

SACRED HEART COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

THEVARA, KOCHI, KERALA, 682013



CURRICULUM AND SYLLABI

CREDIT AND SEMESTER SYSTEM

(CSS)

2020

Department of Sociology

Sacred Heart College (Autonomous)

Thevara, Kochi – 682 013, Kerala

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.

M A SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

(FROM 2020 ADMISSION ONWARDS)

BOARD OF STUDIES IN SOCIOLOGY

Sacred Heart College Autonomous, Thevara, Kochi, Kerala

Members of Board of Studies in Sociology

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Sujesh Soman, Regional Manager, Cannon India

MASTER OF ARTS IN SOCIOLOGY

SYLLABUS

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Master of Arts Programme in Sociology

SCHEME

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 enrol 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 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 specialised 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.

The courses on Research Methods, Social Anthropology, 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. 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.

COURSE STRUCTURE

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.

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 calibre 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 I	20P1SOCT01	BASICS OF SOCIOLOGY	5	4
	20P1SOCT02	CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT	5	4
	20P1SOCT03	INDIAN SOCIETY - STRUCTURE AND TRANSFORMATION	5	4
	20P1SOCT04	SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS	5	4
	20P1SOCT05	GENDER AND SOCIETY	5	4
SEMESTER II	20P1SOCT06	MODERN THEORETICAL APPROACHES IN SOCIOLOGY	5	4
	20P1SOCT07	SOCIOLOGY OF COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA	5	4
	20P1SOCT08	CRIME AND SOCIETY	5	4
	20P1SOCT09	SOCIOLOGY OF URBAN SOCIETY	5	4
	20P1SOCT10	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY	5	4
SEMESTER III	20P1SOCT11	POST MODERN AND POST STRUCTURAL THEORIES	5	4
	20P1SOCT12	SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT	5	4
	20P1SOCT13	ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY	5	4
	20P1SOCT14	SOCIOLOGY OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND GLOBALISATION	5	4
	20P1SOCT15	PERSONALITY AND SOCIETY	5	4
GROUP - B ELECTIVES				
SEMESTER IV	20P1SOCT16	SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY	5	3
	20P1SOCT17	SOCIOLOGY OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY	5	3
	20P1SOCT18	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	5	3
	20P1SOCT19	SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE	5	3
	20P1SOCT20	SOCIOLOGY OF KERALA SOCIETY	5	3
	20P1SOCT21	DISSERTATION	-	3
	20P1SOCT01	COMPREHENSIVE VIVA-VOCE	-	2
TOTAL CREDITS			80	

SACRED HEART COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) THEVARA, KOCHI

REGULATIONS FOR POST GRADUATE PROGRAMMES UNDER CREDIT SEMESTER SYSTEM (CSS) – 2020

1. Title

These regulations shall be called '**REGULATIONS FOR POST GRADUATE PROGRAMMES UNDER CREDIT SEMESTER SYSTEM (CSS) – 2020**'

2. Scope

Applicable to all Post Graduate (PG) programmes of the college with effect from 2020-21 admissions. The provisions herein supersede all the existing regulations for the Post Graduate programmes of the college.

3. Definitions

- i. '**Programme**' means the entire course of study and examinations.
- ii. '**Duration of Programme**' means the period of time required for the conduct of the programme. The duration of post-graduate programme shall be of 4 semesters and M Phil programmes shall be 2 semesters.
- iii. '**Semester**' means a term consisting of a minimum of 90 working days, inclusive of examination, distributed over a minimum of 18 weeks of 5 working days, each with 5 contact hours of one hour duration
- iv. '**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 needs.
- v. '**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.
- vi. '**Extra credits**' are additional credits awarded to a student over and above the minimum credits required for a programme
- vii. '**Programme Credit**' means the total credits of the PG/M Phil Programmes. For PG programmes the total credits shall be 80 and for M.Phil. It shall be 40.
- viii. '**Programme Elective course**' 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.

- ix. **‘Programme Project’** 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.
- x. **‘Internship’** is on-the-job training for professional careers.
- xi. **‘Plagiarism’** Plagiarism is the unreferenced use of other authors’ material in dissertations and is a serious academic offence.
- xii. **‘Seminar’** 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.
- xiii. **‘Evaluation’** means every course shall be evaluated by 25% continuous (internal) assessment and 75% end course/end semester (external) assessment.
- xiv. **‘Repeat course’** is a course that is repeated by a student for having failed in that course in an earlier registration.
- xv. **‘Audit Course’** is a course for which no credits are awarded.
- xvi. **‘Department’** means any teaching Department offering a course of study approved by the college / Institute as per the Act or Statute of the University.
- xvii. **‘Department Council’** means the body of all teachers of a Department in a College.
- xviii. **‘Faculty Advisor’** is a teacher nominated by a Department Council to coordinate the continuous evaluation and other academic activities undertaken in the Department.
- xix. **‘College Co-ordinator’** means a teacher from the college nominated by the College Council to look into the matters relating to CSS-PG System.
- xx. **‘Letter Grade’** or simply **‘Grade’** in a course is a letter symbol (O, A, B, C, D, etc.) which indicates the broad level of performance of a student in a course.
- xxi. Each letter grade is assigned a **‘Grade point’** (GP) which is an integer indicating the numerical equivalent of the broad level of performance of a student in a course.
- xxii. **‘Credit point’** (CP) of a course is the value obtained by multiplying the grade point (GP) by the Credit (Cr) of the course $CP = GP \times Cr$.
- xxiii. **‘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 taken by him/her in that semester . The grade points shall be rounded off to two decimal places. SGPA determines the overall performance of a student at the end of a semester.

- xxiv. **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.
- xxv. **‘Grace Marks’** means marks awarded to course/s, as per the orders issued by the college from time to time, in recognition of meritorious achievements in NCC/NSS/Sports/Arts and cultural activities.

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.

- i. **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.
- ii. The hour related calculation in a course is meant for awarding marks for the course concerned, where applicable.
- iii. **Late entry:** A student is supposed to be in time for the class. Late arrival related treatment is left to the discretion of the individual teacher. However, as a norm, a late arriving student may be permitted to the class, if it is not inconvenient or distraction to the class as such; though attendance MAY NOT BE GIVEN. Late arrival beyond 5 minutes is treated as ABSENCE; though the teacher may consider permitting the student to sit in the class.
- iv. **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 other.
- v. The student is supposed to report in prescribed format on the very next day of the absence; however, up to a week’s time is permitted. Afterwards, the leave applications will not be considered.
- vi. 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.
- vii. **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 Head of the department, and submit it to the Vice Principal. The same will be forwarded by the Vice Principal for attendance entry. **SPORTS:** The approval of the Department of Physical Education and the class teacher is required. The time limit for submission mentioned above is applicable in the case of duty leave as well.

- viii. **Condonation:** A student may have the privilege of condonation of attendance shortage (up to a maximum of 10 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.
- ix. **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 council, 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.
As a condition for re-admission, the student should have cleared all academic arrears, or should have appeared for the exams in which he/she is having an arrear (if the results are not out), and should have fulfilled all academic assignments prescribed by the department for compensating for his lack of attendance.
- x. **Unauthorized absence & removal from rolls:** A student absent from the classes continuously for 10 consecutive working days without intimation or permission, shall be removed from the rolls, and the matter intimated to the student concerned. On the basis of recommendation of the department concerned, re-admission process may be permitted by the Principal.

5. PROGRAMME REGISTRATION

- i. A student shall be permitted to register for the programme at the time of admission.
- ii. A PG student who registered for the programme shall complete the same within a period of 8 continuous semesters from the date of commencement of the programme.

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.

7. EXAMINATIONS

All the End Semester Examinations of the college will be conducted by the Controller of Examination. 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.

8. EVALUATION AND GRADING

The evaluation scheme for each course shall contain two parts;

- a. **Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) and**

b. End Semester Examination (ESE)

The internal to external assessment ratio shall be 1:3, for both courses with or without practical. For all courses except the courses offered by the school of communications, there shall be a maximum of 75 marks for external evaluation and maximum of 25 marks for internal evaluation. In the case of courses offered by the school of communications, the internal to external assessment ratio shall be 1:1. (In their cases, the components for evaluation and their respective marks shall be determined by their Board of Studies). Both internal and external evaluation shall be carried out in the mark system and the marks are to be rounded to the nearest integer.

- a. **Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA)/ Continuous Assessment:** The internal evaluation shall be based on predetermined transparent system involving periodic written tests, assignments, seminars/viva/field study/industrial visits/study tour etc. with respect to theory courses and based on written tests, lab skill/records/viva voce etc. with respect to practical courses. The marks assigned to various components for internal evaluation as follows.

Components of Internal Evaluation (for theory)

	Components	Marks
i.	Assignments	5
ii	Seminar	5
iii	Quiz/Field study/Industrial Visit/Viva Voce/Study Tour	5
iv	Two Test papers(2x5)	10
	Total	25

- i. **Assignments:** Every student shall submit one assignment as an internal component for every course.

Components	Marks
Punctuality	1

Content	2
Conclusion	1
Reference/Review	1
Total	5

- ii. **Seminar:** The seminar lecture is expected to train the student in self-study, collection of relevant matter from the books and Internet resources, editing, document writing, typing and presentation.

Components	Marks
Content	2
Presentation	2
Reference/Review	1
Total	5

- iii. A quiz or viva or field survey or any suitable method shall be used by the course teacher to assess the students and a maximum of 5 marks shall be awarded for this component
- iv. **Class Tests:** Every student shall undergo two class tests as an internal component for every course.

Components of Internal Evaluation (for practical)

Components	Marks
Laboratory Involvement	5
Written/ Lab Test (2X5)	10
Record	5
Viva Voce	5
Total	25

- b. **End Semester Examination (ESE):** The End Semester Examination in theory courses shall be conducted by the college with question papers set by external experts/ question bank. The evaluation of the answer scripts shall be done by the examiners based on a well-defined scheme of evaluation given by the question paper setters/Prepared as per the direction of the Chairman,

Board of Examiners. The evaluation of the End Semester Examinations shall be done immediately after the examination preferably through the centralized valuation.

c. 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.
- vi. The mark and credit with grade awarded for the program project should be entered in the grade card issued by the college.

Components of Internal Evaluation for Projects

Components	Marks
Topic/Area selected	2
Experimentation/Data collection	5
Punctuality-Regularity	3
Compilation	5
Content	5
Presentation	5
Total	25

Vii Components of External Evaluation for Projects

Components	Marks
Topic/Area selected	5
Objectives	10
Experimentation/Data collection	15
Content/Analysis	15 20

Presentation	10
Conclusions/Findings/Summary	10
Reference	5
Total	75

d. **Comprehensive Viva-voce**

Comprehensive Viva-voce shall be conducted at the end of the programme, which covers questions from all courses in the programme as per the syllabus.

Note: The Board of studies of the concerned subject is permitted to make changes, if necessary, in the credits and internal–external ratio for the projects and comprehensive viva-voce without changing the total credit 80.

e. **Grade and Grade Points**

For all courses (theory & practical), grade point are given on an 8 point scale based on the total percentage of marks, (CIA+ESE) as given below:-

Percentage of Marks	Grade Point (GP)	Grade	Indicator
95 and above	10	A+	<i>Outstanding</i>
85 to below 95	9	A	<i>Excellent</i>
75 to below 85	8	B+	<i>Very Good</i>
65 to below 75	7	B	<i>Good</i>
55 to below 65	6	C ⁺	<i>Fair</i>
45 to below 55	5	C	<i>Average</i>
40 to below 45	4	D	<i>Pass</i>
Below 40	0	E	<i>Deficient (Fail)</i>

Grades for the different semesters and overall programme are given based on the corresponding SGPA/CGPA as shown below:

SGPA/CGPA	Grade	Indicator
9.0 and above	A+	<i>Outstanding</i>

Equal to 8.0 and below 9.0	A	<i>Excellent</i>
Equal to 7.0 and below 8.0	B+	<i>Very Good</i>
Equal to 6.0 and below 7.0	B	<i>Good</i>
Equal to 5.0 and below 6.0	C +	<i>Fair</i>
Equal to 4.0 and below 5.0	C	<i>Pass</i>
Below 4.0	D	<i>Deficient(Fail)</i>

A **separate minimum of 40% marks** required for a pass for both internal evaluation and external evaluation for every PG programme.

A candidate who has not secured minimum marks/credits in internal examinations can re-do the same registering along with the end semester examination for the same semester, subsequently. A student who fails to secure a minimum marks/grade for a pass in a course can be permitted to write the examination along with the next batch.

After the successful completion of a semester, Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) of a student in that semester is calculated using the formula given below. For the successful completion of semester, a student should pass all 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.

Credit Point (CP) of a course is calculated using the formula

CP = Cr x GP, where Cr = Credit; GP = Grade point

Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) of a Semester is calculated using the formula

SGPA = TCP/TCr, where

TCP = Total Credit Point of that semester = $\sum_1^n CP_i$;

TCr = Total Credit of that semester = $\sum_1^n Cr_i$

Where n is the number of courses in that semester

Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of a Programme is calculated using the formula

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

SGPA/CGPA shall be round off to two decimal places

To ensure transparency of the evaluation process, the internal assessment marks 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 mark.

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.

9 Admission

The eligibility criteria for admission to all PG programmes shall be published by the college along with the notification for admission.

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

10 Supplementary Examinations

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

11 Improvement of Examination

There will be no improvement examinations for PG programmes

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.

14. **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.

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.

16. **Monitoring**

There shall be a Monitoring Committee constituted by the Principal consisting of faculty advisors, H o D, 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 H o Ds. 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.

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: At the level of the concerned course teacher

Level 2: At the 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.

OUTCOME STATEMENT

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

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs)

<p>PO 1</p> <p>Exercise their critical thinking in creating new knowledge leading to innovation, entrepreneurship and employability.</p>
<p>PO 2</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Develop an ethical view of life and have a broader (global) perspective transcending the provincial outlook.</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.

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 programmes, 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.

LIST OF COURSES AND CURRICULUM

Course – 1 BASICS OF SOCIOLOGY

Course Code: 20P1SOCT01

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Equipment of learners with an introductory understanding of the basics of the discipline of Sociology for a thorough internalization of its subject matter.
CO2	Development of preliminary knowledge on such topics as ‘Sociology as a Science of Society’,
CO3	Revelation of the ‘Nature of the discipline’ and a Conceptual schematization of the ‘Basic Processes
CO4	Categorization of Institutionalized Patterns of Behavior in human Society
CO5	Equipment of Social learning and inculcation of a training to impart it to various segments of society.

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
- 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 – Definition, Types, Agencies, Conformity and deviance
- 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 Luckmann
- 4.3 Social Egalitarianism, Social Accountability - Concept, Application
- 4.4 Social Conformity and Deviance – Meaning, Types, Social Significance
 - Open Society - Henri Bergson
- 4.5 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., Rourledge,
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: 20P1SOCT02

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Appraise the world of Sociology and to enquire into sociological wisdom and facts Impart the conceptual and theoretical orientation of Sociology and its foundation
CO2	Demonstrate the relevance of Sociology as a social science and its contemporary theoretical orientations
CO3	Acquire basic sociological skills and familiarizing with major perspectives and dimensions and to implement its scope in various walks of life
CO4	Comparative investigation into the core principles of different theoretical views.

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 – Organic Analogy

1.6 Organismic Concept of Society – Theory of State, Super organic

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

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

1. 1 Contribution to the methodology – Logico – Experimental Method

1.2 Classification of logical and non-logical actions,

1.3 Theory of Residues and Derivatives,

1.4 Theory of Social Change – Elites and Masses

Module III

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

- 1.1 Formal Sociology, Sociation and Group Formation,
- 1.2 Philosophy of Money,
- 1.3 Relationships and Social Types, Modernity-Metropolis.

Module IV

Gandhian Social Philosophy

- 4.1 Individual, Society, Freedom, Religion, Gender and Family
- 4.2 Democracy, Politics of the people - Trusteeship
- 4.3 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. Harmonds worth: 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: 20PISOCT03

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Compile the various concepts on Indian society and analyze the various approaches to Indian Sociology
CO2	Develop an understanding of the contemporary Structural changes experienced by Indian Society on account of various socio, economic and political forces
CO3	Familiarize students with the Historical, Colonial and Post-Colonial dimensions of Indian Society
CO4	Assess 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 Dumont
- 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, Organisation and Patterns of Authority in Village Community - Physical Organisation, 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 organisation 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 Hierachicus: 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 6.Dube, S.C. 1967 The Indian Village London: Routledge, 1955
9. Ghurye G.S. 2019 (1932). Caste and Race in India. New Delhi: Sage
10. 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).
11. Ilaiah Kancha. (2009). Post Hindu India: a Discourse on Dalit-Bahujan, Socio-Spiritual And Scientific Revolution. Sage: New Delhi
12. Karve, Irawati 1961: Hindu Society: An Interpretation Poona: Deccan College 8.Momin, A. R. 1996: The Legacy of G. S. Ghurye: A Centennial Festschrift Popular Prakashan, Bombay

13. Madan Vandana. (2002). *The Village in India*. New Delhi: Oxford
(pp.31-50)
14. Marriott, Mc Kim 1990: *India through Hindu Categories* Sage, Delhi
15. Marriott, M. (eds.). (1961). *Village India: Studies in the Little Community*. Delhi: Asia
16. Mukherjee, D.P. 1958: *Diversities* People's Publishing House, Delhi.
17. Oommen, T.K. and P. N. Mukherjee, eds. 1986: *Indian Sociology: Reflections and Introspections*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
18. Singh, K.S. 1992: *The People of India: An Introduction*, Seagull books, Calcutta.
19. Singh, Y. 1973: *Modernisation of Indian Tradition*, Delhi, Thomson Press.
20. Srinivas, M.N. 1960: *India's Villages* Asia Publishing House, Bombay. 14. Tylor, Stephen: *India: An Anthropological*
21. Srinivas M.N. (1997). *Caste: Its Twentieth Century Avatar*. New Delhi: Penguin
22. Srinivas M.N. (2013). *The Remembered Village*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
23. Sundar Nandini. (1999). *Subaltern and Sovereigns*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
24. Yogendra Singh. (1999). *Modernization of Indian Tradition*. New Delhi: Rawat.

Course - 4 SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS

Course Code: 20P1SOCT04

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Impart knowledge for enabling students to develop data analytics skills and meaningful interpretation to the data sets so as to solve the business / Research problem
CO2	Illustrate the theories of research and integrate diverse approaches to in-depth analytical understanding of social issues
CO3	Recognize and explain scientific research methods and their applicability
CO4	Display interest in developing research projects that are crucial in social expansion.

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 Rank Correlation

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

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

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

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

Softwares and applications useful in social research process - MS Excel, SPSS, MS Power 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 Publication 2003.
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 Meetali, *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: 20PISOCT05

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. Chaudhuri 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.
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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: 20P2SOCT06

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. NewYork: McGraw Hill Inc., 1992.
9. Skidmore, W. Theoretical Thinking in Sociology. Cambrid
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

Coser, Lewis. A. (1956). The Functions of Social Conflict. London: Free Press.

Delaney, Tim. (2008). Contemporary Social Theory. New Delhi: Pearson Education Inc. Dorling Kindersley.

Homans, George C. (2007). History, Theory, and Method. New York: Routledge.

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.

Luckmann, T. (ed.). (1978). Phenomenology and Sociology. Middlesex: Penguin Books. (Chapters 1, 12 and 17).

Malinowski, Bronislaw. (1922). Argonauts of the Western Pacific. Chicago: University of chicago .

Radcliffe-Brown, A.R. (1971). *Structure and Function in Primitive Society*. London: Cohen and West. (Chapters 9, 10).

Wallace, Ruth A & Alison Wolf. (1991). *Contemporary Sociological Theory: Continuing the Classical Tradition*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

Wallace, Ruth A. & Wolf, Alison. (2012). *Contemporary Sociological Theory: Expanding the Classical Tradition*. New Delhi: Prentice- Hall of India.

Zeitlin, I.M. (1996). *Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of Contemporary Theory*. Delhi

Course 7 SOCIOLOGY OF COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA

Course Code: 20P2SOCT07

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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Course – 8 CRIME AND SOCIETY

Course Code: 20P3SOCT15

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Introduce the Basic concepts of Sociology of crime
CO2	Demonstrate the pathological problems faced by vulnerable sections and various approaches to study the criminal behaviour
CO3	Understand the need to study and understand the impact of substance abuse ,terrorism, organized crime
CO4	Developing a balanced and apathetic approach to social issues and to understand the nature, types and prevention of crime

Module 1

Introduction

1.1 The Concept of Crime, Criminal

Criminology - Meaning, Areas of study, Methods, Significance

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

Disorganization

1.3 Sociology of Crime – Areas, Methods and Scope

1.4 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

Nature, Types and Prevention of crime

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

3.2 Cyber - Crime, Terrorism, Juvenile Delinquency

3.3 Prevention of Crime and Corruption - Measures for prevention: use of Artificial
Intelligence

Civic Virtue, Social Audit

Detection of crime – Experimental and Forensic Measures

Treatment and Correction of criminals, Probation, Rehabilitation

3.4 Criminal Justice - Restorative Justice for offenders; Capital Punishment

Module IV

Crime - Victims, Agencies of Enforcement

4.1 Crimes against children: Physical abuse, Sexual abuse, Incestuous abuse;

Preventive measures: Parent focused, Professional focused

4.2 Crimes against women: Domestic violence, Dowry related crimes, Rape and sexual
harassment, Eve-teasing, E-violence, Legal measures and Provisions for the protection of
women

4.3 Crimes against the Elderly, Violence at work context

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

Reference:

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9. Jehangir M.J. Sethna, Society and the criminal, N.M. Tripathi Pvt Ltd, 1980.
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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: 20P2SOCT09

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO	CO Statement
CO1	Study Urban sociology as a major branch of Sociology
CO2	Identify the different life setting between urban and rural areas and various approaches to study urban living
CO3	Assess implications of urbanisation
CO4	Illustrate the concept of urban problems and urban development
CO5	Examine major urban problems and social disorganisation

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
- 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 NGO s

Reference:

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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.
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7. Manuel Castells, *The Urban Question*, Haspero, 1972.
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10. National Academic Council, 2003 *Cities Transformed. Demographic Change and Its Implications in the Developing World*, Washington DC, Academic Press.
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13. Pickvance, C G, (ed.): *Urban Sociology: Critical Essays*, Methuen, 1976.
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16. Sandhu, Ranvinder Singh. *Urbanization in India: Sociological Contributions*. New Delhi: Sage, 2003.
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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: 20P2SOCT10

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-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 organisation - 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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7. Honigman J. 1997 '*Handbook of Social and Cultural Anthropology*', Rawat Publication,

New Delhi.

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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: 20P3SOCT11

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.
CO5	Internalize the latest progressions in theoretical conceptions related with the diminuendos of human social world,

Module I

Towards Integrative Sociology

1.1. Early Attempt: Nobert 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:

- 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.
- Daniel Bell, The Coming of Post-Industrial Society: A Venture in Social Forecasting. New York: Basic Books, 1973.
- Elias, N. (1978b). 'The Civilizing Process Revisited: Interview with Stanislas Fontaine', Theory and Society, 5: 243-53
- Giddens, A. (1987). Social Theory and Modern Sociology. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Giddens, A. (1990), The Consequences of Modernity. Cambridge: Polity Press.
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- 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.
- Ulrich Beck, Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity, 1992

Suggested Readings:

- Foucault, M. (1973). The Order of Things: An Archaeology of the Human Sciences. New York: Vintage Books.
- Giddens, A. (1984). The Constitution of Society. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Beck, U. (1992) Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity. London: Sage. Jameson, F. (1993). The Postmodernism or the Critical logic of Late Capitalism. London: Verso

Course – 12 SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Course code: 20P3SOCT12

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Describe the key concepts, facts, problems, trends, process ,hypotheses and pattern of development.
CO2	Explain theories of development and society that integrates diverse approaches to sustainable social system.
CO3	Recognize and explain unconstructive phase of industrialization and capitalism
CO4	Display interest in developing awareness about Alternate Development models

Module I

Understanding Change and Development

- 1.1 Concepts - Change, Progress, Liberalism, Growth, Modernization, Underdevelopment, Development and Development Indices
- 1.2 Factors of Social Change - Demographic, Economic, Political, Religious, Technological.
- 1.3 Theories of Social Change - Evolutionary, Functional, Linear, Cyclic, Bio-tech, and. Info-tech
- 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, Grassroot initiatives – Self Help Groups
- 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:

- 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.
- Dereze Jean and Sen Amartya. 1996. *India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity*. New Delhi: OUP.
- Desai, A.R. 1985. *India's Path of Development: A Marxist Approach*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Eade D. & Ligteringen E. 2006. *Debating Development – NGOs and the future*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Escobar Arturo. 1995. *Encountering Development, the making and unmaking of the third world*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Giddens Anthony. 1996. "Global Problems and Ecological Crisis" in *Introduction to Sociology*. New York: W.W. Norton Co.
- Giddens, Anthony.1990. *The Consequences of Modernity*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
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- Harrison D. 1989. *The Sociology of Modernization and Development*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Haq Mahbub UI. 1991. *Reflections on Human Development*. New Delhi: OUP.
- Kiely Ray and Phil Marfleet (eds). 1998. *Globalization and the Third World*. London: Routledge.
- Prasanth Kumar Trivadi. 2011. *The Globalisation of Turbulence*. New Delhi: Rawat
- 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.
- UNDP. *Sustainable Development*. New York: OUP.
- Yadav R. 2008. *Social Planning and Development in India*. New Delhi: Alfa Publications.

Course 13 ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

Course Code: 20P3SOCT13

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, that 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 Gadgil Committee Report

Reference:

Abuse of Nature in contemporary India: New Delhi: OUP

Arnold, David and Guha, Ramchandra, (eds.): Nature, Culture and Imperialism, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1955.

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

Course Code: 20P3SOCT14

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

3.1 Mass Media & Consumer Culture. Global Tourism, Diaspora Communities, Environmental Degradation

3.2 Transition from Local Culture to Global, Social Exclusion, Child Labour and Abuse, Human Trafficking, Atrocities against Women, Terrorism, Cyber Crimes

3.3 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: 20P2SOCT08

Number of credits: 4

Number of contact hours: 5 / Week

Course Outcome:

CO1	Organize the concepts, terms and approaches in psychology
CO2	Demonstrate the factors and attributes responsible for the development of human personality
CO3	Identify the undercurrents of human behaviour and Enable to understand the difference between individual and crowd behaviour
CO4	Develop a healthy personality and to understand various dispositions

Module I

Introducing Human Personality and Behavior

1.1 Personality- Definition, Nature, Factors of Development

1.2 Stages of Development of Personality- Psycho - motor development, Cognition, Language, Emotion, Emergence of self, Gender identity.

1.3 Perspectives and Approaches in Personality Development – Learning, Cognitive, Humanistic, Existential position, Trait approach

1.4 Assessment of Personality- Psychometric test, Anecdotal records, Rating scale, Socio-metric test

Control and Guidance on Personality – Counselling and Psycho- Therapy: Transactional Analysis, Rational Emotive Behavioral Therapy, Reality therapy.

Module II

Mind, Personality and Related Processes

- 2.1 Biological Basis of Human Mind – Nervous System: Central, Peripheral
- 2.2 Stages of Development of Personality - Pre-natal, Infancy, Childhood, Adolescence, Adulthood;
Determinants of Personality - Heredity & Environment
- 2.3 Theories of Personality:
 - (a) Psychoanalytic Theory – Sigmund Freud (Systems of Personality- Id, Ego and Super Ego; Stages of development- Oral, Anal, Phallic; Defense Mechanisms), Neo Freudian Theories
 - (b) Type Theory (Type ‘A’ & ‘B’, Hypocrates, Cheldon, Kretchmer, Young),
 - (c) Trait Theory (Catell and Alport),
 - (d) Humanistic Approach (Carl Rogers), Therapeutic Approach
- 2.4 Assessment of Personality –Self Report Tests, Projective Techniques, Behavioural Observation
- 2.5 Psychic Processes – (a) Sensory Perceptual – Visual, Auditory, Olfactory, Gustatory, Thermoception, Nociception
 - (b) Cognitive Process – Learning, Conditioning,
 - (c) Retention and Retrieval – Memory, Forgetting

Module III

Disposition and Issues of Human Behaviour

- 3.1 Typologies of behavior - Conscious behavior, Sub conscious - Day Dreaming
- 3.2 Behavioural Dispositions:
 - (a) Attitude - Definition, Characteristics, Formation, Measurement, Change
 - (b) Motivation - Meaning, Definition, Nature and types, Theories of Motivation: Reinforcement, Need – drive, Inventive, Maslow’s theory
 - (c) Intelligence - Meaning, Dimensions, Measurement, Significance

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

3.4 Counseling and Psychotherapy - Definition, types and stages of counselling, Goals and methods- Advanced empathy, Immediacy, Confrontation, Interpretation, Role-playing, Ethical principles of counselling

Module IV

Social Impress of Personality - Mass Behaviour

4. 1 Inter personal Attraction – Robert Sternbergs Triangular Theory of Love, Crowd behavior, Characteristics, Types, Theories of crowd behavior: Contagion, Convergence, Freud’s Theory

4.2 Audience: Characteristics, Types

4.3 Public Opinion: Meaning, Features, Importance

Propaganda- Meaning, Characteristics, Types, Techniques, Propaganda Prophylaxis

4.4 Discrimination, Prejudice, Stereotype, Social Distance

Reference:

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Course 16 SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

Course Code: 20P4SOCT16

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, that 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 – 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

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: 20P4SOCT17

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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Course – 18 HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Course Code: 20P4SOCT18

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, Tteam 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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Course - 19 SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE

Course Code: 20P4SOCT19

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, Disease and 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 and 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; Sexual Minority, 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

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Course 20 - SOCIOLOGY OF KERALA SOCIETY

Course Code: 20P4SOCT20

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

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- 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

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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- Ganesh. K.N, *Keralathinte Innelekal* (Malayalam)
- Gangadharan. M., *Malabar Rebellion*
- GopalanKutty. K., *Malabar Padhanangal* (Malayalam)
- Gurukkal Rajan, *Kerala Temple and Early Medieval Agrarian System*
- Iyer Krishna.K.V, *Zamorins of Calicut*
- Kaimal. P.K.V, *Punnapra Vayalar Upheaval*
- Kusuman. K.K., *Extremist Movements in Kerala*
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- Nair Ramachandran. S., *Social and Economic History of Colonial Kerala*
- Narayanan. M.G.S., *Aspects of Aryanization in Kerala*
- Narayanan. M.G.S., *Cultural Symbiosis in Kerala*
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MODEL QUESTIONS

FIRST SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 20P1SOCT01 - BASICS OF SOCIOLOGY

Time: 3 hrs.

Marks: 75

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks (8×2= 16)

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
11. Describe the application of Induction and Deduction Methods
12. What is Archival research in Sociology?

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 5 marks (7×5=35)

13. Describe the intellectual background of the development of Sociology as a social science
14. What is Symbolic Interactionism? How it influences human communication?

15. Explain the major schools of thought in Sociology
16. What are the pioneering methods of Sociology introduced by Auguste Comte?
17. What are the major branches of Social Science? Briefly identify the areas of each branch
18. Write a note on Objectivity in Social Science. Identify its difficulties in Sociological Approach. What are the factors affecting objectivity?
19. Describe the nature of Sociology
20. What is meant by social networks? Explain it as a novel area of study in Sociology
21. Online Communities serve many group functions in modern society. What are they?
22. Identify certain destructive functions of Social Institutions if they become negative

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks. (2×12=24)

23. Describe the areas of study of Sociology. Identify the application of each area and its social impact
24. 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
25. The Law of Three Stages proposed by Auguste Comte involves the stages of history of mankind and the evolution of intellect in mankind. Explain
26. "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: 20PISOCT02 - CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks

(8×2= 16)

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
11. What is Gandhian Talisman?
12. Describe Social action

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 5 marks

(7×5=35)

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13. Explain dialectical and historical materialistic conception of history.

14. Elucidate the Philosophy of money and modernism in the ideas of George Simmel.
15. Comment on Spencer's Law of the persistence of motion and Militant state
16. Briefly discuss social geometry.
17. What are the major characteristics of social philosophy?
18. How weber treats, sociology as a interpretative science?
19. Distinguish between social thought and sociological thought
20. "Sociology is the most complex subject"- Explain
21. Differences between organism and human society
22. Illustrate Durkheim's Theory of suicide

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks. (2×12=24)

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

FIRST SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

**Course: 20P1SOCT03 - INDIAN SOCIETY – STRUCTURE AND
TRANSFORMATION**

Time: 3 hrs.

Marks: 75

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks

(8×2= 16)

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 Gazetteers 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
11. What are the major legislations against Caste discrimination in Independent India?
12. Mention the features of Indo Aryan race in India

Section B

Short Essay

10:

Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 5 marks

(7×5=35)

13. Describe the factors which disintegrated Chaturvarnya system and caused the evolving of Caste and Sub castes
14. Describe Linguistic Diversity in India. What are the classifications of language divisions in India?
15. Explain the basic philosophical proposals of major religions in India
16. Describe India a land of diversities which is integrated by common national ethos
17. Describe the socio cultural features of Caste in India
18. Discuss the factors which contributed the disintegration of Varna system in India
19. Explain the evil consequences of Caste based politics in our society
20. Write a note on the system of education prevailed in traditional India
21. What are the classification of Races in India made by Risley?
22. Describe the features of Traditional Indian Society?

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks. (2×12=24)

23. “Indian culture and sociability has been accounted for its distinctive identity’ Describe its typical features
24. Colonial Ethnography provides us a large fund of explanatory information about the phenomenon of caste prevailed in traditional India. Describe
25. Discuss the “tradition verses modernity debate” and the contemporary challenges to nation building in India
26. 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: 20P1SOCT04 - SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks

(8×2= 16)

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
11. What are the main scopes of internet browsing in social research?
12. Classify the main differences between cross-sectional and longitudinal research?

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 5 marks

(7×5=35)

13. 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

14. Difference qualitative and quantitative research

15. Explain the tools of data collection in social research

16. Write a brief note about projective techniques

17. Explain the relevance of theory in research

18. Clarify the role of objectivity and subjectivity in social research

19. What is exploratory research? Explain its role in qualitative study

20. Explain cohort studies with examples

21. Explain the significance of social research in the world history

22. Point out the ethical issues associated with research using relevant examples

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks.

(2×12=24)

23. Critically assess the paradigms in social research

24. Illustrate the qualitative methods used in data collection and its scope

25. Bring out the advantages of internet and software in social research

26. Compare and contrast types of social research. Validate it with suitable examples.

FIRST SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 20P1SOCT05 - GENDER AND SOCIETY

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks

(8×2= 16)

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
11. Define Women Suffrage
12. Define Gender identity

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 5 marks

(7×5=35)

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

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks.

(2×12=24)

23. Explain the social construction of gender
24. Discuss major theories of gender development
25. Give a detailed account on feminization of work and male domination in occupation
26. Critically evaluate and describe the depiction of women in media today

SECOND SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

**Course: 20P2SOCT06 - MODERN THEORETICAL APPROACHES IN
SOCIOLOGY**

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks (8×2= 16)

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
11. Explain conflict functionalism of Lewis Coser
12. Explain Dramaturgy

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 5 marks

(7×5=35)

13. Briefly explain the contribution of George C Homans to exchange theory
14. What is Exchange Theory? How do you view its role in Sociology?
15. Briefly explain the concept of Public Sphere of Jurgen Habermas
16. Explain the theory communicative action
17. Point out the effects of commoditization in culture industry
18. Describe Phenomenology and the concept of Stock of Knowledge
19. Examine Richard Emerson's Network Analysis.
20. Explain the role of Chicago school in interpretative sociological theories.
21. Explain conflict theory of stratification
22. Elucidate the postulates of critical theory and its contributions.

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks.

(2×12=24)

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

SECOND SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 20P2SOCT07 - SOCIOLOGY OF COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA

Time: 3 hrs.

Marks: 75

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks

(8×2= 16)

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
11. What is Agenda setting in media industry?
12. Mention Limited 'Effects Theory' on the role and effects of Mass Media

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 5 marks (7×5=35)

13. What are the antidotes suggested by Mc Luhan to the narcotic effects of media?
14. Describe how Brian Winston classifies 'Cold and Hot media'
15. 'Media hegemony' is one of the dominant trends in modern media enterprise, according to Antonio Gramsci. Explain
16. The Frankfurt school on culture and media emphasizes the dominance of elite interests at the expense of the working class. Describe
17. Suggest suitable measures to safeguard youngsters from the possible dangers arising from media use and abuse
18. Media simultaneously involve both realities and myths. Explain with examples
19. Press is a guardian of public interest. Describe
20. Public Relations and Journalism have many similarities and differences. Describe
21. Media performs many productive functions to the individual and society. Mention them by describing the sociological theories on media impact
22. Identify the measures which could be effectively undertaken by media enterprise in ensuring secularism in a society

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks. (2×12=24)

23. Media, Technologies and Power are closely inter related according to Marshall Mc Luhan. Explain his proposals with contextual examples
24. Write an essay on the developments occurred¹¹ in various media types in India with the expansion of technology

25. Critically explain the role of press in an emerging country like India. Substantiate with examples
25. What is meant by 'Media Ethics'? Find out the factors badly affect it and suggest measures to overcome them
26. Mass media is preferred by diverse audience differently. Comment in the context of various media devices and applications

THIRD SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 20P3SOCT08 - CRIME AND SOCIETY

Time: 3 hrs.

Marks: 75

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks **(8×2= 16)**

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?
11. Suggest possible measures to reduce criminality among politicians and administrators
12. Mention the types of Crimes against children

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 5 marks **(7×5=35)**

13. Define and explain Criminology as a branch of knowledge closely related with the destinies of a society

14. Examine the impact of Crime on individual and society at various dimensions
15. Describe the Psycho Analytical theory of crime by Adler
16. What are the major types of crimes against State and government?
17. Define Juvenile Delinquency and identify the possible measures for the reduction of it
18. What do you know about the measures of Correction of criminals
19. Explain the Legal measures and Provisions for the protection of women in India
20. Describe the Sociogenic theory of Differential Association introduced by Sutherland
21. What are the methods of study adopted in the discipline of Sociology of Crime?
22. Explain how Family Disorganization causes criminality its members

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks. (2×12=24)

23. Identify the Areas, Methods and Scope of the discipline of Sociology of Crime with a special emphasis on the issues of contemporary society
24. Describe the Sociological theory of crime which emphasise on Anomic behaviour proposed by R K Merton
25. What are the general characteristics of crime? Explain its Types with special importance to Crimes against the individual, and Crimes against property
26. 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: 20P2SOCT09 - SOCIOLOGY OF URBAN SOCIETY

Time: 3 hrs.

Marks: 75

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks **(8×2= 16)**

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
11. Write a note on Spatial Planning in India
12. What are India's benchmarks for Smart Cities?

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 5 marks **(7×5=35)**

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13. Suburbs involve many typical features. Explain

14. Describe Urbanism as a 'Way of Life'
15. George Simmel identifies the Mental Life of the metropolis as distinctive. Discuss
16. Describe the phases and features of metropolitan development in India
17. Globalization has a significant effect to bring out Gessellschaft kind of social groupings in human world. Explain
18. Many factors in prevail in our country literally hinders the pace of urbanization in India. Identify
19. Evaluate the positive and negative consequences of Urbanization process in a developing Country
20. Merging of fringe Villages is one of the major features results from urbanization. Describe
21. Discuss how Mechanical Solidarity gives way to Organic Solidarity in cities
22. What are the possible measures to be suggested to solve the issue of communalism in urban areas?

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks. (2×12=24)

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

SECOND SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 20P2SOCT10 - SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Time: 3 hrs.

Marks: 75

Section A

(8×2= 16)

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks

(8×2= 16)

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
11. What is Cultural Materialism?
12. Define and explain Genocide in the context of Race

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 5 marks

(7×5=35)

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13. Identify the current issues prevail in Anthropology in India

14. What is the role of Symbolic Anthropology in cultural studies?
15. Explain Kinship as an important element of social organisation of Primitive Communities
16. Define Racism and explain its repercussions in contemporary world
17. There are many Constitutional Safeguards and Legal provisions envisaged in India for the protection of the Scheduled Tribes. Explain
18. Examine the features of Economy as a system of primitive social structure
19. Define Cultural relativism and examine its impact in cultural studies
20. State the disadvantages of Participant Observation in anthropological studies
21. What are the aspects to imply an inter relation between Language and culture?
22. Identify the major facilitations of Ethnography in cultural studies

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks. (2×12=24)

23. Describe Anthropology as a science of man and identify its definition, subject Matter, branches, and areas of application
24. Describe Gay and Lesbian relations as important in emerging kinship identities in contemporary days
25. Explain the origin, practices, types, social significances of Totemism as a social organisation of the primitives
26. 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: 20P3SOCT11 - POST MODERN AND POST STRUCTURAL THEORIES

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks

(8×2= 16)

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
11. Elucidate the characteristic feature of post modernism
12. Explain Network Society

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 5 marks

(7×5=35)

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

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks.

(2×12=24)

23. 'The incredibility of the Meta narratives has led to the rise of postmodernism'.

Elucidate

24. Examine the concept of discourse. How Foucault used it as the basis of theory of power and structure
25. 'Risk is the defining characteristic of postmodern society', Elucidate
26. Critically evaluate the Figurational Sociology of Norbert Elias in the light of micro-macro integration

THIRD SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 20P3SOCT12 - SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks

(8×2= 16)

13. State the causes for the rise of 'development desire' in third world countries
14. Which are the agencies of development?
15. What does the Capitalist path of development indicate?
16. Point out two differences between modernization theories and dependency theories of development
17. Explain the role of social movements in generating social change
18. What are self - help groups?
19. How does a society with mixed economy work?
20. What are the basic features of Kerala model of development?
21. What according to Schumacher is development?
22. Describe the development models suited for developed, developing and under developed countries
23. What are the main postulates of cyclic theory of social change?
24. Classify the main differences between Bio-tech and Info-tech theories of social change?

Section B

Short Essay

12:

Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 5 marks

(7×5=35)

25. Explain the processes of development (LPG)
26. Difference between growth, development, progress and change
27. Explain Panchayath raj institutions
28. Write a brief note about NGO-s
29. Explain the development theory of Samir Amin
30. Clarify the social background of the emergence of development theories
31. What is corporate social responsibility (CSR)
32. Explain socialist, capitalist and mixed paths of development
33. Explain the developmental projects at national levels
34. Point out the ecological issues associated with development

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks. (2×12=24)

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

THIRD SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 20P3SOCT13 - ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

Time - 3 Hours

Max Marks – 75

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks

(8×2= 16)

- 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?
- 11 What is called as Nuclear winter?
- 12 What is meant by disaster risk? How is it expressed?

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 marks

(2×5=10)

- 13 Illustrate Dunlap and Catton's 'New Environmental Paradigm'
- 14 Explain risk society according to Antony Giddens

- 15 What are the objectives of Environmental education?
- 16 What are Tsunamis? Why are they called international disasters?
- 17 Write short note on Chipko Movement in India
- 18 Explain Genetic Diversity
- 19 What steps do you suggest as alternative development for sustainable development?
- 20 'Environmental ethics supports eco-centric view and recommends several guidelines to help us make decision in critical situations'. What are the major guidelines?
- .21. Describe the meaning, objectives, significance and Strategies used in Environmental Education
22. Explain Dunlap and Catton's Ecological Explanation

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks. (2×12=24)

23. Explain how we develop a strategic plan?
24. Elucidate on the Environment Protection organisation in India
25. Give an account on Onset and warning, Elements of risk, Effects and Mitigation strategies of Earthquakes
26. Describe the devastating effects if Rural Industrialization on Ecological balance

THIRD SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 20P3SOCT14 - SOCIOLOGY OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE

AND GLOBALIZATION

Time: 3 Hours

Marks: 75

Section – A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks

(8×2= 16)

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?
11. How does World Bank help developing countries?
12. Explain Social Exclusion

Section – B

Short Essay

Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 5 marks

(7×5=35)

13. Explain Mc Donaldization with examples
14. Describe the concept of Glocalization
15. Explain the theory of World Compression?
16. Write a short note on Global Village
17. What did David Harvey mean by Shrinking World?
18. Explain the role of its diaspora in Kerala
19. What is the impact of Globalization on marriage and family?
20. Discuss the theory of Time Space Distianciation
21. Has Globalization contributed to the rise of atrocities on women?
22. How has internal migration affected the economy of our society?

Section – C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks.

(2×12=24)

23. Critically evaluate Imanuel Wallerstein's World System's Theory and his views on capitalist world system
24. What is Globalization? Explain its history, characteristics and cultural dimensions
25. Explain the positive and negative impact of globalization on the third world countries
26. Describe the social impact of technology¹² on the Y-generation. Explain with examples

SECOND SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 20P2SOCT15 - PERSONALITY AND SOCIETY

Time: 3 hrs.

Marks: 75

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks (8×2= 16)

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?
11. Find out the distinctions between Conscious and Sub conscious behaviours
12. What are the ways at which Measurement of attitudes could be done in psychology?

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 5 marks (7×5=35)

13. Explain personality as a - Psycho - motor development

14. Describe the various Approaches in Personality Development
15. Define and explain psycho - therapy as a method used in the control and assessment of personality
16. What are the major Sensory Perceptual process in human beings?
17. Define Motivation and explain its nature and types
18. What is Intelligence? Identify its meaning and dimensions
19. Examine the role of Counseling and Psychotherapy in the control and management of personality?
20. Describe the Triangular Theory of Love in interpersonal relationships
21. Explain Public Opinion and identify its meaning, features and importance
22. Examine the role of Stereotypes in the conception of personality

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks. (2×12=24)

23. What are the methods used in psychology for the Assessment of Personality?
24. What are the major measures used in Psychology in the Control and Guidance on Personality?
25. What is meant by Crisis in personality? What are the various types of crises usually faced by man?
26. 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: 20P4SOCT16 - SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

Time: 3 hrs.

Marks: 75

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks

(8×2= 16)

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.
11. Mention the prominent criticisms against the Optimum Theory of Population
12. What are the salient features of Mercantilist School? Explain

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 5 marks

(7×5=35)

13

13. What are the differential impacts of migration on a population?

14. What can be the reasons for declining death rate in India?
15. Critically examine the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act of 1971
16. State the concept of quality of population and explain the usual factors which affect the quality of population
17. Discuss the economic impact of migration on both destination and origin areas
18. Explain the factors affecting overall sex ratio
19. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of Census as a method of enumeration of population
20. "Cities are growing faster than the capacity of the economy to support them". Explain its effects
21. Gender issues need to be addressed urgently because it helps population stabilisation. - Comment
22. Write a note on the strategic functions of the National Commission of Population

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks. (2×12=24)

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

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 20P4SOCT17 - SOCIOLOGY OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY

Time: 3 hrs.

Marks: 75

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks (8×2= 16)

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
11. Mention the disadvantages of Brain Drain to Indian Industry
12. Describe Thorstein Veblan's Theory of the Leisure Class

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 5 marks (7×5=35)

13. Information Technology has been manifested in various typologies. It has many functions to facilitate the avenues of modern industry and business. Explain
14. Trace out the historical development of Information Technology. Narrate with special reference to India
15. Mention the levels and Agencies of WPM?

16. Line and Staff organisation are different each other. Compare
17. Compare and contrast the context of work in Capitalist, Socialist and Mixed Economies
18. Critically discuss the efficacy of Informal organisations in Industry
19. Government and IPC have major roles in settling Industrial Disputes. Explain
20. Work and Leisure are inseparably inter related. Explain
21. Worker's Participation could be effected at various levels and by multitude of mechanisms. Describe
22. What are the provisions of the Factories Act?

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks. (2×12=24)

23. Corporate social responsibility is one of the advocated philosophies and course of action of modern industries. Describe
24. Disputes 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?
25. Portray a brief history of Trade Union Movement in India
26. Define management and describe its functions in an enterprise. What the hindrances to its smooth functioning?

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 20P4SOCT18 - HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 hrs.

Marks: 75

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks (8×2= 16)

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?
11. Define Communication Network
12. What are the qualities required to a job seeker in a group discussion?

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 5 marks (7×5=35)

13. Explain the importance of Human resource in an industrial enterprise
14. Describe the steps involved in Human resource planning
15. Enumerate the importance of Human resource Planning

16. Define job specification and job description. State their objectives and importance
17. State the features of a sound recruitment policy
18. Discuss the various methods of job analysis
19. Mention the major indices of Job Satisfaction
20. What are the measures for a proper Wage and Salary Administration?
21. Describe the major Development theories in HRM?
22. What are the major Manpower Quality Management Techniques?

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks. (2×12=24)

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

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 20P4SOCT19 - SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE

Time: 3 hrs.

Marks: 75

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks

(8×2= 16)

1. Mention the measures to prevent STD
2. Define and briefly explain what is a Lifestyle - 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
11. What are the legal provisions which permits abortion in India?
12. What are the factors responsible to cause foetal death?

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 5 marks

(7×5=35)

13. Suggest general measures to reduce the gravity of causation of diseases
14. Explain the concept of Social Constructionism and Post Modernism by Michael Foucault

15. What are the issues and challenges in the Health Care sector in India?
16. What are the positive aspects of Privatization and Patenting in health sector in the global world?
17. Compare and contrast between the features of Medical Practices of Allopathic and Ayurveda
18. Identify the Health Services assured in Five Year Plans in India
19. Explain the theory of Social Construction of Illness by Brenda L Beagan
20. Describe how class differentials affect Health care practices of the people in a society like Ours
21. Explain the concept 'Health as fundamental right' followed by the Western nations
22. Write a note on the differential features of Health Care system in Kerala

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks. (2×12=24)

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

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Course: 20P4SOCT20 - SOCIOLOGY OF KERALA SOCIETY

Time: 3 Hours

Marks: 75

Section A

Short Answer

Answer any 8 questions. Each question carries 2 marks

(8×2= 16)

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?
11. Identify the features of Marumakkathayam
12. How does the increase in the intake of fast food affect the health sector in the State?

Section B

Short Essay

Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 5 marks

(7×5=35)

13. Discuss the contribution of any two social reformers in Kerala
14. Explain the significance of Kerala's land reform
15. Kerala has the highest suicide rate in India. Discuss the reasons

16. How has the internet impacted the youth of today in the State?
17. Explain the changes brought about by globalization in Kerala
18. What is the significance of the Aikya Kerala Movement?
19. Discuss the changes brought about in the State due to the presence of migrant workers
20. Has trade unionism affected the emergence of new industries in Kerala?
21. Explain coalition government
22. Discuss the status of women in present day Kerala

Section C

Long Essay

Answer any 2 questions, Each question carries 12 marks. (2×12=24)

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

The ESE is conducted as a three hour examination at the end of each semester. The maximum mark for each course is 75. The Questions are divided into A, B and C Sections.

Section - A Short Answer Questions (8 X 2 = 16)

This section has a total of 12 questions out of which 8 need to be answered. Each question carries 2 marks and hence a total of 16 Marks. Students are expected to answer these questions in not more than 50 words each.

Section - B Short Essays (7 X 5=35)

This section has a total of 10 questions out of which 7 need to be answered. Each question carries 5 marks and hence a total of 35 Marks. Students are expected to answer these questions in not more than 200 words each.

Section - C Long Essays (2 X 12=24)

This section has a total of 4 questions out of which 2 need to be answered. Each question carries 12 marks and hence a total of 24 marks. 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 50 marks each. The Questions are divided into A, B and C Sections in all courses.

Section A Short Answer Questions (2X9=18)

This section has a total of 11 questions out of which 9 to be answered. Each question carries 2 marks and hence a total of 18 Marks. Students are expected to answer these questions in not more than 50 words each.

Section B Short Essays (5X4=20)

This section has a total of 7 questions out of which 4 need to be answered. Each question carries 5 marks and hence a total of 20 Marks. Students are expected to answer these questions in not more than 200 words each.

Section C Long Essays (12X1=12)

This section has a total of 2 questions out of which 1 need to be answered. Each question carries 12 marks. Students are expected to answer the questions in this part in not more than 600 words each.

As per the guidelines, Dissertation is a mandatory part of the curriculum in Post Graduate Programme 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.

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

II. Text

1. Introduction & Theoretical framework - 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.
