File Ref.No.6676/GA - IV - B - SO/2012/CU

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 -Anomalies noted - corrected -orders issued.

G & A - IV - B

U.O.No. 2748/2015/Admn   Dated, Calicut University.P.O, 20.03.2015

Read:-1.U.O.No. 1750/2015/Admn Dated, Calicut University.P.O, 20.02.2015

       2.No. 9547/EX-I-ASST-2/2015/PB Calicut University.P.O Dated: 24.02.2015

       3.Letter dated 10-03-2015 from Chairman Board of Studies in Sociology (PG)

       4.Orders of the Assistant Registrar in the file of even No. Dated 17-03-2015.

ORDER

Vide paper read first above, orders were issued implementing the syllabus of MA.Sociology Choice Based Credit Semester System in the Teaching Departments/School of the University from 2014 Academic year onwards.

Vide paper read second above, Pareeksha Bhavan has noticed some discrepancies in the syllabus of MA.Sociology.

Vide paper read third above, Chairman Board of Studies in Sociology (PG) has forwarded the revised syllabus after effecting corrections in the anomalies noted by the Pareeksha Bhavan.

Vide paper read fourth above, orders were received to revise the UO.

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

UO read above modified to this extent.

Orders are issued accordingly.

The syllabus is appended herewith.

Lalitha K.P

Assistant Registrar

To

Forwarded / By Order

Section Officer

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

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 on13.11.2014 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.

Muhammed S

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

(Revised)

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.

2. SCOPE

2.1 The regulation provided herein shall apply to MA Sociology regular/Self financing Post-Graduate programme conducted by the Teaching Departments/Schools of the University of Calicut or directly by the University under a Course Co-ordinator

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 semesterss.

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 C1,C2 …………,Cn in a semester and if she/he has scored credit points P1, P2…………..,Pn respectively in these courses, then SGPA of the student in that semester is calculated using the formula.

$$SGPA = \frac{P1+P2+\ldots\ldots\ldots+Pn}{C1+C2+\ldots\ldots\ldots+Cn}$$

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.

$$CGPA = \frac{(SGPA)1S1+(SGPA)2S2+\ldots\ldots..(SGPA)4S4}{S1+S2+S3+S4}$$

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 for the Teaching Department offering Post Graduate Programme offering MA Sociology Programme with regular full time faculty members.

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

If the MA Programme is offered without establishing a Teaching Department in University of Calicut without regular full time teaching staff, The Board of Studies shall monitor the working of MA Sociology Programme under CCSS.

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. PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

7.1 The programme shall include three types of courses, viz. Core course, Elective courses and Audited courses. Core courses should generally be offered by the parent Department/School concerned. Elective Courses and Audited Courses are offered by the parent departments and/or other departments. A Dept/School shall come forward to offer more and more Elective Courses and Audited Courses suitable for other Departments/Schools. There shall be a compulsory Project/ Dissertation to be undertaken by all students.

7.2 No Course shall have more than 4 credits except for project/dissertation, for which the maximum credits shall be 8 and the minimum 4. Audited Courses will not carry any credits.

7.3 A student is free to register for as many courses as she/he can manage if facilities permit, meeting the minimum credit requirement.

7.4 A student shall accumulate a minimum of 36 credits in the case of 2 semester programmes as advised by the parent Department/School, for the successful completion of the programme. These credits shall be distributed among the core courses, elective courses and project/dissertation as stated below.

The minimum number of credits from core courses, elective courses and Project/ dissertation shall be 24. 8 and 4 respectively for 2 semester programmes, 48, 16 and 8 respectively for 4 semester programmes..

7.5 No student shall register more than 24 credits excluding re-examination and repeat courses and less than 16

7.6 The parent department/school shall decide the core courses and appropriate elective courses for a specific degree programme.

7.7 The odd semester (Monsoon Semester) shall from August December and the even semester (Summer Semester) shall be from January to July excluding the April-May summer vacation. Each semester shall have minimum of 90 working days inclusive of all Examinations.

7.8 **Attendance:** The minimum requirement of attendance during a semester shall be 75% for each course. Attendance shall be maintained by the course teacher. 10% condonation can be granted on the attendance requirements by the course requirements by the Chairman of the Academic Committee on genuine grounds, provided it is also recommended by the Department Council. A fee for this purpose may be collected as prescribed by the Academic Committee and approved by the Syndicate. Candidates who do not satisfy the required minimum attendance in a course shall be awarded zero grade point in that course.

7.9 I he general structure of the Programme shall be summarized as given below in Table 1:

Table 1. Structure of the programme

Programme Duration	4 Semesters (MA)
Accumulated Minimum Credits required for successful completion of programme	72
Minimum Credits required from Core Course	48
Minimum Credits required from Elective Course	16
Minimum Credits required from Compulsory project/ dissertation	8
Minimum and maximum Credits to be registered in a semester	16-24
Minimum attendance required	75%

8. BOARD OF STUDIES FOR THE CHOICE BASED CREDIT SEMESTER SYSTERM

8.1 The department Council shall prepare the Syllabus for Choice based Semester System and the same shall be reported to the respective Board of Studies. **If the MA Programme is offered without establishing a Teaching Department in University of Calicut without regular full time teaching staff, The Board of Studies shall prepare the Syllabus for Choice based Semester System .**

8.2 The Departmental Council shall have the freedom to design and introduce new courses, to modify or re-design existing courses and replace any existing courses with new/modified/re-designed courses to facilitate better exposures and training for the students. **If the MA Programme is conducted without establishing a Post Graduate Department with regular faculties the Board of Studies will directly initiate introduction new courses, modification or re-designing of existing courses and replacement of any existing courses with new/modified/ re-designed courses as per the request from the Course Coordinator.**

8.3 New/Modified courses designed under the above clause shall be informed to the Academic Committee sufficiently in advance so that the information is available

before the student is required to register for courses during the semester. The date of registration for courses during a semester shall be three weeks before the end of the previous semester.

It is desirable not to change the core courses once a programme gets started. However modified or new course can be offered in the midst of a Programme at the elective level, with such changes made available well in advance of the starting of a semester.

8.4 The syllabus of a course shall include the title of the course, the number of credits, prerequisites, and the name of the instructor(s). The student shall complete the pre-requisites, if any, for the course before the commencement of classes.-

8.5 Each course shall have an alpha-numeric code giving comprehensive information on the Department/School offering the course, the semester in which it is offered, and a serial number.

8.6 Every programme conducted under the Credit Semester System in a Department/ School shall be monitored by the Department Council.

9. EVALUATION AND GRADING

9.1 The evaluation scheme for each paper shall contain two parts

(1) internal evaluation
(2) external evaluation

20% weight shall be given to the internal evaluation. The remaining 80% weight shall be for the end semester external evaluation.

9.2 Internal Evaluation:

The internal evaluation will be based on a predetermined transparent system involving periodic written tests, viva-voce, seminars and attendance in respect of theory courses and based on written tests, viva-voce and lab skill/records in respect of practical courses as detailed below in Table 2:

Table 2 Internal Evaluation

Theory Paper	Marks
a. Attendance*	3
b. Seminar	5
c. Test paper	8
d. Viva-Voce/ Field Word	4
e. Total Marks	20

*90% & above: 3 marks, 80 to 89%: 2 marks. 75 to 79%: 1 mark, below 75 %: nil

The details of executing the internal evaluation shall be decided by the concerned Departmental Council. To ensure transparency of the evaluation process, photocopies of the answer scripts of the test papers shall be returned to the students within a week of the conduct of the tests. Any dispute regarding the internal evaluation shall be taken up with the concerned teacher within 48 hours. The internal assessment marks awarded to the students in each course in a semester shall be notified on the notice board at least one week before the commencement of external examination.

9.3 **External Evaluation:**

The external examination in theory courses is to be conducted with question papers set by external examiners from the panel approved by the Board of Studies. The evaluation of the answer scripts shall be done in the Centralised Valuation Camp conducted by the University.

9.4 The external evaluation shall be done in a Centralized Valuation Camp, to be held immediately after the examination under the supervision / control of the Board of Examiners in Sociology-PG CCSS. It is desirable to have the semester results announced within 10 days of the conduct of the last examination of the semester. The Board of Examiners will be constituted by the Chairperson of the Board by including the teaching staff who have more than two years teaching experience in the PG level. The Chairperson of the Board of Examiners should be a regular teaching faculty under the University of Calicut.

9.5 Photocopies of the answer scripts of the external examination also shall be made available to the students for scrutiny on request and discrepancies if any are to be

brought to the notice of the Academic Committee by submitting an application for recounting/revaluation along with the required lees within 7 days of publishing the results. The fee for scrutiny/revaluation of answer scripts shall be as decided by the Academic Committee and approved by the Syndicate.

9.6 The course teacher (s) shall maintain the academic record of each student registered for the course, which shall be forwarded to the Academic Committee through the Head of the Dept/School.

9.7 If the MA Programme is offered without establishing a Teaching Department in University of Calicut without regular full time teaching staff, the Board of Studies is empowered to lay down the procedure for the conduct of examinations from time to time. In case of courses conducted by teaching departments with regular full time teachers, the procedure for the conduct of examinations will be monitored by the academic committee.

10. INDIRECT GRADING SYSTEM

10.1 A Based on the % marks scored (internal and external marks put together), the students are graded in each course applying the following Indirect grading system as given in Table 3:

Table 3 Grading System

% Marks	Grade Points	Letter Grade
80-100	8.0 – 10.0	A+
70-79	7.0-7.9	A
60-69	6.0-6.9	B+
50-59	5.0-5.9	B
40-49	4.0-4.9	C (Lowest Passing Grade)
0-39	0.0	F Failed
Course Incomplete	-	I

Each student shall be assigned a grade point and a letter grade in each course on the basis of the % marks scored in the course (internal and external marks taken together) as shown above. The minimum grade point required for passing a course is 4.0. The grade point for marks in the range 0 to 39% is taken as 0.0.

If 2 students score 78 and 73% marks in a course, then their grade points are 7.8 and 7.3 respectively, but both will be assigned the same letter grade A. It the course carries 4 credits, then the credit points of these students will be 31.2 and 29.2 respectively.

10.3 The student is required to pass all the core courses and the stipulated minimum number of elective courses in order to complete the programme successfully.

10.4 After the completion of a semester, die Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) (see 3.17 for definition) of a student in that semester is calculated using the formula given under its definition. The minimum SGPA required for the successful completion of a semester is 5.0. However, a student with SGPA less than 5.0 in a semester is permitted to proceed to the next semester.

10.5 The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of the student is calculated at the end of a programme. For the CGPA computation only the best performed courses with maximum credit points (P) alone shall be taken subject to the restrictions on the credits of Core and Elective courses prescribed for a specific degree. The CGPA of a student determines the academic level of the student in a programme and is the criterion for ranking the students.

An overall letter grade (Cumulative Grade) for the whole programme shall be awarded to the student based on the value of CGPA using the same criterion given in Table 3 for assigning letter grade for a course on the basis of the grade point. For instance, if the CGPA of a student turns out to be 6.6, then the Cumulative Grade of that student will be B+.

10.6 The minimum CGPA required for the successful completion of a programme is 5.0, which corresponds to 50% marks.

10.7 A student who secures zero grade point (F grade) in a course (for want of sufficient marks and/or attendance) is permitted to register for repeating the course when the course is offered to the next batch. The student registered for repeat course need not attend the classes if she/he has satisfied the requirements regarding attendance.

10.8 A student who does not complete the stipulated requirements of a course gets I Grade (Course Incomplete). However, such a student shall be permitted to complete the course with the concurrence of the Department Council at a later time along with the respective semester batch.

10.9 A student who secures a grade point of 6.0 or below in a course is permitted to register within 7 days after the declaration of results for a re-examination for improving the performance if she/he desires so and can appear for the re-examination in the subsequent semester. The student need not attend classes for a re-examination course. On registering for a re-examination course, the grade point

obtained under regular registration will be automatically cancelled. However, the internal marks will be carried forward to determine the new grade point in the re-examination course.

11. MARK /GRADE SHEEET

11.1 The University under its seal shall issue to the students a mark/grade sheet on completion of each semester. The mark sheet shall contain the following information:

a) Name of the University
b) Name of the parent department
c) Title of the Post-Graduate Programme
d) Name of the of the Semester
e) Name and Register Number of the student
f) Code number, Title and credit of each course opted in the semester
g) internal, External and Total marks out of 100, Grade point (G), Letter grade and Credit   point (P) in each course opted in the semester

h) The total credits, total credit points earned and SGPA in the semester

i) Details of the audited courses undergone in the semester, provided that the candidate has an attendance of 75% or above in the course.

11.2. The final Mark/Grade sheet issued at the end of the final semester shall contain the details of all courses and project taken by the student including those taken over and above the prescribed credits for obtaining such a degree. However, as already mentioned, for the CGPA computation only the best performed courses with maximum grade points and project alone shall be taken subject to the restrictions on the minimum prescribed credits of Core and Elective courses for passing a specific degree. The final mark/grade sheet shall show the CGPA and the overall letter grade of a student for the entire programme.

11.3 In the final mark/grade sheet, the details of the courses taken over and above the minimum prescribed credits, which shall not be counted for computing CGPA, shall.be shown separately along with the grade points and letter grades obtained. The final mark/grade sheet shall also include all the audited courses (zero credit courses) successfully completed by the student during the entire programme.|

12. AWARD OF DEGREE

The successful completion of all the courses (core and elective) and the compulsory project prescribed for the degree programme with CGPA of 5.0 shall be the minimum requirement for the award of the degree.

13. STUDENT EVALUATION OF THE COURSES AND THE TEACHERS

There shall be a questionnaire prepared by the Academic Committee to evaluate the specific courses and die concerned teachers confidentially by the students at the end of the courses in each semester. The required questionnaire shall be

designed by the Academic Committee. These confidential reports shall be used positively to improve upon the quality of the courses and the academic standards and should not be linked with the career advancement of teachers.

14. FAIRNESS OF THE EVALUATION

The Department Council has the responsibility to ensure fair evaluation of the students. Any complaints from the students about the conduct of courses and evaluation or any complaints from the teacher about the students shall be enquired into by the Department Council. If the council fails to sort out such complaints it shall be reported to the Academic Committee to be further enquired into by an Enquiry Committee duly constituted by the Academic Committee. In case the Academic Committee also fails to resolve the issue it shall be reported to the Vice-Chancellor for further action and the Vice-Chancellor's decision will be final.

15. TRANSITORY PROVISION

Notwithstanding anything contained in this regulation, the Vice-Chancellor shall, for a period of one year from the date of coming into force of this regulation, have the power to provide by order that this regulation' shall be applied to any programme with such modifications as may be necessary.

16. REPEAL

The Regulations now in force In so far as they are applicable to programmes offered in the University Teaching Departments/Schools and to the extent they are inconsistent with this regulation are hereby repealed. In the case of any inconsistency between the existing regulations and this regulation relating to the Choice-based Credit Semester System in their application to any course offered in a University teaching Department/School, the latter shall prevail.

17. STRUCTURE OF THE COURSES IN M.A. SOCIOLOGY (CCSS) PROGRAMME, UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

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

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 (Comprehensive)	3
		Total	24

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

*There will be no internal component for Dissertation and viva-voce

Pattern of Question Papers (Duration: 3 Hours)

Part	Sl. Nos.	Type of Questions	Number of questions	Questions to be answered	Marks	Total Marks
A	01 to 12	Short Essay (Not exceeding 150 words)	12	8	5	40
B	13 to 16	Essay (Not exceeding 500 words)	4	2	20	40
Total			**16**	**10**		**80**

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 marks will be 80 only. But questions for a total of 30marks within the total marks of 80 will be problem based. The problem based questions in Part A and Part B will not exceed 20 marks respectively.

LIST OF PAPERS

FIRST SEMESTER

<u>*Core Papers*</u>

SOC1 C01   CLASSICAL SOCIAL THEORY

SOC1 C02   RESEARCH METHODOLGY I

SOC1 C03   INDIAN SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND TRANSFORMATION

SOC1 C04   POPULATION AND SOCIETY

SECOND SEMESTER

<u>*Core Papers*</u>

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

<u>*Core Papers*</u>

SOC3 C09   SCHOOLS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY II

SOC3 C10   SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT: THEMES AND PERSPECTIVES

<u>*Elective Papers*</u> *(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 Urabnisation, 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
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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(2nd 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 Ethnomethodogy

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 Imnanual   - 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.

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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. Renzettl, 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 Philosphy 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

MODULE 3   DYNAMICS OF POWER

3.1 Power and Authority

3.2 Political Socialisation: Meaning, Significance and agencies

3.3 Role of Mass media in Politics

MODULE 4   POLITICAL PROCESS IN INDIA

4.1 Role of Pressure groups and Interest groups in Indian politics

4.2 Role of Caste, Religion and Language in Indian politics

4.3 Regionalism and politics of ethnicity

4.4 Politicisation of social life

References

Dowse, R. E. & Hughes   - Political Sociology

Horowitz, Irving L   - Foundation of Political Sociology

Runciman W. G.   - Social Sciences and Political Theory

Eisenstadt, S. N.   - Political Sociology

Kornhauser, W.   - The Politics of Mass Society

Kothari R.   - Politics in India

Samuel P., Huntington   - Political Order in Changing Societies

Dipti Kumar Biswas   - Political Sociology

Rajani Kothari   - Caste in Indian Politics

Marris, Jones   - Government and Politics in India

Jangam R.T.   - Text Book of Political Sociology

Giddens, Anthony   - Sociology

Haralambos, M   - Sociology: Themes and Perspectives

Richard J Payne&Jamal R Nassar- Politics and Culture in the Developing World

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 SNDP 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, Rolland 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, Reinharz &

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 Mc Luhan, 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 21st 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 polcies 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(2nd 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 Matriliny 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
Saradamoni.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
&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

1.3Types 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: BrahmoSamaj, AryaSamaj, RamakrishnaMission, Ahmediya Movement, Aligarh Movement, SNDP Movement

3.3 Bureucratisation 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 Ca re 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 Philosphy 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

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 **g**ive 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.