



**UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT**

**Abstract**

MA.Sociology-Choice Based Credit Semester System-Syllabus -Implemented in the Teaching Departments/School of the University from the Academic year 2014-2015 onwards Academic council meeting dt. 15.01.2015-Orders issued

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**G & A - IV - B**

U.O.No. 1750/2015/Admn

Dated, Calicut University.P.O, 20.02.2015

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*Read:-*1. U.O No. GAI/J1/1373/08 dated 01.07.2008

2. Minutes of the meeting of the Board of Studies in Sociology (PG) held on 13.11.2014(item No. 1)
3. Minutes of the meeting of the Faculty of Humanities held on 18-11-2015 (item No.XIII)
4. Minutes of the meeting of the Academic Council held on 15.01.2015.(item II i)

**ORDER**

Vide paper read first above, Orders were issued implementing the Choice Based Credit Semester System in the Teaching Departments/School of the University from the Academic year 2008-09 onwards.

Vide paper read second above, the Board of Studies in Sociology (PG) held on 13.11.2014 resolved to approve the Syllabus of MA.Sociology Degree programme under CCSS.

Vide paper read third above the meeting of the Faculty of Humanities at its meeting held on 18-11-2014 (item II i) has resolved to approve the Minutes of the Sociology (PG) held on 13.11.2014.

Vide item read fourth above item II i the Academic Council Meeting held on 15.01.2015 has resolved to approve the the Minutes of the meeting of Faculty of Humanities.

Sanction has therefore been accorded for implementing the syllabus of M.A Sociology course (CCSS) in the University Department with effect from 2014 admission onwards.

Orders are issued accordingly.

The syllabus is appended herewith.

Deputy Registrar

To

The Head of the Department, Department of Sociology,

Copy to:

PA to CE/ Ex/EG/ EX 4/DR-AR PG Sn/Pg Tabulation Sn/Library/System Administrator with  
a request to upload the syllabus/ GAI F Sn/SF/DF/FC

Forwarded / By Order

Section Officer

**PG CCSS**

**SYLLABUS**

**M.A SOCIOLOGY**

**(Regular Stream)**

**2014 Admissions onwards**

## **1.SHORT TITLE**

### **MA Sociology Programme**

1.1 MA Sociology Programme offered by the Department of Sociology , Calicut University is conducted under regulations for the Choice Based Credit Semester System (CCSS),2008. This regulation shall be called “Calicut University Regulations for Choice Based Credit Semester System” (CCSS)-2008.

## **2. SCOPE**

2.1 The regulation provided herein shall apply to all regular post-graduate programmes conducted by the Teaching Departments/Schools of the University of Calicut with effect from the academic year 2008-2009. This regulation is not applicable to the regular PG Programmes offered by the affiliated colleges (Government Aided/unaided/ Self-financing) affiliated to the University , for the time being.

2.2 The provisions herein supersede all the existing regulations for the regular post-graduate programmes conducted by the Teaching Departments/Schools of the University of Calicut unless otherwise specified.

## **3. DEFINITIONS**

3.1 ‘Academic Committee’ means the Committee constituted by the Vice- Chancellor

3.2 ‘Programme’ means the entire course of study and Examinations (traditionally referred to as course).

3.3 ‘Duration of Programme’ means the period of time required for the conduct of the programme. The duration of post-graduate programme shall be 4 semesters.

3.4 ‘Semester’ means a term consisting of a minimum of 90 working days including examination days distributed over a minimum of 18 weeks each of 5 working days.

3.5 ‘Course’ means a segment of subject matter to be covered in a semester(traditionally referred to as paper).

3.6 ‘Core course’ means a compulsory course in a subject related to a particular PG Programme, which shall be successfully completed by a student to receive the degree.

3.7 ‘Elective course’ means a course, which can be substituted, by equivalent course from the same or other Department /School and which must be completed to receive the Degree.

3.8 Audited Course is course a student can register without earning credits(Zero Credit Course). Credit courses can be registered as Zero Credit Courses if a student desired to do so.

3.9 ‘Repeat course’ is a course that is repeated by a student for having failed in that course in an earlier registration.

3.10 Re examination Course is a course registered by a student for improving his performance in that particular course.

3.11 'Department/School means Teaching Department /School instituted in the University as per the Statutes and Act.

3.12 'Parent Department/School' means the Department/School which offers a particular post graduate programme.

3.13 'Credit' (C) of a course is a measure of the weekly unit of work assigned for that course. A theory class of one hour per week or a practical class of three hours per week shall be counted as one credit.

3.14 'Grade Point' of a course is the value obtained by dividing her/his % of marks in the course by 10. Grade Point is expressed on a 10.0 point scale rounded off to the first decimal place and varies from 0.0 to 10.0. Grade point indicates the exact level of performance of a student in a course.

3.15 'Letter Grade' or simply 'Grade' in a course is a letter symbol (A+,A,B+,B etc) which indicates a particular range of grade points( eg., 8.0 to 10.0, 7.0 to 7.9, 6.0 to 6.95.0 to 5.9 etc)and is used to refer to the broad level of performance of a student

3.16 "Credit Point" of a course is the value obtained by multiplying the grade point( G) by the credit(C) of the course.:  $P=G \times C$

3.17 'Semester Grade point average' (SGPA) is the value obtained by dividing the sum of credit points (P) 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.

For instance, if a student has registered for 'n' courses of credits  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n$  in a semester and if she/he has scored credit points  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n$  respectively in these courses, then SGPA of the student in that semester is calculated using the formula.

$$SGPA = \frac{P_1 + P_2 + \dots + P_n}{C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n}$$

3.18 '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.

$$CGPA = \frac{(SGPA)_1 S_1 + (SGPA)_2 S_2 + \dots + (SGPA)_4 S_4}{S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4}$$

3.19 'Words and expressions' used and not defined in this regulation but defined in the Calicut University Act and Statutes shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Act and Statute.

#### 4 ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

4.1 There shall be an Academic Committee constituted by the Vice-Chancellor to manage and monitor the working of CCSS- 2008.

4.2 The Committee consists of

- (a) The Vice-Chancellor
- (b) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor
- (c) The Registrar
- (d) The Controller of Examinations
- (e) Deans and faculties representing the subjects of the University Teaching Departments/Schools
- (f) Syndicate Member representing the University teachers
- (g) One teacher other than Dean from each Department/School , nominated by the Department Council based on the Seniority and Merit
- (h) Student Syndicate Member
- (i) Chairman, Department Students Union

#### 5 REGISTRATION.

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

5.2 A student who registered for the course shall complete the course within 4 years and 6 years respectively for 2 year and 3 year programmes with effect from the closing date of admission to the programme, fixed by the University.

#### 6 ADMISSION

6.1 The admission to all PG programmes shall be as per the rules and regulations of the University

6.2 The eligibility criteria for admission shall be as announced by the University from time to time.

6.3 Separate rank lists shall be drawn up for reserved seats as per the existing rules.

6.4 The University shall make available to all students admitted a Prospectus listing all the courses offered including elective in various departments during a particular semester . The information provided shall contain title of the course and credits of the course.

6.5 There shall be a uniform calendar prepared by the University for the conduct of the programmes. The University shall ensure that the calendar is strictly followed.

6.6 There shall be provision for credit transfer subject to the conditions specified by the Board of Studies concerned.

## 7 EXAMINATION

7.1 There shall be University examination at the end of each semester.

7.2 Practical examinations shall be conducted by the University at the end of even semesters.

7.3 Project evaluation and Viva –Voce shall be conducted at the end of the programme only. Practical examination, Project evaluation and Viva-Voce shall be conducted by two external examiners.

7.4 A question paper may contain short answer type/annotation, paragraph type and essay type questions. Different types of questions shall have different weightage to quantify their range. Weightage can vary from course to course depending on their comparative importance, but a general pattern may be followed by the Board of Studies.

## 8 EVALUATION AND GRADING

8.1 The evaluation scheme for each course shall contain two parts; (a) internal evaluation and (b) external evaluation . 25% weightage shall be given to internal evaluation and the remaining 75% to external evaluation. Therefore the ratio and weightage between internal and external is 1:3. Both internal and external evaluation shall be carried out using Direct grading system.

8.2 Internal evaluation: The internal evaluation shall be based on predetermined transparent system involving periodic written tests, assignments, seminars and attendance in respect of theory courses and based on written tests, lab skill/ records/viva and attendance in respect of practical courses. The weightage assigned to various components for internal evaluation is a follows.

Component	Weightage
1) Assignment	1
2) Seminar	1
3) Attendance	1
4) Test paper	2

To ensure transparency of the evaluation process, the internal assessment grade awarded to the students in each course in a semester shall be published on the notice board at least one week before the commencement of external examination. There shall not be any chance for improvement for internal grade.

The course teacher shall maintain the academic record of each student registered for the course, which shall be forwarded to the University

8.3 External evaluation: The external Examination in theory courses is to be conducted by the University with question papers set by external experts. The evaluation of the answer scripts shall be done by examiners based on a well-defined scheme of valuation. The external evaluation shall be done immediately after the examination preferably in a Centralized Valuation Camp.

8.4 Photocopies of the answer scripts of the external examination shall be made available to the students for scrutiny on request and revaluation/scrutiny of answer scripts shall be done as per the existing rules prevailing in the University. Awarding of a higher grade after revaluation may be given only after a second revaluation.

## 9 DIRECT GRADING SYSTEM

9.1 Direct Grading System based on a 5 – point scale is used to evaluate the performance (External and Internal Examination of students)

<u>Letter Grade</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Grade Point</u>	<u>Grade Range</u>
A	Excellent	4	3.50 to 4.00
B	Very good	3	2.50 to 3.49
C	Good	2	1.50 to 2.49
D	Average	1	0.50 to 1.49
E	Poor	0	0.00 to 0.49

9.2 Each course is evaluated by assigning a letter grade (A,B,C,D or E) to that course by the method of direct grading. The internal (weightage =1) and external weightage =3) components of a course are separately graded and then combined to get the grade of the course after taking into account of their weightage.

9.3 An aggregate of C-grade (when external and internal put together) is required in each course for a pass and also for awarding the degree.



9.4 A student who fails to secure a minimum grade for a pass in a course will be permitted to write the examination along with the next batch.

9.5 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 a minimum SGPA of 2.0. However, a student is permitted to move to the next semester irrespective of her/his SGPA.

## 10. GRADE CARD

10.1 The University under its seal shall issue to the students, a grade card on completion of each semester, which shall contain the following information.

- (a) Name of the University.
- (b) Title of the PG Programme.
- (c) Name of Semester
- (d) Name and Register Number of students
- (e) Code number, Title and Credits of each course opted in the semester.
- (f) Internal, external and Total grade, Grade Point (G), Letter grade and Credit point (P) in each course opted in the semester.
- (g) The total credits, total credit points and SGPA in the semester .

10.2 The Final Grade Card issued at the end of the final semester shall contain the details of all courses taken during the entire programme including those taken over and above the prescribed minimum credits for obtaining the degree. The Final Grade Card shall show the CGPA and the overall letter grade of a student for the entire programme.

## 11. AWARD OF DEGREE

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

## 12.STRUCTURE OF THE COURSES IN M.A. SOCIOLOGY (CUCSS) PROGRAMME UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

<b>Core Courses</b>	<b>: 48 Credits</b>
<b>Elective Courses</b>	<b>: 16 Credits</b>
<b>General External Viva-Voce and Dissertation</b>	<b>: 8 Credits (3+5)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>: 72 Credits</b>

### Semester I

Sl. No	Course Code	Type of Course	No. Of Credits
1	SOC1 C 01	Core Course	4
2	SOC1 C 02	Core Course	4
3	SOC1 C 03	Core Course	4
4	SOC1 C04	Core Course	4
Total			16

### Semester II

Sl. No	Course Code	Type of Course	No. Of Credits
5	SOC2 C 05	Core Course	4
6	SOC2 C 06	Core Course	4
7	SOC2 C 07	Core Course	4
8	SOC2 C 08	Core Course	4
Total			16

**Semester III**

Sl. No	Course Code	Type of Course	No. Of Credits
9	SOC3 C 09	Core Course	4
10	SOC3 C 10	Core Course	4
11		Elective Course	4
12		Elective Course	4
		Dissertation	*
		Total	16

**Semester IV**

Sl. No	Course Code	Type of Course	No. Of Credits
13	SOC4 C 11	Core Course	4
14	SOC4 C 12	Core Course	4
15		Elective Course	4
16		Elective Course	4
		Dissertation	5
		General External Viva-voce	3
		Total	24

**Total Credits: 16+16+16+24= 72 Credits**

**Pattern of Question Paper**

	Type of Questions	No. Of Questions	Weightage for each Question	Total Weightage
I	Short Answer (Not exceeding 50 words)	14	1	14x1=14
II	Short Essay (Not exceeding 150 words)	7 out of 10	2	7x2=14
III	Essay (Not exceeding 500 words)	2 out of 4	4	2x4=8
			Total	36 Weightage

The pattern of question paper will be the same for all the courses **except** **Research Methodology I & II.** For the papers Research Methodology-I and Research Methodology-II, the total weightage will be 36 only. But questions for a total of 10 weightage within the total weightage of 36 will be problem based. The problem based questions in Part A, Part B and Part C will not exceed 4 weightage respectively.

**LIST OF PAPERS**

***FIRST SEMESTER***

***Core Papers***

- SOC1 C01 CLASSICAL SOCIAL THEORY**
- SOC1 C02 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY I**
- SOC1 C03 INDIAN SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND TRANSFORMATION**
- SOC1 C04 POPULATION AND SOCIETY**

***SECOND SEMESTER***

***Core Papers***

- SOC2 C 05 SCHOOLS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY I**
- SOC2 C 06 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY II**
- SOC2 C07 FAMILY AND SOCIETY**
- SOC2 C08 URBAN SOCIOLOGY**

***THIRD SEMESTER***

***Core Papers***

- SOC3 C09 SCHOOLS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY II**
- SOC3 C10 SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT: THEMES AND PERSPECTIVES**

***Elective Papers (Any two out of the following electives should be selected)***

- SOC3 E01 ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY**
- SOC3 E02 SOCIOLOGY OF WORK AND INDUSTRIAL LIFE**
- SOC3 E03 SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH**
- SOC3 E04 PROJECT PLANNING AND PREPARATION**

**SOC3 E05 POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY**

**SOC3 E06 SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA**

***FOURTH SEMESTER***

***Core Papers***

**SOC4 C11 CURRENT DEBATES IN SOCIAL THEORY**

**SOC4 C12 WOMEN STUDIES**

***Elective Papers (Any two out of the following electives should be selected)***

**SOC4 E07 SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION**

**SOC4 E08 EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY**

**SOC4 E09 GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING**

**SOC4 E10 KERALA SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHANGE**

**SOC4 E11 SOCIOLOGY OF MIGRATION AND DIASPORA**

**SOC4 E12 RELIGION AND SOCIETY**

**SOC4 E13 SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY**

**SEMESTER I**

**CORE COURSE**

**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

**SOC1 C01 CLASSICAL SOCIAL THEORY**

*Objectives*

- To provide a history of sociology
- To introduce ideas of the pioneering sociological thinkers
- To recognise the relevance of the classical theory in contemporary societies.

**MODULE 1 THE EMERGENCE OF SOCIOLOGY**

- 1.1 Socio economic and political context- Enlightenment, French Revolution
- 1.2 Transition from Social philosophy to Sociology- Contributions of Montesquieu and Saint Simone
- 1.3 Industrial Revolution, Rise of Capitalism ,Enlightenment and growth of Scientific thinking

**MODULE 2 PIONEERS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY**

- 2.1 Auguste Comte: Positivism, Law of three stages, Hierarchy of sciences, Social Statics and Social Dynamics
- 2.2 Herbert Spencer: Evolutionary Theory and Social Darwinism, Organic Analogy, Types of Society
- 2.3 Emile Durkheim: Social Fact, Social Solidarity, Division of Labour, Sociology of Religion

**MODULE 3 PARETO AND SIMMEL**

- 3.1 Vilfredo Pareto: Logical and Non-Logical Actions, Residues and Derivatives, Theory of Circulation of Elites, Socialism and Fascism
- 3.2 Georg Simmel: Formal Sociology, Sociation and Group formation, Philosophy of Money,

## Relationships and Social types, Modernity - Metropolis

**MODULE 4            MARX AND WEBER**

4.1 Max Weber: Social Action, Ideal Type, Power and Authority, Bureaucracy,

The Protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism

4.2 Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism, Class and Class conflict, Theory of Social Change,

Theory of Alienation, Commodity Fetishism

4.3 Comparison between Marx and Weber

**Reference**

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Ian Craib                   | - Classical Social Theory                                  |
| Raymond Aron                | - Main Currents in Sociological Thought                    |
| George Ritzer               | - Sociological Theory                                      |
| Ronald Fletcher             | - The making of Sociology                                  |
| Paramjit S Judge            | - Foundations of Classical Sociological Theory             |
| Vidya Bhushan and Sachdeva- | Fundamentals of Sociology                                  |
| Anthony Giddens             | - Capitalism and Modern Social Theory                      |
| J.Turner et al              | - The emergence of Sociological Theory                     |
| Irving.M.Zetlin             | - Ideology and the development of Sociological Theory      |
| Lewis.A.Coser               | - Masters of Sociological Thought                          |
| John Hughes et.al           | - Understanding Classical Sociology: Marx, Weber, Durkheim |
| Anderson & Kaspersen        | - Classical and Modern Social Theory                       |
| Hawthorne, Geoffrey         | - Enlightenment and Despair                                |



**SEMESTER I**

**CORE COURSE**

**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

**SOC1 CO2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY I**

Objectives

- To familiarise the students with quantitative and qualitative research
- To understand the steps and stages of research
- To inculcate research aptitude in the students

**MODULE 1 UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL RESEARCH AND ITS PHILOSOPHIES**

I. 1 Major Philosophical Concerns – Epistemology, Ontology and Hermeneutics

I. 2. Reason and Science; Positivism and its critique, Nature of Social Reality

Subjectivity and Objectivity, Logic of inquiry – Induction and Deduction

1.3 Social Research - Nature, Types, Scientific Method, Theory building, theory-research

duality, Inter-disciplinarity, Challenges in Social Research

1.4 Social Science Research Methodology- Meaning , Nature and Components

**MODULE 2 PRELUDE TO RESEARCH**

2.1 Preparation of Research Proposal - Differences between Proposal, Synopsis and

Abstract

2.2 Problem Formulation, Preparation of Objectives, Critical Review of Literature,

Conceptual and Theoretical framework

2.3 Hypothesis – Sources and Types

2.4 Research Design – Definition, Functions and Types , Mixed designs

### **MODULE 3 DATA COLLECTION**

3.1 Types of Data: Primary Data and Secondary Data

3.2 Techniques of Primary Data Collection: Observation, questionnaire, Schedule and

Interview guide

3.3 Census and Sample Survey: Types of sampling — Probabilistic and Non probabilistic.

### **MODULE 4 STATISTICS IN SOCIAL RESEARCH**

4.1 Statistics-Meaning, Statistical applications in Social Research: Nature, Scope, Limitations

4.2 Descriptive and Inferential Statistics, Parametric tests & Non-parametric tests

4.3 Measures of Central Tendency-Mean, Median and Mode

4.4 Measures of Dispersion- Range, Quartile deviation, Mean Deviation and Standard  
Deviation

*(For the paper questions for a total of 10 weightage within the total weightage of 36 will be problem based. The problem based questions in Part A, Part Band Part C will not exceed 4 weightage respectively.)*

### **Reference**

Seltiz, Claire et al - Research Methods in Social Relations

Goode, William.J. & Hatt, Paul.K Methods in Social Research

Young, Pauline.V. - Scientific Social Surveys and Research

Silverman, David(Ed)	- Qualitative Research
Festinger and Katz	- Research Methods in Behavioural Sciences
Kerlinger, Fred. N.	- Foundations of Behavioural Research
Ranjit Kumar –	Research Methodology A Step by step Guide for Beginners
Kothari. C.R.	- Research Methodology- Methods and Techniques
Croxton and Cowden	- Applied General Statistics
Gupta. S.P.	- Fundamentals of Statistics
Black, James. A. & Dean, Champion.J	- Methods and Issues in Social Research
Blalock, Huber.M.	- Social Statistics
Layder, Derek	- Sociological Practice: Linking Theory and Social research
Punch, Keith. F	- Introduction to Social Research
De Vaus, D.A.	- Surveys in Social Research, London
John J Macionis	- Sociology

## **SEMESTER I**

### **CORE COURSE**

**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

## **SOC 1 CO3 INDIAN SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND TRANSFORMATION**

### Objectives

- To introduce the different approaches to the study of Indian Society
- To discuss the different issues of Indian society
- To analyse the transformations in Indian society

## **MODULE 1 APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF INDIAN SOCIETY**

- 1.1 Indological approach: Dumont, Ghurye
- 1.2 Structural-Functional approach: Srinivas, Dube
- 1.3 Dialectical approach: D.P.Mukherjee, A.R.Desai
- 1.4 Sub Altern approach: Ambedkar, R Guha

## **MODULE 2 VILLAGE COMMUNITY IN INDIA**

- 2.1 Indian villages in British period: Changes in Agrarian Relations, Commercialisation of Agriculture, Land Tenure Systems
- 2.2 Village structure after independence: Emergence of New Classes, Land Reforms, Green Revolution
- 2.3 Community Development Programme, Panchayathi Raj

## **MODULE 3 CASTE AND CLASS IN INDIA**

- 3.1 Social and Cultural mobility in Caste system: Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Modernisation, Universalisation, Parochialisation
- 3.2 Recent trends in Indian Caste system: Politicisation of Caste, Caste Mobility, Caste Associations
- 3.3 Class Structure in Indian Society: Rural and Urban
- 3.4 Caste and Class in India

## **MODULE 4 RECENT TRENDS IN INDIAN SOCIETY**

4.1 Changes in Indian Family and Marriage: Impact of legislations

4.2 Secularism, Challenges to Indian Society: Communalism, Regionalism, Factionalism,  
Terrorism

4.3 New Economic Policies: Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation: Features, Positive  
and Negative Effects

### **References**

- Beteille.A. - Caste, Class and Power
- Desai. A.R. - Rural Sociology in India
- Desai. A.R. - Modernisation of Under developed Societies
- Kolenda. P.M. - Caste in Contemporary India
- Mandelbaum. D.G. - Society in India
- Kapadia. K.M. - Marriage and Family in India
- Singer.M. & Cohn.B - Structure and Change in Indian Society
- Singh, Yogendra - Modernisation of Indian Tradition
- Srinivas. M.N. - Social Change in Modern India
- Srinivas. M.N. - On Living in a Revolution and Other Essays
- Kothari, Rajini - Caste in Indian Politics
- Dumont.L. - Homo-heirarchicus
- Srinivas. M.N.(Ed) - India's Villages
- Srinivas. M.N. & Bardan.P.K.(Ed) - Rural Poverty in South Asia
- Das, Veena - Structure and Cognition- Aspects of Hindu Caste and Ritual
- Frankel& Rao M.S.A - Dominance and State power in Modern India
- Karve, Irawati - Kinship Organisation in India
- Alavi, H & Harris,J (Ed) - Sociology of Developing Societies-South Asia
- D.N.Dhanagare - Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology

Dipankar Gupta (Ed)	- Social Stratification
Dipankar Gupta	- Interrogating Caste
Yogesh Atal (Ed)	- Understanding Indian Society
Fuller.C.J.(Ed)	- Caste Today
Shah. A.M.	- The Family in India: Critical Essays
Uberoi, Patricia (Ed)	- Family, Kinship and Marriage
Deshpande, Satish	- Contemporary India
Veena Das	- The Oxford Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology
Samir Dasgupta	- Social transformation in India

## **SEMESTER I**

### **CORE COURSE**

**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

### **SOC1 C04 POPULATION AND SOCIETY**

#### Objectives

- To discuss the important theories of population growth
- To understand the composition, structure and dynamics of population
- To specifically discuss the features of Indian population

#### **MODULE 1 THEORIES OF POPULATION**

1.1 Malthusian Theory

1.2 Marxian theory

1.3 Optimum Population Theory

1.4 Demographic Transition theory

1.5 Critical evaluation of Malthusian, Demographic Transition and Optimum population theory

## **MODULE 2 STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF INDIAN POPULATION**

2.1 Age and sex composition

2.2 Consequences of age-sex composition, Aging of population

2.3 Structure and composition of Indian population- Age-sex composition, Literacy,

Rural-Urban distribution, Occupation, Marital status, Religion

## **MODULE 3 POPULATION DYNAMICS**

3.1 Fertility-Determinants, Measures, Differentials of fertility

3.2 Mortality- Determinants, Measures, Differentials of mortality

3.3 Migration- Determinants, Measures, Differentials of migration

## **MODULE 4 POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

4.1 Population as a constraint on and a resource for development

4.2 Measures taken for population control in India

4.3 Critical assessment of India's population policy and programme

### **Reference**

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Agarwal. S.N.     | - India's Population Problems                     |
| Barclay. G.W.     | - Techniques of Population analysis               |
| Bogue. D.J.       | - Principles of Demography                        |
| Bose. A.          | - Patterns of Population Change in India, 1951-61 |
| Bose. A.          | - India's Urbanisation, 1901-1991                 |
| Clarke. J.I.      | - Population Geography                            |
| Mandelbaum. D.G.  | - Human Fertility in India                        |
| Thomson and Lewis | - Population Problems                             |
| Srivastava.S.C.   | - Studies in Demography                           |
| Mamoria. C.B.     | - India's Population Problems                     |
| Premi. M.K. et al | - An Introduction to Social Demography            |

Asha.A.Bhende& Tara Kanitkar	- Principles of Population Studies
United Nations	- World Population- Trends and Policies
O.S.Srivatava	- A Textbook of Demography

## **SEMESTER II**

### **CORE COURSE**

**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

### **SOC 2 C 05 SCHOOLS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY I**

#### *Objectives*

- To familiarize with various schools of sociological theory
- To enable a critical examination of the major schools of thought
- To help recognize the utility and relevance of the theoretical premises

#### **MODULE 1            FUNCTIONALISM**

- 1.1 Durkheim as a functionalist
- 1.2 Functional Analysis of Malinowski and Radcliffe-Brown
- 1.3 Functional Paradigm of Robert.K.Merton
- 1.4 Theory of Social System of Talcott Parsons

#### **MODULE 2            EXCHANGE THEORY**

- 2.1 George.C.Homans- Propositions of Exchange
- 2.2 Peter.M.Blau- Process of exchange: Stages, Values, Norms and Interest, Power and its differentiation, Cognitive Dissonance
- 2.3 Comparison between Homans and Blau

#### **MODULE 3    SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM**

- 3.1 G.H.Mead- Theory of Mind, Self and Society
- 3.2 C.H.Cooley- Theory of Looking Glass self



3.3 Herbert Blumer- Interpretative approach

3.4 Erving Goffman- Dramaturgy, Impression Management, Expressive dimensions of  
behaviour

## **MODULE 4                    CONFLICT THEORY**

4.1 Influence of Marx, Weber and Simmel on Conflict Perspective

4.2 Lewis.A.Coser-Functions of Conflict, Violence of Conflict, Duration of Conflict,  
Propositions of Conflict Process

4.3 Ralph Dahrendorf- Power and Authority, ICA, Dialectics of Conflict, Class Theory

4.4 Randall Collins- Interaction Ritual Chain, Stratification and Social Change

### **References**

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Turner.J.            | - The Structure of Sociological Theory                     |
| Ritzer.G.            | - Sociology: A Multiple Paradigm                           |
| Ritzer.G.            | - Modern Sociological Theory                               |
| Irving.M.Zeitlin     | - Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of Contemporary Theory  |
| Anthony Giddens      | - Central Problems in Social Theory                        |
| Martindale           | - The Nature and Types of Sociological Theory              |
| Coser & Rosenberg    | - Sociological Theory                                      |
| Anthony Giddens(Ed)  | - Positivism and Social Theory                             |
| Bottomore&Nisbet(Ed) | - A History of Sociological Analysis                       |
| Graham.C.Kinloch     | - Sociological Theory: Its Development and Major Paradigms |

**SEMESTER II**

**CORE COURSE**

**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

**SOC 2 C 06 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY II**

Objectives

- To familiarise with quantitative and qualitative research methods
- To familiarise scaling techniques
- To familiarise the various components and format of report

**MODULE 1 MEASURES OF RELATION AND ASSOCIATION**

- 1.1 Correlation-Meaning and types-Scatter Diagram,. Karl Pearson's Correlation,  
Spearman's Rank Correlation, Concurrent deviation method
- 1.2. Regression: Meaning and Purpose, Linear regression
- 1.3. Parametric tests: one sample (test t), two or more Independent samples (test F)
- 1.4 Non-parametric tests: Test of significance based on Chi-square, Yule's Coefficient

**MODULE 2 SCALING TECHNIQUES**

- 2.1 Scaling- Meaning, Purpose, Basic problems of Scaling
- 2.2 Establishing validity and reliability of the Scale
- 2.3 Construction of Scales: Bogardus' Social Distance Scale, Thurston's Equal Appearing  
Interval Scale, Likert's Internal Consistency Scale

### **MODULE 3 QUALITATIVE METHODS IN SOCIAL RESEARCH**

- 3.1 Nature and scope of Qualitative Research Methods– Methodological dilemmas and issues in qualitative research
- 3.2 Ethnography, Case study, Oral history, Narratives
- 3.3 Content Analysis, Life History, Genealogy
- 3.4 Sociometric Methods, Projective Techniques

### **MODULE 4 REPORT WRITING**

- 4.1 Classification and presentation of data -Tables, Graphs and Diagrams
- 4.2 Report Writing – Purpose of reporting, Types, Contents Formulation
- 4.3 Format of Report and Style Manuals
- 4.4 Literature Citing and Bibliography, Footnotes and Endnotes

*(For the paper, questions for a total of 10 weightage within the total weightage of 36 will be problem based The problem based questions in Part A, Part B and art C will not exceed 4 weightage respectively.)*

### **References**

American Sociological Association (2007). *American Sociological Association Style Guide*.

Becker, Howard S. *Writing for Social Scientists*. 2nd ed.: University of Chicago

Seltiz, Claire et al - Research Methods in Social Relations

Goode and Hatt - Methods in Social Research

Young, Pauline.V. - Scientific Social Surveys and Research

Silverman, David(Ed) - Qualitative Research

Festinger and Katz	- Research Methods in Behavioural Sciences
Kerlinger, Fred. N.	- Foundations of Behavioural Research
Kothari. C.R.	- Research Methodology- Methods and Techniques
Croxton and Cowden	- Applied General Statistics
Gupta. S.P.	- Fundamentals of Statistics
Black and Champion	- Methods and Issues in Social Research
Blalock, Huber.M.	- Social Statistics
Layder, Derek	- Sociological Practice: Linking Theory and Social research,
Punch, Keith. F	- Introduction to Social Research
De Vaus, D.A.	- Surveys in Social Research
W.Lawrence Neuman	- Social Research Methods-Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches

## **SEMESTER II**

### **CORE COURSE**

**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

### **SOC 2 C07 FAMILY AND SOCIETY**

#### ***Objectives:***

- To familiarise with the theoretical discussions on family
- To analyse the impact of socio cultural factors on family
- To understand the changes in the institution of family in India
- To initiate discussions on family in Kerala Society

#### **MODULE 1 THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF FAMILY**

1.1 Family, Family and household, Family structure and composition ,Life cycle of family,

Stages of family life: Michael Young and Peter Willmott

- 1.2 Functionalist perspective of family: Murdock, Parsons, Wogel and Bell
- 1.3 Critical views on family: Edmund Leach, R.D. Laing, David Cooper
- 1.4 Family: A Marxian perspective

## **MODULE 2 TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE INSTITUTION OF FAMILY**

- 2.1 Functions of family in modern industrial society
- 2.2 Emerging trends in the institution of family- Single parent family, Living together,  
Dual career families, Reconstituted families, Remaining Single, De-parenting
- 2.3 Marital breakdown – Causes, Legislations for compensations
- 2.4 Future of family

## **MODULE 3 FAMILY IN INDIA**

- 3.1 Household dimensions of family: A.M.Shah , Views of Patricia Oberoi
- 3.2 Structural and functional changes in family in India: Nuclearisation process and changing  
Joint family
- 3.3 Legislations on family and marriage in India
- 3.4 The problem of dowry and divorce

## **MODULE 4 FAMILIES IN KERALA SOCIETY**

- 4.1 Nature and Types of Family in Kerala – Transformation of Joint family system
- 4.2 Factors influenced to make changes in Family- Education, Migration, Land reforms,  
Social Legislations, urbanisation
- 4.3 Role of Family Courts and Family Counselling Centres

## 4.4 Activity –Visit to institutions/ Content analysis/ Case study

**References**

- Haralambos - Sociology: Themes and Perspectives  
 Sanderson - Macrosociology  
 Giddens - Sociology  
 Ron Matson - The Spirit of Sociology: A Reader  
 A.M.Shah - The Family in India: Critical Essays  
 Patricia Uberoi - Family, Kinship and Marriage in India  
 Lee&Lee - Marriage and Family(2<sup>nd</sup> Ed)  
 Geoffrey Hurd - Human Societies: An Introduction to Sociology  
 Stewart&Glynn - Introduction to Sociology  
 William Kornblum - Sociology in a Changing World  
 Leslie&Leslie - Marriage in a Changing World  
 Peter Worsely - Introducing Sociology  
 Elgin F.Hunt&David C Colander- Social Science- an Introduction to the study of Society

**SEMESTER II****CORE COURSE****NO. OF CREDITS: 4****SOC 2 C08 URBAN SOCIOLOGY***Objectives*

- To familiarise with the basic ideas of Urban Sociology
- To discuss issues of urban development
- To initiate a critical discussion on Urban society

**MODULE 1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Origin and development of Urban Sociology

1.2 Nature, Scope and Field of Urban Sociology

1.3 Significance of the study of Urban Sociology

1.4 Urban Sociology in India

## **MODULE 2                    URBANISM AND URBANISATION**

2.1 Definition and Historical aspects of Urbanisation

2.2 Rural-Urban Continuum

2.3 Urbanism as a way of life

2.4 Urbanisation in India- Issues and Problems

## **MODULE 3                    URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

3.1 Theories of Urban development: Concentric Zone Theory, Sector Theory,  
Multiple nuclei Theory

3.2 Urban Ecology: Elements and processes

3.3 Fundamentals of and factors affecting Urban planning

3.4 New trends in Urban planning: Satellite centres, New town movements,  
Gated communities

## **MODULE 4                    URBAN PATHOLOGY**

4.1 Crime and Urban Violence

4.2 Degenerated areas, Slums and Urban housing problem

4.3 Environmental pollution, Health issues

### **References**

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Bergel.E.E.        | - Urban Sociology                         |
| James Quinn        | - Urban Sociology                         |
| Bidyut Mohanty(Ed) | - Urbanisation in Developing Countries    |
| John.J.Palan       | - The Urban World                         |
| Ramachandran.R.    | - Urbanisation and Urban systems in India |
| Mumford.L.         | - Cities in History                       |

A.R.Desai & S.D.Pillai	- Slums and Urbanisation
Alfred de Souza (Ed)	- The Indian City
V.L.S.Prakash Rao	- Urbanisation in India
Berry et al	- Contemporary Urban Ecology
M.S.A.Rao & C.S.Bhat	- Readings in Urban Sociology

### **SEMESTER III**

#### **CORE COURSE**

**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

### **SOC 3 C 09 SCHOOLS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY II**

#### *Objectives*

- To familiarize with various schools of sociological theory
- To initiate critical discussion on the major schools of thought
- To create an awareness on the relevance of the theoretical premises

#### **MODULE 1 CRITICAL THEORY**

1.1 Philosophical and Methodological foundation of Critical Theory- Influence of Marx and Weber

1.2 Role of Frankfurt School in the emergence of Critical Theory- Horkheimer, Adorno, Pollock, Benjamin and Eric Fromm

1.3 Weaknesses and Decline of early Critical Theory

1.4 Revival of Critical Theory by Habermas- Public Sphere, Critique of Science, Crisis of Capitalist society, Reconceptualisation of social evolution, Theory of Communicative Action

#### **MODULE 2 PHENOMENOLOGY AND ETHNOMETHODOLOGY**

2.1 Husserl- Emergence of Phenomenology



2.2 Schutz- Phenomenological Interactionism

2.3 Berger& Luckmann- Social Construction of reality

2.4 Karl Mannheim- Sociology of knowledge

2.5 Harold Garfinkel- Definition,Nature, Early examples- Breaching Experiment,  
Accomplishing gender

2.6 Comparison between Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology

### **MODULE 3                    STRUCTURALISM**

3.1 Linguistic Structuralism of Ferdinande de' Saussure

3.2 Structuralism of Claude Levi-Strauss

3.3 Structuralist Marxism of Louis Althusser and Nicos Poulantuzaz

### **MODULE 4                    MICRO- MACRO INTEGRATION**

4.1 George Ritzer- Integrated Paradigm

4.2 Jeffrey Alexander- Multi dimensional Sociology

4.3 Randall Collins- Micro foundations of macro sociology

4.4 Norbert Elias- Figurational Sociology

### **References**

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Turner.J.            | - The Structure of Sociological Theory                    |
| Ritzer.G.            | - Sociology: A Multiple Paradigm                          |
| Ritzer.G.            | - Modern Sociological Theory                              |
| Irving.M.Zeitlin     | - Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of Contemporary Theory |
| Anthony Giddens      | - Central Problems in Social Theory                       |
| Martindale           | - The Nature and Types of Sociological Theory             |
| Coser & Rosenberg    | - Sociological Theory                                     |
| Anthony Giddens(Ed)  | - Positivism and Social Theory                            |
| Bottomore&Nisbet(Ed) | - A History of Sociological Analysis                      |

Graham.C.Kinloch	- Sociological Theory: Its Development and Major Paradigms
Bryan S Turner	- New Blackwell Companion to Social Theory

### **SEMESTER III**

#### **CORE COURSE**

**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

#### **SOC 3 C 10 SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT: THEMES AND PERSPECTIVES**

##### *Objectives*

- To familiarise the student with conceptual discussions on development
- To initiate discussions on the theoretical views of development
- To evaluate the Indian experience of development

#### **MODULE 1 CONCEPTS AND PERSPECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT**

1.1 Definition and Indices of Development

1.2 Changing conceptions of Development: Economic growth, Human development, Social development, Sustainable Development

1.3 Social structure as a facilitator/inhibitor of development

1.4 Culture as an aid/impediment of development

#### **MODULE 2 THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT&UNDERDEVELOPMENT**

2.1 Modernisation Theory: Rostow, Eisenstadt

2.2 Under development Theory: Frank, Samir Amin

2.3 World System Theory: Wallerstein

2.4: The Risk Society : Ulrich Beck

### **MODULE 3 DEVELOPMENT AND DILEMMAS IN INDIA**

- 3.1 Paths of Development – Gandhian , Socialist and Mixed Approaches
- 3.2 Indian Experience of Development: sociological appraisal of Five-Year Plans, social consequences of economic reforms
- 3.3 Globalisation: socio-cultural repercussions of globalization, social implications of Information and technology revolution
- 3.4 Resistance Movements: Case Studies
  - a) Movements of the rural settlers
  - b) Movements against SEZs
  - c) Movements against mega projects
  - d) Movements against Nuclear Power Plants

### **MODULE 4 KERALA MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT**

- 4.1 Kerala Model of Development , Critic of the Kerala Model
- 4.2 Development and its beneficiaries –differential access , the displaced in Kerala
- 4.3 Development and local governance – Micro level planning
- 4.4 Field Study- Visit to Institutions, Project sites, Self Help Groups

#### **Reference**

- Appadurai, Arjun - Modernity At Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization
- Dereze, Jean and Amartya Sen - India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity
- Desai, A.R. - India's Path of Development: A Marxist Approach
- Giddens, Anthony - Introduction to Sociology
- Harrison, D - The Sociology of Modernization and Development.
- Haq, Mahbub Ul - Reflections on Human Development
- Amin, Samir - Unequal Development

Giddens, Anthony	- The Consequences of Modernity.
Wallerstein Immanuel	- The Modern World System
Sharma, SL	- Development: Socio-Cultural Dimensions.

### **SEMESTER III**

#### **ELECTIVE COURSE**

#### **NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

#### **SOC 3 E01 ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY**

##### *Objectives*

- To familiarise the students with the basic arguments in environmental sociology
- To introduce theoretical discussions in environmental sociology
- To create an awareness on environmental issues and the need for conservation

#### **MODULE 1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Environmental Sociology: Nature, Scope and Importance

1.2 Environmental degradation, Environmental Preservation, Environmental Conservation, Environmental Management

1.3 Environment, technology and society, Elements of Social Ecology

#### **MODULE 2 THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES**

2.1 Classical Theories: Marx, Durkheim and Weber on Environmental Concerns

2.2 Emerging Theories: Patrick Geddes, Dunlap and Cattons, Allan Schnaiberg, Ulrich Beck

2.3 Indian thinkers: Radhakamal Mukherjee, Ramachandra Guha

#### **MODULE 3 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

3.1 Issues related to Pollution, Deforestation, Displacement and Relocation: Climate Change, Global Warming, Environmental Migrants

3.2 Ecological Conflicts, Environmental Inequality and Environmental Justice

3.3 Environmental legislations, Environmental Laws in India

## **MODULE 4 ENVIRONMENTALISM**

4.1 Environmentalism, Ideologies of Environmentalism

4.2 Environmental Ethics, Sustainable Development

4.3 Environmental Movements: Green Peace, Chipko movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan,  
Silent Valley Movement

### **References**

Giddens, Anthony. 1996 “Global Problems and Ecological Crisis” in Introduction to Sociology. 2nd Edition. New York: W.W. Norton and Co.

Michael Redclift, 1984 Development and the Environmental Crisis, Meheun Co. Ltd.

Munshi, Indra. 2000 “‘Environment’ in Sociological Theory” Sociological Bulletin.

Vol.49, No.2.

Schnaiberg Allan, 1980 The Environment, Oxford University Press. N.Y.

UNDP. Sustainable Development. New York: OUP

World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987. Our common future Brutland report, New Delhi, Oxford University press.

## **SEMESTER III**

### **ELECTIVE COURSE**

**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

### **SOC3 E02 SOCIOLOGY OF WORK AND INDUSTRIAL LIFE**

#### ***Objectives***

- To familiarise with the basic concepts of work and labour
- To identify the role of Industry in modern society
- To analyse Industrial conflicts and their impact on society

## **MODULE 1 CONCEPT OF WORK**

1.1 Basic Concepts: Work, Job, Occupation, Vocation, Career, Work process, Work culture, Work Ethics

1.2 Concept of work in Pre Industrial, Industrial and Post Industrial societies

1.3 Transformation of Work and Employment: Fordism and Post Fordism

## **MODULE 2 INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT**

2.1 Classical theories of management, Human relations approach: Hawthorne Experiment

2.2 Management, Supervision, Communication

2.3 Formal and Informal Organisations, Inter and Intra Organisational Network, Line and Staff

## **MODULE 3 INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

3.1 Industrial relations, Industrial disputes and Strikes,

3.2 Collective Bargaining, Methods of settling Industrial disputes: Conciliation, Arbitration, Mediation, Adjudication

3.3 Industrial legislations, Labour legislations and Social Security legislations in India

3.4 Worker's participation in Management, Labour Administration

## **MODULE4 TRADE UNIONISM**

4.1 Origin and emergence of Trade Unionism, Objectives and Methods of Trade Union

4.2 Changing functions of Trade Unions

4.3 International Trade Union Movement and International Labour Organisation

4.4 Working Class Movements and Trade Union movement in India

## **References**

Schneider EV - Industrial Sociology

Gisbert Pascal - Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology

Ramaswamy E R	-The worker and his union
Ramaswamy E R	-Industrial relations in India
Miller & Form	-Industrial Sociology
Parker S.R Brown K	- The Sociology of Industry
Gilbert S.J	- Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology
Watson,K Tony	- Sociology, Work and Industry
Mamoria C B & Mamoria	- Dynamics of Industrial Relation in India
Agarwal R.D	- Dynamics of Labour Relations in India
Laxmanna, C et al	- Workers Participation and industrial democracy
Philip Hancock&Melissa Taylor	-Work Post Modernism and Organisation

### **SEMESTER III**

#### **ELECTIVE COURSE**

**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

### **SOC3 E03 SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH**

#### *Objectives*

- To provide the basic understanding of health in Social context
- To create awareness on the sociological perspectives of Health and Medicine
- To familiarize with the activities of World Health Organization
- To evaluate health planning policies and programmes in India.

#### **MODULE 1 HEALTH IN SOCIAL CONTEXT**

1.1 Meaning and definitions of health, Dimensions of health, Determinants of health

1.2 Changing Concepts of Health, Culture and health, Health development

1.3 Social basis of health: Social class and health, Gender and health, Ethnicity and health,

## **MODULE 2 THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE**

- 2.1 Structural – Functional perspectives: The sick role, the Physicians’ role
- 2.2 Symbolic interactional perspectives: The social construction of illness, the Social construction of treatment
- 2.3 The Social conflict perspectives: The access issues, the profit motive, Medicine as Politics, Labelling approach

## **MODULE 3 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS**

- 3.1 Family and health, Occupational health, Health and ageing, Health and environment
- 3.2 Social epidemiology, Community health problems
- 3.3 Private and public health care services, Problems in health care services

## **MODULE 4 HEALTH ORGANIZATION, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES**

- 4.1 Health- a global issue: World Health Organisation, Red Cross Society
- 4.2 Community Health programmes in India
- 4.3 Social Security measures and Role of Governmental Agencies
- 4.4. Health and Health Care in Kerala with special focus on maternal and child health, and health of aged

### **References**

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| John J. Macionis                 | - Sociology  |
| John J. Macionis, Simon Schuster | -Sociology   |
| Anthony Giddens                  | - Sociology  |
| Henry L. Tischler                | - Introduction to Sociology                            |
| K. Park                          | - Preventive and Social Medicine                       |
| David F. Marks, Michael Marry    | - Health and Psychology: Theory, Research and Practice |



Haralambos and Holborn	- Sociology Themes and Perspectives
James M. Henslin	-Sociology: A Down to Earth Approach
Linda L. Lindsey , Stephen Beach	- Sociology
Beth B. Hess, Elizabeth and Peter	- Sociology
Claire M. Renzetti, Daniel J. Curran	- Sociology
Anthony Giddens	- Sociology

### **SEMESTER III**

#### **ELECTIVE COURSE**

**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

#### **SOC3 E 04 PROJECT PLANNING AND PREPARATION**

##### *Objectives*

- To familiarise the students with the basic steps involved in project planning and preparation
- To understand the relevance of project planning in contemporary research
- To equip the student with the skills necessary for project planning and preparation of a proposal

#### **MODULE 1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Meaning and importance of project planning, Purpose and elements of a Project

1.2 Identifying the Project area and target group, Determining the goals and objectives of the Project, Identifying the background and significance of the Project Statement of the Problem, Anticipated results of the project

1.3 Preparation of action plan and time schedule, Assessing the feasibility and viability of the Project

## **MODULE 2 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT**

2.1 Resource mobilization, Activity planning

2.2 Personnel: Principal Investigator, Co-Principal Investigator(s), Research Associates, Postdoctoral associates, Facilities and equipments

2.3 Financial Management of the Project: Identification of funding agencies- Governmental and Private, Preparation of Project budget: Direct and indirect costs

## **MODULE 3 PROJECT REPORT AND EVALUATION**

3.1 Preparation and Submission of final project report

3.2 Project evaluation: Need for evaluation, General criteria for evaluation, Achievement of targets, Utilization of funds, Follow up programmes

3.3 Communication and presentation of research report

## **MODULE 4 PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH**

### **PROJECT PROPOSAL**

4.1 Preparation and submission of a sample research project proposal

- Each student should submit separate proposals which will be considered as the assignment of the paper.
- Each student has to work under the supervision of a teacher guide from the department.
- The report is to be submitted on or before the date specified by the Department
- The evaluation will be made by a panel of teachers appointed by the Head of the Department.
- The submitted proposals will be evaluated and assigned grades. This grade would be the grade for assignment as part of the internal assessment.

### **References**

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Bose, Pradip Kumar | - Research Methodology                    |
| Bryman, Alan       | - Quality and Quantity in Social Research |
| D.A.de Vaus        | - Surveys in Social Research              |

Hughes, John	- The Philosophy of Social Research
Irvine, J., I. Miles & J. Evans (eds.)	-Demystifying Social Statistics
Madge, John	-The Origins of Scientific Sociology
Marsh, Catherine	-Exploring Data
Punch, Keith	- Introduction to Social Research
Shipman, Martin	-The Limitations of Social Research
Sjoberg, Gideo& Roger Nett-	Methodology for Social Research

### **SEMESTER III**

#### **ELECTIVE COURSE**

**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

### **SOC3 E 05 POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY**

#### *Objectives*

- To familiarise the students with the theoretical and conceptual discussions on Power and Politics
- To understand the dynamics of Power
- To critically evaluate the political process in India

#### **MODULE 1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Definition, Nature and Scope of Political Sociology

1.2 Subject matter of Political Sociology

1.3 Relationship between Political system and Society

#### **MODULE 2 THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES**

2.1 Max Weber: Authority, Party

2.2 Pareto: Circulation of Elites

2.3 C.Wright Mills: Power Elites



**SEMESTER III****ELECTIVE COURSE****NO. OF CREDITS: 4****SOC3 E 06 SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA*****Objectives***

- To understand the concept of social movements
- To discuss classical and contemporary theories related to social movements
- To evaluate the role of Social movements in India

**MODULE 1 SOCIAL MOVEMENTS**

1.1 Meaning and characteristics, Conceptual issues of social movements

1.2 New social movements- Meaning and characteristics

1.3 Comparison between Classical and New Social Movements

**MODULE 2 THEORIES OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS**

2.1 Strain theory, Revitalisation theory, Relative deprivation theory

2.2 Resource mobilisation theory

2.3 Identity oriented theory

**MODULE 3 SOCIALMOVEMENTS IN INDIA**

3.1 Brahma Samaj

3.2 Thebhaga movement

3.3 Chipko Movement

3.4 SINDP Movement

**MODULE 4 CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL MOVEMENTS**

4.1 Narmada Bachao Andolan

4.2 Jharkhand Movement

4.3 Ethnic Movement

4.4 Consumer movement

### **References**

- Rao, M.S.A - Social Movements in India
- Rao, M.S.A - Social Movements and Social Transformation
- Singh, K.S. - Tribal Movements in India
- Banks, J.A. - The Sociology of Social Movements
- Desai, A.R. Ed. - Peasant Struggles in India
- Dhanagare, D.N. - Peasant Movements in India 1920-1950
- Oomen, T.K. - Protest and Change : Studies in Social Movements
- Singh, Rajendra - Movements: Old and New
- Giddens, Anthony - Sociology
- Haralambos, M. - Sociology: Themes and Perspectives

## **SEMESTER IV**

### **CORE COURSE**

**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

### **SOC 4 C11 CURRENT DEBATES IN SOCIAL THEORY**

#### ***Objectives***

- To familiarise the students with the contemporary debates in social theory
- To initiate discussions on the recent theoretical concepts and ideas
- To help the students to understand the relevance of theoretical discussions in contemporary society

**MODULE 1                    NEO FUNCTIONALISM AND NEO MARXISM**

- 1.1 Jeffrey Alexander
- 1.2 C.Wright Mills
- 1.3 Antonio Gramsci
- 1.4 Immanuel Wallerstein

**MODULE 2                    STRUCTURATION THEORY- ANTHONY GIDDENS**

- 2.1 Critique of “Scientific” Social Theory- Double Hermeneutics
- 2.2 Agency and Structure
- 2.3 Rules and Resources
- 2.4 Structuration theory of Giddens

**MODULE 3                    REFLEXIVE SOCIOLOGY- PIERRE BOURDIEU**

- 3.1 Theory of Practice -Epistemic reflexivity
- 3.2 Habitus and Field
- 3.3 Forms of Capital
- 3.4 Matrimonial Strategies
- 3.5 Language, Symbolic Violence and Gender

**MODULE 4                    POST STRUCTURALISM AND POST MODERNISM**

- 4.1 Post Structuralism: Michael Foucault- Power/Knowledge, Discourse Analysis, Discipline and Punish, History of Sexuality, Medical Discourse
- 4.2 Derrida-Deconstruction, Roland Barthes- Death of the Author
- 4.3 Post Modernism: Fredric Jameson, Jean Baudrillard-Hyper reality  
Zygmunt Bauman-Liquid modernity

**Reference**

- Pierre Bourdieu - Outline of a Theory of Practice
- Derek Layder - Understanding Social Theory
- Giddens & Turner - Social Theory Today
- David Owen - Sociology after Postmodernism
- George Ritzer - Modern Sociological Theory
- Lash Scott - Sociology of Postmodernism
- Bryan.S.Turner - The Blackwell Companion to Social Theory
- 
- Steve Conner (ed) -The Cambridge Companion to Post Modernism
- Anthony Giddens - The Constitution of Society: Outline of the Theory of Structuration.
- Pierre Bourdieu - Social Space and Symbolic Power..
- Michel Foucault - Discipline and Punishment. New York: Vintage Books.
- Anthony Giddens - Consequences of Modernity..
- Zigmunt Bauman - Intimations of Post Modernity
- Tony Blackshaw - Zigmunt Bauman

**SEMESTER IV****CORE COURSE****NO. OF CREDITS: 4****SOC4 C12 WOMEN STUDIES*****Objectives***

- To familiarise the students with the theories of Feminism
- To understand the contemporary status of women
- To discuss the issues and problems affecting women



- To introduce the methodologies of feminist research

## **MODULE 1 THEORIES OF FEMINISM AND METHODOLOGIES IN WOMEN RESEARCH**

- 1.1 Liberal Feminism, Marxist Feminism, Socialist Feminism, Radical Feminism
- 1.2 Post Structuralist and Post modernist views: Julia Kristeva, , Judith Butler
- 1.3 Generational Studies, Content Analysis, Case Study, Oral History, In depth interviews

## **MODULE 2 WOMEN AND ECONOMY**

- 2.1 Economic Inequality, Productive and Unproductive work, Visible and Invisible Work, Paid and Unpaid Work, Use Value and Exchange Value Work, Feminisation of Work
- 2.2 Women in organised and unorganised sector in India, Economic problems of Women
- 2.3 New Economic Policy and its impact on Women, Impact of technological development on women

## **MODULE 3 WOMEN, POLITICS AND LAW**

- 3.1 Political Role and Participation of Women in India,
- 3.2 Women's Reservation Bill
- 3.3 Indian Constitution and provisions relating to women, Laws related to women's property rights and inheritance, conditions of work and pay

## **MODULE 4 CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS AND ISSUES CONCERNING WOMEN**

- 4.1 Domestic Violence, Dowry, Divorce, Sexual harassment and exploitation, Prostitution, Media violence, Rape, Problems of destitute and aged women
- 4.2 Women and Development: Five Year Plans, NGO's, Self Help Groups
- 4.3 Feminist Movements in India, Ecofeminism

**Reference**

- Desai, Neera & M. Krishnaraj - Women and Society in India
- Dube, Leela et.al. (ed) - Visibility and Power: Essays on Women in Society and Development
- Sharma, Ursula - Women, Work and Property in North-West India
- Shulamitz, Reinhartz & Lynn Davidman - Feminist Research Methods
- Chanana, Karuna - Socialization, Women and Education: Explorations in Gender Identity
- Dube, Leela - Women and Kinship: Comparative Perspectives on Gender in South and South-East Asia
- Gandhi, N. & N.Shah - The Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India
- George Ritzer - Sociological Theory
- David Boucheir - The Feminist Challenge
- Ann Oakley - Sex Gender And Society
- Haralambos, Michael - Sociology-Themes and Perspectives

**SEMESTER IV****ELECTIVE COURSE****NO. OF CREDITS: 4****SOC4 E07 SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION**

Objectives

- To familiarise the students with the basic concepts related to communication and Media
- To introduce the theoretical discussions related to media
- To analyse the relationship between media and society

**MODULE I COMMUNICATION**

1.1 Communication: Meaning, Definition, Functions

1.2 Forms of Communication. intra-personal, inter-personal, group & mass communication

1.3 Process of Communication, Elements of Communication

**MODULE II MEDIA**

2.1 Media: Definition, Nature, Functions

2.2 Types of Media: Print media, Electronic media, New age media, Traditional and New media, Social Media: Blog, Social networking sites

2.3 Mainstream media, Corporate media, Media as an Industry

2.4 Media Imperialism, Media convergence, Emergence of Global media

**MODULE III THEORIES OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION**

3.1 Harold Innis: Time and Space bias, Monopolies of knowledge, Balance, bias and empire

3.2 Marshall Mc Luhan: Global Village, Hot and Cold Media, 'The medium is the message', Tetrad, Figure and Ground, Technological Determinism

### 3.3 Raymond Williams: Critique of Marshall McLuhan, Thomson: Media and Modern

Society

## **MODULE IV MEDIA AND SOCIETY**

4.1 Role of media in social change, development, education & entertainment

4.2 Impact of media on specific audience- women, children, youth

4.3 Media and social transformation in Indian society

4.4 Issues of surveillance and regulation of media

### **Reference**

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| John Fiske                  | - Introduction to Communication Studies                               |
| Martenson                   | - Introduction to Communication Studies                               |
| Anthony Giddens             | - Sociology   |
| Nick Stevenson              | - Understanding Media Culture   |
| Nick Stevenson              | - Social Theory and Mass Communication                                |
| Nick Stevenson              | - Media theory: An Introduction                                       |
| Srivastava K.M.             | - Radio and T.V. Journalism   |
| Mehta. D.S                  | - Mass Communication and Journalism in India                          |
| Diwakar Sharma              | - Mass Communication: Theory and Practice in 21 <sup>st</sup> Century |
| Zahid Hussain               | - Media and Communication in the Third world                          |
| Raymond Williams            | - Communication and Revolution  |
| Denis McQuail               | - Mass Communication Theory   |
| Curran, J& M. Gurevitch(ed) | - Mass Media and Society  |
| Johnson, K                  | - Television and social change in rural India                         |

Singhal, A. and E.M. Rogers	- India's Communication Revolution
Appadorai, Arjun	- Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization
Leach, E.	- Culture and Communication
Keval J. Kumar	-Mass Communication in India
Carter Martin D.	- Mass Communication
Stanley J. Baren	
& Dennis K. Davis	- Mass Communication Theory
Agee, Ault & Emery	- Introduction to Mass Communication

#### **SEMESTER IV**

#### **ELECTIVE COURSE**

**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

#### **SOC4 E 08 EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY**

##### *Objectives*

- To discuss the major theoretical perspectives of educational sociology
- To evaluate educational policies and programmes in India
- To understand the role of education in contemporary society
- To critically examine the inequalities created by and existing in education

#### **MODULE 1 THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES**

1.1 Perspectives of Education: Functionalist, Liberal and Marxian

1.2 Theories on Education: Parsons, Gramsci, Bourdieu

1.3 Alternative approaches: Paulo Freire, Ivan Illich, Mahatma Gandhi

1.4 Education and social change

## **MODULE 2                    EDUCATION IN INDIA**

2.1 Development of primary, secondary and higher education in India

2.2 Policies and programmes of education in India

2.3 Privatisation of Education

2.4 Alternative programmes of education in India

## **MODULE 3                    EDUCATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE**

3.1 Education, social change and social mobility in India

3.2 Impact of education on social stratification in India- Caste and Class

3.3 Education and Information technology

3.4 Education and Globalisation

## **MODULE 4                    EDUCATION AND INEQUALITY**

4.1 Disparities in education: Regional, Rural urban, Religious, Caste and Tribe

4.2 Gendering inequalities

4.3 Equality of educational opportunities: Equity, Excellence and Efficiency,

Positive discriminations and Reservations

### **Reference**

Acker, S                    - Gendered Education: Sociological Reflections on Women

Banks. Olive             - Sociology of Education, (2nd Ed.)

Banks, James A.

& Lynch, James (eds.) - Multicultural Education in Western Societies

Blackledge, D.&Hunt, B     -Sociological Interpretations of Education

Brint, Steven             - Schools And Societies

Chanana, Karuna.       - Socialization, Education and Women: Explorations in Gender  
Identity

- Haralambos - Themes and Perspectives
- Bhatnagar,G.S - Education and Social Change
- Brookover,W.B.& Gottlieb,D - A Sociology of Education
- Brown,F.J - Educational Sociology
- Chesler,M.A.
- & Cave,W.M. - A Sociology of Education: Access to Power and Privilege
- Cook,L.A & Cook,E.F - A Sociological Approach to Education
- Friere.P. - Pedagogy of the Oppressed
- Illich.I - Deschooling Society
- Mathur,S.S - A Sociological Approach to Indian Education

#### **SEMESTER IV**

#### **ELECTIVE COURSE**

**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

#### **SOC4 E 09 GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING**

##### *Objectives*

- To provide a basic understanding about guidance and counseling
- To create awareness of the different techniques and the process of counseling
- To familiarise with the areas of counseling
- To recognize the significance of counseling in contemporary society

#### **MODULE 1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Counseling: Meaning and Definition, Guidance: Meaning and purpose, Difference between guidance and counseling

1.2 Goals of Counseling-immediate and long-term, Relevance of counseling

1.3 Types of counseling: Crisis counseling, Facilitative counseling, preventive counseling,

Development counseling, Group Counseling

## **MODULE 2                    PROCESS AND TECHNIQUES OF COUNSELING**

2.1 Counseling process, Preparation for Counseling, Proceeding of Counseling, Follow up

2.2 Variables affecting Counseling process, Counselor-counselee relationship

2.3 Techniques of Counseling: observation, listening, responding, non-verbal

Behavior , communication, questioning, silence, transference.

## **MODULE 3                    AREAS OF COUNSELING**

3.1 Family and marital Counseling,

3.2 Educational and vocational Counseling,

3.3 De-addiction Counseling.

## **MODULE 4                    MODERN TRENDS IN COUNSELING**

4.1 Problem solving-role of Voluntary and non- Voluntary agencies

4.2 Transactional analysis

4.3 Rational emotional therapy

### **Reference**

Henry Clay Lindgren                    - An Introduction to Social Psychology(2<sup>nd</sup> Ed)

Guidance and Counselling            - Sister Mary Vishala

Gladding, S.T.                            - Counseling: A comprehensive profession

Bhatnagar, Asha and Gupta, Nirmala (Eds.) - Guidance and Counselling: A practical Approach

Sharma, R.N. & Rachana Sharma - Guidance and Counselling in India

Nayak, A.K.                                - Guidance and Counselling.

Gibson, R.L. and Mitchell, M.H. - Introduction to Guidance



**SEMESTER IV****ELECTIVE COURSE****NO. OF CREDITS: 4****SOC4 E10 KERALA SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHANGE***Objectives*

- To familiarise the student with the social structure of Kerala
- To analyse the major transformations that have taken place in Kerala
- To study about the major movements that have influenced Kerala society
- To understand the contemporary Kerala society and its unique features

**MODULE 1                    SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF KERALA: ANCIENT AND  
MEDIEVAL PERIOD, AND COLONIAL PENETRATION**

1.1 Kerala society: Historiographic trends and approaches

1.2 Kerala under Perumal: Socio political structure, Feudal Agrarian Structure, Nadu and Naduvazhi, Temple centred administration

**1.3** Medieval society: Christian, Jewish and Islamic Presence, Colonial Expansion

**MODULE 2                    CASTE AND SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENTS IN KERALA**

2.1 Caste and British interventions

2.2 Major social reform movements in Kerala-SNDP and Backward class movements

2.3 Education and Social transformation- Role of Christian Missionaries

2.4 Caste and Class transformation, Caste in contemporary Kerala

**MODULE 3                    STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN KERALA**

3.1 Matriliney in Kerala and its changes

3.2 Transformations in family, Marriage, Taravadu, Inheritance, Succession and descent

3.3 Land reforms and structural changes

3.4 Legislations and social change

## **MODULE 4                    KERALA SOCIETY IN TWENTIETH CENTURY**

4.1 Nationalist and Workers movements, Peasant movements, Library movement, Tribal movements and ecological movements

4.2 Demographic trends in Kerala- Migration , Ageing and trends of Birth and death rates

4.3 Health care in Kerala

4.5 Consumerism and new life style

### **Reference**

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Abraham Vijayan                     | - Caste, Class and Agrarian relations in Kerala        |
| Chris Fuller                        | - Nairs Today  |
| Elamkulam Kunjan Pillai             | - Studies in Kerala History                            |
| K.N. Panicker                       | - Against Lord and the State                           |
| Kesavan Veluthatt                   | - Brahmin Settlements in Kerala                        |
| K.N.Ganesh                          | - Keralathile Innalekal                                |
| K.P.Kannan                          | - Of Proliterian Struggle                              |
| M.R.Raghava Varier                  | - Madhyakala Keralam                                   |
| M.R.Raghava Vraier & Rajan Gurukkal | - Kerala Charithram                                    |
| P.J.Chaerian (Ed)                   | - Perspectives on Kerala History- The Second Millenium |
| P.J.Cherian (Ed)                    | - Essays on Cultural Formation of Kerala               |
| Rajan Gurukkal                      | - The Kerala Temple and Early Medieval Agrarian System |
| Robin Jeffrey                       | - Decline of Nair Dominance                            |
| Saradmoni.K.                        | - Matriliny Transformed                                |
| Govindan Parayil (Ed)               | - Kerala:The Development Experience                    |
| Radhakrishnan.P.                    | - Peasant Movements in Kerala                          |
| Sooryamoorthy.R.                    | - Consumption to Consumerism: In the context of Kerala |

**SEMESTER IV****ELECTIVE COURSE****NO. OF CREDITS: 4****SOC4 E11 SOCIOLOGY OF MIGRATION AND DIASPORA*****Objectives***

- To familiarise the students with the concept and issues of diaspora
- To specifically analyse the problems of Indian Diaspora
- To assess the impact of diasporic population on Indian society

**MODULE 1 MIGRATION AND DIASPORA**

1.1 Theories of Migration: Push and Pull Theory, Everett Lee's Theory, Ravenstein's Theory

1.2 Migration and formation of diaspora: Migration systems theory, Transnational Theory

1.3 Meaning and implications of Diaspora, Types of Diaspora

1.4 Scope and significance of diasporic studies

**MODULE 2 INDIAN DIASPORA**

2.1 Indian Diaspora: A Historical Overview- Precolonial, Colonial and Post colonial,

2. Perspectives of studying Indian Diaspora- Retentionist, Adaptaestionist, Plural

Society, Ethnicity and Political Economy perspectives

2.3 Case studies of Indian Diaspora: Cultural Revivalism: The Caribbean, Enclavisation and

Racism: USA, UK and Canada, Transient Diaspora: West Asia, Ethnicity, Racism and

Violence: Srilanka

**MODULE 3 INDIA AND INDIAN DIASPORA**

3.1. Policies and Initiatives by the Government of India for the Indian Diaspora

3.2 Role of Indian Diaspora in placing India in the Global Scenario

3.3 Remittance economy and its socio-economic impact

3.4 Problems of return migrants: Socio cultural and Economic problems with special reference to Kerala

#### **MODULE 4 DIASPORA AND MOTHERLAND**

3.1 The concept of home among diasporic communities- Homeland: imaginary or real

3.2 Indian Diaspora in Cyberspace Indian Diaspora and Films , Indian Diasporic Writing

3.3 Diaspora and Identity: Gender and Diaspora, Role of Pravasi organizations

#### **Reference**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Arther Helwig                               | - Sikhs in England                                 |
| Clarke, Colin, Ceri Peach<br>&Vertovec (Ed) | - South Asians Overseas                            |
| Bhadur Singh (Ed)                           | - Indians in South east Asia                       |
| Bhadur Singh (Ed)                           | - Indians in the Caribbean                         |
| Ravindra Jain.K.                            | - Indian Communities Abroad: Themes and Literature |
| C. Kondapi                                  | - Indians abroad                                   |
| Makrand Paranjpe                            | - Indiaspora                                       |
| Stephen Castells and Mark.J.Miller          | - The Age of Migration                             |
| Stuart Hall and Paul Du Gay(Ed)             | - Questions of Cultural Identity                   |
| Zacharia.K.C.                               | - Kerala's Gulf Connection                         |
| Hugh Tinker                                 | - The Banyan Tree                                  |
| Benedict Anderson                           | - Imagined Communities                             |
| Robin Cohen                                 | - Global Diasporas: An Introduction                |
| Aparna Rayparol                             | - Negotiating Identities                           |
| Jayaram, N.                                 | - The Indian Diaspora: Dynamics of Migration.      |
| Dubey, A. K.                                | - Indian Diaspora: Identity and Globalisation.     |
| Manual Castells                             | -The Age of Migration                              |

**SEMESTER IV****ELECTIVE COURSE****NO. OF CREDITS: 4****SOC4 E 12 RELIGION AND SOCIETY***Objectives*

- To understand the origin and evolution of religion as a social institution
- To familiarize with theoretical discussions on religion
- To initiate discussions on the role of religion in contemporary society

**MODULE 1                   ORIGIN OF RELIGION**

1.1 Nature of religion, Elements of religion, Typology of religion

1.2 Functions and Role of religion in Society

1.3 Types of religious Organisations: Church and Denomination, Sect, Cult, Millenarian Movements

**MODULE 2                   THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON RELIGION**

2.1 Evolutionary Theories on Religion: Tylor, Bellah, Wallace

2.2 Sociological Theories on Religion: Comte, Durkheim, Weber, Marx, Geertz

2.3 Theories of Secularisation in modern societies: Gellner, Wilson, Foucault, Turner

**MODULE 3                   RELIGION IN INDIAN SOCIETY**

3.1 Major Religions in India: Hinduism, Islam, Christianity and others(Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Zoroastrianism, Judaism)- A Historical and Social perspective

3.2 Socio religious reform movements: BrahmaSamaj, AryaSamaj, RamakrishnaMission, Ahmediya Movement, Aligarh Movement, SNDP Movement

3.3 Bureucratism and Politicisation of religion, Religion as a pressure group, Proselytism

## **MODULE 4 RELIGION IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY**

4.1 Religion, Science and Technology

4.2 Religion as a means of social transformation

4.3 Fundamentalism, Communalism and Communal conflicts Religious revivalism

4.4 Secularism and Secularisation, Religious Pluralism

### **References**

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Baird, Robert D. (ed) | - Religion in modern India.                         |
| Jones, Kenneth W.     | - Socio-religious reform movements in British India |
| Madan, T.N. (ed.).    | - Religion in India                                 |
| Muzumdar, H.T.        | - India's religious heritage                        |
| Roberts, Keith A.     | - Religion in sociological perspective              |
| Shakir, Moin          | - Religion, state and politics in India             |
| Turner, Bryan S       | - Religion and social theory                        |
| Giddens, Anthony      | - Sociology   |
| Haralambos, M.        | - Sociology: Themes and Perspectives                |

## **SEMESTER IV**

### **ELECTIVE COURSE**

**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

### **SOC4 E13 SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY**

#### Objectives

- Provide an introduction to the study of gerontology
- Recognize the impact of the social and socio cultural conditions on the process of aging and the social consequences of this process.

- Demonstrate how the older population and the diversity of aging both affect and are affected by the social structure through classroom discussions, readings, lectures, essays, and class activities.
- Apply critical reasoning and communication skills while exploring the aging population as it population.
- Examine the institutional impacts of the aging revolution such as: aging and the economy, medicalization of old age, the elderly and their families, old age in the mass media, old age in the workplace, and politics of aging.

## **MODULE 1 INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY**

- 1.1 The field of social gerontology, its history, theories, and research methods
- 1.2 The physiological and psychological changes that accompany aging; With emphasis on the social contexts (family, friends, social support, employment, and volunteer work) in which individual aging occurs;
- 1.3 The influence of society and social institutions on the aging individual.
- 1.4 Social Changes in Old Age- Bereavement/Widowhood, Retirement , Loss of Social Status , Agism and Generation Gap , Changes in Family and Living Arrangements

## **MODULE 2 THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON AGING**

- 2.1 Social Definitions of Aging
- 2.2 Theories of Social Changes with Aging-- Disengagement Theory, Activity theory  
Continuity theory , Modernization theory ,Age stratification theory
- 2.3 The Life-Course Perspective on Aging , Indian View of Life Cycle

## **MODULE 3 DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIOLOGY OF AGING**

- 3.1 Demographic trends of aging.- Manifestations of Demographic Transition
- 3.2 Ageing in Indian and Kerala Context

- 3.3 Determinants of Active and Graceful Aging - Gender and Culture, Social Services and Social Networking , Health Care and medical System , Economic Factors , Factors in Physical Environment, Personal Factors
- 3.4 Adaptation to Retirement and Senior Activities - social support systems of family and friends in later life including living arrangements

#### **MODULE 4 STRATEGIES OF ACCOMMODATING AGED PEOPLE**

- 4.1 Superannuation benefits/pensions/medical reimbursement etc.; Resources available for the elderly- Reservations and Concessions
- 4.2 Rights of the elderly-UN Resolution, Constitutional Provisions and Legislations
- 4.3 Leisure time activities; opportunities for participation in working of voluntary organisations; provisions for suitable public utilities and other services , Medical facilities – hospitalization and other social security measures
- 4.4 Old Age Homes and Asylums-Social Context of Emergence , Rules and Regulations , Role of Voluntary Organisations
- 4.5 Field Study- Visit to Old age Homes/ Interviews/ Case studies

#### **References**

1. Vinod Kumar (1996) (ed.); Aging Indian Perspective and Global Scenario, New Delhi:All India Institute of Medical Sciences.
2. Proceedings of the United Nations Round Table on the “Ageing of Asian Populations”,Bangkok - 1994
3. Alfred de Soza; Walter Fernandes (1982) (eds.); Ageing in South Asia : Theoretical Issues and Policy Implications : New Delhi : Indian Social Institute.
4. Indira Jai Prakash (1991) (ed.); Quality Aging : Collected papers Varanasi: Association of Gerontology.



5. P. K. Dhillon (1992) *Psycho-Social Aspects of Ageing in India*, New Delhi : Concept Publishing Company.
6. P. C. Bhatla (2000) (ed.); *Lecture-Series in Geriatrics*, New Delhi : National Institute of Primary Health.
7. R. Singh ; G. S. Singhal (1996) (eds.); *Perspectives in Ageing Research* New Delhi:
8. *Today and Tomorrow Proceedings of Indo-German Workshop on Education and Research in Gerontology*, Max Muller Bhavan, New Delhi
9. S. K. Biswas (1987) (ed.); *Ageing in Contemporary India* Calcutta : Indian Anthropological Society (Occasional Papers)
10. E. Palmore (1993) (ed.); *Developments and Research on Aging*, Westport Greenwood
11. S. K. Choudhary (1992) (ed.); *Problems of the Aged and of Old Age Homes* Bombay: Akshar Prathi Roop Limited.
12. Kumar S. Vijaya (1991); *Family Life and Socio-Economic Problems of the Aged*, New Delhi : Ashish Publishing House.
13. Rao K. S. (1994) ; *Ageing*, New Delhi : National Book Trust of India.
14. Sati P. N. (1987); *Needs and the Problems of the Aged*; Udaipur : Himanshu Publishers.
15. Sen K.; *Ageing* (1994) : *Debates on Demographic Transition and Social Policy*; London: Zed Books.
16. Soodan K. S. (1975); *Ageing in India*; Calcutta : T. K. Mukherjee, Minerva Association

**OPEN COURSE**

The Department shall offer the following Elective course as Open Course for the students of other Departments.

**ELECTIVE COURSE**

**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

**SOC3 E 04 PROJECT PLANNING AND PREPARATION***Objectives*

- To familiarise the students with the basic steps involved in project planning and preparation
- To understand the relevance of project planning in contemporary research
- To equip the student with the skills necessary for project planning and preparation of a proposal

**MODULE 1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Meaning and importance of project planning, Purpose and elements of a Project

1.2 Identifying the Project area and target group, Determining the goals and objectives of the Project, Identifying the background and significance of the Project Statement of the Problem, Anticipated results of the project

1.3 Preparation of action plan and time schedule, Assessing the feasibility and viability of the Project

**MODULE 2 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT**

2.1 Resource mobilization, Activity planning

2.2 Personnel: Principal Investigator, Co-Principal Investigator(s), Research Associates, Postdoctoral associates, Facilities and equipments

2.3 Financial Management of the Project: Identification of funding agencies- Governmental and Private, Preparation of Project budget: Direct and indirect costs

### **MODULE 3 PROJECT REPORT AND EVALUATION**

3.1 Preparation and Submission of final project report

3.2 Project evaluation: Need for evaluation, General criteria for evaluation, Achievement of targets, Utilization of funds, Follow up programmes

3.3 Communication and presentation of research report

### **MODULE 4 PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH**

#### **PROJECT PROPOSAL**

4.1 Preparation and submission of a sample research project proposal

- Each student should submit separate proposals which will be considered as the assignment of the paper.
- Each student has to work under the supervision of a teacher guide from the department.
- The report is to be submitted on or before the date specified by the Department
- The evaluation will be made by a panel of teachers appointed by the Head of the Department.
- The submitted proposals will be evaluated and assigned grades. This grade would be the grade for assignment as part of the internal assessment.

#### **References**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Bose, Pradip Kumar                        | - Research Methodology                    |
| Bryman, Alan                              | - Quality and Quantity in Social Research |
| D.A.de Vaus                               | -Surveys in Social Research               |
| Hughes, John                              | - The Philosophy of Social Research       |
| Irvine, J., I. Miles &<br>J. Evans (eds.) | -Demystifying Social Statistics           |
| Madge, John                               | -The Origins of Scientific Sociology      |
| Marsh, Catherine                          | -Exploring Data                           |
| Punch, Keith                              | - Introduction to Social Research         |
| Shipman, Martin                           | -The Limitations of Social Research       |
| Sjoberg, Gideo& Roger Nett-               | Methodology for Social Research           |

## ANNEXURE

### **GUIDELINES AND FORMAT FOR MA SOCIOLOGY DISSERTATION**

Dissertation is a mandatory part of the curriculum in Post Graduate Programme in Sociology. The structure for the MA dissertation is broad and dissertations vary in format. This is because of differences in the nature of the research question/s and the theoretical and research orientations of students or supervisors. However, there are certain elements that are obligatory in all dissertations, These include

#### **A. Preliminaries.**

1. Title Page
2. Certificate- Certificate from 1) Self ( declaration ) 2) Guide must be included in the dissertation. The head of the institution/ department must countersign the dissertation.
3. Acknowledgement- Acknowledge all persons who have helped directly or indirectly from the start to the finish.

#### **B. Text (main body)**

1. Introduction & Theoretical frame work
2. Statement of the Problem
3. Relevance of the study
4. Review of Literature.
5. Objectives- General & specific (different aspects of general objective would form the specific objectives)
6. Hypotheses (hypotheses should be the assumptions regarding the findings linked to objectives and should bring out the relation between the dependent variable (s) and any one independent variable)
7. Research Design- mention the design and give the rationale for choosing it.
8. Variables – both dependent and independent
9. Pilot Study
10. Universe and unit
11. Sampling
12. Sources of data- primary and secondary
13. Tool of data collection- Pre-test and finalisation
14. Data Collection, Analysis and Interpretation. Give inferences also.
15. Findings and suggestions.

**C Bibliography-** Two commonly used styles are : 1) Vancouver Style : References are 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) Harward Style : References are written in alphabetical order. The standard formats for writing references/ bibliography are APA and MLA

**D.Annexure** is included at the last section of the dissertation and should include the tool used and other supplementary data like statistics, photographs etc

### **Organization of Report**

The following are mandatory components of your thesis or dissertation (unless otherwise indicated), and they must be presented in this order:

- Title page (i) - It should be concise, but informative, the title must indicate the objective
- of the study and the place where the study was conducted
- Certificate (ii)
- Declaration (ii)
- Acknowledgments (optional)
- Dedication (optional)
- Preface (optional)
- Table of contents
- List of tables with page numbers
- List of figures with page numbers
- Main body of your text
- Appendix or appendices (optional – may include tables, figures, photographs, etc., when not inserted in the text)
- References /Bibliography (or appropriate name of this section as prescribed by chosen style manual)

Since the approach and methods of a study vary according to the objectives of research and population under study, the contents and subtitles of this chapter need not be standardised. But such alterations should be justified in the report with respect to distinct nature of study.

## **Main Body Chapterisation**

**1. Introduction**-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, identifying the unexplored aspect of the topic.

### **2. Review Of Literature**

Care must be taken to include relevant references only. Evolve a consistent theme in the narration.

### **3. Methodology**

Methodology and research methods give details of the methods you have used (sample, procedure etc.). Why have you used these methods? How do they enable you to answer the research question? Why are you using a quantitative or qualitative approach? What are the strengths and limitations of your methods? To what extent, if any, will you be able to generalise on the basis of your research? If you are carrying out primary research you need to say how you obtained your sample, how you have ensured anonymity of participants, and any other ethical issues. You need to explain how you obtained data, via interviews, questionnaires etc. If you are carrying out secondary data analysis you need to describe the data set you are using and relevant variables. This chapter should also contain Objectives of the study, Hypotheses, Universe, Sampling Frame, Sample size , Sampling procedure, Selection criteria, data collection procedure, tools and techniques and investigation. The contents and subtitles of this chapter need not be standardised since the study may employ different methods and approaches.

**4. Data analysis and Results**- 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

### **5. Discussion/Inferences/Summary and Conclusion**

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.