and Approaches to the Study of Media

- 2.1 Functionalism- Denis Mquail
- 2.2 Marxism, Ideology and the Media - Gramsci, Althusser, Frankfurt School; Cultural Materialism – Raymond Williams; Political Economy Approach
- 2.3 Media Technologies and Power -Marshall McLuhan, Brian Winston; Public Sphere- Habermas
- 2.4 Post Modernism and the World of Hyper Reality- Baudrillard
- 2.5 Semiotic Approach, Discourse Analysis

Module III

Social Implications of Communication and Media

- 3.1 Modern Developments in Information and Communication Technology -
Media and Globalization – Neo Liberalism and its implications, Diffusion of Global Culture by Media; Inequality- Digital Divide
- 3.2 Commercialization of Media – Socio Cultural Impact of Visual Media and Advertisements,
Gender representation in media
- 3.3 Media and political processes - Media as a supporter or watchdog of the state; Role of Mass
Media in Nationalism, Regionalism, Citizen's Rights, Secularism, Promoting Democracy, Social
Justice
- 3.4 Mass Media Preference and use among Diverse Audience
- 3.5 Violence and Media, Media Ethics

Module IV

Media Laws in India

- 4.1 Media and the IPC and the Cr PC
- 4.2 Print media and the origins of the 'Press Laws'
- 4.3 Broadcast media, Internet and the New Media Policy
- 4.4 Media, Law and Women

Reference:

1. Aveseh, Asough. (2012). Social Media and Ethics - The Impact of Social Media on Journalism Ethics, Center for International Media Ethics (CIME)
2. Barthes, Roland. *Mythologies*. Hill and Wang, 1972.
3. Berger, Asa Authur (1998). *Media Analysis Techniques*. Sage Publication
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6. Blackman, Lisa and Valerie Walkerdine, 2000. *Mass Hysteria: Critical Psychology and Media Studies*, Palgrave.
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13. Gans, HJ. 2004. *Deciding What's News*. Northwestern University Press.
14. Grossberg, Lawrence et al (1998). *Media-Making: Mass Median in a Popular Culture*. Sag Publications

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21. Kumar, KJ. 2010. *Mass Communication in India*, Jaico Publishing House.
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23. John Corner, Dick Pels (Eds.) 2000. *Media and the Restyling of Politics: Consumerism, Celebrity, and Cynicism*. London: Sage.
24. Kohli, V. *The Indian Media Business*. London: Sage, 2003.
25. Linz, D., Penrod, S., & Donnerstein, E. (1986). Issues bearing on the legal regulation of violent and sexually violent media. *Journal of Social Issues*, 42(3), 171-193. [52]
26. Murthy, D. (2013). *Twitter: Social Communication in the Twitter Age*. Cambridge: Polity Press
- Potter, James W (1998). *Media Literacy*. Sage Publications
27. Pradip N. Thomas (Eds.) (2004). *Who Owns the Media?* Zed Books, London
28. Shohat, Ella and Robert Stam. 1994. *Unthinking Eurocentrism: Multiculturalism and the Media*, Routledge.
29. S. Shabnoor, S. Tajinder. (2016). *Social Media its Impact with Positive and Silverstone, Rogers* (1999). *Why Study Media?* Sage Publications
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33. Yigit, F. & Tarman, B. (2013). The Impact of Social Media on Globalization, Democratization and Participative Citizenship, *Journal of Social Science Education*, vol. 12, No 1, 75-80.

Course – 8 CRIME AND SOCIETY

Course Code: 24P3SOCT08

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Thorough understanding of the basic concepts of Sociology of crime
CO2	Ability to analyze crime and criminal behavior from different theoretical perspectives
CO3	Scientific understanding of different types of crime and their magnitude in our society.
CO4	Understanding of the strategies and institutional mechanisms of control and prevention of crime.

Module 1

Introduction

1.1 The Concept of Criminal, Crime; Offence-Cognizable & non cognizable, bailable and non bailable

1.2 Characteristics of crime, Types of criminals

1.3 Causative Factors – Physical / Ecological/ Biological- Hereditary/, Socio-cultural/

Family Disorganization

1.4 Sociology of Crime – Criminology, Areas, Methods and Scope and importance of study

1.5 Impact of crime on individual and society

Module II

Approaches to the study of crime

2.1 Classicist – Hedonism Beccaria

2.2 Biogenic - Evolutionary Atavism Theory - Lombroso

2.3 Psychogenic - Psycho - Analytical theory - Adler

2.4 Sociogenic - Differential Association Theory Sutherland, Labelling theory Howard
Becker.

2.5 Sociological theory – Theory of Anomie – R K Merton

Module III

Types and Magnitude of crime

3.1 Types of crime - Crimes against the individual, Crimes against property, Crimes against the state,
Financial Crimes, Juvenile Delinquency

3.2 Cyber Crime, Terrorism, Organized crime

3.3 Crimes against children- Physical abuse, Sexual abuse, Emotional abuse,
Incestuous abuse; Preventive measures: Parent focused, Professional
focused

3.4 Crimes against women: Domestic violence, Dowry related crimes, Rape and sexual-
harassment, Eve-teasing, E-violence, Violence at the work place ; Legal measures and
Provisions for the protection of women

3.5 Crimes against the Elderly

Module IV

Strategies for Correction & Prevention of crime

4.1 Correction of criminals: Imprisonment, Capital punishment, Probation, Parole

4.2 Prevention of crime: Civic virtue, Community policing, Police patrolling, Use of surveillance-AI cameras

- 4.3 Enforcement Agencies in India - Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), National Investigation Agency (NIA), National Crime Records Bureau, State Crime Records Bureau, Research and Analysis Wing (RAW), State Vigilance Force, Crime branch
- 4.4 State Laws, The Indian Penal Code; Major Legal provisions in India to deal with crime
- 4.5 International Criminal Law and Criminal Court - Aims, Functions and Limitations.

Reference:

1. Ram Ahuja, Social problems in India, Rawat publications 1997, pp 314-336.
2. Barnes and Teeters New Horizons in Criminology, Prentice Hall Inc, New York, pp 119-207.
3. Elliott Mabel A, Crime in modern society, New York, Harper and Bros.
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8. Johnson Elmer Habert Crime correction and society, Home wood III, The Dorsey press 1968.
9. Jehangir M.J. Sethna, Society and the criminal, N.M. Tripathi Pvt Ltd, 1980.
10. Healy and Bronner New Light on Delinquency and its treatment.
11. C.P. Yadav Encyclopaedia of women problems and their remedies. Institute for

sustainable development and Anmol publications, New Delhi 2007. PP-313.

12. Divya Bhardwaj Child Abuse, Mohit publications 2006.

13. M. Shenoy, Domestic Violence, Anubhav Publishing Company, Allahabad, 2009.

14. Sandra Walkate Basics of Criminology

15. Jeffrey C. Alexander A contemporary introduction to Sociology, Paradian publications,
New Delhi.

16. Jacob John Kattakayam and James Vadackamcherry, Crime and Society, Current issues
and Trends, A.P.H Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 1999.

17. Diana Ic endall Sociology in our times Thomson Learning, Belmont, 2003

Course - 9 SOCIOLOGY OF URBAN SOCIETY

Course code: 24P2SOCT09

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO	CO Statement
CO1	Understanding of Urban sociology as a major branch of Sociology and identification of the different urban life setting.
CO2	Systematic assessment of the process of urbanization and its consequences
CO3	Interpretation of urban social phenomenon by applying major theoretical perspectives.
CO4	Identification of major urban problems and their effective control

Module I

An Introduction to Urban Studies

1.1 Urban Sociology - Definition, Origin, Nature and Scope

1.2. Demographic, Ecological and Cultural Characteristics of Characteristics of Urban society

1.3 Types of urban area - Town, Satellite Towns, Urban Agglomeration, City, Metropolis, Megapolis

1.4 Theories of patterns of city growth - Concentric Zone Theory: Ernest Burgess, Sector Model, Multiple Nuclei Theory

1.5 Changing face of Urban Communities: Infra structural development, Social Heterogeneity, Merging of Fringe Villages, the Global City

Module II

Urbanization and Urbanism

- 2.1 Concepts: Urbanization, Urbanism, Over urbanization, Rural- Urban Continuum, Conurbation
- 2.2 Rurbanisation, De - Urbanization, Rural-Urban contrast, Spatial Forms - Anthony Giddens
- 2.3 Social consequences of urbanization, Urbanism as a way of life - Louis Wirth
- 2.4. Urbanization in India: History of Urbanization, Urban Economy after Independence
 - Spatial patterns of urbanization in India: Rural – urban Migration
 - Slums – Oscar Lewis’s study of Culture of Poverty
 - Indian Slum: Field Visit and a study of characteristics and dynamics

Module III

Theoretical Perspectives

- 3.1 Traditional: Emile Durkheim – Mechanical and Organic Solidarity; Max Weber - Ideal Typical City Ferdinand Tonnies – Gemeinschaft and Gessellschaft, George Simmel - Metropolis and Mental Life, Robert E Park - Urban Ecology
- 3.2 Current: Manuell Castells - Information Society,
- 3.3 Pierre Bourdieu - Culture Economy
- 3.4 David Harvey and Peter Saunders - Political Economy

Module IV

Urban problems and Urban Development

- 4.1 Economic - Poverty, Unemployment, Inequality in resource access and Class differentials
- 4.2 Social - Over Crowding, Housing, Slum, Urban Displacement, Urban crime
- 4.3 Environmental – Pollution: Earth, Air, Water, Noise
- 4.4 Urban Planning and Development - Aims and Goals of Urban Planning
 - Problems of Relocation and Rehabilitation - Inequalities in Land Market and Housing
 - Strategies for Urban Development

Sustainable Development of Cities – Urban Renewal Projects, Traffic and Transport Renovations, Special Economic Zones, Malls and Commercial Complexes
Administrative Bodies in Urban Planning, Urban governance and NGOs

Reference:

1. Castells, Manuel. *The Urban Question – A Marxist Approach*. Paris: Haspero, 1972
2. David Harvey, *The Urban Experience*, Basil Blackwell, 1989.
3. Dupont V, E. Tarlow and D. Vidal, 2000 Delhi. *Urban Space and Human Destinies*, Delhi.
4. Government of India, 1986, *Report of the National Commission on Urbanization*, Vols I& II, New Delhi, Government of India.
5. Harvey, David, 1989 *The Urban Experience*, Baltimore, John Hopkins Press
6. Harvey, David. *The Urbanization of Capital*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1985.
7. Manuel Castells, *The Urban Question*, Haspero, 1972.
8. Mellor, J. R. *Urban Sociology in an Urbanized Society*. London: Routledge, 1977.
9. Nair, Janaki. *The Promise of the Metropolis: Bangalore's Twentieth Century*. New Delhi: OUP, 2005.
10. National Academic Council, 2003 *Cities Transformed. Demographic Change and Its Implications in the Developing World*, Washington DC, Academic Press.
11. Patel Sujata and Kushal Deb (Ed) 2006 *Urban Studies*, Delhi, Oxford.
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17. Sassen Saskia, 1991 *The Global City*, Princeton, Princeton University Press.
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21. Wirth, Louis. "*Urbanism as a Way of Life*", *American Journal of Sociology*, 44 (1938).

Course 10 SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Course code: 24P2SOCT10

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Appreciate human diversity, develop a critical perspective on their own society, and examine their role as citizens in a complex, global community
CO2	Explain theories of anthropology and society that integrates diverse approaches to understand social system.
CO3	Recognize and explain the impact of globalization that eradicates ethnic and prized culture
CO4	Demonstrate interest in developing awareness about the preservation of cultural heritage as a part of self-identity.

Module I

Nature of Social Anthropology

1.1 Anthropology – The Science of Man

1.2 Definition, Subject Matter, Branches, Areas of application of Social Anthropology

1.3 Methods and Theoretical Perspectives - Genealogy, Ethnography, Participant Observation, Case Study, Comparative, Historical, Descriptive

Perspectives - Evolutionism: Henry Morgan, E B Tylor: Structuralism and Neo-

Structuralism: Claude. Levi-Strauss, and E.R. Leach

Structure Functionalism: A.R. Radcliff Brown and E.E., Evans Pritchard

Functionalism: Bronislow Malinowski

- 1.4 Anthropology in India – Origin, Phases of Growth, Current issues; Contribution of Indian Anthropologists: L.P. Vidyarthi, S.C. Roy, D.N. Majumdar and N.K. Bose.
Recent Trends: New Ethnography and Post Modernism in Anthropology

Module II

Culture

- 2.1 Characteristics of Culture, Components, Social Significance
Language and culture
Culture and Personality: Contributions of Margaret Mead, Ruth Benedict, Ralf Linton, Abraham Kardiner, and Cora Alice Du Bois
Psychological Anthropology
- 2.2 Concepts – Cultural change, Emic – Etic, Sub culture, Enculturation, Acculturation, Assimilation, Cultural shock, Counter culture, Cultural Minorities, Ethnocentrism, Xenocentrism, Cultural relativism, Cultural Lag, Cultural Materialism - Contributions of Marvin Harris, Raymond Williams and Leslie White
- 2.3 Structure of Culture: Culture trait, Culture complex, Culture area, Age area
Analysis of Culture – Evolutionism, Neo Evolutionism, Diffusionism, Cultural Materialism, Symbolic Anthropology;
- 2.4 Emerging Issues on Culture - Globalization and Popular Culture, Homogenization, Fragmentation and Hybridization, Pluralism and Multiculturalism

Module III

Kinship, Race and Ethnicity

- 3.1 Meaning of Kinship, Types and Degree, Kinship usages in Primitive Communities
- 3.2 Descent and Lineage, Pattern of Residence and Inheritance, Cultural constructions, Puberty Rites and Initiation Ceremonies
- 3.3 Transformations in Kinship - New areas in the study of kinship: Reproductive Technologies and Reconfigured Kinship, Gay and Lesbian kinship

3.4 Race - Concept, Classification: Global and Indian classification of Race

Race Problems: Race Discrimination and Racism, Race Conflict and genocide

Ethnicity – Concept, Ethnic Realities in the Global scenario

Module IV

Primitive Social Organization

4.1 Totemism – Origin, Practices, Types, Social significance

4.2 Clan – Primitive social structure

4.3 Tribe - Primitive and Modern, Tribal Movements, Constitutional Safeguards, Welfare Measures, Tribal Issues Today

4.4 Primitive social structure – Family, Marriage, Religion, Law and property

Primitive Economic organization - Features and Functions - Barter and Ceremonial

Exchange

Reference:

1. Bob Simpson. 1998. *Changing Families: An Ethnographic Approach to Divorce and Separation*, Berg Publishers: Oxford. (Selected chapters).
2. Butler, Judith. 'Is Kinship Always Already Heterosexual?' *Differences: A Journal of Feminist Cultural Studies* - Volume 13, Number 1 Spring 2002, pp. 14-44.
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4. Evans- Prichard E E, 1990 '*Social Anthropology*' Universal Book Stall, Delhi.
5. Haviland, W A. 1993. *Cultural Anthropology*', Harcourt Brace College Pub, London
6. W. Haviland, R. Gordon, and L. Vivanco, 2006, *Talking About People: Readings in Contemporary Cultural Anthropology*, 4thEd. New York: McGraw-Hill.
7. Honigman J. 1997 '*Handbook of Social and Cultural Anthropology*', Rawat Publication,

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9. Kaja Finkler, *'The Kin in the Gene: The Medicalization of Family and Kinship in American Society'*, *Current Anthropology*, 2001, 42: 2.
10. Levi-Strauss, Claude. *The Elementary Structures of Kinship*, London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1969.
11. Martin F. Manalansan IV 2003, *Global Divas: Filipino Gay, Men in the Diaspora* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press.
12. Mair, Lucy 1998 *'An Introduction to Social Anthropology'*, Oxford University Press.
13. Parkin, Robert, and Linda Stone, (ed.) *Kinship and Family: An Anthropological Reader*, U.S.A.: Blackwell, 2000, selected chapters.
14. Ram Ahuja, 2001, *Research Methods*, Rawat, Jaipur
15. Robert H. Lavenda and Emily A. Schultz, 2006, *Core Concepts in Cultural Anthropology*, 3rd Edition (New York: McGraw-Hill
16. Sahlins & Service 1970 *'Evolution and Culture'*, The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor
17. Schneider, David M. *American Kinship: A Cultural Account*, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1968.
18. Uberoi, Patricia. *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1994, Selected Chapters.
19. Veena Das. 1995. *'National Honour and Practical Kinship' in Critical Events*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Course – 11 POST MODERN AND POST STRUCTURAL THEORIES

Course Code: 24P3SOCT11

Course type: Core

Credits: 4

Teaching hour/week: 5

Course Outcome:

CO1	Familiarize the learners with the recent advancements in theoretical conceptions related with the dynamics of human social world,
CO2	Equip the learners with the multiple theorizing process part of the destinies of a changing socio cultural scenario
CO3	Facilitate awareness of the applicability of social theories in contemporary social questions.
CO4	Expedite alertness of the scope of social theories in current social questions.

Module I

Towards Integrative Sociology

1.1. Early Attempt: N Robert Elias – Process Sociology and Civilizing Process

1.2. Later Attempts:

a. Anthony Giddens: Structuration theory, Critique of “Scientific”

Social Theory- Double Hermeneutics, Modernity and Capitalism

b. Pierre Bourdieu: Reflexive Sociology, Theory of Practice, Field and Habitus, Theory

of Cultural Reproduction - Dispositions, Positions and Interactions and Forms of

Capital, Power relations, Symbolic Violence and Gender.

Module II

Post Structuralism: Beyond Structure and Agency

- 2.1. Intellectual roots of Post structuralism-Husserl's Phenomenology and Heidegger's critique of truth, Rejection of System Theory
- 2.2. Michel Foucault- Archaeology of Knowledge, Discourse analysis, Power / Knowledge duality, Discipline and Punish – Panoptic to social surveillance, History of Sexuality, Medical Discourse
- 2.3. Jacques Derrida – Deconstruction as theory and method

Module III

Post Modernism

- 3.1. From Modern to Postmodern
- 3.2. Celebration of heterogeneity, relativism
- 3.3. Fragmentation and atomization
- 3.4. Post Structuralism and Post modernism- Critiquing Grand narratives

Module IV

Sociological Theory to Social Theory

4. 1. Jean Francois Lyotard, Postmodernism - Semiotics - Convergence.
- 4.2. Fredric Jameson: Post Modernism as the cultural logic of Late Capitalism
- 4.3. Jean Baudrillard: Hyper-reality, Simulations and Simulacra

Module V

Conceptualizing Contemporary Social Setting

- 5.1. Daniel Bell - Post Industrial Societies
- 5.2. Manuel Castells- Network society

5.3. Ulrich Beck: Reflexive modernisation, Risk Society

5.4. Zygmunt Bauman: Post Modernity and Consumerism, liquid modernity

5.5. Arjuna Appadurai: Dimensions of Global Cultural Flow and Imagined World

Reference:

1. Anthony Giddens - The Constitution of Society: Outline of the Theory of Structuration. Arjuna Appadurai, 'Disjuncture and Difference in the Global Cultural Economy, 1990 Beck, U. (1992) Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity. London: Sage.
2. Daniel Bell, The Coming of Post-Industrial Society: A Venture in Social Forecasting. New York: Basic Books, 1973.
3. Elias, N. (1978b). 'The Civilizing Process Revisited: Interview with Stanislas Fontaine', Theory and Society, 5: 243-53
4. Giddens, A. (1987). Social Theory and Modern Sociology. Cambridge: Polity Press. Giddens, A. (1990), The Consequences of Modernity. Cambridge: Polity Press.
5. Jameson, F. 1993. The Postmodernism or the Critical logic of Late Capitalism. London Manual Castells, The Rise of the Network Society
6. Ritzer, G. (1975/1980) Sociology: A Multiple Paradigm Science. Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon. Ritzer, G. (1996) Sociological Theory, 4th Edn. New York: McGraw-Hill.
7. Ritzer, George. 2007. (ed.) The Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Sociology. Oxford: Blackwell. Smart, B. 2000. Postmodern Social Theory. In 'The Blackwell Companion to Social Theory', Steve Conner (ed.) - The Cambridge Companion to Post Modernism ed. B. S. Turner. Oxford: Blackwell, 447-80.
8. Ulrich Beck, Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity, 1992

Course – 12 SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Course code: 24P3SOCT12

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Thorough understanding of the key concepts of change and development; factors affecting change and its different paths.
CO2	Able to theoretically interpret the process of development and underdevelopment
CO3	Evaluation of the indices and strategies of development; role of various agencies in the developmental process
CO4	Critical assessment of the development models and creation of appropriate models to suits with the needs of the present society.

Module I

Understanding Change and Development

- 1.1 Concepts - Change, Progress, Growth, Modernization, Underdevelopment, Development and Sustainable development
- 1.2 Factors of Social Change - Demographic, Economic, Political, Religious, Technological.
- 1.3 Theories of Social Change - Evolutionary, Cyclical, Functional, Conflict
- 1.4 Paths of Development: Capitalist, Socialist, Mixed Economy

Module II

Theoretical Approaches

- 2.1. Development Theories - Emergence
- 2.2 Modernization Theory: W. W. Rostow, Daniel Lerner
- 2.3. Dependency Theory:

- a) A. G. Frank – Development of underdevelopment
- b) Samir Amin – Unequal development
- c) Immanuel Wallerstein – World system

2.4. Alternative Development Model:

- a) Mahatma Gandhi – Gram Swaraj
- b) E. F. Schumacher – Intermediate Technology

Module III

Indices of Development

- 3.1 Agencies of Development: Market forces, State policies, International agencies, NGO's, CSR.
- 3.2. Strategies of development in India: Five Year Plans, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Grass root initiatives – Self Help Groups, NITI Ayog
- 3.3 Processes of Development - Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization (Refer topics included in 20P4SOCT19 Sociology of Technological Change and globalization)

Module IV

Developmental Experience

- 4.1 Developmental Projects – Global, National, Local
- 4.2 Failure of Modernization Model- a) Ecological issues of land, water, forest b) Issues of marginalised sections, Adivasis, Dalits, Unorganized Labourers, and Refugees
- 4.3 Democracy and Development, Need for Social Auditing
- 4.4 Kerala Model of Development - experience and critique, Disparities in Development: Regional and Religious

Reference:

1. Claude Alvares. 1992. Science, Development and Violence. New Delhi: Oxford Debal K. Singha Roy. (ed). 2001. Social Development and the Empowerment of Marginalized Groups. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
2. Dereze Jean and Sen Amartya. 1996. India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity. New Delhi: OUP.
3. Desai, A.R. 1985. India's Path of Development: A Marxist Approach. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
4. Eade D. & Ligteringen E. 2006. Debating Development – NGOs and the future. Jaipur: Rawat Escobar Arturo. 1995. Encountering Development, the making and unmaking of the third world. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
5. Giddens Anthony. 1996. "Global Problems and Ecological Crisis" in Introduction to Sociology. New York: W.W. Norton Co.
6. Giddens, Anthony. 1990. The Consequences of Modernity. Cambridge: Polity Press. Haan Arjan de. 2010. Towards a New Poverty Agenda in Asia. New Delhi: Sage.
7. Harrison D. 1989. The Sociology of Modernization and Development. New Delhi: Sage. Haq Mahbub UI. 1991. Reflections on Human Development. New Delhi: OUP.
8. Kiely Ray and Phil Marfleet (eds). 1998. Globalization and the Third World. London: Routledge. Prasanth Kumar Trivadi. 2011. The Globalization of Turbulence. New Delhi: Rawat
9. Preston P.W. 1982. The Theories of Development. London: Routledge, Kegan Paul. Sharma, S.L. 1980. "Criteria of Social Development", Journal of Social Action. Jan-March. Singh Katar and Shishodia. 2007. Environmental Economics. Theory and Applications. New Delhi: Sage.
10. UNDP. Sustainable Development. New York: OUP.
11. Yadav R. 2008. Social Planning and Development in India. New Delhi: Alfa Publications.

Course 13 ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

Course Code: 24P3SOCT13

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Draw attention to the key concepts, facts, problems, trends, process, hypotheses and patterns.
CO2	Explain theories of Environment and society, which integrates diverse approaches to environment sustainability.
CO3	Recognize and explain the disaster and mitigation strategies
CO4	Demonstrate interest in developing awareness and protecting our planet.

Module I

Environmental Sociology

- 1.1 Environmental Sociology: Origin, Field and Scope
- 1.2 Basic Concepts: Environment, Eco System, Bio Diversity, Eco Feminism, Sustainable Development, Social Ecology
- 1.3 Environmental Education - Meaning, Objectives, Significance, Strategies
Environmental Determinism
- 1.4 Types of Environmentalism - Deep, Social, Radical Ecology, Human Ecology, Green Politics

Module II

Approaches / Perspectives in Environmental Sociology

- 2.1 Duncan's Ecological Complex - POET Model; Dunlap and Catton's Ecological Explanation
- 2.2 Political Economy Interpretation - Alan Schnaiberg, Marxian Views, Ecofeminism, Anthropocentric approach
- 2.3 Ecological Modernization - Arthur P.J. Mol and Gert Spaargaren
- 2.4 Indian views on Environment - Classical views, Mahatma Gandhi, Ramachandra Guha, Environmental Sociology in India - Early Interest in Ecological Issues in India: Patrick Geddes, Radhakamal Mukerjee, and Verrier Elwin Research in Social Ecology

Module III

Environment, Development and Marginalization

- 3.1 Mega Projects and their Environmental Impact, Development Induced Displacement, Environmental Degradation and Marginalization of Vulnerable Groups, Rehabilitation of the Displaced
- 3.2 Natural Resources and their Utilization - Land Use Patterns in India, Water Resources Utilization: Rivers, Well, Tank, Canal - Lift Irrigation, Privatization of Ground Water Resources; Environment Degradation and Health hazards
Energy and environment
Major environmental issues in Kerala
- 3.3 Natural Disasters, Deforestation, Global Warming, Ozone Depletion, Acid Rain, Atmospheric Turbidity and Nuclear Winter
- 3.4 Industrial Pollution, Quality of Urban life, Rural Industrialization and Ecological imbalance, Problems of Soil Erosion

Module IV

Environmental Movements

- 4.1 History, Causes of Environmental Movements; Major Movements - Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andholan, Apiko Movement;
- 4.2 Politics of Environmental Movements - The role of State and non- State organizations in the management of natural resources, Constitutional Provisions and Laws in India
- 4.3 Initiatives of the State and International Agencies - Stockholm, Environment and Sustainable Development, Rio Conference Mandates, Environmental Ethics and Environmental Laws
- 4.4 Agitations for Environmental protection in Kerala - Silent Valley, Plachimada, Western Ghats Protection Commission

Guidelines of Madhav Gadgil Committee Report

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**Course 14 SOCIOLOGY OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND
GLOBALIZATION**

Course Code: 24P3SOCT14

Number of credits: 3

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Introduce Globalization and all the concepts related
CO2	Demonstrate the modern theorists to learn their theoretical outputs and to relate them to the situations around
CO3	Generate an understanding on how Science & Technology is now an institution by itself. They can also learn the social impact of technology on society
CO4	Encouragement to comprehend how the world has shrunk due to the advancement of science & technology, trade, communication and transportation and how globalization has influenced marriage, family and religion

Module I

Globalization – Origin, Nature and Agencies

1.1 Historical, Technological and Social Context of Globalization

1.2 Distinctive Characteristics of Globalization

1.3 Agencies of Globalization: Multinational Corporations, Media, Global Market,
Non - Governmental Organizations, International Agencies – WTO, IMF, GATT,
World Bank

1.4 Related Aspects - Weightless Economy, Consumerism, Mc Donaldization, Network and Cyber
Society, Global Village

Module II

Theoretical Formulations

- 2.1 Roland Robertson - Theory of World Compression and Intensification of Global Consciousness.
- 2.2 Davis Harvey- Theory of Time Space Compression
- 2.3 Immanuel Wallerstein – World System Theory - Equality and inequality in the world system: Core Countries, Periphery Countries and Semi-Periphery countries
- 2.4 Anthony Giddens - Theory of Time Space Distanciation

Module III

Science, Technology and Globalization

- 3.1 Science as a method and an institution, the Ethos of science;
Areas of advancements in science and technology today - Laser, Fiber optics, Space Technology, Biotechnology, Cybernetics, Nano Technology, Robotics, IT etc.
Science technology and Society - Technological Determinism; Humanistic Technology
Growth of Science and Technology in Globalization – Areas: Infrastructure, Education, Communication, Health
- 3.2 Conceptualizing Science, Technology and Knowledge – Knowledge Economy – Market Oriented Knowledge Production, Information Society, Intellectual Property - Copyright, Patenting, Trademarking
- 3.3 Scientific and Technological Dissemination – World Economy, Professionalism, Linkages between Industry and Knowledge Producing Agencies
- 3.4 Social Impact of Technology – Technocracy, Y Generation, Risk Society, Disneyization

Module IV

Globalization – Issues and Challenges

- 4.1 Mass Media & Consumer Culture. Global Tourism, Diaspora Communities, Environmental Degradation
- 4.2 Transition from Local Culture to Global, Social Exclusion, Child Labour and Abuse,

Human Trafficking, Atrocities against Women, Terrorism, Cyber Crimes

4.5 Impact on Social Institutions - Marriage, Family, Religion

4.4 Effects on International Relations - Equality and Inequality within and among Nation States; Impact on Third World Countries – Positive and Negative

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Course - 15 PERSONALITY AND SOCIETY

Course code: 24P2SOCT15

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Able to demonstrate the factors and attributes responsible for the development of human personality and its different methods of assessment.
CO2	Ability to interpret theoretically human behavior and personality from different perspectives
CO3	Identification of the undercurrents of human behavior and the principles of interpersonal attraction
CO4	Identification of major personality problems and equip with the basics of counselling techniques and psychotherapy.

Module I

Introducing Human Personality and Behavior

- 1.1 Personality- Definition, Nature, Factors of Development; Determinants of Personality - Heredity & Environment
- 1.2 Stages of Development of Personality- - Pre-natal, Infancy, Childhood, Adolescence, Adulthood (Psycho - motor development, Cognition, Language, Emotion, Emergence of self, Gender identity.)
- 1.3 Biological Basis of Human Mind – Nervous System: Central, Peripheral
- 1.4 Psychic Processes – (a) Sensory Perceptual – Visual, Auditory, Olfactory, Gustatory, Thermoception, Nociception
(b) Cognitive Process – Learning, Conditioning,
(c) Memory-Encoding, Retention and Retrieval; Forgetting
- 1.5 Assessment of Personality-Subjective methods: Behavioral Observation, Anecdotal records; Objective methods: Psychometric test, Rating Scale. Sociometric test; Projective techniques

Module II

Perspectives and Theoretical approaches on personality

2.1 Perspectives and Approaches in Personality Development— Learning, Cognitive, Humanistic,

Existential position, Trait approach

2.2 Psychoanalytic Theory – Sigmund Freud (Systems of Personality- Id, Ego and

Super Ego; Stages of development- Oral, Anal, Phallic, Latency and Genital; Defense Mechanisms),

Neo Freudian Theories

2.3 Type Theory (Type ‘A’ & ‘B’, Hypocrates, Sheldon, Kretschmer, Young),

2.4 Trait Theory (Catell and Alport),

2.5 Humanistic Approach (Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow)

Module III

Behavioral Dispositions

3.1 Attitude - Definition, Characteristics, Formation, Measurement, Change

3.2 Motivation - Meaning, Definition, Nature and types;

Theories of Motivation: Reinforcement theory, Need – Drive, -Incentive theory, Maslow’s theory

3.3 Intelligence - Meaning, Dimensions, Measurement, Significance

3.4 Inter personal Attraction – Robert Sternbergs Triangular Theory of Love

3.5 Crowd behavior, Characteristics, Types; Theories of crowd behavior: Contagion, Convergence, Freud’s Theory

Module IV

Crisis in Personality and Basics of Counselling

4.1 Crisis in personality – Teenage issues, Substance Abuse disorders; Mental and behavioral disorders – Illusion, Hallucination, Delusion, Schizophrenia; Ageism and Dementia

4.2 Counseling - Definition, types and stages of counselling, Goals and methods of counselling

4.3 Skills and Techniques in Counselling- Advanced empathy, Immediacy, Confrontation, Interpretation, Role-playing, Ethical principles of Counselling

4.4 Psycho Therapy- Transactional Analysis, Rational Emotive Behavioral Therapy, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

Reference:

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Course 16 SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

Course Code: 24P4SOCT16

Number of credits: 3

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Provide students a basic knowledge on population realities, the dynamics of population and population transitions with due importance to its socio political implications
CO2	Explain theories of population and society, which integrates diverse approaches to population sustainability
CO3	Recognize and explain the disaster and mitigation strategies
CO4	Demonstrate interest in developing awareness and population control

Module I

Population and Society

1.1 Origin, Definition, Meaning, Methods of study, and Significance of Social Demography

Data on Population - National and International Agencies / Sources

1.2 Factors affecting population – Social, Educational, Cultural, Developmental, Geographical

1.3 Population Composition and its consequences – Biologic, Ecological, Socio Cultural,
Economic

1.4 Growth of Population in India since 1901; Population as a constraint for Development;

Population of Kerala – Features and trends

Module II

Theories of Population Growth

- 2.1 Pre Malthusian and Malthusian Theories, Recent Interpretations
- 2.2 Optimum Population Theory – Edwin Cannon
- 2.3 Demographic Transition Theory – Frank W Notestein
- 2.4 Naturalistic Theories, Marxist and socialist views on population theories

Module III

Determinants of Population

- 3.1 Fertility – Determinants, Changes, Significance, Theories on Fertility
- 3.2 Mortality - Types - Infant, Child, Maternal, Fetal, MTP, Feticide and Infanticide;
Determining Factors
- 3.3 Life Expectancy (LEB) - Indicators, Theoretical perspectives
- 3.4 Migration – Determinants, Types, and Consequences of Migration both at the place of origin and the place of destination

Module IV

Population Control

- 4.1 Measures of Population Control: National Population Policy, Population Education,
Family Welfare Planning and Contraception
- 4.2 Population Education – Meaning, Methods, Use of Mass Media
- 4.3 Population Priorities in the Global Scenario – First, Second and Third World Countries
- 4.4 Census and Social Surveys and their utility in studying the population with special focus on
India

Reference:

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Course 17 **SOCIOLOGY OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY**

Course code: 24P4SOCT17

Number of credits: 3

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Internalize the basic terms, theories and emerging themes in Industry and work
CO2	Compose all major approaches in studying Industry and work
CO3	Acquire a grasp of Symbolic Interactionism and Exchange perspectives in Sociology
CO4	Analytical skills on the emerging trends in Sociological theories

Module I

Work, Labor and Industry

- 1.1 Development of work and Labour: Pre - Industrial Work, Factory Based Work, Post - Industrial Work, Emotional Work, Flexible Labour (Post - Fordism)
- 1.2 Concept of Industry, Industrialization, Social and Ecological Impact of industry on society
- 1.3 Changing conceptions of work and labour – Contract Labour, Growth of Professionalism, Labour in knowledge industry
- 1.4 Reorganization of industry and work in Globalization – Special Economic Zones, Automation, Cultural Values and Industry - Corporate Social Responsibility

Module II

Organized and Unorganized Labour in India

- 2.1 Unorganized / Informal Labour – Caste, Tribe, Gender, Region, Minority Groups, Issues of Informalization, Casualization, Human Trafficking, and Feminization
- 2.2 Organized Labour, Trade Unionism – History, Development and Functions, Present challenges to trade unions - Risk Management and Worker Protection
Employee Rights and Responsibilities
- 2.3 Labour Movements in India; Neo - liberal policies and formal sector
- 2.4 Labour - Management Relations: Labour Unrest, Collective Bargaining, Conciliation, Arbitration, Adjudication; Human Relations Approach

Module III

Approaches to Study Work and Organization

- 3.1 Classical Approaches to the study of work - Marx, Weber, Emile Durkheim
- 3.2 Theories on Motivation - Early Theories: F W Tylor, Elton Mayo;
Content Theory, Process Theory, Reinforcement Theory, Mc Gregor Theory
- 3.3 Theories of Work Organization - Technical, Contingency Culture theory,
Learning Theory, System Theory, Women centric Theories, Control Theory
- 3.4 Theoretical perspectives on Informal sector - Dualist, Structuralist and Legalist

Module IV

Industrial Relations and Labour Welfare in India

- 4.1 Industrial Management – Levels and functions Human Relations in industry, Grievance Redressal Mechanisms – Collective Bargaining, Worker’s Participation in Management
- 4.2 Industrial Disputes, Labour Welfare, Labour Legislations - Industrial Dispute Act,
Factories Act
- 4.3 Approaches of government before and after NEP
- 4.4 Issues of Job Insecurity - Loss of Employment, Corrosion of Character, Migratory Shifts,
Indigenization of labour, Human Trafficking

Reference:

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27. Philip Hancock, Melissa Taylor. 2001, *Work, Post Modernism and Organization*. Sage. India Publishing House. Mumbai.
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33. Weber, M. 1978. *Economy and Society: An Outline of Interpretive Sociology*. Berkeley: University of California Press. (Relevant sections).

Course – 18 HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Course Code: 24P4SOCT18

Number of credits: 3

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Design an overview on human resource management and explore the scope of manpower planning
CO2	Comparative investigation of the various process like recruitment, selection and placement
CO3	Examine various factors affecting performance appraisal
CO4	Develop Communication Skills and self -management skills on a continuous and sustained basis

Module 1

Overview of Human Resource Management

1.1 Definition of Human Resource Management, Evolution, Nature and Scope, Objectives

1.2 Structure and Function - Systems view of HRM, The lighter side of HR: Parkinson's Law, Peter Principle, Dilbert Principle

Importance of Human Resources in organizations, Role of HR manager

1.3 Group Dynamics - Definition, Methods of Group Analysis - Group Behaviour model,

Variables that affect Group Behaviour, Group Decision Making Process, Group

Cohesiveness

1.4 Leadership, Supervision and Communication – Definition, Leadership styles, Leadership

Theories, Effective Supervisory Practices, Communication Models, Barriers for effective communications, Communication Network

Module II

Manpower Planning

- 2.1 Definition, Factors, Organization and Practice
- 2.2 Manpower Planning Techniques, Short-term and Long-term Planning
- 2.3 Manpower Quality Management Techniques, Team building and Team management
- 2.4 Management Development: Mentoring, Coaching, Job rotation, Professional development, Upward feedback, Executive education, Supervisory training

Module III

Recruitment, Selection and Placement

- 3.1 Recruitment - Meaning, Relevance, Factors, Recruitment process Job Analysis Description, Job Specification
- 3.2 Selection: Meaning, Selection procedure, Tests and interviews, Group discussion; Barriers to effective selection
- 3.3 Placement and Induction, Attracting and Retaining top talent, In - service training
- 3.4 Career Planning – Objectives, Process, Total Quality Management

Module IV

Performance Appraisal

- 4.1 Definition, Purpose, Factors affecting Performance Appraisal, Methods and Systems of Performance Appraisal, Counseling
- 4.2 Training and Development – Definition, Need and Importance, Assessment of Training, Needs, Training and Development of Various Categories of Personnel
- 4.3 Job satisfaction – Definition, Nature of Job Satisfaction, Sources, Employee Compensation management (VRS, Risk Benefits etc.) Grievance Redressal and Job Satisfaction
- 4.4 Wage and Salary Administration – Fringe Benefits, Incentives

Reference:

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18. Richard L. Daft, Understanding the theory & Design of Organizations, Cengage Learning
19. Stephen P. Robbins and David A. Decenzo, Fundamentals of Management, Pearson Education, Third Edition, 2001.

Course - 19 SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE

Course Code: 24P4SOCT19

Number of credits: 3

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Impart the students with a broad overview of the sociology of health, illness and social wellbeing.
CO2	Familiarize them with different theoretical perspectives in Sociology of Health
CO3	Critically evaluate social inequalities involved in health care
CO4	Conceptualize and investigate aspects such as medical ethics, legal provisions and health policy of Government of India and assess Health Care System and Health Policy

Module I

Sociology of Health: an introduction

- 1.1. Definition, Areas of study, Significance and Scope of Sociology of Health Concepts: Health, Illness, Sickness, Diseases, Healing, Hygiene, Medicalization, Socialization and Health Care, Social Epidemiology
- 1.2. Medication and Curing practices in early human society - Shamanism
Role of Social Institutions in Health care – Family, Religion, Education, Culture Determinants and Indicators of Health - Nutrition and Balanced Diet
Prevention of Illness - Infrastructural, Social, Medical
- 1.3 Health hazards – Infectious diseases, Contagious diseases
Types: - Occupational diseases, Lifestyle diseases
Disease in a Global Perspective: HIV- AIDS, EBOLA, STD
Measures of prevention - Community Medicine

- 1.4 Health, Politics and Ethics: Global Debates on Death and Dying: Debates around Euthanasia, Organ Donations and Transplant, Chosen Bodies: Debate around abortions

Module II

Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology of Health

- 2.1. Functionalism – Parsons - Sick Role ; Stages of Illness - Suchman
- 2.2. Conflict Perspective – Karl Marx, Eliot Freidson
- 2.3. Symbolic Interactionism - Social Construction of Illness - Brenda L Beagan
- 2.4. Social Constructionism and Post Modernism – Michael Foucault

Module III

Social Inequalities in Health Care

- 3.1. Socio Cultural environment and Sickness - Attitudes, Beliefs, Values, Superstitions
- 3.2. Class differences in Health care, Morbidity and Mortality, Privatization, Patenting and Poor
- 3.3. Gender and Age differences in Morbidity and Mortality - Hegemonic masculinity; SexualMinority, Women and Reproductive Health, Social Gerontology
- 3.4. Race, Ethnicity and Health
- Health Care System in East and West – a comparison

Module IV

Health Care System and Health Policy

- 4.1. Health Care System – Primary, Secondary and Tertiary, Role of NGO in Health Care, Health Insurance, Issues and challenges in the Health care sector

- 4.2. Medical Practices: Allopathy – Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Sidha, Unani; Medical Pluralism, Alternative Medicine
- 4.3. Health as fundamental right - Health Services assured in Five Year Plans - Major Healthcare programmes in India, Health Insurance, Health Education
Health Care system in Kerala
- 4.4. Medical Ethics, Legal Provisions and Health policy of Government of India, Impact of Globalisation on health care, International Agencies of Health care

Reference:

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Course 20 - SOCIOLOGY OF KERALA SOCIETY

Course Code: 24P4SOCT20

Number of credits: 3

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Familiarize with the historical, colonial and post - colonial dimensions of Kerala society.
CO2	Encouragement to develop an understanding of the structural changes experienced by Kerala society on account of various social, economic and political forces.
CO3	Illustrate why Kerala is called a consumerist State and learn the features of trade union culture of Kerala and analyse the structural changes happening in Kerala and its socio-cultural importance
CO4	Comprehend how migrant labourers contribute to the Kerala economy, the social distress evident among the young generation and changes happening in marriage, family and inheritance.

Module I

Introducing Kerala Society

- 1.1 Historical emergence, Formation of Kerala State, Geographical Features, Locations of Social and Archaeological importance
Traditional Art, Artistic and Visual forms - Origin, Socio cultural importance and Contemporary changes
- 1.2 Features - Beliefs, Cultural practices, Traditions, Education, Religion, Economy – Traditional, Pre-independent, Post - Independent periods
- 1.3 Family and Marriage - Joint family, Namboothiri Illam - Sambandham / Veli , Nair Tharavad - Marumakkathaayam
- 1.4 Caste and Tribes in Kerala - Untouchability, Jajmani system, Tribal population in Kerala

Module II

Structural Changes in Kerala

- 2.1 Advent of Western monopolistic mercantile groups - Portuguese, Dutch, French and the English and their intervention in Kerala society Social Resistance and Social Reform Movements in Kerala
- 2.2 Agrarian unrest, Land reforms
- 2.3 Transitions in Education and Health Care
- 2.4 Kerala Model of Development - Local Governance in Kerala, Self - Help Groups, Women Empowerment

Module III

Contemporary Trends

- 3.1 Consumerism, Market Monopolization
- 3.2 Diasporic Keralites
- 3.3 Employment Preferences and Migratory movements
- 3.4 Trade unionism in Kerala, Labour in Organized Sector

Module IV

Emerging Issues

- 4.1 Land Conversions and Commercialization, Environmental hazards
- 4.2 Migration of labourers to Kerala, Issues of labour force in unorganized sector, Overseas Migration of young generation from Kerala.
- 4.3 Media Impact and its consequences, Impact of Cybernetics on young generation Social distress and tendencies of self - annihilation
- 4.4 Contemporary changes and Issues in Family, Marriage and Inheritance

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5. GopalanKutty. K., *Malabar Padhanangal* (Malayalam)
6. Gurukkal Rajan, *Kerala Temple and Early Medieval Agrarian System*
7. Iyer Krishna. K.V, *Zamorins of Calicut*
8. Kaimal. P.K.V, *Punnapra Vayalar Upheaval*
9. Kusuman. K.K., *Extremist Movements in Kerala*
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14. Nair Ramachandran. S., *Social and Economic History of Colonial Kerala*
15. Narayanan. M.G.S., *Aspects of Aryanization in Kerala*
16. Narayanan. M.G.S., *Cultural Symbiosis in Kerala*
17. Narayanan. M.G.S., *Kerala Charithrathinte Atistana Silakal* (Malayalam)
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4. MODEL QUESTIONS
FIRST SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 24P1SOCT01 - BASICS OF SOCIOLOGY

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Weight: 30

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight **(8×1= 8)**

1. Identify the distinctions between Physical science and Social Science
2. Compare and contrast between Survey and Case Study methods
3. What is Social Pathology?
4. Describe the features of social science
5. Explain the social consequences of the Age of Enlightenment & Development of Scientific Spirit
6. Describe Social Contract Theory
7. What is Structural Functional Approach?
8. Distinctions between Multi - disciplinary, Cross Disciplinary and Trans Disciplinary Studies
9. Mention any major five definitions of Sociology
10. Describe Ethical Neutrality in Sociology

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights **(6×2=12)**

11. Describe the intellectual background of the development of Sociology as a social science
12. What is Symbolic Interactionism? How it influences human communication?
13. Explain the major schools of thought in Sociology
14. What are the pioneering methods of Sociology introduced by Auguste Comte?
15. What are the major branches of Social Science? Briefly identify the areas of each branch
16. Write a note on Objectivity in Social Science. Identify its difficulties in Sociological Approach.
What are the factors affecting objectivity?

17. Describe the nature of Sociology

18. What is meant by social networks? Explain it as a novel area of study in Sociology

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. Describe the areas of study of Sociology. Identify the application of each area and its social impact

20. Explain the historic origin and development of Sociology in India. Identify the major areas of social life where Sociology is found practically applied in Indian realities

21. The Law of Three Stages proposed by Auguste Comte involves the stages of history of mankind and the evolution of intellect in mankind. Explain

22. "Society is a web of Social relationships". Explain the statement with reference to its characteristics, forms and functions

FIRST SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: **24P1SOCT02 - CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT**

Time: Three Hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight

(8×1= 8)

1. Define Positivism
2. What is meant by Ideal types?
3. Explain Social geometry
4. Define Social statics
5. What is Fetishism?
6. Describe Altruistic suicide
7. What is meant by Collective conscience?
8. Describe Social fact
9. What is Iron cage of rationality of Max Weber?
10. Define Individual consciousness

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights

(6×2=12)

11. Explain dialectical and historical materialistic conception of history.
12. Elucidate the Philosophy of money and modernism in the ideas of George Simmel.
13. Comment on Spencer's Law of the persistence of motion and Militant state
14. Briefly discuss social geometry.

15. What are the major characteristics of social philosophy?
16. How weber treats, sociology as an interpretative science?
17. Distinguish between social thought and sociological thought
18. "Sociology is the most complex subject"- Explain

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. Compare the methodological approaches of Emile Durkheim and Max Weber
20. Discuss the various historical factors led to the development of sociological theories
21. Explain Spencer's Theory of Evolution
22. Evaluate Gandhian philosophy and its current relevance.

FIRST SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 24P1SOCT03 - INDIAN SOCIETY – STRUCTURE AND

TRANSFORMATION

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Weight: 30

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight

(8×1= 8)

1. What are the classifications of Race according to Hutton?
2. Mention the philosophical bases of Hinduism which paved the foundations of traditional Indian culture
3. Distinguish between Race and Ethnicity in the context of India
4. Mention the major approaches to the study of Indian society
5. Briefly mention about Imperial Gazetters in India
6. What is Indological approach?
7. Describe the features of Varna hierarchy in India
8. Mention the classification of Race given by Risely
9. What is District Gazetteer?
10. What are the major colonial powers ruled in India? Mention their year of reign

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights

(6×2=12)

11. Describe the factors which disintegrated Chaturvarnya system and caused the evolving of Caste and Sub castes
12. Describe Linguistic Diversity in India. What are the classifications of language divisions in India?
13. Explain the basic philosophical proposals of major religions in India
14. Describe India a land of diversities which is integrated by common national ethos
15. Describe the socio -cultural features of Caste in India

16. Discuss the factors which contributed the disintegration of Varna system in India
17. Explain the evil consequences of Caste based politics in our society
18. Write a note on the system of education prevailed in traditional India

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. "Indian culture and sociability has been accounted for its distinctive identity' Describe its typical features
20. Colonial Ethnography provides us a large fund of explanatory information about the phenomenon of caste prevailed in traditional India. Describe
21. Discuss the "tradition verses modernity debate" and the contemporary challenges to nation building in India
22. Examine the efficacy of the motto "Unity in Diversity" in the context of contemporary realities in India

FIRST SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 24P1SOCT04 - SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight (8×1= 8)

1. How is web surfing important in social research?
2. What is sampling? Explain the types of sampling
3. What does the Capitalist path of development indicate?
4. Differentiate experimentation and census methods
5. Explain the 3 types of scales used in social research
6. Differentiate parametric and non-parametric tests
7. What is Likert scale?
8. What are the basic features of discourse analyses in research?
9. What are the ethical issues connected to research
10. Define ethnography

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights (6×2=12)

11. Calculate the Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation for the following data

X	28	45	40	38	35	33	40	32	36	33
Y	23	34	33	34	30	26	28	31	36	35

11. Difference qualitative and quantitative research
12. Explain the tools of data collection in social research
13. Write a brief note about projective techniques
14. Explain the relevance of theory in research

15. Clarify the role of objectivity and subjectivity in social research
16. What is exploratory research? Explain its role in qualitative study
17. Explain cohort studies with examples
18. Find out the distinctions between Experimentation and Case Study

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. Critically assess the paradigms in social research
20. Illustrate the qualitative methods used in data collection and its scope
21. Bring out the advantages of internet and software in social research
22. Compare and contrast types of social research. Validate it with suitable examples.

FIRST SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 24P1SOCT05 - GENDER AND SOCIETY

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight (8×1= 8)

1. Define Feminism
2. What are ICT related gender crimes?
3. Explain Trafficking
4. What is Gender political violence?
5. Define Sexual harassment
6. What is meant by Custodial violence?
7. Explain Indecent representation in media
8. Define Culture industry
9. What is Work life balance
10. Explain Gender Stereotyping

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights (6×2=12)

11. Give a sociological analysis of the difference between sex and gender
12. Critically evaluate the portrayal of women in Indian media
13. Distinguish between Liberal Feminism and Radical Feminism
14. Is gender stereotyping a curse for women? Explain
15. Write a note on access to various resources by women
16. Mention the major ICT related gender violence crimes
17. Give your opinion on legalizing prostitution in our country
18. Critically explain the political participation of women

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. Explain the social construction of gender
20. Discuss major theories of gender development
21. Give a detailed account on feminization of work and male domination in occupation
22. Critically evaluate and describe the depiction of women in media today

SECOND SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 24P2SOCT06 - MODERN THEORETICAL APPROACHES IN SOCIOLOGY

Time: Three Hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight (8×1= 8)

1. Examine the characteristics of Neo-functionalism
2. Discuss Marxian theory of class conflict.
3. Evaluate Communicative action theory of Habermass.
4. Explain the basic tenets of Dharendrof's Conflict theoretical approach.
5. Discuss Weber's idea of class status and party.
6. Write a short note on functions of conflict as per Lewis Coser's point of view.
7. Explain Game theory
8. Define Extrinsic reward
9. Define normatively regulated action
10. Explain communicative action theory

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights (6×2=12)

11. Briefly explain the contribution of George C Homans to exchange theory
- T2. What is Exchange Theory? How do you view its role in Sociology?
13. Briefly explain the concept of Public Sphere of Jurgen Habermas
14. Explain the theory communicative action
15. Point out the effects of commoditization in culture industry

16. Describe Phenomenology and the concept of Stock of Knowledge
17. Examine Richard Emerson's Network Analysis.
18. Explain the role of Chicago school in interpretative sociological theories.

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. Critically evaluate social construction of reality by Berger and Luckmann
20. Compare and contrast between Marxian theories
21. Critically evaluate the role of Rational choice theory and Exchange theories in
sociological understandings
22. Elucidate functionalism and neo functionalism and critically narrate its importance as a
theory

SECOND SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 24P2SOCT07 - SOCIOLOGY OF COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Weight: 30

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight (8×1= 8)

1. What is the meaning Marshall Mc Luhan associates with the usage 'Technological Determinism'?
2. Define Media Prototypes
3. What is meant by Ideological State Apparatus in Media according to Louis Althusser?
4. Find out the relations between Media Hegemony and Cultural Hegemony
5. Write a Short note on British Broadcasting Corporation
6. What is meant by Podcasting?
7. State the meaning of the usage 'Rhetoric of the Image' according to Ronald Barthes
8. What are the distinctions between Mass Media and Specialty Media?
9. Mention what is an RSS Feed
10. List the possible measures of Outdoor Media

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights (6×2=12)

11. What are the antidotes suggested by Mc Luhan to the narcotic effects of media?
12. Describe how Brian Winston classifies 'Cold and Hot media'
13. 'Media hegemony' is one of the dominant trends in modern media enterprise, according to Antonio Gramsci. Explain
14. The Frankfurt school on culture and media emphasizes the dominance of elite interests at the expense of the working class. Describe
15. Suggest suitable measures to safeguard youngsters from the possible dangers arising from media use and abuse

16. Media simultaneously involve both realities and myths. Explain with examples
17. Press is a guardian of public interest. Describe
18. Public Relations and Journalism have many similarities and differences. Describe

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. Media, Technologies and Power are closely interrelated according to Marshall McLuhan. Explain his proposals with contextual examples
20. Write an essay on the developments occurred in various media types in India with the expansion of technology
21. Critically explain the role of press in an emerging country like India. Substantiate with examples
22. What is meant by 'Media Ethics'? Find out the factors badly affect it and suggest measures to overcome them
23. Mass media is preferred by diverse audience differently. Comment in the context of various media devices and applications

SECOND SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 24P3SOCT08 - CRIME AND SOCIETY

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Weight: 30

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight (8×1= 8)

1. What is the role of Forensic measures to the detection of crime?
2. Describe the Parent focused control measures for juvenile delinquency?
3. What is meant by E-violence?
4. Mention the major Crimes against the Elderly
5. What is meant by the Classicist Approach in the study of crime?
6. What are the major typologies of crime found in societies?
7. Identify the important Socio-cultural factors which cause crime
8. What is Evolutionary Atavism theory in criminology?
9. Mention the precautions which are to be taken for Rehabilitation of the criminals
10. Describe how education functions as a prominent factor to reduce criminality?

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights (6×2=12)

11. Define and explain Criminology as a branch of knowledge closely related with the destinies of a society
12. Examine the impact of Crime on individual and society at various dimensions
13. Describe the Psycho Analytical theory of crime by Adler

14. What are the major types of crimes against State and government?
15. Define Juvenile Delinquency and identify the possible measures for the reduction of it
16. What do you know about the measures of Correction of criminals
17. Explain the Legal measures and Provisions for the protection of women in India
18. Describe the Sociogenic theory of Differential Association introduced by Sutherland

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. Identify the Areas, Methods and Scope of the discipline of Sociology of Crime with a special emphasis on the issues of contemporary society
20. Describe the Sociological theory of crime which emphasise on Anomic behaviour proposed by R K Merton
21. What are the general characteristics of crime? Explain its Types with special importance to Crimes against the individual, and Crimes against property
22. Examine Cyber- crimes as the one having many dangerous effects on people and society these days

SECOND SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 24P2SOCT09 - SOCIOLOGY OF URBAN SOCIETY

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Weight: 30

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight (8×1= 8)

1. What is Conurbation?
2. Define Metropolis
3. What is a Global City?
4. What do you mean by 'Schematised Lifestyle' in cities?
5. Describe the sociology of Anonymity in city life
6. Define Urban Social Institutions
7. Describe Tokyo in Japan as the largest metropolis in the world
8. Briefly note on the National Capital Region in India
9. What is an Auxiliary Suburb?
10. Define Urban Morphology

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights (6×2=12)

11. Suburbs involve many typical features. Explain
12. Describe Urbanism as a 'Way of Life'
13. George Simmel identifies the Mental Life of the metropolis as distinctive. Discuss
14. Describe the phases and features of metropolitan development in India
15. Globalization has a significant effect to bring out Gessellschaft kind of social groupings in human world. Explain
16. Many factors prevail in our country literally hinders the pace of urbanization in India. Identify

17. Evaluate the positive and negative consequences of Urbanization process in a developing Country
18. Merging of fringe Villages is one of the major features results from urbanization.
Describe

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. Describe the development of Urban Sociology as a scientific discipline and explain its methods of study and areas of application
20. Describe Suburb as having many similarities and major distinctions from core city
21. Describe how Ferdinand Tonnie identifies Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft as two major typologies of social groups found in urban societies based on the distinctions in social interaction
22. Write an essay on the impact of global culture on rural communities due to urbanization

SECOND SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 24P2SOCT10 - SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Weight: 30

Section A

(8×2= 16)

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight

(8×1= 8)

1. Describe Anthropology as a 'science of man'
2. What are the major methods of study of Social Anthropology?
3. Discuss Genealogy as a method of study of Social Anthropology
4. Describe Genealogy as a method of study in Social Anthropology
5. Define and explain Neo Evolutionism
6. What are the various classifications of Clan?
7. Describe the Clan as an important element of Primitive social structure
8. Define Emic – Etic, Sub cultures
9. What is meant by Cultural shock?
10. State the distinctions between Acculturation and Assimilation

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights

(6×2=12)

11. Identify the current issues prevalent in Anthropology in India
12. What is the role of Symbolic Anthropology in cultural studies?
13. Explain Kinship as an important element of social organization of Primitive Communities
14. Define Racism and explain its repercussions in contemporary world
15. There are many Constitutional Safeguards and Legal provisions envisaged in India for the protection of the Scheduled Tribes. Explain

16. Examine the features of Economy as a system of primitive social structure
17. Define Cultural relativism and examine its impact in cultural studies
18. State the disadvantages of Participant Observation in anthropological studies

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. Describe Anthropology as a science of man and identify its definition, subject Matter, branches, and areas of application
20. Describe Gay and Lesbian relations as important in emerging kinship identities in contemporary days
21. Explain the origin, practices, types, social significances of Totemism as a social organization of the primitives
22. Explain the role and status of Cultural Minorities in a society in the context of Ethnocentrism

THIRD SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 24P3SOCT11 - POST MODERN AND POST STRUCTURAL THEORIES

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight (8×1= 8)

1. Define Undistorted communication
2. What is meant by Ideological distance
3. Explain Hysteresis
4. What are Institutional Constrains
5. What is meant by reflexivity?
6. What is meant by habitus?
7. Define Transcendental Signified
8. Define Simulacra
9. Who developed the concept of 'Field' what does it means?
10. Explain various types of capital by Bourdieu

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights (6×2=12)

11. Why we call Jean Baudrillard as an extreme modernist?
12. What is ideal speech situation? What are its characteristics
13. How does Bourdieu apply theory to analyze the French academia?
14. How does 'structuration' communicate the duality of the structure?
15. Discuss Giddens views on re conceptualizing institutions
16. How does knowledge become a force of control?
17. Briefly examine the Theory of Structuration by Anthony Giddens
18. Explain the Archaeology of Knowledge and Genealogy of Power

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. 'The incredibility of the Meta narratives has led to the rise of postmodernism'.
Elucidate
20. Examine the concept of discourse. How Foucault used it as the basis of theory of power and structure
21. 'Risk is the defining characteristic of postmodern society', Elucidate
22. Critically evaluate the Figural Sociology of Norbert Elias in the light of micro-macro integration

THIRD SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 24P3SOCT12 - SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight (8×1= 8)

1. State the causes for the rise of 'development desire' in third world countries
2. Which are the agencies of development?
3. What does the Capitalist path of development indicate?
4. Point out two differences between modernization theories and dependency theories of development
5. Explain the role of social movements in generating social change
6. What are self - help groups?
7. How does a society with mixed economy work?
8. What are the basic features of Kerala model of development?
9. What according to Schumacher is development?
10. Describe the development models suited for developed, developing and under developed countries

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights (6×2=12)

11. Explain the processes of development (LPG)
12. Difference between growth, development, progress and change
13. Explain Panchayath raj institutions
14. Write a brief note about NGO-s

15. Explain the development theory of Samir Amin
16. Clarify the social background of the emergence of development theories
17. What is corporate social responsibility (CSR)
18. Explain socialist, capitalist and mixed paths of development

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. Critically assess the issues of the marginalized section in relation with development Strategies
20. Illustrate the changes caused by social movements with appropriate examples
21. '*Change is the only constant in life*', validate this statement by theories of social change
22. Compare and contrast Development theories by means of sufficient diagrams and examples

THIRD SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 24P3SOCT13 - ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

Time - 3 Hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight (8×1= 8)

- 1 Define Environmental Education
- 2 Mention any two fundamental features of eco feminism
- 3 What is Bio diversity? What are its major types?
- 4 What is Global Hecter?
- 5 What are the functions of Eco system?
- 6 What does Article 49 A denote?
- 7 What is the relationship between environment and society?
- 8 Write the impact of noise pollution
- 9 How does Big Dam add to environmental degradation?
- 10 What did Radhakamal Mukerjee write about the danger of deforestation?

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights (6×2=12)

- 11 Illustrate Dunlap and Catton's 'New Environmental Paradigm'
- 12 Explain risk society according to Antony Giddens
- 13 What are the objectives of Environmental education?
- 14 What are Tsunamis? Why are they called international disasters?
- 15 Write short note on Chipko Movement in India
- 16 Explain Genetic Diversity
- 17 What steps do you suggest as alternative development for sustainable development?
- 18 'Environmental ethics supports eco-centric view and recommends several guidelines to help us make decision in critical situations. What are the major guidelines?

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. Explain how we develop a strategic plan?
20. Elucidate on the Environment Protection organization in India
21. Give an account on Onset and warning, Elements of risk, Effects and Mitigation strategies of Earthquakes
22. Describe the devastating effects if Rural Industrialization on Ecological balance

THIRD SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 24P3SOCT14 - SOCIOLOGY OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE

AND GLOBALIZATION

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section – A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight

(8×1= 8)

1. Define Technological Globalization
2. What is intellectual property?
3. What are periphery countries?
4. How would you describe Global Consciousness?
5. Define Disneyization
6. What are the functions of the International Monetary Fund?
7. Give some examples of Weightless Economy
8. Describe the importance of Information Society
9. What is development induced displacement?
10. What are the advantages of a consumerist society?

Section – B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights

(6×2=12)

11. Explain Mc Donaldization with examples
12. Describe the concept of Glocalization
13. Explain the theory of World Compression?
14. Write a short note on Global Village
15. What did David Harvey mean by Shrinking World?
16. Explain the role of its diaspora in Kerala
17. What is the impact of Globalization on marriage and family?
18. Discuss the theory of Time Space Distanciation

Section – C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. Critically evaluate Imanuel Wallerstein's World System's Theory and his views on capitalist world system
20. What is Globalization? Explain its history, characteristics and cultural dimensions
21. Explain the positive and negative impact of globalization on the third world countries
22. Describe the social impact of technology on the Y-generation. Explain with examples

THIRD SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 24P2SOCT15 - PERSONALITY AND SOCIETY

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Weight: 30

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight (8×1= 8)

1. Identify the Factors of Development of personality
2. How do you distinguish between self, Gender identity?
3. What is the Humanistic approach to personality?
4. Describe the role of Psychometric tests in the assessment of personality
5. What is Transactional Analysis in personality assessment?
6. Describe Kretchmer's theory of personality
7. Describe Projective Techniques
8. Identify learning as a psychological process in man
9. Define Nociception
10. What are the major Retention and Retrieval processes in personality?

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights (6×2=12)

11. Explain personality as a - Psycho - motor development
12. Describe the various Approaches in Personality Development
13. Define and explain psycho - therapy as a method used in the control and assessment of personality
14. What are the major Sensory Perceptual process in human beings?

15. Define Motivation and explain its nature and types
16. What is Intelligence? Identify its meaning and dimensions
17. Examine the role of Counseling and Psychotherapy in the control and management of personality?
18. Describe the Triangular Theory of Love in interpersonal relationships

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. What are the methods used in psychology for the Assessment of Personality?
20. What are the major measures used in Psychology in the Control and Guidance on Personality?
21. What is meant by Crisis in personality? What are the various types of crises usually faced by man?
22. What is the Psychoanalytic Theory of Sigmund Freud? Explain its efficacy in the study of personality

FOURTH SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 24P4SOCT16 - SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Weight: 30

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight (8×1= 8)

1. Define Age specific fertility rate
2. What is meant by Secondary sterility?
3. Define Emigration
4. What is Crude death rate of population?
5. How do you distinguish between Fertility and Fecundity?
6. What is Sequential Migration?
7. Mention the factors which affect Longevity in a population
8. What are the major remedial measures to reduce the rate of Maternal Mortality?
9. What are the five measures recommended by Mercantilist School to increase population?
10. Explain how Optimum population theory is different from Malthusian theory of population.

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights (6×2=12)

11. What are the differential impacts of migration on a population?
12. What can be the reasons for declining death rate in India?
- 13.. Critically examine the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act of 1971
14. State the concept of quality of population and explain the usual factors which affect the

quality of population

15. Discuss the economic impact of migration on both destination and origin areas
16. Explain the factors affecting overall sex ratio
17. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of Census as a method of enumeration of population
18. "Cities are growing faster than the capacity of the economy to support them". Explain its effects

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. Describe Social demography as the contemporary study of population trends related with social and economic development of a society
20. Define and explain Brain drain and signify its negative impacts in a developing nation like ours
21. Outline Thomas Malthus Theory on Population. Discuss the theory's assumptions and notable shortcomings
22. Explain the need for adopting sustainable developmental strategy to promote population policies

FOURTH SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 24P4SOCT17 - SOCIOLOGY OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Weight: 30

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight (8×1= 8)

1. What is the role of ICT in modern industry?
2. What are the advantages of Automation of industries?
3. Define Corporate Citizenship
4. What is Triple Bottom line in CSR?
5. Describe ISO 26000:2010
6. Define Ethical Consumerism in the context of industry
7. What is meant by Socially Responsible Investing?
8. List out the major agencies come under Tripartite Machinery?
9. What are the major provisions of Trade Union Act 1926?
10. Compare and contrast the concept of Work prevail in Western and Eastern societies

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights (6×2=12)

11. Information Technology has been manifested in various typologies. It has many functions to facilitate the avenues of modern industry and business. Explain
12. Trace out the historical development of Information Technology. Narrate with special reference to India
13. Mention the levels and Agencies of WPM?
14. Line and Staff organization are different each other. Compare
15. Compare and contrast the context of work in Capitalist, Socialist and Mixed Economies
16. Critically discuss the efficacy of Informal organizations in Industry
17. Government and IPC have major roles in settling Industrial Disputes. Explain
18. Work and Leisure are inseparably interrelated. Explain

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. Corporate social responsibility is one of the advocated philosophies and course of action of modern industries. Describe
20. Dispute in industries are of common occurrence. What are the usual forms of such disputes? Describe the procedures and machinery prevail in India for settling disputes?
21. Portray a brief history of Trade Union Movement in India
22. Define management and describe its functions in an enterprise. What the hindrances to its smooth functioning?

FOURTH SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 24P4SOCT18 - HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Weight: 30

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight (8×1= 8)

1. List the major activities in Human resource management
2. Distinguish between out sourcing, off sourcing and employee leasing
3. Describe human resource competency model
4. List the responsibilities of a Human resource manager
5. Discuss the role of human factor in management process
6. What are the major types of Leadership in an organisation?
7. Describe what is meant by long term Manpower Planning Techniques
8. What are the preparations required to appear for a job interview?
9. Describe what is meant by Fringe Benefits
10. What is the Systems View of HRM?

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights (6×2=12)

11. Explain the importance of Human resource in an industrial enterprise
12. Describe the steps involved in Human resource planning
13. Enumerate the importance of Human resource Planning
14. Define job specification and job description. State their objectives and importance
15. State the features of a sound recruitment policy
16. Discuss the various methods of job analysis
17. Mention the major indices of Job Satisfaction
18. What are the measures for a proper Wage and Salary Administration?

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. Enumerate the effect of globalization on Human resource management?
20. Discuss in detail the various competitive challenges facing today's industrial enterprise
21. Discuss the pivotal role played by Wage and Salary Administration in an enterprise
22. Describe the nature of Training and Development of Various Categories of Personnel in an organisation?

FOURTH SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 24P4SOCT19 - SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Weight: 30

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight (8×1= 8)

1. Mention the measures to prevent STD
2. Define and briefly explain what is Life - style Disease
3. Describe what is Euthanasia
4. Define Hegemonic masculinity in the context of health and medication
5. What is meant by Medical Ethics?
6. What is Medical Pluralism and Alternative Medicine?
7. What are the ethical issues involved in organ donation?
8. Define Community Medicine
9. What is meant by Morbidity of population? What are the factors which influence it?
10. Mention the lifestyle factors which cause cancer

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights (6×2=12)

11. Suggest general measures to reduce the gravity of causation of diseases
12. Explain the concept of Social Constructionism and Post Modernism by Michael Foucault
13. What are the issues and challenges in the Health Care sector in India?
14. What are the positive aspects of Privatization and Patenting in health sector in the global world?
15. Compare and contrast between the features of Medical Practices of Allopathic and Ayurveda
16. Identify the Health Services assured in Five Year Plans in India

17. Explain the theory of Social Construction of Illness by Brenda L Beagan
18. Describe how class differentials affect Health care practices of the people in a society like Ours

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. Find out the major distinctions between Medication and Curing practices in early human society and the modern
20. What is the impact of socio cultural and environmental factors such as Attitudes, Beliefs, Values, and Superstitions in causing Sickness
21. Mention the efficacy of Legal Provisions and Health policies of Government of India in solving health and nutritional issues of the nation
22. Compare and contrast the Health Care Systems in the East and West with substantial references.

FOURTH SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 24P4SOCT20 - SOCIOLOGY OF KERALA SOCIETY

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 1 weight (8×1= 8)

1. What are the features of the Sangham Age?
2. Define Social Exclusion
3. What is the significance of the Oath of Coonon Cross?
4. What is Sambandham?
5. How would you describe the relationship between politics and religion in Kerala?
6. Mention the major issues faced by tribals in Kerala?
7. Define Consumerism
8. Explain the tharavadu system in Kerala
9. What is the Kerala Model of Development?
10. How did decentralization help in the development of the State?

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 weights (6×2=12)

11. Discuss the contribution of any two social reformers in Kerala
12. Explain the significance of Kerala's land reform
13. Kerala has the highest suicide rate in India. Discuss the reasons
14. How has the internet impacted the youth of today in the State?
15. Explain the changes brought about by globalization in Kerala
16. What is the significance of the Aikya Kerala Movement?
17. Discuss the changes brought about in the State due to the presence of migrant workers
18. Has trade unionism affected the emergence of new industries in Kerala?

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 Weights. (2×5=10)

19. Explain the modern sectors of employment and the changing preferences of jobs among the youth in Kerala
20. Discuss the issue of Kerala's environmental degradation
21. Highlight the achievements of the social reform movements in Kerala
22. What are the merits and demerits of Kerala being a consumer State?

PATTERN OF EVALUATION AND QUESTION PAPER

I. END SEMESTER EXAMINATION (ESE)

The ESE is conducted as a three- hour examination at the end of each semester. The maximum weight for each course is 30. The Questions are divided into A, B and C Sections.

Section - A Short Answer Questions (8 X 1 = 8)

This section has a total of 10 questions out of which 8 need to be answered. Each question carries 1 weight and hence a total of 8 weights. Students are expected to answer these questions in not more than 50 words each.

Section - B Short Essays (6 X 2=12)

This section has a total of 8 questions out of which 6 need to be answered. Each question carries 2 weights and hence a total of 12 weights. Students are expected to answer these questions in not more than 200 words each.

Section - C Long Essays (2 X 5=10)

This section has a total of 4 questions out of which 2 need to be answered. Each question carries 5 weights and hence a total of 10 weights. Students are expected to answer the questions in this part in not more than 600 words each.

II. CONTINUOUS INTERNAL ASSESMENT (CIA)

Two continuous Internal Assessment examinations (CIA) are conducted during every semester as two hour examinations, carrying 15 weight each. The Questions are divided into A, B and C Sections in all courses.

Section A Short Answer Questions (4X1=4)

This section has a total of 5 questions out of which 4 to be answered. Each question carries 1 weight and hence a total of 4 weights. Students are expected to answer these questions in not more than 50 words each.

Section B Short Essays (3X2=6)

This section has a total of 4 questions out of which 3 need to be answered. Each question carries 2 weights and hence a total of 6 weights. Students are expected to answer these questions in not more than 200 words each.

Section C Long Essays (1X5=5)

This section has a total of 2 questions out of which 1 need to be answered. Each question carries 5 weights. Students are expected to answer the questions in this part in not more than 600 words each.

GUIDELINES AND FORMAT FOR DISSERTATION

As per the guidelines, Dissertation is a mandatory part of the curriculum in Post Graduate Program in Sociology. The structure for the MA dissertation may be broad and even vary in its format based on the differences in the nature of the research questions, pertinent aspects under study and the theoretical orientations of students or supervisors. However, there are certain elements that are obligatory in all dissertations. These include:

I. Preliminaries

Title Page - The Title should be concise, but informative, the title must indicate the objective of the study and the place where the study is conducted.

Certificate - Certificate from 1) Self (declaration) 2) from the Guide must be included in the dissertation. The Head of the institution / department / Course Coordinator must Counter sign the dissertation. 3) Plagiarism clearance Certificate

Acknowledgement - Acknowledge all persons who have helped directly or indirectly for the successful completion of the project.

II. Text

1. Introduction & Theoretical frame work - Introduction should contain the purpose of the study. Significance of the study has to be narrowed down from, what is already known of the topic, through what is not known, to identify the unexplored aspect of the topic.

2. Statement of the Problem / Relevance of the study

3. Review of Literature - Care must be taken to include relevant references only. Evolve a consistent theme in the narration.

4. Methodology - It should contain the following details which portray the actual procedures for the conduct of the research process:

- a. Objectives - General & specific (different aspects of general objective would be form the specific objectives.
- b. Hypotheses - (Hypotheses should be the tentative assumptions regarding the findings linked to the objectives and should bring out the relation between the dependent variable (s) and independent variable (s).
- c. Research Design - Mention the design and give the rationale for choosing it.
- d. Variables – Both dependent and independent
- e. Pilot Study
- f. Universe and unit
- g. Sampling
- h. Sources of data - Primary and Secondary
- i. Tool of data collection - Pre-test, Finalization
- j. Data Collection, Analysis and Interpretation. Give inferences also.

5. Discussion / Interpretation and Analysis

After methodology, the next chapter deals with data analysis and interpretation. This is usually the longest section of the dissertation and should contain the analysis plan, findings, statistical measures employed, confidence interval, level of significance etc. Present the data wherever possible in the form of

- a) Graphics-histogram, bar diagram, pie chart, frequency polygon.
- b) Illustrations. The hypotheses also may be tested in this chapter. For a qualitative study testing of hypotheses is not applicable.

The discussion should contain the relationships and generalizations shown by the results and show agreement or contrast with previously published work, as well as the rationale for your conclusions.

This section should also state the limitations of the work and indicate the scope for further work.

6. Summary, Findings, Conclusion and Suggestions

The summary should concisely provide the research problem, the analysis and major findings. Suggestions and recommendations also can be given here.

III. Bibliography

Two commonly used styles are:

1) Vancouver Style: References are to be numbered according to their appearance in the text. The first author cited in the text is reference number 1 the second author cited is reference number 2 and so on. These numbers are written as Superscripts in the text at their relevant places and enlisted at the end serially.

2) Harvard Style: References are to be written in alphabetical order.

The standard formats for writing reference / bibliography are APA and MLA

IV. Annexure is included in the last section of the dissertation and should include the tool used and other supplementary data like statistics, maps, sketches, pictures, photographs etc.

V. Fond

Running matter – Times New Roman 12 Size

Spacing - 1.5

