

MA SOCIOLOGY

PROGRAM STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS 2019-20 ADMISSIONS ONWARDS

(UNDER MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY PGCSS REGULATIONS 2019)



BOARD OF STUDIES IN SOCIOLOGY (PG)
MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

2019

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MA Programme in Sociology
(Mahatma Gandhi University Regulations PGCSS2019
from 2019-20 Academic Year)

Aims, Objectives and Pedagogy

Sociology, being an empirical and contextual discipline, the M.A. programme at a broad level, is aimed at equipping the students in sociological inquisitiveness and imagination and developing the skills for rational enquiry and scientific analysis. It involves a dual project, that is, a science project and a political project. As a science project, the programme needs to enable the students to understand and analyze social relationships, interactions, institutions, phenomena, dynamics and issues and also seek appropriate conceptual and theoretical constructs in taking cognizance of the same. By way of a political project, the programme seeks to enable the students to engage with the social reality in response to the emerging social conditions.

However, more specifically and importantly, it aims at understanding and analyzing the emerging social realities and phenomena anchored in the historical-contextual realities and wisdom of the state of Kerala. The social sciences in general and sociology in particular have been Eurocentric and social sciences in India often display a certain neglect of peripheral areas. At the same time, the global-local dialectics is to be necessarily bore in mind given the fact that in the age of globalization local/indigenous events are closely shaped by global and national currents. Therefore, the primary aim of the Sociology programme is to simultaneously engage with the social realities and conditions of Kerala in terms of the 'text' and 'context' of study, and at the same time developing a 'Kerala Sociology' in the backdrop of the national and global socio-political and cultural developments and concerns. More specifically, the task is to equip the students to reframe social scientific inquiry through questions framed from Kerala in particular and the Global context in general.

The degree will be awarded under the Faculty of Social Sciences.

Pedagogy

Pedagogically, the course envisages a learner-centric approach, wherein the student actively participates in the process of learning. The instructors perceived as facilitators, are expected to guide and facilitate the processes of self-learning and group learning and both the instructors and students see learning as a continuous, open and dialogic process. Reading of primary texts, especially for the theory papers and engaging in intensive interactions in the classrooms should be integral to the conduct of the programme. Further, the programme envisages an Outcome Based Learning (OBL), wherein both the learners and the facilitators are fully aware of the outcome to be attained at triples levels of the Programme, namely the University, the Department and the Respective Paper.

Knowledge generation, besides knowledge consumption and dissemination involved in the knowledge building process, is conceived as a core task of sociological learning and practice. Therefore, developing a research aptitude and research culture among students is to be regarded as a priority area of the MA Programme. Dissertation of a Project work, as a separate paper is designed specifically to meet this end. It is important that students conduct an original empirical study on a topic concerning Kerala society for their dissertation. The dissertation work may be started from the beginning of the third semester. Research Methodology courses are to be worked out with practical assignments and hands on experiences. As part of the training in knowledge building process, students need to be oriented and trained in academic writing and publishing both in English and Malayalam on topics of sociological significance. As part of their orientation and training, ensure that students follow the rubrics of academic writing, particularly in their assignments and seminar presentations. Publishing academic works, with the knowledge and consultation of the instructors, can be treated equivalent to assignments/seminar in a given paper.

Similarly, it is important that any learning programme in sociology be carried out as an engaged learning enterprise, wherein the text and context and the classroom and the field are organically linked. In other words, academic pursuit in sociology should necessarily involve intense interaction and engagement with the society at large. Therefore, it is highly desirable that the students be continuously exposed to and interact with the communities/neighborhood and the emerging social issues in society so that the learning process becomes socially engaging.

2. Eligibility Criteria for Admissions

For admissions to the PG course in Sociology, students who have bachelor's degree in any discipline with a minimum of 50% marks are eligible.

3. Medium of Instruction

Medium of Instruction will be English

4. External and Internal Examinations

All papers, including the project work, will be evaluated out of 100 marks. Except Project, all other papers will have internal assessments that carry 40% and an end semester examination that carries 60% of the total weightage. At the end of the course, the project will have viva voce conducted with an external expert in the board, which carries 20% of the total marks and its evaluation will carry the remaining 80%. The grade point and letter grade may be assigned according to the grading pattern and score sheet stipulated by the University. Minimum of 75% of attendance is required to appear for end semester exam. Internal Assessments include the following:

	Components	Weightage
i.	Assignment	1
Ii	Seminar	2
Iii	Two Test papers	1 each (2)
	Total	5

3. Project work and Evaluation

- Necessarily based on an empirical study on Kerala and field work in Kerala
- Should be written in Malayalam
- There will be a viva in the 4th semester for dissertation which will carry 20% weightage
- The approach, methods, sample size and field work may vary according to the topic.
- The dissertation should include the following elements: 1) Introduction that provides the context of the study, research problem/question, the area of study, theoretical framework, if any, significance and scope, limitations and chapterization 2) Review of literature, 3) Methodology, 4) Analysis and Interpretation, which may be divided into two or three

chapters, and 5) Summary and Conclusion (major findings, recommendations, scope for further study), 6) References in APA style, and 7) Appendix, if any.

- The Preliminary pages should include: 1) Title of the study, and the candidate code number, name of the Department and University, 2) Declaration by the student, 3) Duly signed certificate from the supervising teacher along with the countersignature by the Head of the Department, 4) Acknowledgement by the student, 5) Content page with page numbers of each Chapter, 6) List of tables/diagrams or glossary, if any.

6. Pattern of Questions & Grading System

Questions shall be set to assess knowledge acquired, standard and application of knowledge, application of knowledge in new situations, critical evaluation of knowledge and the ability to synthesize knowledge. The question setter shall ensure that questions covering all skills are set. She/he shall also submit a detailed scheme of evaluation along with the question paper. A question paper shall be a judicious mix of very short answer type, short answer type, short essay type /problem solving type and long essay type questions. The question setter shall ensure that questions covering all skills are set. He/she shall also submit a detailed scheme of evaluation along with the question paper. A question paper shall be a judicious mix of short answer type, short essay type /problem solving type and long essay type questions. All questions shall be set in such a way that the answers awarded A+, A, B, C, D, E grade. The pattern of the questions for the end semester exam will be the following:

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

Direct Grading System based on a 7 – point scale is used to evaluate the performance (External and Internal Examination of students)

For all courses (theory & practical) / semester/overall programme Letter grades and GPA/SGPA/CGPA are given on the following scale:

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

up to 1.99	D	Deficient(Fail)
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No separate minimum is required for Internal evaluation for a pass, but a minimum **C** grade is required for a pass in an external evaluation. However, a minimum **C grade** is required for pass in a course.

Both internal and external (to be done by the teacher)

Grade	Grade Points
A+	5
A	4
B	3
C	2
D	1
E	0

Maximum weight for external evaluation is **30**. Therefore, Maximum Weighted Grade Point (WGP) is **150**

7. Duration of the course will be for two academic years

8. Scheme

The scheme envisages a total of eighty credits in four semesters, with 20 papers consisting of 14 core courses and two sets of electives with three papers each from which one course each will be assigned in the third and fourth semesters. Besides these, students will have to carry out a Project work having 4 credits and at the end of the course in the fourth semester and after the external examination, the students will have to undergo a comprehensive viva voce that carries 3 credits. The details of the core and elective papers are given below.

8.1. Core Papers

The course will have the following core papers, besides Project and Comprehensive Viva

No.	Course Code	Title of the Course
1.	SG010101	Classical Sociological Tradition
2.	SG010102	Methodology of Social Research
3.	SG010103	Sociology of Indian Society – Structure and Transformation
4.	SG010104	Sociology of Change and Development
5.	SG010201	Modern Theoretical Perspectives
6.	SG010202	Quantitative and Qualitative Research

7.	SG010203	Kerala Society – Structure, Culture and Change
8.	SG010204	Environment and Society
9.	SG010301	Post Structural and Postmodern Theories
10.	SG010302	Urbanization and Spatial Transformation
11.	SG010303	Gender and Society
12.	SG010401	Science Technology and Society
13.	SG010402	Sociology of Religion
14.	SG010403	Project Planning and Management
	SG010405	Project
	SG010406	Comprehensive Viva

8.2. Electives:

There will be two groups of electives from which the students will be assigned to study one paper each.

	Course Code	Title of the Course
Group A	SG800301	Sociology of Health
	SG800302	Sociology of Ageing
	SG800403	Sociology of Media & Society
Group B	SG810301	Study of Indian Diaspora
	SG810302	Industry and Society
	SG810403	Personality and Social Psychology

9. Course Design

Course Code	Title of the Course	Type of the Course	Credits	Hours per week
FIRST SEMESTER				
SG010101	Classical Sociological Tradition	Core	5	5
SG010102	Methodology of Social Research	Core	5	5
SG010103	Sociology of Indian Society – Structure and Transformation	Core	5	5
SG010104	Sociology of Change and Development	Core	5	5
	Total Credits			20
SECOND SEMESTER				
SG010201	Modern Theoretical Perspectives	Core	5	5
SG010202	Quantitative and Qualitative Research	Core	5	5
SG010203	Kerala Society – Structure, Culture and Change	Core	5	5

SG010204	Environment and Society	Core	5	5
	Total Credits			20
THIRD SEMESTER				
SG010301	Post Structural and Postmodern Theories	Core	4	5
SG010302	Urbanization and Spatial Transformation	Core	4	5
SG010303	Gender and Society	Core	4	5
	Elective		3	4
	Elective		3	4
	Total Credits			18
FOURTH SEMESTER				
SG010401	Science Technology and Society	Core	4	5
SG010402	Sociology of Religion	Core	4	5
SG010403	Project Planning and Management	Core	4	5
	Elective		3	4
SG010404	Project		4	
SG010405	Comprehensive Viva		3	
	Total Credits			22
	Grand Total Credits			80

10. Syllabus 1-4 Semesters

FIRST SEMESTER				
Code No.	Title of the Course	Type	Credits	Hrs./week
SG010101	Classical Sociological Tradition	Core	5	5
SG010102	Methodology of Social Research	Core	5	5
SG010103	Sociology of Indian Society – Structure and Transformation	Core	5	5
SG010104	Sociology of Change and Development	Core	5	5

SG010101: CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION

Course type: Core

Credits: 5

Teaching hour/week: 5

Weightage: 30

Objectives

- To familiarize the learners with the classical social thinkers in the sociological tradition
- To train the learners in the application of the fundamental theoretical and conceptual schemes to the contemporary social reality
- To create awareness regarding the sociological perspectives
- To instill deeper understanding as well as an interest in the discipline

Outline

Module 1: Historical Emergence of Sociology

- 1.1 Intellectual Context - Renaissance to Enlightenment to Social Philosophy of Saint Simon
- 1.2 Socio, Political and Economic Context - Revolutions
- 1.3 Sociology as a science – Comte and Spencer

Module 2: Emile Durkheim

- 2.1 Emergence of Sociology as an academic discipline
- 2.2 Views on Sociological Method – *Rules of Sociological Methods*
- 2.3. Durkheim as Functionalist – *The Division of Labour & Elementary Forms of Religious Life*
- 2.4 Empirical approach - *Theory of Suicide*

Module 3: Karl Marx

- 3.1 Conception of Society - Dialectical and Historical Materialism
- 3.2. Social structure & Economic determinism; Formation of Social Classes

- 3.3. Capitalism, Commodity production, Labour theory of value, alienation
- 3.4 Theory of social change – Ideology, Class Consciousness, Class Struggle

Module 4: Max Weber

- 4.1 Methodological Individualism – Sociology as an interpretative Science, Social Action, Ideal Type, Value Neutrality and Causality
- 4.2 Rationality and Modernity - Rationalization
- 4.2 Theory of Power and Authority - Bureaucracy
- 4.3 Views on world Religions and Economy- Thesis on Protestant Ethic
- 4.4 Theory of stratification

Module 5: George Simmel

- 5.1 Dialectical approach
 - a) Individual Consciousness
 - b) Sociability
- 5.2 Social Geometry
 - a) Dyad, Triad
 - b) Distance
- 5.3 The Philosophy of Money
- 5.4 Modernization: Urbanism as a way of life

Essential Readings

- Abraham, Francis and Morgan Henry John. (2010). *Sociological Thought*. MacMillan
- Abraham, Francis (2006). *Contemporary Sociology*. Oxford University Press.
- Aron, Raymond (1965 – 1967). *Main Currents in Sociological Thought*, Vol. I and II, Penguin, chapters on Marx, Durkheim and Weber.
- Beteille, Andre (2002) *Sociology*. New Delhi, Oxford University Press
- Bottomore, Tom (1986) *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*. Blackie and Son
- Bottomore, Tom and Robert, Nisbet (1978). *A History of Sociological analysis*. Heineman.
- Coser, L. A. (1977) *Masters of Sociological Thought*. New York : Harcourt Brace, pp. 43-87, 129-174, 217-260.
- Giddens, Anthony (1997) *Capitalism and Modern Social Theory – An analysis of Writings of Marx, Durkheim and Weber*. Cambridge University Press, Whole Book.
- Giddens, Anthony. (1998)..*Sociology*. Polity Press, Cambridge.
- Haralambos M and Heald R.M (2008) *Sociology-Themes and Perspectives*. Oxford
- Horton, Paul and Hunt, Chester, L. (1980) *Sociology*. McGraw Hill.
- Hughes, John A., Martin, Peter, J. and Sharrock, W. W. (1995).*Understanding Classical Sociology – Marx, Weber and Durkheim*. London : Sage Publications, Whole Book.
- Hunt F. Elgin and Colander C. David (2010). *Social Science:An Introduction to the study of society*. Dorling Kindersley India Pvt. Ltd,

Johnson, Harry M. (1960). *Sociology; A Systematic Introduction*. Harcourt Brace, New
Kendall, Diana (2007) *Sociology in our times*. Thomson Learning Inc.,

Suggested Readings

Bendix, Rinehard (1960). *Max Weber, An Intellectual Portrait* Double Day.

Dahrendorf, Ralph. (1959). *Class and Class Conflict in an Industrial Society*. Stanford
University Press.

Macionis J. John (2006). *Sociology*. Pearson Education.

Nisbet (1966) *The Sociological Tradition*. Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., London

Parsons, Talcott (1937-1949). *The structure of social Action*. Vol. I & II. McGraw Hill,
New York.

Perry, John and Perry, Erna (2010). *Contemporary Society*. Dorling Kindersley India Pvt.
Publishers India Ltd. University Press.

Popper, Karl (1945) *Open Society and its Enemies*. Routledge, London

Zeitlin, Irvin (1981). *Ideology and the Development Sociological Theory*. Prentice Hall.

SG010102: METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

Course type: Core

Credits: 5

Teaching hour/week: 5

Weightage: 30

Objectives

- To expose learners to the philosophical background of social research
- To introduce the characteristics and types of social research
- To help the learners to internalize the philosophical and theoretical understanding of social research methodology
- To familiarize the learners with the practical skills in doing sociological research.

Outline

Module 1: Knowledge Production in Social Sciences

1.1. Issues in the theory of epistemology: Forms and types of knowledge, validation of
knowledge.

1.2. Philosophy of social sciences: Enlightenment, reason and science, Cartesian philosophy,
structure of scientific revolution (Kuhn).

1.3. Positivism and its critique: Contributions of Comte, Durkheim and Popper to positivism;
Critique of positivism: Fayeraband and Giddens

Module 2: Paradigms in Social Research

- 2.1. Objectivist/positivist
- 2.2. Constructivist/interpretative,
- 2.3. Critical
- 2.4. Feminist

Module 3: Understanding Social Reality

- 3.1. Sociological imagination, Nature of social reality, Binaries, Reflexivity, Theory building, Theory-Research Duality.
- 3.2. Inter-disciplinarity of social research, Research Ethics, Challenges in social research.

Module 4: Characteristics of Research

- 4.1. Relation between theory and research; Inductive and Deductive
- 4.2. Scientific method, Distinction between Methods and Methodology
- 4.3. Objectivity and value neutrality
- 4.5. Criteria of research: Validity, reliability and representativeness

Module 5: Types of Research

- 5.1. Different classifications:
 - a) Purpose of research: Exploratory, Descriptive and Explanatory
 - b) Methodology/strategy: Quantitative, Qualitative and Mixed
 - c) Outcome/result: Applied, basic, action and participatory
- 5.2. Basic research designs in sociology: Cross sectional, longitudinal, experimental, comparative and case study

Essential Readings:

- Bryman Alan. 2008. Social Research Methods. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Bryman Alan. 2008. Social Research Methods. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Babbie Earl. 2004. The Practice of Social Research, New York: Thomson and Wadsworth.
- Hammersley Martyn. 2011. Methodology: Who Needs? New Delhi: Sage.
- David and Sutton. 2011. Social Research: An Introduction. New Delhi: Sage.
- Mills C. Right. 1966. The Sociological Imagination. London: Oxford University Press.
- Creswell, John. 2009. Research Design. New Delhi: Sage.
- Martin Hollis. 2002. The Philosophy of Social Sciences. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Punch Keith F. 2003. Survey Research - The Basics. London: Sage.
- Scott Greer. 1989. The Logic of Social Inquiry. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company.

Suggested Readings:

- Arvind Kumar. 2003. Research Methodology in Social Research. New Delhi: Sarup and Sons.
- Bailey Kenneth D. 1982. Methods in Social Research. New York: Macmillan.

- Carol Grbich. 2000. *New Approaches in Social Research*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Garner Mark, Wagner Claire & Kawulich Barbara (eds). 2009. *Teaching Research Methods in Social Sciences*. London: Ashgate Publishing.
- Kerry E. Howell. 2013. *The Philosophy of Methodology*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Malcolm William. 2003. *Making Sense of Social Research*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Ron Matson. 2005. *The Spirit of Sociology*. New Delhi: Pearson Education.

SG010103: SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND TRANSFORMATION

Course type: Core

Credits: 5

Teaching hour/week: 5

Weightage: 30

Objectives

- To Enable students in studying the structure, composition and the transformation of India society.
- To understand the structure of the society that one lives in
- To analyze the changing dimensions of Indian society
- To learn the various approaches used to study Indian society
- To developing a critical perspective in understanding social structure

Outline

Module 1: Caste Structure & Composition of Indian Society

- 1.1. Structure, composition and power dynamics of caste system
- 1.2. Caste as constructed reality and phenomenology of untouchability
- 1.3. Non-Brahminical versions of caste
- 1.4. Backward classes and emancipatory movements

Module 2: Transformation of Village community:

- 2.1. Nature and changing dimensions of village society
- 2.3. Village Studies – Marriot & Beteille
- 2.4. Evolution of Indian urban society and class formation

Module 3: Origin of Indian Sociology and Indological approach

- 3.1. Development of sociology and social anthropology in India
- 3.2. Recent debates: Contextualization & indigenization
- 3.3. Indological perspective of Louis Dumont
- 3.4. Field view – M.N. Srinivas & S.C. Dube

Module 4: Marxian perspective

- 3.1. Indian Social Structure – D.P. Mukherjee
- 3.2. Social Unrest and Nationalism in India - A. R. Desai

Module 5: Subaltern Perspective

- 5.1. Critique of caste and religion - Ambedkar
- 5.2. Revisiting notions of tribe & class - David Hardiman

Essential Readings

- Srinivas M.N. (2013). *The Remembered Village*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Ambedkar B.R. (2010). *Swaraj and the Depressed Classes*. New Delhi: Critical Quest
- Desai A.R. 1975 (2000). *State and Society in India: Essays in Dissent*. New Delhi: Popular
- Dhanagare D.N. (1998). *Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology*. New Delhi: Rawat.
- Ghurye G.S.. 2019 (1932). *Caste and Race in India*. New Delhi: Sage
- Gupta S.D. & R.S. Basu. (2012). *Narratives from the Margins: Aspects of Adivasi History in*
Guru Gopal. (2012). *The Cracked Mirror: an Indian Debate on Experience and Theory*.
New Delhi: Oxford (P. 57-200).
- Hardiman David. (2006). *Histories for the Subordinated*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Ilaiah Kancha. (2009). *Post Hindu India: a Discourse on Dalit-Bahujan, Socio-Spiritual and*
Scientific Revolution. Sage: New Delhi
- Madan Vandana. (2002). *The Village in India*. New Delhi: Oxford (Pp.31-50)
- Marriott, M. (eds.). (1961). *Village India: Studies in the Little Community*. Delhi: Asia
- Pandian M.S.S. (2008). *Brahmin and Non-Brahmin: Genealogies of Tamil Political Present*. New
Delhi: Orient Black swan.
- S.C. Dube. (1956). *Indian Village*. New Delhi: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.
- Srinivas M.N. (1997). *Caste: Its twentieth century avatar*. New Delhi: Penguin
- Sundar Nandini. (1999). *Subaltern and Sovereigns*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Yogendra Singh. (1999). *Modernization of Indian Tradition*. New Delhi: Rawat (Pp. 174-184).

Suggested Readings

- Atal Yogesh. (2006). *Changing Indian Society*. New Delhi: Rawat
- Baral & A. Choudhary. (1999). *Family in Transition*. New Delhi: Northern Book Centre.
- Beteille. A. (2011). *Caste, Class and Power*. New Delhi: Oxford
- Chacko Pariyaram M. (2005). *Tribal Communities and Social Change*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Chandra Bipin. (2008). *Communalism in Modern India*. New Delhi: Har-Anand
- Chatterjee Debi. (2011). *Dalit Rights / Human Rights*. New Delhi:Rawat.
- Das Veena. (1999). *Tradition, Pluralism and Identity*. New Delhi: Sage
- Davis Kingsley. (1995). *Human Society*. New Delhi: Subject Publications.
- Desai. A.R. 1995. *Rural Sociology in India*. Bombay. Popular Prakashan.
- Dube S.C. (1992). *Understanding Change*. New Delhi: Vikas
- Giri Ananta Kumar. (2012). *Sociology and Beyond*. New Delhi: Rawat

- Kapadia K.M.. (1955; 1981). Marriage and Family in India, Calcutta: OUP
- Kothari Rajani. (2010). Caste in Indian Politics. New Delhi: Orient Black Swan (Pp. 1-26)
- Micheal Mahir J. (1998). The Untouchables in Contemporary India. New Delhi: Rawat.
- Oommen T.K.. (2002). Pluralism, Equality and Identity. New Delhi: Oxford. Orient Longman.
- Pandarinath H Prabhu. (1940, 1995). Hindu Social Organization, Bombay: Popular Prakasan
- Panikkar KN.. (1999). The Concerned Indian's Guide to Communalism. New Delhi: Viking.
- Pathak Avijith. (1998). Indian Modernity. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House Press.
- R. Singh. (1999). Social Transformation of Indian Tribes. New Delhi: Anmol publications.
- Raghuramaraju A. (2011). Modernity in Indian Social Theory. New Delhi: Oxford.
- Saur & I. Munshi M. (1995). Contradictions in Indian Society. New Delhi: Rawat (pp. 23-45)
- Shah A.M.. (1996). Social Structure and Change(vol. 4 &5). New Delhi: Sage
- Shalini Grover. (2011). Marriage, Love, Caste & Kinship Support. New Delhi: Social Science
- Srinivas, M.N. (1972). Social Change in Modern India. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Srinivas (2002). Collected Essays. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Srinivas (1955, 1993). India's Villages, Bombay: MPP
- Teletumbde Anand. (2010). The Persistence of Caste. New Delhi: Sage.
- Thapar Romilla. (1978, 1996). Ancient Indian Social History; Some Interpretations, New Delhi:
- Thorat Sukhadeo. (2009). Dalits in India. New Delhi: Sage.

SGO10104: SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Course type: Core

Credits: 5

Teaching hour/week: 5

Weightage: 30

Objectives

- To impart knowledge on the basic concepts and processes of social change
- To introduce the learners to the various theories on development and underdevelopment
- To understand the development experience in India in the era of globalization
- To develop a critical view on the agencies and strategies of development process

Outline

Module 1: Introduction to Change and Development

- 1.1. Basic concepts: Change, Progress, Evolution, Modernization, Development, Underdevelopment
- 1.2. Factors of social change: Demographic, Economic, Religious, Political, Technological
- 1.3. Theories of social change: Linear, Cyclical, Evolutionary, Functional

Module 2: Changing conceptions of development

- 2.1. Economic growth, human development, social development, sustainable development
- 2.2. Paths of development: Capitalist, Socialist, Mixed Economy

Module 3: Theories of Development and Underdevelopment

- 3.1. Modernization Theory: W. W. Rostow, Daniel Lerner
- 3.2. Dependency Theory:
 - a) A. G. Frank – Development of underdevelopment
 - b) Samir Amin – Unequal development
 - c) Immanuel Wallerstein – World system
- 3.3. Alternative Development Model:
 - a) Mahatma Gandhi – Gram Swaraj
 - b) E. F. Schumacher – Intermediate Technology

Module 4: Agencies and Process of Development

- 4.1. Developmental strategies: Five Year Plans, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Grassroot initiatives – Self Help Groups
- 4.2. Critique of Agencies of Development: Market forces and state policies, International agencies, Non-governmental Organizations, Corporate Social Responsibility
- 4.3. Development as neo-liberal agenda – Development from above Vs. Development from below
- 4.4. Globalization and development: International trade agreements and trade Inequalities, Invasion on the nation-state, Patenting of indigenous knowledge, hegemony of developed nations, Cultural homogenization, Anti-globalization movements

Module 5: Developmental Experience

- 5.1. Social and ecological implications of developmental projects (Discuss in the context of specific cases at the national and local levels)
 - a) Issues of land, water, forest
 - b) Issues of marginalized communities/categories/region – Adivasis, Dalits, Unorganized sector, refugees
- 5.2. Critique of Kerala model of development

Essential Readings

- Datt and Sundaram. (2008). Indian Economy. New Delhi: S. Chand & Co
- Sobhan Rehman. (2010). Challenging the Injustice of Poverty. New Delhi: Sage.

Srivastava. (1998). *The Development Debate: Critical Perspective*. New Delhi: Rawat

Sharma, S.L. (1986). *Development: Socio-Cultural Dimensions*. Jaipur: Rawat.

Dereze Jean and Sen Amartya. (2002.) *India – Development and Participation*. New Delhi: OUP

Appadurai Arjun. (1997). *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization*. New Delhi: OUP

Magdoff, Harry. (2002). *Imperialism and Globalisation*. Kharagpur: Cornerstone Publications

Nayak Pulin B et al.(2010). *India’s Economy and Growth*. New Delhi: Sage.

Richard Peet. (2005). *Theories of Development*. New Delhi: Rawat

Nederveen Pieterse Jan. (2010). *Development Theory*. New Delhi: Sage

Schumacher. E.F. (2000). *Small is Beautiful*. New York: Harper Collins

Suggested Readings:

Claude Alvares. 1992. *Science, Development and Violence*. New Delhi: Oxford

Debal K. Singha Roy. (ed). 2001. *Social Development and the Empowerment of Marginalized Groups*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Dereze Jean and Sen Amartya. 1996. *India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity*. New Delhi: OUP.

Desai, A.R. 1985. *India’s Path of Development: A Marxist Approach*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Eade D. & Ligteringen E. 2006. *Debating Development – NGOs and the future*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Escobar Arturo. 1995. *Encountering Development, the making and unmaking of the third world*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

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

Giddens, Anthony.1990. *The Consequences of Modernity*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Haan Arjan de. 2010. *Towards a New Poverty Agenda in Asia*. New Delhi: Sage.

Harrison D. 1989. *The Sociology of Modernization and Development*. New Delhi: Sage.

Haq Mahbub UI. 1991. *Reflections on Human Development*. New Delhi: OUP.

Kiely Ray and Phil Marfleet (eds). 1998. *Globalization and the Third World*. London: Routledge.

Prasanth Kumar Trivadi. 2011. *The Globalisation of Turbulence*. New Delhi: Rawat

Preston P.W. 1982. *The Theories of Development*. London: Routledge, Kegan Paul.

Sharma, S.L. 1980. “Criteria of Social Development”, *Journal of Social Action*. Jan-March.

Singh Katar and Shishodia.2007. *Environmental Economics. Theory and Applications*. New Delhi: Sage.

UNDP. *Sustainable Development*. New York: OUP.

Yadav R. 2008. *Social Planning and Development in India*. New Delhi: Alfa Publications.

SECOND SEMESTER				
Code	Title	Type	Credits	Hrs./week
SG010201	Modern Theoretical Perspectives	Core	5	5
SG010202	Quantitative and Qualitative Research	Core	5	5
SG010203	Kerala Society – Structure, Culture and Change	Core	5	5
SG010204	Environment and Society	Core	5	5

SG010201: MODERN THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY

Course type: Core

Credits: 5

Teaching hour/week: 4

Weightage: 30

Objectives

- The course will help the students of Sociology to develop contemplative and rational type of abstract or generalizing thinking.
- It will facilitate them to develop systematic sets of ideas and statements about the social world that aim to make good judgment of the society in which we live in.
- To introduce the learners to discursive approach in Sociology
- To develop critical thinking in the learners in Sociological analysis and understanding

Outline

Module 1: Structural- Functional Perspective

1.1 Idea of Social Structure - A. R Radcliffe Brown

1.2 Analytical functionalism of Talcott Parsons: Theory of Social action & social System,

1.3 Empirical Functionalism of R.K Merton: Critique of functional paradigm, Theories of Middle Range and Deviance

1.4 Neo - Functionalism: Jeffrey Alexander and Paul Colomy

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

Module 2: Conflict Perspective

2.1. Conflict approach

a) Functional Analysis: Lewis Coser

- b) Dialectics of Conflict: Ralf Dahrendorf
- c) Micro Analysis: Randall Collins

Module 3: Critical Perspective

3.1. Critical Theory

- a) Emergence of critical theory – Frankfurt School:
 - a) Culture Industry - Horkheimer and Adorno
 - b) Revival of Critical theory – Jurgen Habermas

3.2. Neo-Marxian Approach

- a) Structural Marxism - Louis Althusser,
- b) Ideology & Hegemony -Antonio Gramsci
- c) Class Consciousness – Georg Lukacs

Module 4: Interpretive Sociology

4.1 Chicago School

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

4.2. Dramaturgy: Erving Goffman

4.3. Ethnomethodology: Harold Garfinkel

4.4. Phenomenological Sociology: Husserl, Alfred Schutz

4.5. Social Construction of Reality – Berger and Luckman

Module 5: Social Behavioural Perspective

5.1 Intellectual Roots of Exchange theory

5.2 Exchange behaviourism – George Homans

5.3 Structural Exchange - Peter Blau

5.4 Exchange network analysis - Richard Emerson

Essential Readings

Abraham , F. M. (2000). Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

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

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

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

Jenkin, Alan. (1979).The Social Theory of Claude Levi Strauss. London: Macmillan Publications

Lemert, Charles. (2004). Social theory –The Multi Cultural and Classic Readings.Jaipur: Rawat.

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

- Malinowski, Bronislaw. (1922). *Argonauts of the Western Pacific*. Chicago: University of Chicago press.
- Radcliffe-Brown, A.R. (1971). *Structure and Function in Primitive Society*. London: Cohen and West. (Chapters 9, 10).
- Ritzer, George. (2013). *Sociological Theory*. New Delhi: McGraw Hill
- Turner, Bryan S. (2000). *The Blackwell Companion to Social theory*. Blackwell.
- Turner, Jonathan H. (2011). *The Structure of Sociological theory*. Jaipur: Rawat
- Wallace, Ruth A & Alison Wolf. (1991). *Contemporary Sociological Theory: Continuing the Classical Tradition*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.
- Wallace, Ruth A. & Wolf, Alison. (2012). *Contemporary Sociological Theory: Expanding the Classical Tradition*. New Delhi: Prentice- Hall of India.
- Zeitlin, I.M. (1996). *Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of Contemporary Theory*. Delhi.

Suggested Readings

- Berger, P.L. and Luckmann, T. (1967). *The Social Construction of Reality*. London: Allan Lane and Penguin Press.
- Blumer. H. (1969). *Symbolic Interactionism: Perspective & Methods*. Prentice Hall.
- Collins Randall. (1975). *Conflict Sociology*, New York: Academic Press.
- Collins, Randall. (1997). *Theoretical Sociology*. Jaipur: Rawat.
- Dahrendorf, Ralph. (1959). *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society*. California: Stanford University Press.
- Garfinkel, H. (1984). *Studies in Ethnomethodology*. Cambridge: Polity Press (Chapter 1,2).
- Goffman, Erving. (1962). *Asylums*. Chicago: Aldine Transaction Publishing Co.
- Goffman, Erving. (1973). *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*. New York: The Overlook Press.
- Homans, George C. (2007). *History, Theory, and Method*. New York: Routledge.
- Lemert, Charles. (2004). *Social theory –The Multi Cultural and Classic Readings*. Jaipur: Rawat.
- Luckmann, T. (ed.). (1978). *Phenomenology and Sociology*. Middlesex: Penguin Books. (Chapters 1, 12 and 17).
- Malinowski, Bronislaw. (1922). *Argonauts of the Western Pacific*. Chicago: University of Chicago press.
- Mead, G.H. (1934). *Mind Self and Society*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Mead, G.H. (1964). *Social Psychology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press
- Merton, R.K. (1949). *Social Theory and Social Structure*. Free Press.
- Parsons, T. (1982). *On Institutions and Social Evolution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. (selected chapters).
- Parsons, Talcott. (1951). *The Social System*. New York: Routledge & Kegan

SG010202: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Course type: Core

Credits: 5

Teaching hour/week: 5

Weightage: 30

Objectives:

- To familiarize the students with the research methods and techniques followed in quantitative and qualitative research.
- To make the students aware of the continuity and interdependence between quantitative and qualitative research
- To develop skills in the learners to formulate viable research projects by themselves and carry out an independent research activity; quantitative, qualitative or mixed.

Outline

Module 1: Quantitative Methods and Survey Research

- 1.1. Assumptions of quantification and measurement
- 1.2. Survey designs: Cross-sectional and longitudinal
- 1.3. Formulation of research Problem:
 - a) Steps in formulation of research problem
 - b) Criteria of selecting a problem
 - c) Research questions & Derivation of research objectives
 - d) Hypotheses: Scope, Significance and Types
- 1.4. Conceptual and Theoretical Framework – Scope, Significance
- 1.5. Review of existing literature: need and significance
- 1.6. Sampling: Probability and non-probability methods
- 1.7. Tools of data collection: Questionnaire, interview schedule
- 1.8. Scaling techniques: Likert, Thurston, Bogardus
- 1.9. Quantitative Data Analysis and Limitations of Quantitative Research
- 1.10. Steps in Report Writing and Preparation of Bibliography

Module 2: Statistics in Social Research

- 2.1. Meaning, uses and limitations of statistics
- 2.2. Types of scales: nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio
- 2.3. Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, median, mode; Use of averages in social research
- 2.4. Measures of Dispersion: Range, Quartile deviation, mean deviation and standard deviation; Merits and demerits of different measures of dispersion

2.5. Parametric and Non-parametric Tests: 't' test and Chi-square test and its application in social research

2.6. Correlation: Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation, Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient; Use in social research

2.7. SPSS – Hands on training to be given to students

(Students are to understand the application of statistical tools in social research. Statistical problems shall not be included in the question paper)

Module 3: Qualitative Research Techniques

3.1. Research design: Case study, Phenomenology

3.1. Methods of Qualitative Research: Interview, ethnography, participant observation, case study, content analysis, narratives, life history, genealogy, Focus Group Discussion, Participatory Rural Appraisal

Module 4: Qualitative Data Analysis

4.1. Thematic and narrative analysis, analytic induction and grounded theory

4.2. Methodological Dilemmas and issues in qualitative research

Module 5: Significance of Qualitative Research

5.1. Recent trends in qualitative research: Discourse analysis, deconstruction

5.2. Complementarities of the various research methods: Triangulation and mixed research

5.3. Quantitative and qualitative research continuum

Essential Readings

Bryman Alan. (2008). Social Research Methods. New Delhi: OUP.

Denzin Norman, K. (2017). The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research, 5th Edition. Thousand Oaks: Sage.

Elifson, Kirk. 1998. Fundamentals of Social Statistics. Boston: McGraw-Hill.

Graham R, Gibbs. (2010). Qualitative Data Analysis. New Delhi: Rawat.

Mann Prem S. 2004. Introductory Statistics. Singapore: John Wiley and Sons.

Marvasti Amir. (2004). Qualitative Research in Sociology. New York: Sage.

Newman Lawrence. (1994). Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches. London: Allyn and Bacon.

Newman Lawrence. 1994. Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches. London: Allyn and Bacon.

Punch Keith F. 2003. Survey Research - The Basics. London: Sage.

Suggested Readings:

Alvesson, M and Skoldbeg, K. 2009. Reflexive Methodology. New Delhi: Sage.

Argyrous G.2011. Statistics for Research. New Delhi: Sage.

- Babbie Earl. 2004. *The Practice of Social Research*, Tenth Edition. New York: Thomson and Wadsworth.
- Bernard Russell, H. 2000. *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Creswell John W. 2017. *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design*. New York: Sage.
- Creswell, John W. 2009. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Diamond, I. J. 2001. *Beginning Statistics. An Introduction for Social Scientists*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Field, A. 2009. *Discovering statistics Using SPSS*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Garner Mark, Wagner Claire & Kawulich Barbara (eds). 2009. *Teaching Research Methods in Social Sciences*. London: Ashgate Publishing.
- Kurtz, N.R. 1999. *Statistical Analysis for the Social Sciences*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Sara J Tracy. 2013. *Qualitative Research Method*. London: Wiley- Blackwell
- Sirkin, R. M. 1995. *Statistics for the Social Sciences*. New Delhi: Sage.

**SG010203: KERALA SOCIETY:
STRUCTURE, CULTURE AND CHANGE**

Course type: Core

Credits: 5

Teaching hour/week: 5

Weightage: 30

- To provide the learners with a holistic perspective on social structure of Kerala Society
- To assist the learners to know about the structural and cultural specificities of Kerala
- To track the trajectory of socio-cultural changes of the Kerala society from a sociological perspective.
- To familiarize the learners with the socio-cultural issues of Kerala Social reality

Outline

Module 1: Kerala society- Family Structure

1.1. Family, marriage and kinship specialties

1.2. Joint family system- *Marumakkathayam and Makkathayam*

Module 2: Social Structure

2.1. Caste system of the Kerala society-

2.2. Feudal system of Kerala society

2.3. Kerala Tribal populations

Module 3: Culture Specialties of the Kerala society

- 3.1. Arya -Dravida culture in Kerala society
- 3.2. Influence of Buddhism and Jainism
- 3.3. Christianity and Muslim identities
- 3.4. Secularism in Kerala context

Module 4: Kerala Society- Structural changes

- 4.1. Imperialism and Kerala society
- 4.2. Role of Missionaries – Education and Health
- 4.3. Reform movements
- 4.4. Formation of Kerala state
- 4.5. Kerala model of development

Module 5: Social issues of Kerala society

- 5.1. Migration and Diaspora
- 5.2. Environmental issues
- 5.3. Gender and caste discriminations, Tribal problems

Essential Readings

- A Menon, Sreedhara. (1982). Legacy of Kerala. Govt. Press .Thiruvananthapuram.
- Arunima. G. (1999). "There comes Papa-Colonialism and transformation of Matriliney in Kerala".
Cherrian, P.J (ed). (1999). Perspectives in Kerala History.
- Mankekar, D.R. (1965). The Red Riddle of Kerala. Mumbai: Manaktalas.
- Menon, Sreedhara. (1979).Social And Cultural History of Kerala. Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- Panicker, K.M.(1960). A History of Kerala 1498-1801. The Annamalai University. Annamalai Nagar.
- Rendell, Yolanda (tran). (1983). Religion and ideology in Kerala. Centre de Recherches
- Zachariah.K.C, et al. (2002). Kerala's gulf connections. Centre for Development Studies. Thiruvananthapuram.

Suggested Readings

- Jaya Devan, T.N (ed). (1988). Glimpses of Kerala. Thiruvananthapuram, Government Press . Kerala, Malabar (1850-1940). Kerala Gazetteers, Thiruvananthapuram.
- Panicker, K.N. (1997). Studies in Traditional Kerala. College Book House. Thiruvananthapuram.
- Schneider, David. M and Kathleen Gough. (1972). "Matrilineal Kinship". New Delhi: Orient Longman Pvt. Ltd.
- Singh K.S (ed.) (2002). People of India - Kerala. Affiliated East west. Socio-Religiousness. Jullandhar
- Soman, C.R (ed.). (2007). Kerala fifty years and Beyond. St. Joseph's Press, Thiruvananthapuram.

SG010204: ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

Course type: Core

Credits: 4

Teaching hour/week: 5

Weightage: 30

Objectives

- To sensitize the learners regarding the relationship between human society and ecosystem
- To help the learners understand the various approaches to the study of environment and ecosystem
- To create awareness among the students regarding environmental degradation and the importance of sustainable development.

Outline

Module 1: Environmental Sociology – Introduction

- 1.1. Environmental sociology- nature, origin and subject matter
- 1.2. Basic concepts of environmental sociology- eco-system, ecology social ecology, biodiversity
- 1.3. Sustainable development: its scope and methods
- 1.4. The concept of social ecology- Indian and western view

Module 2: Theoretical Perspectives

- 2.1. Theoretical views on environmental sociology
- 2.2. Views from Chicago School- classical Human Ecology, POET Model, New Ecological paradigm,
- 2.3. Ecological Modernization
- 2.4. Indian views on Environment- classical views, Mahatma Gandhi, Ramachandra Guha

Module 3: Environmental Concerns

- 3.1. Environmental Issues
- 3.2. Development and environmental issues- Urban environmental issues , Rural area- environmental degradation
- 3.3. Major environmental movements from India- Chipko movement, Apiko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan,
- 3.4. Environment and Human Health
- 3.5. Environmental Laws

Module 4: Environment and Kerala society

- 4.1 Environment and society- Kerala context
- 4.2 Social ecology in context of Kerala- special geographical features, idea of sustainable living

4.3 Major ecological movement from Kerala- Silent valley, Plachimada Western Ghats Protection commission

4.4 Major environmental issues from Kerala- in Malanadu , Edanadu, and Theeradesam

4.5 Kerala Flood 2018, ideas of sustainability and development in Kerala.

Essential readings

Abuse of Nature in contemporary India:: New Delhi: OUP

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

Baviskar, Amita : In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflicts over Development in the Narmada Valley, OUP, Delhi, 1997.

Bhattacharyya Sukanta. 2014. Environmental Sociology: Indian perspective, Levant Books Delhi: Agricole.

Gadgil, Madhav and Guha, Ramchandra: Ecology and Equity: The use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1996, pp.9-191.

Ghai, Dharam (ed.) 1994, Development and Environment: Sustaining People and Nature. UNRISD: Blackwell Publication.

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

John Hannigan, Environmental Sociology, Taylor and Francis, 2014

Katyal, Jimmy and M.Satake 1989, Environmental Pollution, New Delhi: Anmol Publications.

King Lesile, Mc Carthy Deborth, Auriffeille (Ed). Environmental Sociology, From Analysis to Action, 2014, Rowman & Little field publishers

Mehta S.R. (ed) 1997, Poverty, Population and Sustainable Development, New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Merchant Carolyn: Ecology: Key Concepts in Critical Theory, Humanities Press, New

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

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

Shiva, Vandana: Staying Alive Women. Ecology and Survival in India, New Delhi: Kali for Women Press, 1988, pp.1-37, 218-228.

Shiva. Vandana 1991 Ecology and the Politics of Survival: Conflicts over Natural resources in India. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Singh, Gian 1991, Environmental Deterioration in India: Causes and Control, New

UNDP, 1987, Sustainable Development : World commission On Environment and World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987.

Our common future. Brutland report, New Delhi: Oxford university press

THIRD SEMESTER				
Code	Title	Type	Credits	Hours/week
SG010301	Post Structural and Postmodern Theories	Core	5	5
SG010302	Urbanization and Spatial Transformation	Core	5	5
SG010303	Gender and Society	Core	5	5
	Elective	Elective	3	4
	Elective	Elective	3	4

SG010301: POST STRUCTURAL AND POSTMODERN THEORIES

Course type: Core

Credits: 5

Teaching hour/week: 5

Weightage: 30

Objectives

- To familiarize the learners with contemporary social theories
- To equip the learners in the multiple theorizing process on changing society
- To facilitate awareness of the relevance of social theories in contemporary societies.

Outline

Module 1: Towards Integrative Sociology

1.1. Early Attempt: Nobert Elias – Process Sociology and Civilizing Process

1.2. Later Attempts:

- Anthony Giddens: Structuration theory, Critique of “Scientific” Social Theory- Double Hermeneutics, modernity and capitalism
- Pierre Bourdieu: Reflexive Sociology, theory of practice, Field and Habitus, theory of cultural reproduction - Dispositions, positions and interactions and Forms of Capital, Power relations, Symbolic Violence and Gender.

Module 2: Post Structuralism: Beyond Structure and Agency

2.1. Intellectual roots of Post structuralism-Husserl’s Phenomenology and Heidegger’s critique of truth , Rejection of System Theory

2.2. Michel Foucault- Archeology of Knowledge, Discourse analysis, Power/Knowledge duality, Discipline and Punish – Panoptican to social surveillance, History of Sexuality, Medical Discourse

2.3. Jacques Derrida – Deconstruction as theory and method

Module 3: Post Modernism

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

Module 4: Sociological Theory to Social Theory

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

Module 5: Conceptualizing Contemporary Social Setting

- 5.1. Daniel Bell- Post Industrial Societies (The Coming of Post-Industrial Society: A Venture in Social Forecasting. New York: Basic Books, 1973.
- 5.2. Manuel Castells- Network society (The Rise of the Network Society)
- 5.3. Ulrich Beck: Reflexive modernisation, Risk Society (Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity,1992)
- 5.4. Zygmunt Bauman: Post Modernity and Consumerism, liquid modernity
- 5.5. Arjuna Appadurai: Dimensions of Global Cultural Flow and imagined world ('Disjuncture and Difference in the Global Cultural Economy,1990)

Essential Readings

- Anthony Giddens - The Constitution of Society: Outline of the Theory of Structuration.
- Beck, U. (1992) Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity. London: Sage.
- Elias, N. (1978b). 'The Civilizing Process Revisited: Interview with Stanislas Fontaine', Theory and Society, 5: 243-53
- Giddens, A. (1987). Social Theory and Modern Sociology. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Giddens, A. (1990) The Consequences of Modernity. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Jameson, F. 1993. The Postmodernism or the Critical logic of Late Capitalism. London
- Ritzer, G. (1975/1980) Sociology: A Multiple Paradigm Science. Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.
- Ritzer, G. (1996) Sociological Theory, 4th edn. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Ritzer, George. 2007. (ed.) The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Smart,B.2000. Postmodern Social Theory. In 'The Blackwell Companion to Social Theory', Steve Conner (ed.) -The Cambridge Companion to Post Modernism ed. B. S. Turner. Oxford: Blackwell, 447-80.

Suggested Readings

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

SG010302: URBANIZATION AND SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION

Course type: Core

Credits: 5

Teaching hour/week: 5

Weightage: 30

Objectives

- To Understand the major concepts and theoretical perspectives in urban sociology
- To Familiarize the views on urban social life
- To study the nature of urbanization process in Indian context
- To Perceive the urbanization process as a spatial transformation with a focus on Kerala scenario
- To achieve critical sensibility towards social, economic and political dimensions involved in decentralized governance in Kerala and their impact on land use pattern.

Outline

Module 1: Rural and Urban Differentiation

- 1.1. Subject matter and approach of rural and urban sociology
- 1.2. Rural and urban differences - Census perspective and socio, political perspective
- 1.3. Distinguishing features of rural and urban society - Religion, Caste, family, occupation, economy and labour and technology
- 1.4. Urban migration - push and pull factors influencing urbanization – Issues of mobility and social status, Reverse migration

Module 2: Concepts on Urbanization

- 2.1. Basic Concepts- Urbanization, Urbanism, Urbanity, Urban agglomeration, City, Metropolis, Megalopolis, Suburbs, Rurban, Peri Urbanisation, Urban fringe, Urban sprawl, Slum

Module 3: Theoretical Perspectives

- 3.1. Views on Urban social life
 - a) Emile Durkheim- Division of labour, The moral basis of the community
 - b) Marx and Engles- The town, the country and the capitalist mode of production
 - c) Max Weber- The city and the growth of rationality
 - d) Tonnies- The dichotomy model - Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft
 - e) Simmel- the metropolis and mental life
 - f) Wirth- urbanism as a way of life
 - g) Redfield- the rural- urban continuum

- h) David Riesman et al. – The Lonely Crowd
- 3.2. The Urban as an ecological community:
 - a) The traditional ecological approach of Park, Burgess and Mckenzie.
 - b) Spatial models – Concentric Zone model, Sector model, multi-nuclear model.

Module 4: Recent Views on Urban Social Life

- 4.1. New Urban Sociology- Henry Lefebvre, David Harvey and debates with early urban sociology
- 4.2. Geographies of Space, Place and Identity
 - a) Neighborhoods and Social Networks
 - b) Contested Space and Identity
- 4.3. Cities in the World System, World and Global Cities, (Sassen, Spaces of Flows (Castells) ,
- 4.4. Spatial Segregation, Consumption and Gated Communities, Exclusions and Gentrification

Module 5: Urbanization in India.

- 5.1. Colonialism and emergence of urban centers – Early studies - Patrick Geddes, M S A Rao
- 5.2. Urbanization and spatial transformation - Changes in land use pattern, Commercialization of Agriculture; de-peasantization, Land fragmentation and Commodification of land
- 5.3. Kerala Experience
 - a) Land reforms and changes in agrarian social structure,
 - b) Migration and changes in rural economy – Travancore migration
 - c) Impact of Local governance and planning on geo morphology,
 - d) Legislations and its amendments related to use and ownership of land

Essential Readings

- Beauregard, r. A. (1995) if only the city could speak. The politics of re-presentation, in h. Liggett & d. C. Perry (eds.), spatial practices. Critical explorations in social/spatial theory, pp. 59-80. London: sage.
- Castells Manuel, (1977) The Urban Question- A Marxist Approach; Edward Arnold, London.
- Desai A. R., Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1977 PP- 269-336, 425, 527.
- Gugler Josef, (ed.), 1996, The Urban Transformation of the Developing World; Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Hall Tim, 1998, Urban Geography; Routledge, London.
- Kosambi Meera, 1994, Urbanization and Urban Development in India, ICSSR, New Delhi.
- Lebas, Elizabeth, (1982) Urban and Regional Sociology in Advanced Industrial Societies: A Decade of Marxist and Critical Perspectives; vol. 30, No 1, spring.
- Pickvance C. G., (ed), 1976, Urban Sociology, Critical Essays; Methuen, London.
- Ramachandran R., 1991, Urbanization and Urban Systems in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Rao, M.S.A. (ed.) 1991. A Reader in Urban Sociology Orient Longman: New Delhi.
- Ray Hutchison (ed.). 2010. Encyclopedia of Urban Studies, California: Sage.

Ray Hutchison(ed.). 2010. Encyclopedia of Urban Studies, California: Sage.
Sandhu R.S., (2003). Urbanization in India: Sociological Contributions, Sage, New Delhi.
Sathyamurthy, T. V. Industry and Agriculture in India Since Independence; Vol.2, OUP, New Delhi-1996
Saunders Peter. (1981). Social Theory and the Urban Question; Hutchionnson, London.
William.G. Flanagan.,(2010), Urban Sociology, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, UK
William.G. Flanagan.,(2010), Urban Sociology, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, UK

Suggested Readings

Desai A. R.: Agrarian Struggles in India after Independence, Oxford University Press, New Delhi 1986, PP. 129-189
Desai A. R., Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1977 PP- 269-336, 425, 527.
Dhanagare D. N.; Peasant Movement in India; Oxford University Press New Delhi, 1988 PP 1-25 88-155.
Omvedet Gail - Land, Caste and Politics; Department of Political Science, Delhi University Delhi 1987
Harvey, D. (1996) Justice, Nature and the Geography of Difference. Oxford: Blackwell.
Sathyamurthy, T. V. Industry and Agriculture in India Since Independence; Vol.2, OUP, New Delhi-1996
Harvey, D. (1996) Justice, Nature & the Geography of Difference. Oxford: Blackwell.
Harvey, D. (2000) Spaces of Hope. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
Lefebvre H, (1974/91) The Production of Space, Oxford, Blackwell.
Saunders Peter, 1981, Social Theory and the Urban Question; Hutchionnson, London.

SG010303: GENDER AND SOCIETY

Course type: Core

Credits: 5

Teaching hour/week: 5

Weightage: 30

Objectives

- To help the learners to understand the basic concepts related with gender and society.
- To familiarize the learners about the theoretical perspectives
- To enable the learners to analyze different gender issues.
- To expose the learners to the implication of gender in society

Outline

Module 1: Social Construction of Gender

- 1.1 Basic Concepts: Sex/Gender, Equality/Difference, Gender Role, Gender Identity, Gender Bias, Gender socialization, Gender Stereotypes, Gender Discrimination, Gender division of labour,
- 1.2 Transgender – LGBTIQ, asexual, Trans-sexual, Gender dysphoria
- 1.3 Gender as a Social Construct - – Process of gender reproduction and Social institutions
Women’s Studies vs Gender Studies: UGC’s Guidelines – VII to XI Plans – Gender Studies: Beijing Conference and CEDAW – Exclusiveness and Inclusiveness.

Module 2: Perspectives on Gender

- 2.1 Critique of Social and Cultural theories - Psychoanalysis, structural functionalism, cognitive development theories, social learning theories, cultural perspectives
- 2.2 Feminist Perspectives - Liberal, Radical, Marxist, Socialist, Eco-feminism and Postmodern
- 2.3. Theories on Masculinity – Antonio Gramsci and Raewyn Connell
- 2.4. Queer theory

Module 3: Politics of Gender

- 3.1 Gender and Work: Production vs. Reproduction, Public vs. private
- 3.2 Gender Roles in Marriage and in the Family
- 3.3 Transgender Issues: Social Stigma and Exclusion- State Policy for Transgenders in Kerala

Module 4: Conceptualizing Patriarchy and Sexuality

- 4.1. Understanding Patriarchy: Male Domination-Female Subordination,
- 4.2. Control over Female Sexuality: Men possessing Women, Female Sexual Alienation, Representation of Female Body
- 4.3. Gender Hierarchy: Sex Segregation, Sexual Division of Labor

Module 5: Gender in Development Policy and Practice

- 5.1. ‘Gender mainstreaming’ in international development: MDG3 – Analysing ‘empowerment for women’
- 5.2. Sexual and Gender Based violence-emerging paradigms
- 5.3. Gender and neoliberal development institutions
- 5.4. Gender and microfinance

Essential Readings

Mackinnon, Katherine. (1997). ‘Sexuality’ in Linda J. Nicholson (ed.), *The Second Wave: A Reader in Feminist Theory*, Routledge, pp-158-180

- Sen, Gita. Subordination and sexual control: a comparative view of the control of women, in Nalini Visvanathan, Lynn Duggan, Laurie Nisonoff (ed), Gender and Development Reader, Zubaan, 2005, pp-142-150 5.
- Walby, Sylvia. (1989). Theorizing Patriarchy, Sociology, Vol. 23, No. 2, 213-234
- Richardson, Diane and Robinson, Victoria. (1997). Introducing Women's Studies: Feminist Theory and Practice, New York. New York University Press
- Essed Philomena, Goldberg Theo David, Kobayashi Audrey (eds). (2005). A Companion to Gender Studies, Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.
- Rege Sharmila. (2003). Sociology of Gender, Sage Publications, Delhi.
- Chaudhri Maitreyee. (2004). Feminism in India, Kali for Women, Delhi
- Delamont Sara.(2003). Feminist Sociology, Sage Publications, London
- Reinharz Shulamit . (1992). Feminist Methods in Social Research, Oxford University Press, New York
- Desai, Neera and M. Krishnaraj. (1987). Women and Society in India. Delhi: Sage.
- Forbes, G. (1998). Women in Modern India. New Delhi, Cambridge University Press

Suggested Readings

- Lerner, Gerda. (1986). Creation of Patriarchy. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Pilcher, Jane and Imelda Wheelan. (2004). 50 Key Concepts in Gender Studies. London: Sage Publications.
- Sen, Gita. Subordination and sexual control: a comparative view of the control of women, in Nalini Visvanathan, Lynn Duggan, Laurie Nisonoff (ed), Gender and Development Reader, Zubaan, 2005, pp-142-150 5.
- Davis Kathey, Evans Mary and Lorber Judith. (2006), Handbook of Gender and Women's Studies. London: Sage Publications.
- Reinharz Shulamit. (1992). Feminist Methods in Social Research, Oxford University Press, New York
- Altekar A.S. (1983). The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization. Delhi : Motilal Banarasidass, second Edition: P. Fifth reprint.
- Chodrow, Nancy. (1978). The Reproduction of Mothering. Berkeley : University of California press.
- Dube, Leela et. al. (eds.) (1986). Visibility and Power. Essays on Women in Society and Development. New Delhi : OUP.
- Benería, Lourdes. (2016). Gender, development, and globalization: economics as if all people mattered. New York ; London : Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group. p. 106.

FOURTH SEMESTER				
Code	Title	Type	Credits	Hours/week
SG010401	Science Technology and Society	Core	4	5
SG010402	Sociology of Religion	Core	4	5
SG010403	Project Planning and Management	Core	4	5
		Elective	3	4
SG010405	Project	Core	4	
SG010406	Comprehensive Viva	Core	3	
	Total Credits to be earned			22

**SG010401- SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY**

Course type: Core

Credits: 4

Teaching hour/week: 5

Weightage: 30

Objectives

- To fathom the ways in which scientific, technological, and social factors interact to shape modern life
- To understand the relationship between science, technology and society
- To comprehend the related conceptual and theoretical views
- To develop critical sensibility towards the intellectual, moral, political, and social issues raised by the rapid growth of science and technology in the 20th century and beyond.
- To know both the social organization of science and the techno-scientific dimensions of social life.

Outline

Module 1: Relationship between Science, Technology and Society

1.1. The Rise of Modern Science-Renaissance and Enlightenment, Scientific revolution, emergence of academic disciplines, universities and formal research

- 1.2. Modernization, Capitalism and Social transformation - Features of modernization, Industrial capitalism: New forms of power, Marxian views of and forces of production and social change
- 1.3. Mechanization and Technological advancement-Emergence of big projects like cities, hydroelectricity dams, roads, railway lines, ports and harbors, transport and communication etc
- 1.4. Indian Scenario-Reception of Modern Science in India-Indian social structure and science. Brain drain and brain gain, Science Policy- Nehruvian View, Scientific laboratories and institutions

Module 2: Major Spheres of Technological Intervention

- 2.1. Infrastructure Development- Colonization, Migration, Industrialization and urbanization and social mobility, Communication Technology and its spatial dimensions, Use of Technology in Planning and Development initiatives-Mapping and surveys
- 2.2. Technology, War and World Piece-World Wars , Weapons of mass destruction and emergence of “dominant nations” ,legitimization of weapon technology, Political economy of National security and international relations
- 2.3. Bio Technology and Medical Sciences-Medicalization of Health and Wellness, Advances in Medical Technology-changing trends in Diagnosis and Treatment, MNC’s and development of pharmaceutical research
- 2.4. Technology and Environment-Development in agriculture technology and spatial transformation, Excavators and rapid changes in geo morphology, development of Mining technology, Power generation and environment consequences

Module 3: Technology as a Form of Knowledge

- 3.1. Nature of Science as a form of knowledge -Science-Non Science dichotomy- popular perceptions, Categorizations and power relations in academia, Indigenous knowledge to formal systems of knowledge production
- 3.2. Changing Context of the Production of Knowledge- Science: From Public Resource to Intellectual Property: Globalization and Market oriented knowledge production- R&D –Funding strategies and Capitalist interventions in academia, Interrelationship between industry and universities.
- 3.3. Social Science and Scientific spirit - Positivism and social theory, Objectivity and predominance of quantitative techniques in Social Research, Use if technology in Social research
- 3.4. Critique of Science-Objectivity and Reductionism- Daniel Dennet’s view- Legitimate reductionism and greedy reductionism, Views of Paul Feyerabend, Heidegger and Nietzsche, Feminist critique to science

Module 4: Science and Technology as a Concern of Sociology

- 4.1. Major areas of Sociological enquiry-Governance and Social Control- Technocracy and e-governance, emergence of a new class of technocrats, Surveillance

Social institutions and technology- emerging changes in structural and functional dimensions of family , social fragmentation and atomization.

New Social movements and collectivities- Cybernated social movements and group formations

4.2 Concepts and ideas on Social impacts of Technology -Technocracy, Y Generation, Risk Society, McDonaldisation, Digital Divide, Disneyization, Fordism and Post-Fordism, Hyper reality, Techno Space

4.3. Views on Present day societies -Daniel Bell-Post Industrial Society, Manuel Castells- Network Society, Herbert Schiller-information and the market

4.4. Theoretical views on technological interventions in social life -Michel Foucault- Panoptican imagery of Surveillance ,Bruno Latour-Actor-Network Theory (ANT), Anthony Giddens-information, reflexivity and Surveillance

Essential readings

Annandale Allen (2001). The Sociology of Health and Medicine. A Critical Introduction. Polity Press. pp.3-32.

Bell, D. The coming of Post- Industrial Society. Contextual Nature of Science, Oxford: Pergamon Press 1981.

Gyan Prakash, Another Reason: Science and the Imagination of Modern India

Haraway, Donna J. 1996. "Modest witness: Feminist diffractions in science studies." Pp. 428-442, in The Disunity of Science: Boundaries, Contexts, and Power, edited by Peter Galison and David stump. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Hyman, Richard. 1975. Industrial Relation: A Marxist introduction. London: Macmillan

Kamala Cahubey ed. 1974 Science policy and national development New Delhi: Macmillan.

Knorr-Cetina. K. The Manufacture of Knowledge: An Essay on the Constructivist and

Latour, Bruno. 1983. "Give Me a Laboratory and I Will Raise the World." Pp. 141-170 in Science Observed: Perspectives on the Social Study of Science, edited by K. D. Knorr-Cetina and M. Mulkay. London: Sage.

Latour, Bruno. 1987. Science in Action. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Latour, Bruno. 1991. "Technology is society made durable." Pp. 103-131, In John Law (Ed.) A Sociology of Monsters: Essays on Power, Technology and Domination. London: Routledge.

Latour, Bruno. 2005. Reassembling the Social: An Introduction to Actor-Network Theory. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Pp. 1-17 (Introduction).

McGinn, R.1991. Science, Technology and Society, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.

Peter Robb (Nov-1981) British Rule and Indian Improvement: The Economic History Review, New Series, Vol.34, No.4- PP. 507-523

Rose, Hilary and rose Steven 1976. The Political Economy of Science, London: The Macmillan Press

Uberoi, J. P. S. 2002. The European Modernity: Science, Truth and Method. Delhi: Oxford

- Uberoi, J. P. S. 2002. *The European Modernity: Science, Truth and Method*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Wiebe Bijker, T.P. Hughes, and Trevor Pinch (eds.) 1987, *Social Construction of Technology*, pp.17- 50.

Suggested Readings

- Bipin Chandra. 1999 *Essay on Colonialism*, Hyderabad, Orient Longman Chapter-1-3
Development, and the Environment (New Delhi: Oxford, 2004)
- Singh, Rajendra. 2001. *Social Movements, Old and New: A Post-Modernist Critique*.
- Hall, S., D. Held and T. McGrew. Ed. 1992. *Modernity and its Futures*. Cambridge: Polity Press/Open University.
- Stephen Castles et. al. (eds.), *The Age of Migration: International Population Movements Modern World*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Tim Dyson et.al. (eds.). 1998. *Twenty-first Century India: Population, Economy, Human in the*
Vandana Shiva (2001). *Patents, Myths and Reality*. New Delhi: Penguin Books India

SG010402 - SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

Course type: Core

Credits: 4

Teaching hour/week: 5

Weightage: 30

Objectives

- To provide the perception of religion from a sociological view point of view.
- To sensitize the learners regarding the relationship between human society and institution of religion through different periods.
- To understand the various approaches to the study of religion and its beliefs system
- To create awareness among the students regarding challenges faced by religion in contemporary society.

Outline

Module 1: Approaches to the study of sociology of religion

- 1.1. Religion as a category in anthropology and sociology
- 1.2. Classical Approaches to the Study of Religion: Malinowski, Frazer, Durkheim, Weber
- 1.3. Cultural Approaches to the Study of Religion: Indian authors – Max Muller, Mckim Marriott, Andre Beteille.
- 1.4. Karl Marx on Religion: ‘The ‘Political Economy’ of Religion

Module 2: Religion, culture and collective representations

- 2.1. Religion as social identity
- 2.2. Gender Relations and sexual identities in religion and magic
- 2.3. Morality, Responses to Social Change and religiosity
- 2.4. Religion and religious beliefs – subaltern perspectives

Module 3: Religion in Indian context

- 3.1. National Leaders and their view points: Rabindranath Tagore, Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi,
- 3.2. Challenging hegemonies: Ambedkar, Savithiri Phule, Periyar E.V. Ramasamy
- 3.3. The idea of secularism and its Challenges of secularism

Module 4: Religion in Kerala context

- 4.1. The historical context: Buddhism, Jainism , emergence of Brahmanical cult
- 4.2. Expansion of Trade & spread of Islam
- 4.3. Colonialism & Christianity Tradition
- 4.4. Reform movements: Alternative practices of Religious Traditions in Kerala
- 4.5. New Religious forms and re-defining structural hierarchy

Essential Readings

- Durkheim, Emile. The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life --“Introduction”, Book 1, Chapter 1 (“Definition of Religious Phenomena and of Religion”); “Conclusion” (note, after Book 3).
- Geertz, Clifford. “Religion as a Cultural System.” Chapter 4 in The Interpretation of Cultures.
- Madan, T.N. Ed. 1991. Religion in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press. New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2004.
- Weber, Max. 1993(1922). The Sociology of Religion. “Introduction” by Talcott; Parsons, Chapters 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15.
- Zoya Hasan and Ritu Menon. Unequal Citizens: A Study of Muslim Women in India

Suggested Readings

- “Introduction” in Raines, John. Marx on religion. Temple University Press, 2002, (pp. 1-15).
- Baird, Robert D. (ed.). 1995. Religion in modern India (3rd. revised edition). New Delhi: Manohar.
- Beckford, James, A. and Demerath III N. J. (eds.). 2007. The sage handbook of the sociology of religion. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Berger, Peter. 1967. The Sacred Canopy: Elements of a Sociological Theory of Religion. New York: Anchor Books (Section II Historical Elements p. 105-174).
- Bocock, Robert and Thompson, Kenneth. Ed. 1985. Religion and Ideology. Manchester: Manchester University Press.

- Chadwick, O. 1975. *The Secularization of the European Mind in the 19th Century*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- D'Souza, Leela: *The sociology of religion: A historical review*. 2005. Jaipur: Rawat Publishers.
- Das, Veena. Ed. 2003. *The Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology*, Vol.I. Delhi: Oxford University Press (Sect.5).
- Ecklund, Elaine Howard, Jerry Z. Park, and Katherine L. Sorrell. "Creating and Crossing Boundaries: How Scientists View the Relationship between Religion and Science." *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion* 50(3): 552-569.
- Giddens, Anthony. 2001. *Sociology*. Cambridge: Polity Press, 4th Edition.
- Gorski, Philip S. and Ates Altinordu. 2008. "After Secularization?" *Annual Review of Sociology*. 34: 55-85.
- Jones, Kenneth W.: *Socio-religious reform movements in British India (The New Cambridge History of India III-1)*. 1989. Hyderabad: Orient Longman.
- Madan, T. N. 1997. *Modern Myths, Locked Minds: Secularism and Fundamentalism in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Madan, T.N. (ed.) 1992. *Religion in India (enlarged edition)*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Menon, Nivedita. Ed. 2001. *Gender and Politics in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Muzumdar, H.T. 1986. *India's religious heritage*. New Delhi: Allied.
- Religion and ideology: Karl Marx" in Hamilton, Malcolm B. *The sociology of religion: Theoretical and comparative perspectives*. Psychology Press, 2001 (pp. 91-97).
- Roberts, Keith A. 1984. *Religion in sociological perspective*. Homewood, Ill: The Dorsey
- Thapar, Romila, Mukhia, Harbans and Chandra, Bipan. 1969. *Communalism and the Writing of Indian History*. New Delhi: People's Publishing House.
- Turner, Bryan S. 1991. *Religion and social theory (second edition)*. London: Sage.
- Vanaik, Achin. 1997. *Communalism Contested: Religion, Modernity and Secularization*.
- Wuthnow, Robert. 1992. *Rediscovering the Sacred: Perspectives on Religion in Contemporary Society*. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans.

Elective Courses

Group A

SG800301: SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

Course type: Elective

Credits: 3

Teaching hour/week: 4

Weightage: 30

Objectives

- To provide the learners with a broad overview of sociology of health.
- To familiarize the learners with different theoretical perspectives in Sociology of Health
- To help the learners to understand the unequal distribution of health services and health inequalities.
- To inform the learners about the health care system as an important component of health sociology and the different programmes and policies of the State.

Module 1: Sociology of Health: An introduction

- 1.1. Definition- Objectives- Scope and its relevance
- 1.2. The social basis of health, illness and medicine
- 1.2. Definition of Health & Illness- The determinants of health - Four Dimensions of Health
- 1.4. Development of Sociology of Health

Module 2: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology of Health

- 2.1. Functionalism –Parsons and Sick Role
- 2.2. Conflict Perspective-Marxism
- 2.3. Symbolic Interactionism-Social Construction of Illness
- 2.4. Post Modernism – Michael Foucault

Module 3: Social Inequalities in Health

- 3.1. The relationship between social environment and illness
- 3.2. Class: class differences in morbidity and mortality
- 3.3. Gender: Gender differences in morbidity and mortality; hegemonic masculinity; sexual minority
- 3.4. Ethnicity and Health

Module 4: Health care System and Health Policy

- 4.1. Health care System-Primary-Secondary and Tertiary- Issues and challenges in the healthcare sector
- 4.2. Medical Practices: Allopathy-Ayurveda-Homeopathy-Sidha-Unani-Medical Pluralism-Alternative Medicine
- 4.3. Health as fundamental rights- Health Services in Five Year plans-Major Healthcare programmes in India –Health Care system in Kerala-A model
- 4.4. Health policy of Government of India

Essential Readings

- Albrecht, Gary L. and Fitzpatrick, R. (1994). Quality of life in healthcare: Advances in medical sociology. Mumbai: Jai Press.
- Cockerham, William C. (1997). Medical sociology. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Cockerham, William C. (1997). Readings in medical sociology. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Coe, Rodney M. (1970). Sociology of medicine. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Conrad, Peter et al. (2000). Handbook of medical sociology, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Dasgupta, R. (1993). Nutritional planning in India. Hyderabad: NIN.
- Fox, Renee C. (1988). Essays in medical sociology: Journeys into the field. New York: Transaction Publishers.
- Kevin White (2002). An Introduction to the Sociology of Health and Illness. London: Sage Publications.
- Kishore, J.(2009). National Health Programs of India. New Delhi: Century Publications
- Nettleton Sarah (2006). The Sociology of Health and Illness. Cambridge Polity Press.
- Planning Commission, Government of India: Five Year Plans. Planningcommission.nic.in
- Venkataratnam, R. (1979). Medical sociology in an Indian setting, Madras: Macmillan.

Suggested Readings

- Albrecht, Gary L. (1944). Advances in medical sociology Mumbai: Jai Press.
- Rao, Mohan. (1999). Disinvesting in health: The World Bank's prescription for health New Delhi: Sage. Sociology 97
- Schwartz, Howard. (1994). Dominant issues in medical sociology. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Scrambler, Graham and Paul Higgs. (1998). Modernity, medicine and health: Medical sociology towards 2000. London: Routledge.

SG800302: SOCIOLOGY OF AGING

Type of the course: Elective

Credits: 3

Hours/week: 4

Weightage: 30

Objectives

- To create awareness among the learners to meet the needs, care, and protection of elderly in the family and society.
- To understand the various problems of elderly in different dimensions
- To examine the programmes and strategic measures for older persons introduced by the government and non-governmental organizations for their empowerment and welfare.
- To create a social commitment and work for the welfare of the elderly

Outline

Module 1: Aging and Society

1.1 Aging: Definition and multidisciplinary nature

1.2 Demographic Aspects: Population Aging, global trends and cross- country variations

1.3 Challenges of elderly: Physical, Psychological and Social

1.4 Development of the Field of Gerontology: historical, biological, social, psychological, clinical,

1.5 Concept of Healthy Aging, Factors affecting healthy aging, Productive aging: optimal utilization of potential and resources

Module 2: Dimensions of aging as a Process

2.1 Physical Dimension of aging: Importance of promoting healthy methods of handling changes in physical process of Aging, Sexuality; Hormonal Changes; Menopause including Male menopause

2.2 Psychosocial Aspects of Aging; Transition in Roles and Relationships; Generation Gap; Issues of Acceptance, Rejection and Belongingness, Bereavement and Coping with Death and Dying; Grief, Loneliness and Pseudo Retardation.

2.3 Economic aspects of aging: Depleted Resources, Limited income, Property issues

Module 3: Social Theories on Aging

3.1 Modernization theory - Donald Cowgill and Lowell Holmes

3.2 Disengagement theory - Cumming and Henry

3.3 Activity theory - Robert James Havighurst

3.4 Modern understanding on aging.

Module 4: Aging in Kerala

- 4.1 Socio- demographic dimension of aging in Kerala. Differentiating between individual aging and population aging.
- 4.2 Vulnerability in the Older Adult: Marginalisation due to class and caste, gender, migration, occupation and disability, elder abuse, social stigma
- 4.3 Physical and psycho-social support systems for the elderly in Kerala
- 4.4. International policies and provisions for Older Adults in the United Nations, Constitutional Provisions and policies for Older Adults
- 4.5. Programmes and Welfare Schemes; Models of geriatric care: Medical Model and Social model: Old age home, Pakalveedu

Essential Readings:

- Alfred de Soza; Walter Fernandes (1982) (eds.). Ageing in South Asia : Theoretical Issues and Policy Implications : New Delhi : Indian Social Institute.
- Conception MB (1996) The graying of Asia: demographic dimensions in: added years of life in Asia, current situation and future challenges. ESCAP, Bangkok, Thailand.
- E. Palmore (1993) (ed.). Developments and Research on Aging, Westport : Greenwood Press
- Govt. of India: Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007
- Govt. of Kerala: Standards of care Homes for indigent senior citizens (Draft) 2015
- Human Development Report (1997) Oxford University Press, New York, USA.
- Indira Jai Prakash (1991) (ed.). Quality Aging : Collected papers Varanasi: Association of Gerontology.
- International Federation on Aging (IFA) (2001) Montreal conference selected papers, Montreal, Canada
- Kumar S. Vijaya (1991). Family Life and Socio-Economic Problems of the Aged. New Delhi : Ashish Publishing House.
- Liebig, P. and Rajan, S. I. (ed. 2003) An Aging India: Perspectives, Prospects and Policies (Haworth Press, New York).
- Muthayya B. C.; Annesuddin M. (1992). Rural Aged : Existing Conditions, Problems and Possible Interventions – A Study in Andhra Pradesh. Hyderabad – National Institute of Rural Development. Sociology 100
- Nayar, P.K.B. (1992) Needs and Problems of the Aged: A Case Study of Kerala, ICSSR.
- P. C. Bhatla (2000) (ed.). Lecture-Series in Geriatrics. New Delhi : National Institute of Primary Health.
- P. K. Dhillon (1992) Psycho-Social Aspects of Ageing in India. New Delhi : Concept Publishing Company.
- Population and Development Review (2001) Population Council 27(1).
- Proceedings of the United Nations Round Table (1994) on the “Ageing of Asian Populations”. Bangkok

- Rajan, S.I. Mishra, U.S. and Sharma P.S (1999): “India’s Elderly Burden of Challenge”, Sage Publications, New Delhi. p 175.
- Rajan, S. I. and Leela, Gulati (1993): “The Added Years: Elderly in India and Kerala”, “Economic and Political Weekly (1999) Vol.34, No.44, WS.46-51.
- Rajan, S. I. and Prasad, S. (2008) Social Security for the Aged in the Informal Sector. In Institutional Provisions and care for Aged, perceptive from Asia and Europe, (Anthem Press, London).
- Rao K. S. (1994) . Ageing. New Delhi : National Book Trust of India.
- R. Singh ; G. S. Singhal (1996) (eds.). Perspectives in Ageing Research .New Delhi: Today and Tomorrow Printers and Publishers Proceedings of Indo-German Workshop on Education and Research in Gerontology. Max Muller Bhavan. New Delhi
- Sati P. N. (1987). Needs and the Problems of the Aged. Udaipur : Himanshu Publishers.
- Sen K.; Ageing (1994) .Debates on Demographic Transition and Social Policy. London: Zed Books.
- S. K. Biswas (1987) (ed.). Ageing in Contemporary India Calcutta : Indian Anthropological Society (Occasional Papers)
- S. K. Choudhary (1992) (ed.). Problems of the Aged and of Old Age Homes. Bombay: Akshar Prathi Roop Limited.
- Soodan K. S. (1975). Ageing in India. Calcutta : T. K. Mukherjee Minerva Association (Pvt.) Ltd
- The Hindu (2009): 30th December “Maintenance of Parents Act: Rules Framed for Effective Implementation”.
- Vinod Kumar (1996) (ed.). Aging Indian Perspective and Global Scenario. New Delhi: All India Institute of Medical Sciences.
- UNFPA (2002) Population Aging and Development. New York, USA.
- United Nations (1992): “Economic and Social aspects of population ageing in Kerala”, India, and New York.

SG800403: SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA AND SOCIETY

Course type: Open elective

Credits: 3

Hours/week: 4

Weightage: 30

Objectives

- To familiarize the students on basic concepts related to media and introduces the theoretical discussions on media.
- To analyze the s impact on individual, society, politics and social structure.
- To provide students with a basic understanding of the influence of media on individuals

and society from a sociological perspective.

- To look critically at the media and will facilitate them to build up a fresh, sophisticated, in-depth analysis surrounding the role of media as it shapes social issues.

Outline

Module I: Media and Society

- 1.1 Mass Media- Characteristics, Types and Functions
- 1.2 Power of mass media on Society
- 1.3 Role of Mass Media in Nationalism, Regionalism, Citizen's Rights, Secularism, promoting democracy, Social Justice, Gender
- 1.4 Role of media Professionals in present society

Module 2: Theoretical Perspectives on Media

- 2.1 Marxism, Ideology and the Media – Gramsci and Althusser
- 2.2 Media Technologies and Power - Marshall McLuhan, Brian Winston
- 2.3 Postmodernism and the Media - Baudrillard, Angela McRobbie
- 2.4 Semiotic approach
- 2.5 Discourse analysis

Module 3: Trends and issues in Media

- 3.1 Developments in Information and communication Technology
- 3.2 Commercialization of leisure - Impact of visual media, advertisements
- 3.3 Uses and abuses of media - dissemination of awareness about social issue, Social marketing, Diffusion of Global Culture, Violence and the media

Module 4: Media Related Laws

- 4.2 Media laws: Regulation and Control of Media
- 4.3 The origins of the “Press Laws” and Broadcast media
- 4.4 Media Ethics
- 4.5 Media and social Policy

Essential Readings

- Aveseh, Asough. (2012). Social Media And Ethics - The Impact of Social Media on Journalism Ethics,. Center for International Media Ethics (CIME) .
- Bausinger, H. (1984). Media, technology and daily life. *Media, Culture and Society*, 6, 343-351.
- Baym, N. (2015). *Personal connections in the digital age* (2nd ed.). Cambridge, UK: Polity
- Berger, Asa Authur (1998). *Media Analysis Techniques*. Sage Publication
- Brandtzaeg, P. B. (2012). Social networking sites: Their users and social implications—A longitudinal study. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 17(4), 467–488.

- Crisell, Andrew (2002). *An Introductory History of British Broadcasting* (2 ed.). London: Routledge. pp. 186–70
- Donner, J. (2015). *After access: Inclusion, development, and a more mobile Internet*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Downing, John, Mohammadi Ali and Srebemy-Mohammadi (1992). *Questioning the Media: A Critical Introduction*. New Delhi, Sage
- Evans, Lewis and hall, Stuart (2000). *Visual Culture: The Reader*. Sage Publications
- Grossberg, Lawrence et al (1998). *Media-Making: Mass Median in a Popular Culture*. Sage Publications
- Hamelink, C. and Nordenstreng, K. (2007) 'Towards Democratic Media Governance'. In E. de Bens (ed.), *Media Between Culture and Commerce*. Bristol: Intellect.
- Linz, D., Penrod, S., & Donnerstein, E. (1986). Issues bearing on the legal regulation of violent and sexually violent media. *Journal of Social Issues*, 42(3), 171-193. [52]
- Murthy, D. (2013). *Twitter: Social Communication in the Twitter Age*. Cambridge: Polity Press
- Potter, James W (1998). *Media Literacy*. Sage Publications
- Pradip N. Thomas (eds.) (2004). *Who Owns the Media ?*. Zed Books, London.
- S. Shabnoor, S. Tajinder. (2016). *Social Media its Impact with Positive and*
- Silverstone, Rogers (1999). *Why Study Media?* Sage Publications
- Thompson, J. B. (1990). *Ideology and modern culture: Critical social theory in the era of mass communication*. Cambridge: Polity
- Willis, S. and Tranter, B. (2006). Beyond the 'digital divide': Internet diffusion and inequality in Australia. *Journal of Sociology*
- Yigit, F. & Tarman, B. (2013). The Impact of Social Media on Globalization, Democratization and Participative Citizenship, *Journal of Social Science Education*, vol. 12, No 1, 75-80.

Group B

SG810301: SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN DIASPORA

Objectives

- To introduce the students to the Indian diaspora as an area of sociological study
- To understand the socio-historical background of the Indian diaspora,
- To study the processes of change and continuity among the diasporic Indians,
- To examines the issues confronting the diaspora communities

Outline

Module 1: Diaspora as an area of academic study

- 1.1. Meaning and implications of diaspora — Approaches to the study of diaspora — Scope and significance of diasporic studies
- 1.2. Historical background of the Indian diaspora: Pre-colonial: Trade, and spread of religion — Colonial: The indentured system — Postcolonial: Brain drain and skill drain

Module 2: Discourses on the Indian diaspora

Colonial — Nationalist — Contemporary

Module 3: Case studies of the Indian diaspora

- 3.1. Cultural revivalism: The Caribbean — Political struggle: Fiji and Malaysia
- 3.2. Apartheid and subjection: South Africa and East Africa
- 3.3. Political dominance: Mauritius
- 3.4. Enclavisation and racism: The north America and U.K.
- 3.5. Transient diaspora: The Middle East

Module 4: India and the 'other' Indians

- 4.1. The social construction of the 'other' Indian
- 4.2. The India connection of the diasporic Indians
- 4.3. The remittance economy and its socio-economic impact
- 4.4. The diasporic Indians: Policy issues

Essential readings:

- Clarke, Colin M., Ceri Peach and Steven Vertovec (eds.). 1990. South Asians overseas. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Dabydeen, David and Brinsley Samaroo (eds.). 1996. Across the dark waters: Ethnicity and Indian identity in the Caribbean. London and Basingstoke: Macmillan Education.
- Gosine, Mahin (ed.). 1994. The East Indian odyssey: Dilemmas of a migrant people. New York: Windsor Press.
- Jain, Ravindra K. 1993. Indian communities abroad: Themes and literature. New Delhi: Manohar.
- Klass, Morton. 1991. Singing with Sai Baba: The politics of revitalization in Trinidad. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press.
- Kurian, George and Ram P. Srivastava (eds.). 1983. Overseas Indians: A study in

adaptation. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
Rao, M.S.A. (ed.). 1986. Studies in migration: Internal and international migration in India. Delhi: Manohar Publications.
Sharma S.L. (ed.) Sociological bulletin. 1989. Special No. on "Indians abroad" 38 (1).
Tinker, Hugh. 1993 (2nd edition). A new system of slavery: The export of Indian labour overseas, 1830-1920.
Steven Vertovec (ed.). 1991. Aspects of the South Asian diaspora. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

SG810302: INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY

Course type: Elective

Credits: 3

Teaching hour/week: 4

Weightage: 30

Objectives

- To enable the learners to understand the influence of the wider societal context on the operations within industry.
- To study the relationships between co-workers, management and employees and analyze how those relationships affect the work environment.
- To understand the unique stature of Indian Labour Force and the latest trends in industrial relations

Outline

Module 1: Industrial Sociology

- 1.1 Rise and development of Industrial Sociology
- 1.2 Classical Sociological Tradition - Comte, Spencer, Durkheim, Marx and Weber
- 1.3 Development of Management thought in Industry - Scientific Management, Human relations approach, Systems theory, Contingency or situational approach .

Module 2: Dynamics of Industrial Relations

- 2.1 Concept, Types and Significance
- 2.2 Industrial Dispute - Types, Prevention and settlements, Labour turn over and absenteeism
Industrial disputes act 1947
- 2.3 Worker's Participation in Management
- 2.4 Trade Union - Growth, functions and their role in Industry in post globalization era

Module 3: Industrial work and Management

- 3.1 Sociology of work and Occupation

- 3.2 Morale, leadership and productivity in industrial scenario
- 3.3 Concept of organization in an industry - Formal and Informal, line and staff
- 3.4 Industrial Management - Levels and functions

Module 4: Contemporary Trends in Industry

- 4.1 Changes in work force profile- Workforce diversity, Gendered workspaces
- 4.2 Issues and challenges of Industries in the contemporary society- Social, Economic and Environmental
- 4.3 Relevance of CSR in Post-modern society- Case Studies

Essential Readings

- Agarwal R.D. (1972). Dynamics of Labour Relations in India. Tata Mc Graw Hill.
- Bhowmik K. Sharit. (2012). Industry, Labour and Society, Orient Blackswan Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
- Brown, Richard K. (1992). Understanding Industrial Organizations: Theoretical Perspectives in Industrial Sociology. Routledge
- D.C. & Form, W.H.(1964). Industrial Sociology. New York. Harper and Row, II Ed.
- Debi S. Saini & Sami. S. Khan. (2000). Human Resource Management. Response Books: New Delhi
- Giddens, Anthony. (1992). The Consequences Of Postmodern Society. Stanford University Press. USA
- Gisbert Pascaul. (1972). Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology. Bombay. Tata McGraw Hill.
- Grint, Keith. (2005). Sociology of Work. UK : Polity Press
- Hannock et al. (2001). Work, Postmodernism and Organization. New Delhi: Sage.
- Hyman. (1975). Industrial Relations: A Marxist Introduction. London. MacMillan
- Koontz et al. (2007). Essentials of Management. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill
- Krishna Kumar. (2005). From Post-Industrial to Post-Modern Society. Blackwell Publishers
- Kuriakose Mamkoottam. (2003). Labour and Change: Essays on Globalization, Technological Change and Labour in India .Response Books:New Delhi
- Laxmanna, C et al. (1990). Workers Participation and industrial democracy, Global perspective. Ajantha publications
- Mamoria C B and Mamoria. (1992). Dynamics of Industrial Relation in India. Himalay
- Parker, S.R.et al. (1990). The Sociology of Industry. London, Allen and Unwin
- Philip Hancock, Melissa Taylor. (2001). Work , Post Modernism and Organisation. Sage. India Publishing House. Mumbai.
- Ramaswamy E R. (1978). Industrial Relations in India. MacMillan. New Delhi.
- Ramaswamy E R. (1977). The Worker and His Union. Allied. New Delhi
- Ramaswamy, E. A. (2000). Managing Human resources: A Contemporary Test. OUP.
- Ruddar Datt and K.P.M.Sundharam. (2015), Indian Economy. S. Chand & Company Ltd. New

Delhi.
Schneider, Eugene (1969). Industrial Sociology. New York. McGraw Hill Book Company
Seth N.R. (1982). Social Framework of an Indian factory. Delhi. Hindustan Publishing Co.
Tonkiss, Fran .(2006). Contemporary Economic Sociology: Globalization, Production, Inequality. Routledge.
Venkatratnam C.S. & Pravin Sihna. (2000). Trade Union Challenges at the Beginning of the 21st Century. Indian Industrial Relations Association. Excel Book
Watson, Tony. (1995). Sociology, Work and Industry. London. Routledge and Kegan Paul Miller

SG810403: PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Course type: Elective
Credits: 3
Teaching hour/week: 5
Weightage: 30

Objectives

- To familiarize the learners with the nature of Psychology as the science of mind and behaviour
- To help the learners to recognize and identify basic psychological influences on thought and behavior
- To facilitate the learners to be aware of the significance of psychology in social life.

Outline

Module 1: Science of Psychology

- 1.1 History of Psychology - Wundt, Titchener and James
- 1.2 Fields of Psychology - From Classical to modern
- 1.3 Psychological Professionals and areas of specialization
- 1.4 Ethics of psychological Research

Module 2: Development across Life Span

- 2.1 Studying human development - Research designs, Nature and nurture debate
- 2.2 Life span development - Pre natal, Infancy and childhood, adolescence, adulthood and Old age
- 2.3 Basic Psychological Processes:
 - (a) Sensory Perceptual Processes: Sensation, Perception, Memory
 - (b) Cognitive Processes: Learning, Memory, Intelligence

(c) Motivation and Emotion

2.4 Stress and Health- Physiological, Psychological, social and cultural factors, Coping Mechanisms

Module 3: Personality

3.1 Definition, Characteristics and types

3.2 Theories - psycho dynamic, learning theories, humanism, Trait theory

3.3 Assessment of personality - Behavioural , Personality Inventories, Projective tests

3.4 Psychological disorders- Anxiety disorders, Dissociative disorders, Mood disorders, Eating disorders, Schizophrenia

3. 5 Treatment of Psychological disorders: Psychological therapies (Insight therapies, Action therapies and Group therapies); Counselling Techniques

Module 4: Social Psychology

4.1. Social Influence - Conformity, Justice perception and social relations

4.2. Social cognition - Attitudes, Impression formation, attribution

4.3. Social Interaction - Pro Social behaviour, Prejudice and discrimination

4.4. Inter personal attraction - Robert Sternberg's triangular theory of love

Essential Readings

Adler, A. (1954). *Understanding Human Nature*. New York: Greenburg Publisher

Barlow, D. H., & Durand, V. M. (2002). *Abnormal Psychology: An Integrative Approach*. 3rd ed. Wadsworth. Thomson Learning: Canada.

Baron, R. A., & Byrne, D. (2003). *Social Psychology*, 10th ed. New Delhi: Prentice Hall. Behaviour. McGraw Hill, New York

Buss, A. H. (1999). *Psychopathology*. New York: John Wiley

Cloninger, S. C. (2008). *Theories of Personality: Understanding Persons* (5th ed.). New York: Pearson

Feldman, R. S. (2002). *Understanding Psychology*. New Delhi: Tata Mc Graw Hill

Feshbach, S. & Weiner, B. (1991). (3rd ed). *Personality*. Toronto: Health & Co.

Funder, D. C. (2010). *The Personality Puzzle*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company

Gerrig, R. J., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2006). *Psychology and Life* (17th Ed.). New Delhi: Pearson Education.

Hall, C.S., Lindsey, G. & Campbell, J. B. (1998). *Theories of Personality*. New York: John

Hurlock ,Elizabeth. (1990). *Developmental Psychology. A life Span approach* 6th Edn.

Lazarus, R.S. and Monat, A. (1979). *Personality*. Prentice Hall, Inc.

Mayer, F.S & Sutton, K. (1996). *Personality: An integrative approach*. N.J.:Prentice-Hall

Mayer, J. D. (2007). *Readings in Personality Psychology* (1st ed.). New York: Pearson

Mischel, W.; Shoda, Y.& Smith, R. E. (2004). *Introduction to Personality*. John Wiley & Sons

Myers, D. G. (2002). Social Psychology, 7th ed. Mc Graw Hill: Int. Education
Patterson, L. W. & Welfel, E. R. (2000). The Counselling Process. 5th ed. Belmont, CA:
Brook/Cole.
Rao Narayana S.. (2002). Counselling and Guidance. 2nd ed. New Delhi: Tata Mc Graw Hill
Ryckman, R.M. (1978). Theories of Personality. D.Van Nostrand Company: New York.

11. Model Question Paper

SG010101: CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION

Time: 3 hrs

Max. weight: 30

Part A

Answer any **EIGHT** questions, not exceeding one page each.
Each question carries a weightage of 1

1. List any two work of Karl Marx
2. Give an example for Altruistic Suicide
3. Who is the author of Rules of Sociological methods?
4. Define Evolution
5. What do you mean by Fetishism
6. List the type of authorities by Weber
7. What do you mean by dyad?
8. Explain economic determinism
9. What do you mean by Sociability?
10. Define Collective Consciousness

(8x1 = 8 Wt)

Part B

Answer any **SIX** questions, not exceeding three pages.
Each question carries a weightage of 2

11. Distinguish between the human organism and society by Herbert Spencer?
12. Examine Simmel's philosophy of money.
13. Analyze the 'Law of three stages' in the development of Society
14. Distinguish between Organic and Mechanical Solidarity
15. Assess the concept of Bureaucracy
16. Explain the theory of alienation by Karl Marx
17. Discuss the theory of Social Action
18. Define Social fact and explain its Characteristics

(6x2= 12 Wt)

Part C

Answer any **TWO** questions,
Each question carries a weightage of 5

19. Discuss Durkheim as a functionalist in his theoretical contributions to society?
20. Illustrate the Marxian view on social change?

21. Explain the Intellectual context in the emergence of Sociology
22. Describe the relation between religion and economy in Weber's View.

(5x2= 10 Wt)

SG010102: METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

Time: 3 hrs

Max. weight: 30

Part A

Answer any **EIGHT** questions, not exceeding one page each.
Each question carries a weightage of 1

1. Epistemology
2. Positivism
3. Interpretative Approach
4. Binaries
5. Reflexivity
6. Inductive Approach
7. Value neutrality
8. Reliability
9. Exploratory research
10. Triangulation

(8x1 = 8 wt)

Part B

Answer any **SIX** questions, not exceeding three pages.
Each question carries a weightage of 2

11. Explain the structure of scientific revolution according to Kuhn.
12. Describe how Giddens criticised positivism.
13. What is the uniqueness of sociological imagination?
14. Analyze how inter-disciplinarity is critical in modern social research.
15. What is the advantage of participatory research?
16. Identify the scope and limitations of experimental research design.
17. What are the characteristics of scientific method?
18. How far objectivity is attainable in social research?

(6x2= 12 wt)

Part C

Answer any **TWO** questions,
Each question carries a weightage of 5

19. Present the contributions of Comte and Durkheim to positivism.
20. Identify the place of research ethics in modern social research.

21. Discuss the various criteria of social research.
22. Compare and contrast between quantitative and qualitative research.

(2x5= 10 wt)

SG010103: SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY – STRUCTURE AND TRANSFORMATION

Time: 3 hrs

Max. weight: 30

Part A

Answer any **EIGHT** questions, not exceeding one page each.

Each question carries a weightage of 1

1. Varna System
2. Backward Class
3. Little community
4. Filed View
5. A.R. Desai
6. Sanskritisation
7. Modernisation
8. Indigenisation
9. Purity-Pollution
10. Subaltern Perspective

(8x1 = 8 wt)

Part B

Answer any **SIX** questions, not exceeding three pages.

Each question carries a weightage of 2

11. Distinguish between varna and Caste
12. Interpret the phenomenology of untouchability
13. Identify the ways by which non-brahminical versions of caste bring alternative reading of caste system.
14. Discuss the emergence of Backward Class as a census category
15. Explain the contributions of Marriot in studying Indian villages
16. Paraphrase Dumont's indological perspective
17. Summarise the contributions of A.R. Desai in analysing nationalist movements
18. List out the Ambedkar's critique towards caste and religion

(6x2= 12 wt)

Part C

Answer any **TWO** questions,
Each question carries a weightage of 5

19. Discuss caste as a system of social constructions, through substantiating the non-brahminic perspectives of caste system.
20. Explain the contributions of Village studies in understanding the changing dimensions of Indian villages.
21. Summarise how did the recent debates helped in the developmental phases of sociology in India.
22. Describe the contributions of Marxian perspective in understanding social issues in Indian society

SG010104: SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Time: 3 hrs

Max. weight: 30

Part A

Answer any **EIGHT** questions, not exceeding one page each.
Each question carries a weightage of 1

1. Progress
2. Economic growth
3. Socialism
4. Underdevelopment
5. Take off
6. Semi periphery
7. Self Help Groups
8. Cultural homogenization
9. Development Induced Displacement
10. Deforestation

(8x1 = 8 wt)

Part B

Answer any **SIX** questions, not exceeding three pages.
Each question carries a weightage of 2

11. Explain the demographic and economic factors of social change.
12. Evaluate the success and limitations of Mixed Economy as a path of development.
13. Describe the modernization theory of Daniel Lerner.
14. Highlight Gram Swaraj as an alternative model of development.

15. How far Fiver Year Plans were successful in achieving development in India?
16. What is the role of international trade agreements in promoting globalization?
17. Describe the role played by Chipko movement in protecting Himalayan ecology.
18. Discuss the issues of solid waste management and environmental pollution in urban areas of Kerala.

(6x2= 12 wt)

Part C

Answer any **TWO** questions,
Each question carries a weightage of 5

19. Critically examine the theories of social change.
20. Describe the World System Theory of Immanuel Wallerstein.
21. Discuss with illustrations development as a neo-liberal agenda.
22. Present a critique of Kerala Model of Development.

(2x5= 10 wt)

SG010202: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Time: 3 hrs

Max. weight: 30

Part A

Answer any **EIGHT** questions, not exceeding one page each.
Each question carries a weightage of 1

1. Research problem
2. Literature review
3. Primary data
4. Average
5. Range
6. Correlation
7. Ethnography
8. Focus Group Discussion
9. Deconstruction
10. Mixed research

(8x1 = 8 wt)

Part B

Answer any **SIX** questions, not exceeding three pages.
Each question carries a weightage of 2

11. Examine the characteristics of Cross-sectional design.

12. Present the steps in report writing.
13. What are the scales used for measurement in statistics?
14. Explain the application of Chi-square Test in social research.
15. Describe the tradition of field research in India.
16. How life history and genealogy are used in qualitative research?
17. Elaborate Discourse Analysis as a recent trend in qualitative research.
18. How triangulation is used in social research?

(6x2= 12 wt)

Part C

Answer any **TWO** questions,
Each question carries a weightage of 5

19. What are the steps involved in the formulation of a research problem?
20. Explain how measures of dispersion are used in survey research.
21. Describe the methodological dilemmas and issues in qualitative research.
22. Present the nature of quantitative and qualitative research continuum.

(2x5= 10 wt)

SG010203: KERALA SOCIETY – STRUCTURE, CULTURE AND CHANGE

Time: 3 hrs

Max. weight: 30

Part A

Answer any **EIGHT** questions, not exceeding one page each.
Each question carries a weightage of 1

1. Explain the Land Reforms from Kerala
2. Define Patriarchy with reference to Illam
3. Discuss Imperialism
4. Explain Decentralization
5. Discuss Globalization trends from Kerala
6. Define Marumakkathayam and Nair Tharavad
7. Define Remittance economy
8. Discuss the role of SNDP movement
9. Define Social exclusion
10. Explain Migration and Diaspora

(8x1 = 8 wt)

Part B

Answer any **SIX** questions, not exceeding three pages.

Each question carries a weightage of 2

11. Discuss the cultural specialties of Kerala society
12. Examine the historical factors leading to the formation of Kerala
13. Give a short note on Kerala's tribal population
14. Explain the Imperialism and its influence on Kerala society
15. Explain the influence of Buddhism and Jainism in Kerala society
16. Critically evaluate secularism in Kerala context
17. Discuss the environmental issues from Kerala society with reference to Kerala Flood - 2018
18. Examine the educational scenario in Kerala with special reference to Higher education
(6x2= 12 wt)

Part C

Answer any **TWO** questions,
Each question carries a weightage of 5

19. Discuss the various social issues from Kerala society with reference globalised scenario
20. Critically evaluate the Kerala's remittance economy and its socio-economic impact
21. Write a critique on Kerala Model of Development
22. Examine the causes and consequences of social reform movements, and its role in Kerala society formation

(2X5=10 wt)

SG010204-E: ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

Time: 3 hrs

Max. weight: 30

Part A

Answer any **EIGHT** questions, not exceeding one page each.

Each question carries a weightage of 1

1. Define Environmental sociology
2. Explain Sustainable Development
3. What is meant Social ecology
4. Explain POET Model
5. Discuss Eco feminism
6. Define Deforestation
7. What is meant by NEP
8. Define Tsunami
9. Explain Chipko movement
10. Define Bio -diversity

(8x1 = 8 wt)

Part B

Answer any **SIX** questions, not exceeding three pages.
Each question carries a weightage of 2

11. Describe the relationship between Environment and Society with reference to Kerala society
12. Bring out the importance of sustainable development for environmental protection
13. Elaborate the discussion about O.D Duncan's Ecological complex-POET model
14. Discuss the idea of Ecological Modernization
15. Describe the role of Gandhian values in environmental protection
16. Illustrate Ramachandra Guha's contributions in the field of social ecology and environmental history
17. Bring out the major environmental laws from India
18. Discuss scope, nature and subject matter of environmental sociology

(6x2= 12 wt)

Part C

Answer any **TWO** questions,
Each question carries a weightage of 5

19. Critically evaluate the role Chicago School in Environmental sociology
20. Bring out the initiatives of the state and International Agencies for environmental protection
21. Discuss the major environmental issues form Kerala with special reference to Kerala Flood -2018

22. Critically evaluate Dunlap and Catton's Ecological explanation
23. Discuss the major environmental movements in India

(5x2=10wt)

SG010304 –B: SOCIOLOGY OF AGING

Time: 3 hrs

Max. weight: 30

Part A

Answer any **EIGHT** questions, not exceeding one page each.
Each question carries a weightage of 1

1. Elder abuse
2. Senior Citizen Act
3. Geriatric Care
4. Ageism
5. Generation gap

6. Pseudo Retardation
7. Loneliness
8. Productive aging
9. Menopause
10. Vulnerability of older adult

(8x1 = 8 wt)

Part B

Answer any **SIX** questions, not exceeding three pages.
Each question carries a weightage of 2

11. Assess the Psycho social aspects of aging
12. Discuss the Physical and Psycho - social support system for the elderly in Kerala
13. Analyze the development of the field of Gerontology
14. What do you mean by healthy aging?
15. Mention the various programmes and welfare schemes of the elderly
16. Give an account on the demographic aspects of population aging in India
17. Evaluate the importance and relevance of studying sociology of aging
18. Discuss the marginalisation and discrimination faced by aged group.

(6x2= 12 wt)

Part C

Answer any **TWO** questions,
Each question carries a weightage of 5

19. Explain the theoretical perspectives on aging
20. Discuss the dimensions of aging as a process
21. Illustrate the various constitutional provisions and policies for older adults
22. Examine the challenges faced by the aging population in the present Society

SG010304 –C: SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA AND SOCIETY

Time: 3 hrs

Max. weight: 30

Part A

Answer any **EIGHT** questions, not exceeding one page each.
Each question carries a weightage of 1

1. List any two media laws
2. Define gender
3. Who introduced the term Cultural Industry

4. What is Visual Media?
5. Mention few broadcast media
6. List the different parts of a Computer
7. What do you mean by Semiotics?
8. Explain the role of advertisements in media
9. What do you mean Media ethics?
10. Define Hegemony

(8x1 = 8 wt)

Part B

Answer any **SIX** questions, not exceeding three pages.
Each question carries a weightage of 2

11. Explain the Characteristics of media
12. Discuss the uses and abuses of media
13. Analyze the role of women in media
14. How do media promote Democracy?
15. Give an account on Discourse Analysis
16. 'Medium is the message' - Comment
17. Discuss the role of media professionals in present Society
18. Define Global Culture

(6x2= 12 wt)

Part C

Answer any **TWO** questions,
Each question carries a weightage of 5

19. Discuss the theoretical perspectives on media
20. Define Media and explain various types of Media
21. Explain the challenges and threats in communication technology
22. Describe the Media laws in regulating and controlling media

(5x2= 10 wt)

SG010402: SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

Time: 3 hrs

Max. Weight: 30

Part A

Answer any **EIGHT** questions, not exceeding one page each.
Each question carries a weightage of 1

1. Define Religion
2. Differentiate religion and magic

3. Explain sacred and profane
4. Define Indology from Max Muller's point of view
5. Explain Little tradition and Great tradition
6. What is meant by religious belief system
7. Explain subaltern perspective in religion
8. Define secularism
9. Explain the colonialism in Kerala society
10. Define Buddhism and Jainism

(8x1 = 8 wt)

Part B

Answer any **SIX** questions, not exceeding three pages.

Each question carries a weightage of 2

11. Describe Max Muller's approach to religion
12. Evaluate 'political Economy of Religion' by Karl Marx
13. Explain religion as a social identity with special reference to Indian situation
14. Critically evaluate the role of gender and sexuality in religion and magic
15. Give a short on subaltern perspectives of religious belief system
16. Illustrate Nehruvian ideas on religion and science
17. Discuss the historical context of religion in Kerala society
18. Evaluate the role of trade in the expansion of Islam in Kerala

(6x2= 12 wt)

Part C

Answer any **TWO** questions,

Each question carries a weightage of 5

19. Give an elaborate discussion on classical approach to the study of Religion
20. Compare the different challenges in the religious hegemonies of Indian society with special reference Ambedkar
21. Critically evaluate the role of reform movements and emergence of alternative religious practices from Kerala society
22. Discuss the idea of secularism in Indian context, and its challenges with suitable examples

(2x5=10 wt)

SG010403: PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 hrs
30

Max. weight:

Part A

Answer any **EIGHT** questions, not exceeding one page each.

Each question carries a weightage of 1

1. Define Project
2. Define identification of a project
3. Define literature review
4. Define concept note
5. Define indirect costs
6. Define project appraisal
7. Define resource mobilisation
8. Define conflict resolution
9. Project monitoring
10. Project budget

(8x1 = 8 wt)

Part B

Answer any **SIX** questions, not exceeding three pages.

Each question carries a weightage of 2

11. Discuss distinguishing features of project planning
12. What are the methods and techniques of project identification
13. Explain the role of literature review in framing a research proposal.
14. Deliberate the rules governing the preparation of project proposal
15. Explicate the significance of the identifying target groups
16. Illuminate the ways and importance of identifying funding agencies
17. Discuss about feasibility study
18. Analyse conflict resolution and success of project implementation.

(6x2= 12 wt)

Part C

Answer any **TWO** questions,

Each question carries a weightage of 5

19. Explain the significance of planning phase of a project.
20. Discuss the role of communication in implementing project.
21. Explicate the relationship between financial management and success of a project
22. Describe the important points to be kept in mind while preparing and submitting final project report