

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF KERALA
MA PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY
(Under Credit and Semester System w.e.f 2017 Admission)
SYLLABUS FOR MA SOCIOLOGY

Objectives

- To introduce the students to the various sociological theories and its relevance in the present social life.
- To enable the students to understand and analyze various social issues in the light of theoretical perspectives.
- To inculcate the research aptitude and equip them to do independent research work.
- To mould the student into a socially responsible person through outreach and extension activities.

A. Structure of the Programme

Sem. No.	Course Code	Name of the Course	No. of Credits
I	Core Courses		
	SOC-C-411	Classical Sociological Tradition	4
	SOC-C-412	Social Gerontology	4
	SOC-C-413	Population and Society	4
	SOC-C-414	Social Research Methods and Techniques	4
	Core Courses		
II	SOC-C-421	Sociology of Marginalized Communities	4
	SOC-C-422	Perspectives on Indian Society	4
	SOC-C-423	Sociology of Development	4
	SOC-C-424	Statistics in Social Research	2
	Internal Electives		
	SOC-E-425	Sociology of Information Society	4
III	Core Courses		
	SOC-C-431	Advanced Sociological Theories	4
	SOC-C-432	Gender and Society	4
	Internal Electives		
		SOC-E-433	Disaster Management
IV	Core Courses		
	SOC-C-441	Recent Trends in Sociological Theory	4
	SOC-C-442	Philosophical Foundations of Social Research	4
	SOC-C-443	Agrarian Social Structure and Change in India	4
	SOC-C-444	Sociology of Health	4
	SOC-D-445	Dissertation	6
II	Extra Departmental Elective Courses		
	SOC-X-431	Crime and Society	2
	SOC-X-432	Social Marketing	2
III	SOC-X-433	Society and Environment	2
	SOC-X-434	Urban Society in India	2

SOC-X-435	Tourism & Society	2
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B. Format of a Course Syllabus

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF KERALA

SYLLABI OF MA (Sociology) PROGRAMME

(Starting from 2017 Admission)

Semester : I

Course Code : SOC-C-411 (Core)

Course Title : CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION

Credits : 4

Aim: To familiarize the students with the historical and socio-economic background of the development of Sociological theories, to develop an acquaintance with the writings of the classical sociological thinkers and to equip the students with theoretical insight to analyze and interpret the social scenario around them.

Objectives: The course gives an introduction to the historical, socio economic background of the emergence of Sociological theories in the West. It also gives a comprehensive examination of the various contributions made by the Classical Sociological thinkers to the discipline Sociology.

Course Content

Module I: Historical and Socio-Economic Background of the Emergence of Sociology - Traditional feudal economy and social structure. The emergence of capitalistic mode of production –nature and features of capitalism

Module II: The Enlightenment and its impact on thinking and reasoning- The English Enlightenment, the French Enlightenment, the Scottish Enlightenment.

Module III : Emile Durkheim-Intellectual background. Division of Labour-mechanical and organic solidarity. Theory of Suicide- -types of suicide. Theory of Religion- emergence and role of religion, Structure of religion-Sacred and Profane. Religious rituals-Social role of religious beliefs and rituals. Contribution to methodology- Sociology as a science- Social fact – definition-types.

Module IV: Karl Marx-Intellectual background. Marxian Dialectical materialism and Materialistic interpretation of History. Stages of transformation of human society. Mode of production and social structure –basic structure and super structure. Emergence of capitalism.- Emergence of class and class conflict. Proletariat revolution- future of capitalism – classless society- future of state. Concepts of Surplus Value- Alienation – Factors responsible for alienation.

Module V: Max Weber-Intellectual Background. Theory of social action – types of social action. Relation between Protestant ethics and emergence of capitalism. Theory of Authority-authority and power- types of authority- features. Theory of bureaucracy -Concept of Status, class, power, Methodology –verstehen, Ideal Types. Sociology as an interpretive science.

Module VI: Vilfredo Pareto-Intellectual Background. Contribution to methodology (Logico-experimental method).Theory of residues and derivations. Theory of social change –elites and masses- types of elites- their classifications – circulation of elites.

References

- Ken Morrison, Marx, Durkheim, Weber (1995), Formations of Modern Social Thought, Sage Publications, New Delhi,
- George Ritzer and Jeffrey Stansky(2011), The Wiley—Blackwell Companion to major social Theorists, Volume II contemporary social Theorists, Blackwell publishing Ltd. 2011,USA
- Anthony Giddens (1979), Central Problems in Social Theory- action structure and Contradiction in Social Analysis, the Macmillian Press Ltd.

- Sandro Segre, (2014), Contemporary Sociological Thinkers and Theories, Ashgate Publishing Ltd.
- Nicholas STimasheff(1967), Theory its nature a growth, Random House publication Ltd. Newyork.

Semester : 1
Course Code : SOC-C- 412 (Core)
Course Title : SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY
Credits : 4

Aim: To orient the students towards the changing age composition of different societies and its implications, to make them aware of the various strategies programmes and measures adopted in the modern society and to familiarize the students of the problems of the elderly and the need for geriatric care.

Objectives: Social gerontology, as a new discipline emerged in the curriculum due to increasing the population of elderly in the modern society. The significance of this course is to create awareness among younger generation to meet the needs, care, and protection of elderly in the family and society. This paper examines the various problems of elderly in different dimensions and programmes and strategic measures for older persons introduced by the government and non –governmental organizations for their empowerment and welfare. The students may be taken to old age homes to understand their problems.

Course Content

Module I: Social Gerontology -Nature and Scope. Concepts- ageing – old age- senior citizenship. Ageing in traditional Societies- ageing in modern societies –changing role and status of the elderly.

Module II: Strategies and Programmes for the elderly- Old Age Policy- concessions and considerations for senior citizens- Social Support Mechanisms of the elderly in the family, community, and the state.

Module III: Theories of Ageing-Biological Theories, Social Theories- disengagement theory, modernization theory –dependency theory. Psychological theories – theories of loneliness- theories of alienation.

Module IV: Demographic Structure of Ageing in India and Kerala. Changing demographic structure – its social implications. Ageing and Sex, Migration and its implications on ageing population.

Module V: Problems of Ageing-Psychological Problems, Socio-economic problems, Physiological problem and Elderly abuse.

Module VI: Geriatric Care- Meaning of Geriatric Care, Social Dimensions of Geriatric Care. Types and Agencies of Geriatric Care

References

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- Binstock, Robert, H & Shana, Ethel : Hand Book of Ageing and the Social Science.
- Nayar, P.K.B : Problems and need of the old in India- Sociological Perspectives- Journal of Social Research Vol. 31 Nos. 1&2, 1991.
- Chatterjee, Suhita, Chopra & Others, 2008, Discourses on Ageing and Dying, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
- Raju, S, Siva, 2011, Voice of the Elderly in India, B.R Publishing,
- Liebig, Phoebe,S&IrudayaRajan, 2013, An Ageing India: Perspectives, Prospects and Policies, S.K Book Agency, New Delhi
- Keating,Norah(2008) Rural Ageing : A Good Place to Grow Old, Polity Press, UK

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- Chatterjee, Suhita Chopra and Others (2008) Discourses On Ageing and Dying, Sage Publications, New Delhi
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- Kapoor, A. K. and Kapoor, Stawanti (2004) India's Elderly, Mittal Publications, Delhi
- Anderson, Mary Ann (2003) Caring for Older Adults Holistically, FA Davis Company, Philadelphia
- Ray Raka (2012) Handbook of Gender, Oxford University Press, London
- India's Elderly- Burden or Challenge, S. Irudaya Rajan, U.S Misra, P. Sankarasarma, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1999
- India's Elderly- A multidisciplinary Dimension, edited by A.K Kapoor, Satwanthi Kapoor, Mittal Publications, New Delhi, 2004
- Ageing-Scientific Perspectives & Social issues, Karthikay Goswami & Raghuvir Jalote, Cyber Tech Publications, New Delhi, 2011
- Population Ageing in India, Edited by G. Giridhar, K.M Sathyanarayana, Sanjaykumar, K.S James & Moneer Alam, Cambridge University Press, 2014
- Order Persons in India, Dr. Aravind. K. Joshi, Serials Publications, 2006
- Ageing-concepts and controversies, Harry. R. Moody, Pine forge Press, Thousand Oaks, 1998

Semester :1
Course Code : SOC-C-413 (Core)
Course Title : POPULATION AND SOCIETY
Credits : 4

Aim: To enable the students to understand the influence of population on the society. To acquaint the students with the demographic features and trends in the global and Indian context. To enable the students to understand the strategies used in population planning and control.

Objectives: The Course gives an overall picture of the demographic status of India and Kerala. It deals with the different theories of population and policies of the government of India for the population control and welfare of the society.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE 1: Population and Society- Inter-relationship between population and society.

Interface between population size and social development.

MODULE II: Measurement of population trends in the world and in India- Sex Ratio, Death Rate, Birth Rate, Total Fertility Rate, Age Specific Fertility Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate.

MODULE III: Theories of Population – Malthusian theory, Optimum Population Theory, Demographic Transition theory

MODULE IV: Components of Population Change . Fertility and Fecundity- Meaning, definition, Role in population change. Factors affecting Fertility, Mortality and Morbidity- definition, meaning. Mortality and population change – determinants of mortality. Migration – definition, types-factors-socio-cultural impacts.

MODULE V: Population growth in India -Structure and composition –age, sex, literacy, religion. Population pyramid of India and Kerala, Social implications of age and sex in India. Factors responsible for growth- impact of population growth on India and Kerala.

MODULE VI: Population Policy in India. Population planning and control- approaches and perspectives. Problems of implementing growth control measures – merits and demerits. Social dimensions of population education.

References

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- Chakrabarthy.K(2006) Population Geography, New Delhi, Mohit Publications.
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- Ksheerasager, surekha, F. (2008). Instructional Module: On teaching Population Education . New Delhi: Current Publications.
- Singh, Sudhir Kumar(2006) : Population and Sustainable Development in india, New Delhi: Authors Press.
- Walter.M. (2002) : Encyclopedia of Population and Development, New Delhi, Sarup Publications

Semester : 1

Course Code : SOC-C-414 (Core)

Course Title : SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

Credits : 4

Aim:To orient the students with the techniques and methods of social research. To equip students with the quantitative and qualitative methods used in social research and to familiarize them in the modern trends in social research.

Objectives: The purpose of the course is to makes student understand techniques and methods that governed research work. It also trains students as good researchers and investigators and also to make students do exercises in the class and in the field.

Course Content

Module 1: Social Research -Definition and meaning of social research. Research problem formulation. Hypothesis- types, forms and formulation –relation with theory, law and fact.

Module II: Scientific methods in social research – assumption – steps in scientific method- merits and demerits of scientific method. Types of Research- action research, participatory research.

Module III: Quantitative Methods -Social survey and survey techniques. Questionnaire – Interview Schedule. Scaling techniques – Likert scale –Thurston scale. Reliability and Validity.

Module IV: Qualitative Methods - Participant Observation, Case-study methods. Content Analysis. Oral History, Narratives. Triangulation Method- mixing quantitative and qualitative

Module V: Sampling , Types of Sampling- Probability, Non- Probability.

Module VI: Analysis of Data - Data Processing and Analysis- tabulation .Preparation of research report, Use of Internet in social research

References

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- Creswell. John.W (2009) Research: Design;qualitive and Mixed methods, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
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- A textbook of social Research , RatiChhapekar, Dominant Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi,2004
- Research Methodology- a step by step guide for beginners, Ranjith Kumar, Sage publications Ltd., New Delhi,2011
- Your Research Project, Nicholas Walliman, Vistaar Publication, New Delhi, 2005

Semester : 2
Course Code : Soc-C-421 (Core)
Course Title : **SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES**
Credits : 4

Aim: To focus on those segments of the population which have lived in the margin of society, to sensitize the students to the significance of sociological study of the marginalized communities and to familiarize the students with the problem, movements and the action taken by the government.

Objectives: This course sensitizes the students to the significance of the sociological study of dalits tribal communities and castes. The focus of the paper is on groups and communities who have suffered extreme poverty, deprivation and discrimination over a long period of time. The students are encouraged to draw insights from the issues of marginalized communities through debates and discussion. It also deals the different ideology and policies and programmes implemented by the government for the wellbeing of the marginalized communities. As part of this course the students may be taken to field visit to tribal settlements and slums.

Course Content

Module I: Marginalization and its Socio- economic Indices-Poverty, Relative Isolation, Deprivation, Exploitation, Discrimination, Educational Backwardness, Inequality and social exclusion. Untouchability – Historical and social roots .Definition and characteristics of backward classes-tribals- Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribes.

Module II: Policies and Programmes its Impact on Marginalized Communities- Forest policy and its impact on the tribal Development -.Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribes in Kerala.

Module III: Perspectives on Marginalization, Role of Ideology- Views of Ambedkar- Sree Narayana Guru – Ayyankali.

Module IV: Marginalization and Affirmative Action, Constitutional Provision, Approaches, Planning and Development Programmes.

Module V: Problems of Marginalized Groups- Socio-economic, cultural and political, Sexual exploitation, Land alienation, detribalization and globalization.

Module VI: Social Movements- Perspectives of Social Movement. Types of Social Movements - Backward Class Movement, Dalit Movement and Tribal Movement.

References

- George Ritzer (2016), Essentials of Sociology, Second Edition, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
- Rathore, Dinesh Singh(2013) Dalit and Human Rights, Black Prints, New Delhi
- Varghese, Jeyasingh (2013) Abolition of Casteism and Subdivision: For Greater Inrgration of India, , Routledge Publications ,London.
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- Saxena,Ashish (2013), Marginality, Exclusion and Social Justice, Rawat Publication, Jaipur.
- Sigh.R.A (2013), Indian Dalit Ehnography, Anmol Publication, New Delhi.

Semester :2

Course Code : SOC-C-422

Course Title : PERSPECTIVES ON INDIAN SOCIETY

Credits : 4

Aim : To acquaint the students with the comprehensive understanding of Indian society in all its multi- phased dimensions. To familiarize the students with the inter-connectedness of theoretical perspectives on Indian society and to give students an insight into the understanding of the complexities of the Indian society.

Objectives: This course helps the students to acquire a fairly adequate a comprehensive understanding of society in all its multi faced dimensions. It sensitizes them to the diversity and as well as the interconnectedness of theoretical perspectives on Indian society, there by adding depth as well as insight to their understanding of the subject.

Course Content

Module I: Conceptualizing Indian Society –Unity in Diversity –geographic –demographic –religious –**cultural – Political – linguistic – and ethnic.**

Module II: Features of Indian Society - Caste, Class, Gender and Tribe in India. Distinct features of rural and urban society.

Module III: Theoretical Perspectives on Sociology. G.S. Ghurye- Contributions to Indian Society, Indology.M.N.Srinivas- Sanskritisation and Westernisation- Methodology.A.R Desai- Marxist Perspective.Ambedkar- Sabaltem Perspective of Indian society.

Module IV: Current Debates - Nationalism – Definition, characteristics, Types. Regionalism –Definition, characteristics and types. Secularism- Definition, meaning and types.Communalism- characteristics, meaning and types. Ethnicity – Definition, characteristics, Types.-Terrorism— Definition, characteristics, Types.

Module V: Contemporary Issues in India. Poverty – types, causes and consequences. Inequality among Caste, Class and Gender .Emerging trends in Indian family and marriage, Regional, Ethnic and Religious disharmony.

Module VI: Emergence of Sociology in India - Pre- independence period, Post – independence period , Recent trends in Sociology, Indigenization

References

- Dessouza, P, R , (2000), Contemporary India- Translations, Sage Publication, New Delhi
- Dhanagare, D,N, (1993), Themes and Perspectives in Indian Society, Rawat, New Delhi
- Dube, S C , (1973), Social Sciences in a Changing Society, University Press, Lucknow
- Dube, S,C, (1967), The Indian Village, Routledge, London
- Klass, Morton : Caste –The Emergence of the South Asian Class System
- Karve, Irawati, (1961), Hindu Society: An Interpretation , Deccan College, Poona
- Hardiman, David, (1996), Feeding the Bania: Peasants and Usurers in Western Indian, Oxford University Press
- Srinivas, M,N, (1960), India’s Villages, Asia Publishing House, Bombay
- Singh K,S, (1992), The People of India: An Introduction, Seagull Books, Calcutta
- Singh,Y (1986), Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging Concerns, Vistaar, New Delhi.

Semester :2

Course Code : SOC-C-423 (Core)

Course Title : SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Credits : 4

Aim: Social change has always been a central concern of sociological study. More recently, it has gained in greater salience partly because of its unprecedented rapidity and partly because of its planned character. Not surprisingly, development has emerged as a pronounced concern and as a remarkable feature of our times. Accordingly, the course on ‘Sociology of Development’ is very relevant.

Objectives: To provide conceptual and theoretical understanding of social change and development as it has been in the continuous debate in the field of Sociology, to offer an insight into the ways in which social structure impinges on development and development on social structure, To address the Indian experience of social change and development, to prepare the students for professional careers in the field of development planning, including governmental, non-governmental and international agencies engaged in development.

Course Content

Module I: Basic concepts of Development: Social Development and Development Indices, HDI, GDI, sustainable development, Underdevelopment, Underdevelopment, Right Based Development, Participatory development.

Module II: Theories of Development: Modernization theory- Rostow, World System Theory- Immanuel Wallerstein. Dependency theory- A.G Frank., Unequal Development of the Periphery – Samir Amin. Appropriate and inappropriate technologies – M.K Gandhi, E.F Schumacher

Module III: Globalization and Development: History, characteristics and dimensions: Social, Economic and Cultural - Network Society—knowledge Economy, Civil Society movements: Green peace movement and People Science Movements, Cultural homogenization through globalization, Social impact of development Policies and increasing inequalities.

Module IV: –Sociological appraisal of Five year Plans, Recent debates- Inclusive development and Social Justice. Grass Root initiatives for Planning and Development. Development Issues: Development Induced Displacement, Consequences of Development on Ecology and Environment

Module V.: Technological Issues in Development, Structure as a facilitator and inhibitor Socio-economic disparities of development

Module VI.: Formulating Social Policies and Programme, Micro Planning , Need for social Auditing .

References

- Amin, Samir , (1973), Unequal Development, OUP, New Delhi
 - Appaduri, Arjun (1997), Modernity at Large : Cultural Dimensions of Globalization, OUP, New Delhi
 - Giddens, Anthony , (1990), The Consequences of Modernity, Cambridge, Polity Press
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- Mathur, Hari Mohan and David Marsden (ed.) 1998. Development Projects and Impoverishment Risks. Oxford University Press: New Delhi
- Shiva, V. 1991. Ecology and the Politics of Survival. UN University Press and Sage Publications: New Delhi

Semester : 2
Course Code : SOC-C-424 (Core)
Course Title : STATISTICS IN SOCIAL RESEARCH
Credits : 2

Aim: To familiarize the students of use of statistics in social research, to understand the different statistical methods used in social research and to familiarize the students to use of application of computer in statistical analysis

Objectives This course equips the students to understand the different statistical tools and software packages used in the analysis of sociological research.

Course Content

Module I: Statistics - Meaning- use, Limitations in Social Research

Module II: Measures of Central Tendency-Mean, Median and Mode

Module III: Measures of Dispersion– Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation

Module IV: Correlation Analysis- Karl Pearson and Spearman correlation. Tests of Significance - Chi-square test

Module V: Presentation of Data -Graphic- Histogram- Bar- Pie and Polygon

Module VI: Computer application -Use of Computer in Statistical Analysis and application of SPSS in Social Research.

References

- Anna Leon-Guerrero and Chava Frankfort Nachmias (2015), Essentials of Social Statistics for a Diverse Society, Second Edition, Sage publication, New Delhi.
- Ackoff,R,L (1963)Design of Social Research, Chicago, University of Chicago Press.
- Banamali Mohanty and Santa Misra (2016), Statistics for Behavioral and Social Sciences, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
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- Marjorie A Pett (2016), Nonparametric statistics for Health Care Research, Second Edition, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
- Weiss, Robert. S (1968), Statistics in social Research: An Introduction, New York, John Wiley & Sons.

Semester :2

Course Code : SOC-E-425 (Elective)

Course Title : SOCIOLOGY OF INFORMATION SOCIETY

Credits : 4

Aim: To enable the students to explore the rapid and profound social, economic, cultural and political changes. To understand the role of technology in shaping social structures and institutions, social life and relationships. To examine the interface between information technology, revolution and society.

Objectives: Information technology helps the students to understand to get an overall picture of the interface between information technology, evolution and society. It helps the students to

understand the role of technology in shaping social structures and institutions, social life and relationship and an understanding of self and others.

Course Content

Module I: Concepts and definitions- Informationalism, Industrialism, Capitalism.

Module II: Historical change in Information Technology- Information Technology paradigm-historical sequence-models, actors and sites.

Module III: IT Revolution Enterprises .Culture- institutions and organization of the informational economy. Transition from industrialism to informationalism – mass production to flexible production and its consequences- labours- unionization- job insecurity- health.

Module IV: Transformation of Work and Employment -Networkers, jobless and flex times’The new occupational structures. The work process in the informational paradigm.

Module V :The Rise of Media Culture - The new media and the diversification of mass – audience. Computers mediated communication – institutional control, social networks and virtual communities

Module VI: Information Technology and the Restructuring of Capital –labour relationships.Social Dualism.Fragmented societies.

References

- Barrie Axford and Richard Huggin, (ed), 2001, New Media and Politics, Sage, India
- Preston, P 2001, Reshaping Communications-Technology Information and Social Change, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Joann Yates and John Van, Mannen, 2001, Information Technology and Organizational Transformation, Sage, India.
- Manuel, Castells, 1996, The Rise of Network Society, Blackwell Publishers.
- Mark Taylor and EsaSaariner, 1994, Imagologies, Routledge, London
- Verena A Conley, 1993, Rethinking Technology, Minneapolis University of Minnasota Press

Semester : 3
Course Code : SOC-C-431
Course Title : ADVANCED SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES
Credits : 4

Aim: To introduce the students to the substantive, theoretical issues. To enable the students to understand, the influence of sociological thinking and to make them understand the different approaches in sociological theories.

Objectives: This course gives a detailed description of the theoretical and methodological issues which are shaped the sociological thinking in the latter half of the 20th centuries. It helps the students to understand the structural, functional and conflict theories its methodologies, theoretical relevance and analytical utility of the premises

Course Content

Module I : Introduction-Social thought and Social theory. Levels of theorization in Sociology - Micro, Macro, and Meso. Central problems in Sociological theory. Sociological theory and Sociological research.

Module II : Functionalism - Postulates of functionalism. Functional theory of Talcott Parsons - structure of social action, Action schema, Pattern Variables, Functional pre-requisites, Grand theory. Functional theory of R. K. Merton -Theory of Social structure- Manifest and Latent function -Functional paradigm -Theory of deviance -Reference group- Relative deprivation - Middle range theory.Criticism of functional theory.

Module III: Structuralism - Postulates of Structuralism. Radcliff Brown-Structure and function. Claude Levi-Strauss- Linguistic Origin-Totemism-Myth-Kinship.

Module IV: Marxism and Conflict tradition- Marx's critiques and dialectics of conflict- Jacques Derrida- Deconstructionism.

Module V: Conflict theory - Postulate of conflict theory. L.Coser -Types of Conflict- functions of conflict- Safety valve mechanism. Dahrendorf- Social Stratification -Power and Authority-Class and Class Conflict.

Module VI : Ethical Issues in Social Research.

References

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Semester : 3
Course Code : SOC-C-432 (CORE)
Course Title : GENDER AND SOCIETY
Credits : 4

Aim: To trace the evolution of gender as a category of social analysis, to provide a comparative perspective of developed and developing countries with special issues centered on Indian women and to encourage students to understand the problems confronting women in society.

Objectives : The course plan focuses on the emergence of women's movements and women's studies in the context of feminist thought and critics of the sociological theories and methodologies. It enables the student to trace the evolution of gender as a category of social analysis in the late 20th century.

Course Content

Module I: History of Feminist thought-Emergence of women's studies in the international and national context. Rationale for a feminist methodology in social research and new methodologies in feminist research.

Module II: Conceptualizing gender –Sex and gender, Social construction of gender, Gender Socialization- Gender roles. Patriarchy as ideology and practice, Gender division of labour-Production Vs reproduction.

Module III: Theories of gender relations-Liberal–Radical-Socialist-Marxist–Essentialist-Eco-Feminism and Post-modernism.

Module IV: Changing statuses of women in India- Pre-Colonial, Colonial and Post-Colonial period. Indicators of measuring women status and

Module V: Perspectives on Gender and Development-Challenges to women's development-Illiteracy and low education – Early marriage – Ill-health –Low work participation - Fundamentalism – caste.

Module VI: Major Women's issues- Rape, Domestic Violence, Sexual, harassment, Media violence, Women and trafficking and Feminization of HIV/AIDS.

References

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- Silvestri, Marisa (2012) Women in Charge : Policing, Gender and Leadership Routledge, London
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- Singh, Bhupendra (2012) Crime Against Women, Mohit book international , New Delhi.
- SudhaNayar (2010) Violence against Women in South Asian Communities, Navayug book International Delhi.
- Thiara, Ravi.K. & Others (2012) Disabled Women and Domestic Violence, Jessicakingsly, London
- VaniPrabhakar (2012) Gender Violence : Women Victims in Man's World Widsom Press, New Delhi.

Semester : 3
Course Code : SOC-E-433 (Elective)
Course Title : DISASTERMANAGEMENT
Credits : 4

Aim: To familiarize the students about disasters (natural and man-made) possible strategies to address the related issues, to sensitize the students on the role and responsibilities of various institutions in disaster management and to understand the principles of Disaster Management.

Objectives: This course enables the students to understand the different types of disasters and the role of civil society in controlling and managing disasters. It also equips the students

Course Content

Module I: Fundamentals of Disaster- Definition, Nature and Significance of Disaster. Causes and Types of Disaster-man-made and natural

Module II: Principles of disaster management- Hazards, Risks and Vulnerability

Module III: Issues and strategies related to disaster management- Rescue, Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

Module IV: Disaster and Role of Civil Society- Role of International Bodies, Role of National Government, Role of District Administration and LSG and Role of Voluntary Organization.

Module V: Policy framework for Disaster Management- Kerala and India

Module VI: Mitigation- Land use Planning, and Flood Control, Psycho-Sociological care in disaster management-Trauma care-Coping skill-Psycho-social care.

References

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Semester : 4
Course Code : SOC-C-441 (CORE)
Course Title : RECENT TRENDS IN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY
Credits : 4

Aim: To familiarize the students with the recent trends in sociological theory. To enable the students to examine the theoretical relevance and analytical utility of diverse theoretical perspectives and to equip the students with theoretical insight to interpret the social scenario around them.

Objectives: The course introduces the students to the substantive and methodological issues which concerns the practitioners of sociology today. The main focus of the course will be on neo- Marxism, symbolic interactionism, phenomenology and ethno-methodology.

Course Content

Module I: Critical theory Neo –Marxism- Frankfurt School, Habermas-Theory of Communicative Action-Public sphere-Life world, L.Althusser-structural Marxism-Epistemological break-Structural Causality-Structure of dominance.

Module II: Exchange Theory- Per.M.Blau-process of Exchange, Values, Norms,Social Exchange, Power. George.CHomans-Exchange-Justice and power proposition, Criticism

Module III: Interactionist perspective- Symbolic Interactionism- G.H Mead

Module IV: Phenomenological Sociology- A Schutz, Social construction of reality –P. Berger and Luckman.

Module V: Ethno-Methodology - H.Garfinkel

Module VI: Structuration –Anthony Giddens, Post structuralism and Post Modernism- Derrida, M. Foucault.

References

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Semester : 4

Course Code : SOC-C-442 (Core)

Course Title: PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

Credits: 4

Aim: The course introduces the certain philosophical ideas underlying the emergence of different methodologies in social sciences. To provide the basic assumptions in adapting different methodologies for different kind of research themes.

Objectives: This course helps the students to analyse and interpret the data in a philosophical outlook. It also enables the student to understand the emergence of scientific theories and methods.

Course Content

Module I: Meaning of Philosophy - Relationship between philosophy and science and with other social sciences.

Module II : Issues in Theory of Epistemology - Forms and types of knowledge, Validation of knowledge.

Module III: Philosophy of Science- Enlightenment-Reason and Science, Cartesian Philosophy, Structure of scientific revolution.

Module IV : Positivism-Contributions of Comte, Durkheim, Popper to Positivism

Module V: Critique of Positivism, Feyerabend, Giddens.

Module VI: Hermeneutics-Inductive analysis.

References

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- Ackermann, R J : The Philosophy of Karl Popper
- Alexander, Jeffrey : Twenty Lectures – Sociological Theory Since World War II
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- Byarnt, Christopher, G A : Positivism in Social Theory and Research
- Campbell, Donald, J : Methodology of Epistemology on Social Science
- Dare, Layden : Understanding Sociological Theory
- Giddens, Anthony : Central Problem in Society theory – Action, Structure and Contradiction in social Analysis
- Mukherjee, A ,N (ed) : Methodology in Social Research - Dilemmas and Perspectives

Semester : 4
Course Code : SOC-C- 443 (CORE)
Course Title : AGRARIAN SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND CHANGE IN INDIA
Credits : 4

Aim: To provide a sociological understanding of rural social structure and development, to acquaint the students with the prevailing approaches to the study at rural society, rural community and peasantry and to equip the students with the skill of analyzing rural development programmes and to evaluate them.

Objectives: This course enlightens the students with the agrarian social structure and production relations, various agrarian movements, role of Panchayati Raj institutions in the governance of agrarian social system.

Course Content

Module I: Rural Society in India- Characteristics of agrarian society- Agrarian social structure

Module II: Agrarian relations and mode of production debate-Land tenure system- Agrarian class structure and Mode of production debate.

Module III: Panchayati Raj Institutions - Functions of Panchayati Raj, Panchayati before and after 73rd Amendment

Module IV: Rural development strategies and programme after independence

Module V: Rural Development and Change-Trends of change in rural society- process of change- factors of change-Land Reforms- Technology- Impact of Green revolution. Problems of peasantry- rural poverty migration landless labour

Module VI: Agrarian Movements in India- Pre Independence and Post-independence period. Globalization and its impact on agrarian society-WTO

References

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- Oommen, T K : From Mobilization to Institutionalization – The Dynamics of Agrarian Movement in 20th Century India
- Radhakrishnan P : Peasant Struggle – Land Reforms and social Change in Malabar
- Rao M S A : Social Movement in India

Semester : 4
Course Code : SOC-C-444 (CORE)
Course Title : SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH
Credits : 4

Aim: To understand the relationship between society and health and to examine the problems of health and the role of Sociologists in health care.

Objectives: This course introduces the students to the concept of health in the role of hospital as an institution in the society. It also helps the students to understand the interrelationship between the society and health, four dimensions of health and study of health problems. It also enables the student to understand the role of culture is moulding the individual's health.

Course Content

Module I: Sociology of Health -Definition of Health, Dimension of Health- Physical, Social , Emotional and Spiritual. Nature-Aim and Scope of Sociology of Health.

Module II: Social Epidemiology-Vital Public Health Concepts- Personal Hygiene-Environmental Sanitation-Immunization- Protected water supply. Epidemiology of diseases-Natural History of diseases- Man and social environment-social etiology, Social epidemiology and ecology of diseases.

Module III: Social and Cultural Context of Health Behavior. Formation of health behaviour-Belief, Values, Attitudes and practice. Traditional health care institutions- Home remedies, local community healers. Social root of health and diseases and evolution of social medicine in India and abroad

Module IV: Hospital as a Social Organization-Functions of hospitals, Interpersonal relationship is hospital setting-doctor Para medical personnel and the sick.\

Module V:Community health- Meaning and Principles of Community health. Primary health Centres- Sub centres providing primary health care in rural community

Module VI: Policies and Programmes-Health as a fundamental right, Health policy of Govt of India, Health promotion and mass media and Impact of Patent Law and its impact. HIV/AIDS; Epidemiology- Current scenario India & Kerala- Stigma and discrimination.

References

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Semester : IV

Course Code: Soc – D – 445

Course Title: Dissertation

Credits : 4

Aim : To give the students training in understanding social issues by Giving them training in field Research

Objectives : To make students do an independent Research work based on field data.

EXTENAL ELECTIVES

Semester : 2
Course Code : SOC-X- 431
Course Title : CRIME AND SOCIETY
Credits : 2

Aim: To acquaint the student with recent advances in criminology, to familiarize the student with the importance of correctional measures and programmes and to orient the sociological factors of crime.

Objectives: This course helps the students to understand crime and its control, changing profile of crime and criminals, correctional programmes in prisons, victimology and its implications for crime control and prevention.

Course Content

Module I: Conceptual Approaches to Crime- Legal, Behavioral and Sociological approach. Types of crime – organized crime- crime against women and children, cyber crime, corruption, career crime.

Module II: Perspectives on Crime Causation-Classical, Positivist, Psychological, Sociological, Marxian and Geographical.

Module III: Correction and its forms-Meaning and significance of correction. Forms of correction- Prison based, community based.

Module IV: Correctional Programmes in Prison – educational, vocational, psychiatric meditation, recreation.

Module V: Correctional Administration-Nature and Types, Human rights and prison management, Limitations and prospects of correction. Problems of correctional Administration. Alternatives to imprisonment- probation- parole- open prisons – aftercare and rehabilitation.

Module VI: Victim logical perspectives-Victimology and its implications for crime control and prevention. Criminal justice administration for women and children.

References

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- Willamsan, Harald,E, 1990, The Correction Profession, Sage, New Delhi

Semester : 2
Course Code : SOC-X-432
Course Title : SOCIAL MARKETING
Credits : 2

Aim: To provide multi- disciplinary knowledge of marketing to the student, to equip them with skills of social marketing and to sensitize them to the ethical issues in marketing.

Objectives: The course help the students to achieve multidisciplinary knowledge of marketing, equip them with the skills of social marketing and to sensitize them reagarding the ethical issues in marketing.

Course Content

Module I: Market as a Social Institution –From production relation to market relations, Distinctive elements of Social marketing .Social aspects of marketing -Globalization and social marketing

Module II: Management Principles of Marketing-Problem identification, Cause formulation-planning –organizing – co- ordinating –directing – controlling .

Module III: Process of Social Marketing -Segmentation- target audience- positioning (STP), 4 C's – Cause – Cost – Channel- Communications. Social marketing mix-life – cycle of cause.

Module IV: Strategies of Social Marketing: Social market, research- short term strategies – long –term strategies. Measures to overcome resistance- strength- weakness- opportunity- threat analysis- SWOT

Module V: Appraisal of cultural resources and constraints – social stratification and marketing. Consumer Protection Act and Consumer Movement

Module VI: Agencies of Social Marketing-State- corporate agencies – Internal Donor Agencies- Non – Governmental Agencies. Monitoring and Evaluation methodology. Techniques and Evaluation methodology and Techniques of measuring success of programme.

References

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- Robite Deshpande, 2001, Using Market Knowledge, Sage, India

Semester : 3
Course Code : SOC-X-434
Course Title : SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT
Credits : 2

Aim: To provide knowledge and scholarship of environment and society interface, to acquaint with the debate on environment and development and to focus on environmental justices, planning and action.

Objectives: The course provides knowledge and scholarship of sociological basis of environment and society interface. It seeks to impart social skills in environmental concerns in order to understand the human sufferings.

Course Content

Module I: Nature Vs. Nurture- Synthesis of society and environmental debate. Conservation of nature – meanings and aims – nature- exploitation and conservation. Biosphere as man’s environment – eco system

Module II: Developmental Issues-Environmental problems pertaining to population –water – sanitation- pollution-energy- housing – urban development –rural poverty.

Module III: Development and its Impact on Environment. Development –impact o f displacement –relocation. Women Ecology and development -Sustainable development, Eco-tourism

Module IV: Global Environmentalism-Global climate change –Ozone depletion –causes and effects

Module V: Environment ,Technology and Society-Environmentalism- ideology and action.

Module VI: Environmental Movements - Chipko Movement, Narmada BachaoAndolan and any one case from Kerala.

References

- Gadgil, Madhav and RamchandraGuha (1996), Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India, OUP, New Delhi
- Giddens, Anthony, 1996, Global Problems and Ecological Crisis: An Introduction to Sociology, (2nd Edition), WW, Norton and Co, New York.
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Semester : 3

Course Code : SOC- X-434 (ii)
Course Title : URBAN SOCIETY IN INDIA
Credits : 2

Aim: To examine the changing urban questions in the Indian context, to orient the students to the contribution of sociologists to the sub discipline of urban sociology and to bring out the various changes in the social structure and the social processes and its implications of marginalized groups.

Objectives: The course sensitizes the students on the urban dimensions of society its social structure and social process in India

Course Content

Module I: Urban Society in India- Characteristic features of urban society

Module II: Factors of urbanizations- Push and Pull factors- Poverty, Unemployment, technology etc.

Module III: Emerging trends -Sociological dimensions

Module IV: Social consequences of urbanization – crime, land insecurity, unemployment and poor living condition.

Module V: Classification of Urban Centers –cities and towns-Metropolis and megapolis cities.

Urban based and industrial based cities- growth and special features

Module VI: Urban Problems-Changing occupational structure, Family, Migration, Problems of housing, Slum development and Urban environmental problems

References

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- Alfred De Souza , 1979, The Indian City Poverty , Ecology an Urban Development, Manohar, Delhi
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- Ellin Nan , 1996, Post Metropolis: Critical Studies of Cities and Regions, Blackwell, Oxford
- Ramachandran, R, 1991, Urbanization and Urban Systems in India, OUP, New Delhi

Semester : 3
Course Code : SOC-X-434
Course Title : TOURISM AND SOCIETY
Credits : 2

Aim: To acquaint the students with the development of tourism as an industry, to sensitize the students about the impact of tourism on society and to create awareness regarding the problems of tourism.

Objectives: To make students aware about the growing need and significance of Tourism in the modern society and its economic prospects.

Course Content:

Module I: Tourism – meaning, definition and characteristics.

Module II: Development of Tourism-Nature of tourism – domestic and international.

Module III: Facets of Tourism – Cultural tourism – Eco-tourism – Medical tourism and sex tourism.

Module IV: Emergence and recent trends of tourism -Responsible tourism and practices. Tourism as a hospitality industry- Kerala Initiatives

Module V: Impact of Tourism-Economic impact -Social Impact -Cultural impact and Impact on health.

Module VI: Problems of Tourism- Drug abuse, Smuggling, Terrorism, Child abuse and trafficking and Sexual exploitation of women.

References

- Biju, M. K : Hospitality Industry in Kerala Performances and Promises
- Bora, Sheila & Chandra Bose, Mahesh : The Story of Tourism Enchanting Journey through India's North –East
- Ceballos, Hector : Tourism, Ecotourism and Protected Areas
- Douglass, Pearce : Tourism Today : A Geographical Analysis
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- Selvan, M : Tourism Industry in India – A case study of its Growth and development needs.

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- <http://www.ibet.org/industry/tourismhospitality.aspx>
- [http://www. Intur.com.pl/itenglish/problem-of](http://www.Intur.com.pl/itenglish/problem-of)