

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

SYLLABUS FOR M A SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME

CREDIT SEMESTER SYSTEM

(REVISED SYLLABUS W. E. F. 2012 ADMISSIONS)

MASTER OF ARTS IN SOCIOLOGY

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PREFACE

Master's Program in Sociology, MG University has been restructured to provide students with comprehensive sociological knowledge and understanding. The programme content focuses on classical and contemporary theories, research methods, statistics as well as on social issues of development, demography, urbanization, and globalization. Environmental Sociology, Cultural Anthropology, Gender Studies, Sociology of Media, and Indian Diaspora are also dealt with under the curriculum and they provide a detailed and in-depth theoretical as well as empirical analysis of these subjects. In the second year of the program (third and fourth semesters), it is mandatory for the students to prepare a 'Dissertation' in their chosen area of interest under the guidance of faculty.

The present syllabi is the outcome of Curriculum Workshops held at St. Teresa's College Ernakulam, on 09-06-2012 and on 27-10-2012 organised by the Expert Committee for syllabus restructuring in Sociology and sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi University . The workshops were attended by the faculty of post graduate Sociology departments in colleges affiliated to M.G.University. The Master of Arts Programme in Sociology is updated to equip students with the knowledge and skills necessary to participate in building equitable, humane, and sustainable social environment. Besides, the syllabi is revamped to prepare students for a variety of careers in social advocacy, research, teaching, human services, and policymaking.

BASIC FRAMEWORK

The following is the broad outline of the restructured curriculum of the MA Sociology Programme. The expert committee for syllabus restructuring identified 15(fifteen) Core courses categorized as Group A, which are compulsory and 7(seven) Elective courses categorized as Group B out of which 5 courses are to be selected by the departments. A Dissertation cum Viva-Voce is included as the Twenty-First course and General (subject) Viva- Voce as the Twenty-Second course of the PG Sociology restructured Program. Private candidates shall select an additional elective paper in lieu of dissertation as twenty-first course.

GROUP A -CORE COURSES

The 15 Core courses are compulsory and shall be offered in the first three semesters. The objectives of the core courses are to prepare the students to comprehend, analyze and critically assess the social reality from the sociological perspective, to update their knowledge of the discipline, to inculcate in them analytical ability and research aptitude and to mould them for a successful social and professional life.

GROUP B-ELECTIVE COURSES

The proposed Elective Courses have been scheduled for Semester Four. The elective courses are designed to give specializations in various sub-disciplines of Sociology and have an interdisciplinary nature. Seven electives are identified and each department is required to select any five among them as elective courses in the fourth semester.

On behalf of the curriculum restructuring committee, I gratefully place on record our sincere gratitude to Hon. Vice Chancellor of Mahatma Gandhi University, Dr.Rajan Gurukkal and to Pro-Vice Chancellor Dr.Rajan Vargheese for entrusting the committee with the task of restructuring the scheme and syllabi of MA Sociology Programme under the CSS 2011.

I wish to thank all the members of the expert committee for their valuable inputs. I am particularly grateful to Dr. D.D. Nampoothiri, Former Head, Dept. of Sociology, Guruvayoorappan College , Calicut, Dr. Johny C. Joseph, Reader, Dept. of Sociology,(Retd) Guruvayoorappan College, Calicut, Dr.Jose Boban K, Associate Professor, Loyola College of Social Sciences, Trivandrum, Dr. Alice Mani Jacob, Senior Consultant, IGNOU, Kochi, Prof. I Mary, former Head, Dept. of Sociology, CMS College Kottayam, Prof. Annie Thomas, former Head, Dept. of Sociology, St.Teresa's College, Ernakulam, Dr. Shally Joseph, Reader, Dept. of Sociology,(Retd) St.Teresa's College, Ernakulam, Smt. Betty Joseph, Associate Professor, dept. of Statistics, St. Teresa's College Ernakulam and Ms. Vidhu Mary John, Assistant. Professor. Dept. of English, St.Teresa's College, Ernakulam. I sincerely acknowledge the sincerity and dedication of these experts for unwearingly scrutinizing the draft curriculum and offering their expert opinion.

My heartfelt appreciation and thanks to the faculty in various Sociology PG departments for their sincere efforts and dedication in the restructuring of MA Sociology Syllabi.

Dr. Claramma Thomas ,
(Convenor, Syllabus Restructuring Committee)
Associate Professor & Head,
Dept. of Sociology, St.Teresa's College, Ernakulam,

MA SOCIOLOGY

GROUP A- CORE COURSES

GROUP A- CORE COURSES				
	Course Code	Title	Hrs/Week	Credits
SEMESTER 1	SOCPGS101	FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGY	5	4
	SOCPGS102	CONTEMPORARY THEORY I	5	4
	SOCPGS103	SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY	5	4
	SOCPGS104	SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS	5	4
	SOCPGS105	SOCIOLOGY OF RURAL SOCIETY	5	4
SEMESTER II	SOCPGS206	CONTEMPORARY THEORY II	5	4
	SOCPGS207	SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA	5	4
	SOCPGS208	PERSONALITY AND COUNSELLING	5	4
	SOCPGS209	SOCIOLOGY OF URBAN SOCIETY	5	4
	SOCPGS210	STATISTICS FOR SOCIOLOGY	5	4
SEMESTER III	SOCPGS311	CONTEMPORARY THEORY III	5	4
	SOCPGS312	APPLICATION OF RESEARCH SKILLS	5	4
	SOCPGS313	ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY	5	4
	SOCPGS314	SOCIOLOGY OF GLOBALISATION	5	4
	SOCPGS315	SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT	5	4
GROUP- B ELECTIVES				
SEMESTER IV (CHOOSE ANY FIVE)	SOCPGELE1	CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY	5	3
	SOCPGELE2	GENDER AND SOCIETY	5	3
	SOCPGELE3	INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY	5	3
	SOCPGELE4	POPULATION AND SOCIETY	5	3
	SOCPGELE5	SOCIOLOGY OF KERALA SOCIETY	5	3
	SOCPGELE6	SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN DIASPORA	5	3
	SOCPGELE7	SOCIAL WORK AND WELFARE	5	3
	SOCPGS4 21	DISSERTATION	-	3
	SOCPGS4 22	COMPREHENSIVE VIVA-VOCE	-	2
TOTAL CREDITS				80

SEMESTER-1

SOCPGS101 FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGY

SOCPGS102 CONTEMPORARY THEORY 1

SOCPGS103 SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY

SOCPGS104 SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS

SOCPGS105 SOCIOLOGY OF RURAL SOCIETY

SOCPGS101 FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGY

5 Hours/Week

4 Credits

Objectives: *This course aims to initiate students to the social and intellectual milieu in which Sociology emerged as a discipline, and to introduce to them the classical traditions of Sociology, focusing on the centrality of its theoretical and methodological contributions in the development of Sociology.*

Module 1: Sociology, the discipline

- 1.1 The emergence of Sociology -Social and Intellectual forces contributing to the rise and development of Sociology-The Institutionalization of Sociology.
- 1.2 Sociology as a Science- Scope of the subject and comparison with other Social Sciences.
- 1.3 Sociological Perspectives-Symbolic Interactionism, Functionalism, Conflict Theory.
- 1.4 Development of Sociology as a discipline in India -A brief historical outline.
- 1.5 The uses of Sociology-Introduction to applied Sociology -Sociology and Social Problems — Sociology and Social Change — Sociology and Social Policy and Action — Sociology and Development — Sociology and Professions.

Module 2: Basic Concepts in Sociology

- 2.1 Society – Definition and Characteristics.
- 2.2 Social Structure – Definition and Elements of Social Structure.
- 2.3 Social Groups – Definition, Characteristics and Types.
- 2.4 Social Institutions - Meaning and Characteristics.
- 2.5 Social Control – Definition and types of Social control- Conformity and Deviance.
- 2.6 Social Stratification- Definition, characteristics and functions, Social mobility.

Module 3: The Classical Thinkers

- 3.1 Auguste Comte- Positivism, Law of Three Stages, Hierarchy of Sciences, Social Statics and Social Dynamics, Religion of Humanity.
- 3.2 Herbert Spencer- Evolutionism, Organic Analogy, Theory of State, Concept of Superorganic.
- 3.3. Emile Durkheim -Scientific Sociology,Theory of Social Facts- Division of Labour, Rules of Sociological Method, Elementary Forms of Religious Life, Analysis of Suicide.
- 3.4 Karl Marx- Materialist Conception of Society, Economic Determinism, Theory of Surplus Value, Theory of Class and Class conflict, Concept of Religion- Alienation.

Module 4: The Classical Thinkers- Contd-

- 4.1 Max Weber- Conception of Sociology as the study of Social Action - The concept of Ideal Types, Typology of Authority - Historical trends towards rationalization and bureaucratization- The idealistic interpretation of Capitalism and the role of Religion.
- 4.2 Vilfredo Pareto, Intellectual background, Contribution to the methodology – Logico – Experimental Method, Classification of logical and non-logical actions, Theory of Residues and Derivatives, Theory of Social Change – Elites and Masses.
- 4.3 Georg Simmel –Formal Sociology, Sociation and Group Formation, Philosophy of Money, Relationships and Social Types, Modernity-Metropolis.

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2. Abraham, Francis and Morgan Henry John, 2010, Sociological Thought, MacMillan Publishers India Ltd.
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9. Kendall, Diana, 2007, Sociology in our times, Thomson Learning Inc.,
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11. Giddens, Anthony, 1998, Sociology, Polity Press, Cambridge.
12. Rose, Glaser and Glaser, 1976, Sociology: Inquiring into Society, Harper and Row, London.
13. Spencer, Metta, 1979, The Foundations of Modern Sociology, Prentice-Hall, New Jersey.
14. Wallace, Richard Cheever and Wallace, Wendy Drew, 1985, Sociology, Allyn and Bacon Inc., London.
15. Horton, Paul and Hunt, Chester, L, 1980, Sociology, McGraw Hill.
16. Abercrombie, Nicholas (2004) Sociology, Cambridge Polity Press.
17. Beteille, Andre (2002) Sociology, New Delhi, Oxford University Press

SOCPGS102

CONTEMPORARY THEORY 1

5 Hours/Week

4 Credits

Objectives: *This course examines contemporary sociological theory as it emerged in the 20th century. Attention is paid to social and intellectual contexts, conceptual frameworks and methods, and contributions to contemporary social analysis.*

Module I: Introduction to Sociological Theories

1.1 Meaning, Characteristics, Basic elements and a brief historical sketch of Sociological theory

1.2 Concepts, Theories, and Paradigms

1.3 Theory and Social reality

1.4 Types of theory-Significance of Sociological Theory

Module 2: Functionalism

2.1 Analytical Functionalism: Talcott Parson- The Structure of Social Action, The Social System, The transition to Functional Imperatives, the Informational hierarchy of Control

2.2 Empirical Functionalism of R.K. Merton- Theories of the Middle Range, Merton's paradigm for Functional Analysis, Merton's Functional Strategy

2.3 Neo functionalism-Jeffrey C .Alexander-Niklas Luhman

Module 3: Symbolic Interactionism

3.1 G.H.Mead: Theory of Mind, Self and Society

3.2 C.H.Cooley: Theory of Looking Glass Self

3.3 The Symbolic Interactionism of Herbert Blumer and Manford Kuhn, Human as Symbol users , Symbolic Communication, Interaction and Role- Taking , Interaction, Humans and Society.

4.3 Erving Goffman-Dramaturgical Analysis

Module4: Conflict Theory

4.1 Marx, Weber and Simmel –Conflict Perspective

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

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

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

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1. Abraham , Francis M,2000, Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction, Oxford University Press.
2. Adams N. Bert & Sydie R.A,1997, Sociological Theory, Vistaar Publications, 2011
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4. Coser Lewis A, Masters of Sociological Thought,1996, Rawat Publications.
5. Calhoun, Craig et al, 2002,Contemporary Sociological Theory,Blackwell Publishers Ltd,
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SOCPGS103

SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY

5 Hours/Week

4 Credits

Objectives: *This course aims to impart to students an understanding of the diversities and unity in Indian Society; to portray the major segments in India ,to disclose the various theoretical perspectives on Indian Society and to familiarize the issues that confront contemporary India.*

Module 1: Conceptualising Indian Society

1.1 Cultural and Ethnic diversity: historically-embedded diversities in respect of Language, Caste, Religion Race and Culture.

1.2 Convergence and integration: the sharing of material traits, cultural space, language and regional ethos; the evolution of composite cultural legacy

1.3 The colonial context: the representation of Indian society as fragmentary and static in colonial ethnography; the census, district gazeteers and the imperial gazeteer as instruments of colonial policy.

1.4 Brahminical Patriarchy in India - Caste hierarchy and Gender hierarchy

Module 2: Approaches to the study of Indian Society

2.1 Indological Approach - G. S. Ghurye, Louis Dumount

2.2 Structural Approach - M .N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube.

2.3 Marxian Approach- D.P. Mukherjee, A.R. Desai

2.4 Civilization and Sub-altern Approach Surajit Sinha, Dr.B.R. Ambedkar

2.5 Conflict Approach- Kathleen Gough, Daniel Thorner

Module 3: Structural Elements of Indian Society

3.1 Village Community- Physical Organisation- Settlement patterns, Framework for studying Village Community-Village Polity- Patterns of Dominance.

3.2 Caste: Historical Emergence- Hinduization of Tribes and Sects, Views on Caste: McKim Marriot, Features of Caste System: Caste as a descent group, Backward Castes and Anti- Caste struggles.

3.3 Kinship- Lineage and descent in India, Kinship organisation with special reference to South India

3.4 Marriage and Family – Marriage- Principles and forms, Marriage among Hindus, Muslims and Christians, Divorce, Widow Remarriage - Variations in Family Structure- Joint Family: Co-parcenary system, Inheritance, Degree of Jointness- Changing structure and functions of Family in India.

3.5. Impact of legislations and socio-economic changes on Caste, Kinship, Marriage and Family.

Module 4- Contemporary Challenges

4.1 Moving beyond Tradition-tradition vs Modernity-debate, Problems of nation building-secularism, pluralism, regionalism, terrorism.

4.2 Poverty, deprivation Inequalities of caste and gender, Illiteracy and disparities in education.

4.3 Caste conflicts, Ethnic conflicts, Communalism and Religious Revivalism

4.4 Family disharmony : Domestic Violence, Dowry, Divorce, Intergenerational conflict.

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1. Das Veena. 2004. Handbook of Indian Sociology. New Delhi: OUP.
2. Dumont Louis 1970 Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications.
3. Delhi, Vikas De Souza, P.R. ed. 2000 Contemporary India – Transitions New Delhi, Sage
4. Dhanagare, D.N. 1993 : Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology Jaipur_Rawat.
5. Dube, S.C. 1973: Social Sciences in a Changing Society Lucknow University Press
6. Dube, S.C. 1967 The Indian Village London : Routledge, 1955
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8. Momin, A. R. 1996 : The Legacy of G. S. Ghurye: A Centennial Festschrift Popular Prakashan, Bombay
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11. Singh, K.S. 1992 : The People of India: An Introduction, Seagull books, Calcutta.
12. Singh, Y. 1973 : Modernisation of Indian Tradition, Delhi, Thomson Press.
13. Srinivas, M.N. 1960 : India's Villages Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
14. Tylor, Stephen: India: An Anthropological Perspective
15. Marriott, McKim 1990 : India through Hindu Categories Sage, Delhi.

4 Credits

Objective: This course aims to familiarize students with the basic knowledge on the research methods in Sociology.

Module 1: Logic of Inquiry in Social Science Research

- 1.1. Social Research: Definition, Objectives, Characteristics, Applications and Significance - “Iterative” Process of Research -Relevance of Theory in Research
- 1.2. Types of Social Research (Basic, Applied and Action, Exploratory, Explanatory, Quantitative and Qualitative, Cross Sectional and Longitudinal Research - Cohort studies
- 1.3 Problems in Social Research –Need for objectivity in social research –Stakeholders of Research- Issues of Ethics in Social Research.
- 1.4 Steps in planning a research study-

Module 2: The Research Process

- 2.1 Research Problem Formulation
- 2.2 Review of existing Literature: Need and Significance
- 2.3 Research Design, types, relevance and rationale- Conceptualizing the research design
- 2.4 Hypotheses: Need, Types and Formulation
- 2.5 Variables and Indicators – Conceptualization, Operationalization and Measurement
- 2.6 Sampling - Principles of Sampling, Population and Sample, Sample Frame. Sampling Techniques, Probability and Non-probability- Sampling and Non- sampling errors.

Module 3: Types, Sources of data& Methods and Tools of Data Collection

- 3.1 Types of Data-Primary, Secondary and Tertiary data.
- 3.2 Sources of Primary Data: Methods of collecting primary data-Social Surveys, Types of Surveys - Advantages and Disadvantages of Survey Methods- Observation Method- Interview method -Types Socio-metric Methods and Projective Techniques.
- 3.3 Tools for collection of Primary Data: Schedule and Questionnaire - Attitude Scales- Likert Scale -Thurston Scales, Guttman Scales/Scalogram Analysis -The Q Sort technique and their functions.
- 3.4. Sources of Secondary data – Sources of tertiary data- Precautions to be taken while using primary, secondary and tertiary sources
- 3.5 Qualitative Research Methods-Observation & Ethnography- Qualitative Interviewing, Case Study ,Content Analysis –Participatory Research -Recent Debates- Triangulation

Module 4: Measurement

- 4.1 Levels of measurement - Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio Scales
- 4.2 The concept of Reliability and Validity – Significance - Types - Threats to reliability and validity -Establishing reliability and validity of a research instrument
- 4 .3 Measurement Errors –Types –Brief overview of sources of measurement error.

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1. Carol Grbich2000,,:New Approaches in Social Research, Sage.

2. Williams Malcolm, 2004, Science and Social Science, Routledge, New York.
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13. Bailey, Kenneth D 1982, Methods in Social Research, New York: MacMillan Publishing Co.

SOCPGS105

SOCIOLOGY OF RURAL SOCIETY

5 Hours/Week

4 Credits

Objectives: *This course attempts to provide students with sociological perception of rural social structure, change and development in India and to develop an understanding among them about the fundamental social reality, social process and changes in the rural society.*

Module I : Introduction to Rural Sociology

1.1 Origin of Rural Sociology, Nature, Subject Matter ,Need and Importance of the Study of Rural Sociology- Indian Rural Community: Meaning and definition of Rural Community, Characteristics of Indian Rural Community.

1.2 Rural Social Structure: Caste and Class in Rural India, Inter Caste Relations, Dominant Castes and Jajmani System, Meaning of Untouchability, Role of Govt. and NGO for removal of Untouchability.- Traditional Rural Family - Characteristics and functions of Rural Joint family - Changing pattern

1.3 Rural Habitation, Settlement and Agrarian Movements-Meaning of Habitation & Settlement, Major Components of Rural Settlement, Factors influencing Rural Settlement, Rural resources and Settlement- Agrarian movements of the 19th and 20th centuries, Land Tenure, Land Reforms, Green Revolution and its impact, White Revolution Bonded Labourers, Trends of Change

1.4 Rural Political Structure: Power Structure in Rural India, Characteristics of traditional Rural Power Structure, Types of flow of rural power- Traditional Caste Panchayats, Panchayat before and after 73rd Amendment, New Panchayati Raj and Empowerment of Women

1.5 Rural Religion & Recreation-Aspects of Rural Religion, Function of Religious groups in Rural Societies, Role and importance of temple in Rural Societies-Meaning of recreation- Kinds of rural recreation -Characteristics of Rural recreation- Impact of modernization on rural recreation

Module 2 : Sociological Perspectives of Rural Life.

2.1 Evolutionary Perspective

2.2 Structural Functional Perspective

2.3 Marxian Perspective

2.4 Gandhian Perspective

2.5 Integrated Perspective

Module 3 : Rural Development in India

3.1 Concept of Rural Development-Elements and Dimensions of Development- Objectives of Rural Development- Social inputs to Development - Indicators of Development

3.2 Historical Background-Early efforts- During British Rule- Post-independence period - Issues and Problems of Rural Development-

3.3 Rural Development Schemes: Enhancement of basic infrastructure facilities- Agricultural productivity- Provision of services like health and education- Rural employment schemes - Assistance to individual families and Self Help Groups (SHG)

3.4 Rural Industrialization and Entrepreneurship-need for rural entrepreneurship-types of rural industries (agro based, forest based, mineral based, textile, service, engineering and non-conventional industries)- problems and prospects of entrepreneurship in rural India.

3.5 New Initiatives in Rural Development-Democratic decentralization-Peoples participation and Community Development Programmes, Panchayat Raj, Co-operative movement and Poverty Alleviation Programmes. Integrated Rural Development Programme-Five year plans in Indian rural development - Impact of Development Programmes.

Module 4: Rural Development-Emerging Issues

4.1 Agrarian Unrest, Depeasantization, Commercialization of agriculture, The new agriculture Strategy and major Peasant Movements

4.2. Status of Women in rural India -trends in women's school enrollment ,literacy, employment, wages, health and participation in political decision making process-Challenges Ahead

4.3 Rural Society and Technology, Rural Emigration, Poverty, Unemployment, Leadership & Factionalism

4.4 Impact of Globalisation on Rural India.

References

- 1.Mackim Marriot (1995): Village India, Chicago, Chicago University Press
- 2.Beteille Andre (1971), Caste, Class & Power, London, University of California Press
- 3.Beteille, Andre (1983), Studies in Agrarian Social Structure, Delhi, Oxford University Press
- 4.Chauhan, B.R., (1974) "Rural Studies", A Trend Report in A Survey of Research in Sociology and Social Anthropology (Vol – I), Bombay Prakashan
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20. Singha Roy D. K.(2004) Peasant Movements in Post- Colonial India, Sage.

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SOC PGS206 CONTEMPORARY THEORY II
SOC PGS207 SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA
SOC PGS208 PERSONALITY AND COUNSELLING
SOC PGS209 SOCIOLOGY OF URBAN SOCIETY
SOC PGS210 STATISTICS FOR SOCIOLOGY

SOC PGS206 CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY II

Hours/week-5

Credits-4

Objectives: *This course is intended to introduce students to the schools of thought in Sociology which dominated Sociology till recently. This course will give a basis for understanding the current debates in sociology.*

Module I: Rational Choice And Exchange Theories

- 1.1 Rational Choice Theory- James S. Coleman
- 1.2 The Exchange Theory –Intellectual Background-
- 1.3 Contributions of George C. Homans and Richard Emerson
- 1.4 Mathematical Model in Rational choice: Game Theory
- 1.5 Peter M. Blau: Process of Exchange: Stages, Values, Norms, and interest, Power and its differentiation, Cognitive Dissonance.

Module 2: Critical Theory

- 2.1 Philosophical and Methodological foundation of Critical Theory
- 2.2 Influence of Karl Marx and Max Weber
- 2.3 Theodor W. Adorno and Horkheimer: Dialectic of Enlightenment- Critique of Instrumental Reason, Myth and Enlightenment, Culture Industry-standardisation, Loss of Art's Autonomy, Authoritarian Personality
- 2.4 Weaknesses and Decline of early Critical Theory
- 2.5 Revival of Critical Theory by Habermas: Universality and Rationality- Social critique as reason, Types of knowledge and Cognitive interests, structural transformation of the Public Sphere, Historical genesis of the bourgeois public sphere, Changes in the public sphere under capitalism, Critique of the theory, Theory of Communicative Action.

Module 3: Phenomenology And Ethnomethodology

- 3.1 Husserl: Emergence of Phenomenology
- 3.2 Schutz: Phenomenological Interactionism
- 3.3 Berger & Luckmann: Social Construction of Reality
- 3.4 Karl Mannheim: Sociology of Knowledge
- 3.5 Harold Garfinkel: Breaching Experiment, Accomplishing Gender
- 3.6 Comparison between Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology.

Module 4 : Micro- Macro Integration

- 4.1 George Ritzer: Integrated Paradigm
- 4.2 Jeffrey Alexander: Multi dimensional Sociology
- 4.3 Randall Collins: Micro foundations of Macro Sociology
- 4.4 Norbert Elias: Figural Sociology

References-

1. Abraham, Francis M, 2000, Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction, Oxford University Press.
2. Adams N. Bert & Sydie R.A, 1997, Sociological Theory, Vistaar Publications, 2011
3. Collins, Randall, Theoretical Sociology, Rawat Publications.
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7. Lemert, Charles, 2004, Social theory –The Multi Cultural and Classic Readings, , Rawat Publication, Jaipur.
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14. Wallace, Ruth A & Alison Wolf, 1991, Contemporary Sociological Theory: Continuing the Classical Tradition, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

SOCPGS207

SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA

5 Hours/Week

4 Credits

Objectives

This course aims to provide students with a basic understanding of the influence of media on individuals and society from a sociological perspective. The course will enable students 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.

Module I: Introduction and Review of Basic Concepts

- 1.1 Understanding Mass Media- Characteristics, Types and Functions of Mass Media.
- 1.2 Power of mass media on Individual, Society and Culture- Role of Press in a emerging country or a country like India
- 1.3 Social construction of reality by media- Rhetoric of the image, Narrative etc. Media myths
- 1.4 Media, Society and Technology - changes and effects
- 1.5 Media in India- a review, contributions to creating new identities (Indian Independence), changing power structures, impact of politics on media.

Module 2: Key Ideas in Media Studies

- 2.1 Marxism, Ideology and the Media - Gramsci, Althusser, Frankfurt School
- 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: Mass Media and Social Structure

3.1 Media impact and their effectiveness in the context of different audience

3.2 Mass Media preference and use among diverse audience

3.3 Role of Mass Media in Nationalism, Regionism, Citizen's Rights, Secularism, promoting democracy, Social Justice , Gender

3.4 Contemporary Issues- Information Technology- Knowledge World- Impact of the internet

3.5 Regulation and Control of Media -Media Ethics.

Module IV-Media laws in India

4.1 Media and the IPC and the CrPC Self Regulation

4.2 Print media and the origins of the 'Press Laws'

4.3 Broadcast media, evolution and the challenges to policy

4.4 Internet and the New Media Policy.

4.5 Media Law and Women

References

1. Silverstone, Rogers 1999. Why Study Media? Sage Publications

2. Potter, James W 1998. Media Literacy. Sage Publications

3. Grossberg, Lawrence et al 1998. Media-Making: Mass Median in a Popular Culture, Sage Publications

4. Evans, Lewis and hall, Stuart 2000. Visual Culture: The Reader. Sage Publications

5. Berger, Asa Authur 1998. Media Analysis Techniques. Sage Publication

6. Pradip N. Thomas (eds.) 2004 Who Owns the Media ? Zed Books, London.

7. Downing, John, Mohammadi Ali and Srebemy-Mohammadi 1992 Questioning the Media : A Critical Introduction, New Delhi, Sage.

8. Mackay, H. and O'Sullivan, T. 1999 The Media Reader: Continuity and Transformation, London Open University and Sage

SOC PGS208

PERSONALITY AND COUNSELLING

5 Hours/Week

4 Credits

Objectives : *This course aims to familiarize students with the nature , process and theories of personality development, to acquaint them with counselling techniques and to expose students to the various types of intervention and strategies.*

Module I: Introduction to Personality

1.1 Definitions, nature and factors of personality

1.2 Stages of Development of personality: Psycho-motor development, Cognitive development, Language development, Emotional development, Emergence of Self , Gender identity

1.4 . Developmental Problems in different stages : Emotional problems of childhood – identity crisis in adolescence - Teenage problems-Middle age – Social and vocational adjustments.

1.5 Adjustment to changes in life patterns-Old age – Mental and Behavioural disorders – Ageism, Successful aging- Social issues- Dementia, functional impairment and Cognitive Decline

Module 2: Classical Psychoanalytic And Neo Psychoanalytic Theories of Personality Development

2.1. Sigmund Freud

2.2. Carl Jung

2.3. Alfred Adler

2.4 Karen Horney

2.5. Erik Erikson

Module 3: Perspectives And Approaches In Personality Development

3.1. Learning perspective: Dollard & Miller, Julian Rotter

3.2. Cognitive perspective: Jean Piaget, George Kelly

3.3. Humanistic perspective: Abraham Maslow, Carl Rogers

3.4. Existential position: Viktor Frankl, Rollo May

3.5 Trait Approach . Gordon Allport, Raymond Cattell

Module 4: Nature And Goals Of Counselling

4.1 Definition ,types and stages of counseling

4.2 Training, job setting and activities of counselor- Ethical principles of counselling

4.3. Goals and methods- Advanced empathy, Immediacy , Confrontation, Interpretation, Role playing

4.4 Assessment techniques and tools of Assessment-Psychometric Test- Anecdotal records, Rating scale, Socio-metric Test

4.5 Counselling And Psychotherapy- Transactional Analysis/ Rational Emotive Behavioural Therapy/ Reality Therapy

References

1. Hall, C.S., Lindzey, G., & Campbell, J.B. 2007. Theories of Personality. 4th Edn. Wiley: India.

2. Hall, C.S., Lindsey, G. & Campbell, J. B. 1998. Theories of Personality. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

3. Ryckman, R.M. 1978. Theories of Personality. D.Van Nostrand Company:New York.

4. Frager, R. & Fadiman, J. 2007 Personality and Personal growth. 6th Edn.Pearson Prentice Hall, India.

5. Mayer, F.S & Sutton, K. 1996. Personality: An integrative approach. N.J.:Prentice-

6. Hurlock, Elizabeth 1987. Personality Development New York McGraw Hill Inc
7. Developmental Psychology. A life Span approach 6th Edn. 1990. Elizabeth B. Hurlock, Tata McGraw Hill.
8. Thomas Murray 1990. Counselling and Life Span Development. Sage Pub.
9. Mangal S.K. 2002. Advanced Educational Psychology 2nd Edn Prentice Hall of India.
10. Shertzer and Stone 2000. Fundamentals of Counseling, , Houghton Mifflin Co.
11. Rao Narayana S. 1988. Counseling Psychology, S. Tata McGrawHil Pub.
12. Schultz, D.P & Schultz, E.S. 2005. Theories of personality. Delhi: Thomson Wadsworth.
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14. Lazarus, R.S. and Monat, A. 1979. Personality. Prentice Hall, Inc.
15. McCrae, R.R. & Allik, J. (eds) 2002. Five-factor model across cultures. Dordrecht: Netherlands: Kluwer.
16. London, H. & Exner, J.E. 1978 Dimensions of Personality. New York: Wiley
17. Mischel, W.; Shoda, Y.; & Smith, R. E. 2004. Introduction to personality. John Wiley & Sons
18. Feshbach, S. & Weiner, B. 1991 (3rd ed). Personality. Toronto: Health & Co.
19. Pervin, L.A. 1996. The science of personality. NY: John Wiley & Co.
20. Kundu, C.L. 1989. Personality development. ND: Sterling Pub.

SOCPGS209
5 Hours/Week
4 Credits

SOCIOLOGY OF URBAN SOCIETY

Objectives: *The Course looks at urbanisation as a social phenomena and acquaints students with the sociological perceptions of urbanization and helps students to understand the trends and implications of urbanization in India.*

Module I: Introduction

- 1.1 Development of Urban Sociology, Meaning of Urban Sociology, Nature and Scope of Urban Sociology.
- 1.2 Significance study of urbanization in the context of regional development
- 1.3 Definition and concepts- Urban Sociology:- Urban, Urbanism, Urbanization, Urban Locality, Suburb, Metro Cities, Metropolis, Megalopolis.
- 1.4 Urbanization as a perspective of social and historical analysis.
- 1.5 Changing Face of Urban communities: Infrastructural development, Growing heterogeneity, Merging of fringe villages, the 'global city', city as the melting pot of cultures and as harbinger of social change.

Module 2: Sociological Perspectives-Traditional

- 2.1 Contributions of Emile Durkheim – mechanical and organic solidarity
- 2.2 Ferdinand Tonnies –Gemeinschaft and Gessellschaft
- 2.3 George Simmel: 'Metropolis and Mental Life

2.4 Robert Park – The City as ecological community, the natural and moral order, Land Values, Dominance Invasion and Succession, The natural area

2.5 Louis Wirth – ‘Urbanism as a way of life’ – population aggregation, social heterogeneity and its consequences for urban life

Module 3: Sociological Perspectives-Current

3.1 Urban Ecology (Patrick Geddes)

3.2 Political Economy and Urbanisation (David Harvey and Peter Saunders)

3.3 Urban Question, Information Society (Manuell Castells)

3.4 Culture Economy (Pierre Bourdieu)

3.5 City and Spatial Forms (Anthony Giddens)

Module 4: Issues, Implications and Challenges of Urbanisation in India

4.1 Economic issues: Poverty, Unemployment and Inequity in resource access.

4.2 Environmental issues: Ecological imbalance, Degeneration of resources, pollution, waste disposal and sanitation

4.3 Socio-Cultural issues: Inequality (class, caste and gender), Cultural invasion and changes in life styles and culture, Impact of global culture on local communities, Caste polarization, Communalism and regionalism

4.4 Infrastructure and amenities: Water, Energy (power and fuel), Housing, Road, Transport & Communication, Health care services, Education

4.5 Displacement: Forest eviction, Development Projects (Highways, Dams, Special Economic Zones, Firing Range, Large scale industries, Malls and Commercial Complexes, etc.)

References

1. Dupont V, E. Tarlow and D. Vidal, 2000 *Delhi. Urban Space and Human Destinies*, Delhi, Manohar,
2. Government of India, 1986, *Report of the National Commission on Urbanisation, Vols I & II*, New Delhi, Government of India
3. Harvey, David, 1989 *The Urban Experience*, Baltimore, John Hopkins Press
4. Nair Janaki, 2005 *The Promise of the Metropolis. Bangalore.s Twentieth Century*, Delhi, Oxford
5. National Academic Council, 2003 *Cities Transformed. Demographic Change and Its Implications in the Developing World*, Washington DC, Academic Press
6. Patel Sujata and Kushal Deb (ed) 2006 *Urban Studies*, Delhi, Oxford
7. Safa, Helen (ed.), 1982 *Towards a political economy of urbanisation in the Third World Countries*, Delhi, Oxford
8. Sassen Saskia, 1991 *The Global City*, Princeton, Princeton University Press
9. Sivaramkrishnan K, A Kundu and B.N.Singh, 2005. *Handbook of Urbanisation in India*, Delhi, Oxford
10. Smith, Michael Peter, 2001, *Transnational Urbanism. Locating Globalisation*, London, Blackwell
11. C.G.Pickvance, (ed.): *Urban Sociology: Critical Essays*, Methuen, 1976
12. David Harvey, *The Urban Experience*, Basil Blackwell, 1989.
13. Manuel Castells, *The Urban Question*, Harper, 1972.
14. Peter Saunders, : *Social Theory and the Urban Question*, Hutchionnson, 1981

15. T.G.McGee, The Urbanisation Process in the Third World, G.Bell & Sons, 1971

SOCPGS210 **STATISTICS FOR SOCIOLOGY**
5 Hours/Week
4 Credits

Objectives: *This course aims to familiarise the students with the statistical methods in social sciences and to enable them to summarize numeric data by computing descriptive statistics, to compute various inferential statistics and to equip them to identify appropriate technique for a given set of variables and research questions.*

Module 1 – Introduction to Statistics

- 1.1 Meaning, uses & limitations of Statistics.
- 1.2 Classification, tabulation & presentation of data.

Module 2 – Measures of Central Tendency & Dispersion

- 2.1 Arithmetic Mean, Median & Mode.
- 2.2 Properties of a good average, use of averages in Social research.
- 2.3 Measures of Dispersion- Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation & Standard Deviation.
- 2.4 Merits & Demerits of different measures of Dispersion.
- 2.5 Uses in Sociological research.

Module 3 – Correlation & Regression

- 3.1 Scatter diagram, Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation – Simple linear correlation, Spearman's rank correlation coefficient.
- 3.2 Uses in sociological research.
- 3.3 Regression analysis in the case of bi-variate data.

Module 4 – Probability & Testing of Hypothesis

- 4.1 Elementary ideas of probability.
- 4.2 Test for means, single population & test for difference in means to populations (t – test & Z – test).
- 4.3 Test for difference in Standard Deviations of two populations (F – test).
- 4.4 Chi – square test - test for association of attributes & goodness of fit.

References:

- 1. Levin, Jack, 1977. Elementary Statistics in Social research (2nd ed), New York; Harper & Row.
 - 2. Elhance D.N., Fundamentals of Statistics.
 - 3. Gupta S.P., Statistical Methods.
 - 4. Sancheti D.C., Statistic Theory, Methods & Applications.
 - 5 Gupta S.C., Fundamentals of Statistics.
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SEMESTER 3

SOCPGS311 CONTEMPORARY THEORY III

SOCPGS312 APPLICATION OF RESEARCH SKILLS

SOCPGS313 ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

SOCPGS314 SOCIOLOGY OF GLOBALISATION

SOCPGS315 SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

SOCPGS311 CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY – III

Hours/week-5

Credits-4

Objectives: This course *seeks to provide students with an understanding of the contemporary debates in sociological theory.*

Module I: Neo-Marxian Theory

- 1.1 Frankfurt School- Critical Theory- Major critiques of social and intellectual life, Major Contributions – Subjectivity, Dialectics, Knowledge and Human Interests, Critical Theory today.
- 1.2 Contributions of Max Horkheimer,
- 1.3 Contributions of Jurgrn Habermas
- 1.4 Contributions of Louis Althusser
- 1.5 Varieties of Neo-Marxism- Hegelian Marxism, Analytical Marxism and Postmodern Marxian theory

Module 2: Structuration Theory- Anthony Giddens

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

Module 3: Reflexive Sociology- Pierre Bourdieu

- 3.1 Epistemic reflexivity
- 3.2 Habitus and Field

- 3.3 Theory of Practice
- 3.4 Matrimonial Strategies
- 3.5 Forms of Capital
- 3.6 Language, Symbolic Violence and Gender

Module 4 Post Structuralism And Post Modernism

- 4.1 Michael Foucault: Power/Knowledge, Discourse Analysis, Discipline and Punish, History of Sexuality, Medical Discourse
- 4.2 Derrida: Deconstruction
- 4.3 Roland Barthes: Death of the Author
- 4.4 Frederiech Jameson: Moderate Post modernism
- 4.5 Jean Baudrillard: Extreme Post Modern Theory

References:

- 1) Best Stevan and Douglas Kellner, 1991, *Post Modern Theory; Critical Interrogation* Mac Millan Publications, London
- 2) Foucault, Michel, 1995, *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison*, 2nd Ed, Vintage Books, France.
- 3) Fowler Bridget(ed), 2000, *Reading Bourdieu on Society and culture*, Blackwell Publications, Oxford
- 4) Glucksmann, 1974, *Structuralist Analysis in Contemporary Social Thought*, Rotuledge Publicatyions, Boston
- 5) Jenkin Alan, 1979, *The Social Theory of Claude Levi Strauss*, Mac Milan Publications, London
- 6) Mouzelis Nicos, 1995, *Sociological Theory what went wrong*. Routledge Publications, London
- 7) Seidman Stevan, 1994, *The Post modern Turn*, Cambridge Publications London
- 8) Joas, Hans.1987. Giddens' *Theory of Structuration* in International Sociology

Recommended Readings:

- 1) Danher Geoff, Tony Schirito and Jenwebb, 2000, *Understanding Foucault*, Sage Publications London
- 2) Leach Edmund, 1970, *Levi Straus* Fontana and Collin Publications, Glasgow
- 3) Pusey Michael, 1987, *Jurgen Habermas*, Tavistock and Ellishors wood Publications London
- 4) Smart Barry, 1985, *Michael Foucault*, Routledge London

SOCPGS312

APPLICATION OF RESEARCH SKILLS

5 Hours/Week

4 Credits

Objectives: *This course aims to develop the ability of students to apply research methods to practical situations and to enhance their skill of analysis and presentation of data.*

Module 1: Conceptualizing Research

- 1.1 Problem identification – The research question and its feasibility

1.2 Procedure of literature review – Identification of relevant literature –Use of electronic data base – Evaluation of literature.

1.3 Identifying the research question and formulation of the research problem- Identifying variables.

1.4 Refinement of the Research question- Formulation of objectives - Establishment of operational definitions.

1.5 Development of working hypotheses-Types of hypotheses - Type I and Type II error- Determination of confidence levels

1.6 Format of a research proposal - Preparation of research proposal

Module 2: Planning the Study

2.1 Preparation of research design

2.2 Determining the sample design

2.3 Identification of data collection methods.

2.4 Designing of various research instruments - Pre-test and finalization.

2.5 Construction of Attitude measurement scales such as Likert scales- General issues in Scaling- Calculation of scores.

2.6 Carrying out a pilot study

Module 3: Execution of the Study

3.1 Collection of data –Selecting the method for data collection – Field work - Collection of data using attitudinal scales – On line data collection - Collection of qualitative data -Safeguards for mitigation of bias

3.2 Preparing the data for analysis

3.3 Computer aided statistical analysis of data. **

3.4 Interpretation of results and generalization

Module 4: Reporting of the Results of the Study

4.1 Principles of scientific reporting- Style and format of social science reporting

4.2 Report Writing- Presentation of results- Objectivity in presenting research findings

4.3 Techniques for Writing up a Qualitative Study - Ensuring internal and external Validity

4.4 Citation and referencing: Introduction to various styles –Use of software

** Computer aided statistical analysis of data- Students may be given hands-on training in the use of user-friendly statistical software packages for quantitative data analysis.

References

1. Andrews Richard:2005. Research Questions, Continuum, UK.
2. Bell J.1999. Doing Your Research Project, Open University Press, Buckingham.
3. Bryman Alan:2001. Social Research Methods, Oxford
4. Babbie Earl:2001. The Practice of Social Research, Wordsworth.
5. Levin, Jack:1973. Elementary Statistics in Social Research, New York, Harper and Row Publishers.
6. Kothari, C.R.1985. Research Methodology-Methods and Techniques, New Delhi: Wishwa Prakashan

7. Bailey, Kenneth D.1982.Methods in Social Research, New York: MacMillan Publishing Co.,
8. Nachmias David & Nachmias Chava:1981. Research Methods in the Social Sciences, New York,St. Martin's Press.
9. Sanders, Willam, B. & Pinhey Thomas K.1983. The Conduct of Social Research, New York, CBS College Publishing.
10. Dochartaigh Niall:2007 Internet Research Skills: How To Do Your Literature Search and Find Research Information Online, Sage Publications.
11. Barnes Annie:1994.Research Skills in the Social Sciences ,Kendall Hunt Publishing Co.
12. Sarantakos S.1999. Social research, Macmillan Press, Uk.

SOCPGS313

ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

5 Hours/Week

4 Credits

Objectives:*This course aims to sensitize the students regarding the relationship between human society and ecosystem, to help students understand the various approaches to the study of environment and ecosystem and to create awareness among the students regarding environmental degradation and the importance of sustainable development.*

Module 1: Environmental Sociology

1.1 Environmental Sociology: Field and Scope

1.2 Basic concepts -Environment ,Ecosystem, Ecology, Biodiversity, Ecological footprint , Eco-feminism ,Sustainable Development

1.3 Environmental Education- meaning, objectives- significance and strategies used for Environmental Education

1.4 Early Interest in Environmental Issues -The Chicago School: Classical Human Ecology

1.5 Environment and Society- Need for the study of environment

Module 2: Approaches/Perspectives in Environmental Sociology

2.1 Duncan's Ecological Complex: POET Model

2.2 Dunlap and Catton's Ecological Explanation

2.3 Political economy interpretation- Alan Schnaiberg

2.4 Ecological modernization- Arthur P.J. Mol and Gert Spaargaren

2.5 Indian thinkers: Radhakamal Mukherjee, Ramachandra Guha

Module 3: Environmental Degradation, Pollution and Disasters

3.1 Current Issues- Global Warming and Green House effect- Ozone Depletion-Acid Rain-Deforestation- Atmospheric Turbidity and Nuclear Winter

3.2 Human Actions and Environment Degradation: Deforestation, Big Dams, Mining and Pesticides

3.3 Pollution: Air, Water, Noise, Land and Solid waste: Major Causes, Impact and Remedial Measures

3.4 Natural Disasters - Earthquakes-Tsunami- Wind storms

3.5 Environment Degradation and Human Health

Module 4: Environmental Protection

4.1 Initiatives of the State and International Agencies: Stockholm, Rio conference

4.2 Environment Protection Agencies in India

4.3 Constitutional Provisions and Environmental Laws in India

4.4 Environmental Movements in India

4.5 Environmental Planning for Sustainable development

References

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

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

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

4. 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.

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

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

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

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

9. UNDP. 2000. Sustainable Development. New York: OUP

10. World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987. Our common future Brundtland report, New Delhi :Oxford university press

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

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

14. Krishna, Sumi 1996, Environmental Politics: People's lives and Development Choices, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

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

Rawat Publications.

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

17. Singh, Gian 1991, Environmental Deterioration in India: Causes and Control, New Delhi: Agricole.

18. UNDP, 1987, Sustainable Development : World commission On Environment and Development, Our Common Future Brundtland Report, OUP: New Delhi

SOCPGS314

SOCIOLOGY OF GLOBALISATION

5 Hours/Week

4 Credits

Objectives: This course aims to give the students an understanding of the globalization process, the principal mechanisms of international economic connections through which it works and an idea of some of the debates it has evoked

Module 1: Understanding Globalization

1.1. Globalization and Global Governance,

1.2. History, characteristics and dimensions (economic, political and cultural)

1.3 Knowledge Economy, Information society, Consumerist society

1.4 Global village, McDonalozation, Weightless economy,

1.5 International Financial Management - Balance of Trade and Balance of Payment -

International Monetary Fund, General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, (GATT), World Trade Organization (WTO)

Module 2: Theoretical Perspectives of Globalization.

2.1 Immanuel Wallerstein - World System Theory

2.2 World Polity Theory - John Meyer et al., "World Society and the Nation-State"

2.3 Roland Robertson - Theory of world compression and intensification of Global consciousness.

2.4 Davis Harvey - Theory of Time Space Compression

2.5 Anthony Giddens - Theory of Time Space Destination

Module 3 : Globalisation-Implications

3.1 Network Society - fluid boundaries – knowledge industry, outsourcing, flexible labour, shifting trends of labour

3.2 Social Risks - Global culture, Social Inequalities, Social Exclusion

3.3 Social security - Child labour, Human trafficking, Violence against women

3.4 Impact on Social Institutions - Marriage, Family, Religion

3.5 Social Justice - education, livelihood and health care of the marginalized.

Module 4: Globalization -Challenges

- 4.1 Environmental degradation, the Patenting of indigenous knowledge, biodiversity
- 4.2. Fundamentalism and religious resurgence
- 4.3. Issues related to transnational migration
- 4.4 Trade, communication and transportation
- 4.5 Post Globalisation- Issue of Infinite Cyber Space

References

1. James, P., and Veltmeyer, H. 200, Globalisation Unmasked London: Zed Books.
2. Khor, Martin, 2001, Rethinking Globalisation ,London: Zed Books.
3. Nayyar, D., (ed.) 2002, Governing Globalisation : Issues and Institutions, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Scholtze, J.A., Globalisation: 2000, A Critical Introduction, Basingstoke: Palgrave.
5. Stiglitz, J. 2002, Globalization and its Discontents London: Penguin.
6. White, B., Little, R., and Smith, M., (eds.) 2001, Issues in World Politics Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2nd edn.
7. Giddens Anthony, 2000, Runaway World : How globalization is reshaping our lives, Routledge, New York.
8. Jha Avinash, 2000, Background to Globalization, Centre for Education and Documentation, Mumbai.
9. Kofman and Young, 2003, Globalization, Theory and Practice. Continuum, London.
10. Lechner F. and Boli J. (ed), 2000, The Globalization, Blackwell Oxford.
11. Schuurman Frans J. (ed) 2002, Globalization and Development Studies, Sage Publications, New Delhi

SOCPGS315

SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

5 Hours/Week

4 Credits

Objectives: *This course aims to impart basic knowledge of the theories, dimensions, sources and impact of social change and development, to address in particular the Indian experience of social change and development and, to provide insights into the concerns and challenges of developmental changes occurring now.*

Module I: Understanding Change and Development

- 1.1 Concepts- Change, Progress, Growth, Modernization, Development and Development Indices.
- 1.2 Factors of Social Change - Demographic, Economic, Political, Religious, Technological.
- 1.3 Theories of Social Change -Evolutionary, Functional, Linear, Cyclic, Bio-tech, and. Info-tech

1.4 Historical location of the idea of development: End of colonialism; rise of nationalism in the Third World societies and the desire for development

1.5 Paths of Development: Capitalist, Socialist, Mixed Economy.

Module II: Theoretical Approaches

2.1 Modernization Theory – Walt Whitman Rostow, Daniel Lerner

2.2 Dependency Theory-A.G Frank, Samir Amin

2.3 Mahatma Gandhi and Schumacher on Alternative Development Model

2.4 Frankfurt School-Jurgen Habermas

2.5 Epistemological Critiques of Development

Module 3: Social Change and Development: Process and Strategies

3.1 Agencies of Development: State, Market, Non-governmental organizations

3.2 Planning and Development - Changing Development initiatives and State Policies, Policy of Protective Discrimination, Inclusive Growth.

3.3 Processes of Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization, Info-tech and Bio-tech revolutions and Development.

3.4 Re-inventing Development: Social Movements-Types, Components and Dynamics of Social Movements.

3.5 Grass Root initiatives for Planning and Development.

Module IV: Development in India: Concerns and Challenges

4.1 Failure of Modernization Model- Food crisis, Environmental crisis, Economic and Debt crisis.

4.2. Issues of Displacement, Development and Upsurge of Ethnicity

4.3 Disparities in Development: Regional and Religious

4.4 Development of the Marginalized: Class, Caste, Tribe and Gender

4.5 Democracy and Development, the need for Social Auditing.

References

1.Datt and Sundaram, 2008, Indian Economy, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi

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

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

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

5.Giddens Anthony, 1996. "Global Problems and Ecological Crisis" in Introduction to Sociology. IInd Edition: New York: W.W.Norton & Co.

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

7. Haq, Mahbub Ul. 1991. Reflections on Human Development. New Delhi, OUP

8.Sharma, SL 1980. "Criteria of Social Development", Journal of Social Action. Jan-March.

8.Sharma, SL1986. Development: Socio-Cultural Dimensions. Jaipur: Rawat.

- 9.Sharma, S.L. 1994. "Salience of Ethnicity in Modernization: Evidence from India", Sociological Bulletin. Vol.39, Nos. 1&2. Pp.33-51.
- 10.Srinivas, M.N. 1966. Social Change in Modern India. Berkley: University of Berkley.
- 11.Dube, S.C. 1988, Modernization and Development: The Search for Alternative Paradigm, Vistaar Publication, New Delhi.
- 12.Giddens, Anthony.1990, The Consequences of Modernity. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- 13.Magdoff, Harry 2002, Imperialism and Globalisation, Cornerstone Publications, Kharagpur.
- Myrdal, G. 1966, in Shanin, Theodor (Ed.), Peasant and Peasant Societies, Penguin.
- 14.S.C. Dube1998: Modernization and Development, New Delhi: VistaarPublisher
- 15.Preston P.W., 1982, The Theories of Development, London Routledge, Kegan Paul
16. Escobar Arturo, 1995, Encountering Development, the making and unmaking of the third world,Princeton University Press, Princeton
17. Kothari Uma, A Radical History of Development Studies, Individuals, Institutions and ideologies, David Philip, Zed books, New York.
18. Harrison D.H., 1988, The Sociology of Modernization and Development, London Routledge, Kegan Paul
19. Webster Andrew, 1984, Introduction to the sociology of Development, London McMillan
- 20.Debal K. SinghaRoy (ed), (2001), Social Development and the Empowerment of Marginalized Groups, Sage Publications, New Delhi

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SEMESTER 1V- GROUP- B- ELECTIVES

SOCPEGELE1 CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

SOCPEGELE2 GENDER AND SOCIETY

SOCPEGELE3 INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY

SOCPEGELE4 POPULATION AND SOCIETY

SOCPEGELE5 SOCIOLOGY OF KERALA SOCIETY

SOCPEGELE6 SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN DIASPORA

SOCPEGELE7 SOCIAL WORK AND WELFARE

SOCPEGELE1 CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

5 Hours/Week

3 Credits

Objectives : *This course offers an opportunity for students to become acquainted with anthropological perspectives and ways of thinking, and to develop a distinctive approach to intercultural awareness and understanding.*

Module1: Introduction

- 1.1 Cultural Anthropology –Definitions, Subject matter, Subfields, Emerging fields , Applied and Action Anthropology.
- 1.2 Basic Orientations - Holism, Comparativism and Relativism- Approaches: Emic-Etic, Macro-Micro- Fieldwork tradition in Anthropology
- 1.3 Methods: Ethnography, Comparative method, Participant Observation, Genealogical Method, Case study, Survey
- 1.4. Anthropology in India-Origin and Development, Themes and Perspectives
- 1.5 Recent Trends: New Ethnography and Post Modernism in Anthropology.

Module 2: Concepts of Culture, Society & Civilization

- 2.1 Anthropological notion of Culture- Society, Culture and Civilization, Attributes & Paradoxes of culture -Culture, Language and Communication
- 2.2 Structure of Culture : Culture trait, Culture complex, Culture area, Age area, Culture Focus, Variation and Diversity in culture.
- 2.3 Relation between Individual, Society, Culture and Civilization, Great and Little Tradition

2.4 Human Biological Diversity: Controversy on the term 'Race'; Racial criteria, Racial traits in relation to Heredity and Environment -World classification and Indian classification of Race- Negrito elements in India

Module 3: Theoretical Perspectives in Anthropology

3.1 Structuralism and Neo-Structuralism: Claude. Levi-Strauss, and E.R. Leach

3.2 Structure Functionalism: Contributions of A.R. Radcliff Brown and E.E. ,Evans Pritchard

3.3 Functionalism: Contribution of Bronislow Malinowski

3.4 Culture and Personality: Contributions of Margaret Mead, Ruth Benedict, Ralf. Linton, Abraham Kardiner, and Cora-du-Bois, Recent trends in Psychological Anthropology

3.5 Contribution of Indian Anthropologists: L.P. Vidyarthi, S.C. Roy, D.N.Majumdar and N.K. Bose.

Module 4: Analysis of Culture

4.1 Evolutionism: Critical appraisal of 19th century Evolutionism; Contributions of E.B. Tylor, L.H. Morgan, James. Frazer, Herbert. Spencer, J.F. Mc Lennan, H.S. Maine, J.J. Bachofen.

4.2 Neo-Evolutionism: Contribution of V.G. Childe, J.H. Steward, Leslie White, Marvin Harris, Shalin and Service.

4.3 Diffusionism: Critical appraisal of British, German and American Schools

4.4. Cultural Materialism- The approach of Cultural Materialism, Contributions of Marvin Harris and Leslie White, Relation of Materialism with Evolutionism.

4.5 Symbolic Anthropology- Victor Turner, Clifford Geertz.

References

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2. Harris, Marvin 1983 'Cultural Anthropology', Harper & Row Pub, New York &

3. Haviland, W A. 1993. Cultural Anthropology', Harcourt Brace College Pub, London

4. Honigman J. 1997 'Handbook of Social and Cultural Anthropology', Rawat Publication, New Delhi.

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7. Ember & Ember 2008 'Anthropology' (12th edition), Pearson Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

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11. W. Haviland, R. Gordon, and L. Vivanco, 2006, Talking About People: Readings in Contemporary Cultural Anthropology, 4th Ed. New York: McGraw-Hill.

12. Martin F. Manalansan IV 2003, Global Divas: Filipino Gay Men in the Diaspora (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press.

13. Robert H. Lavenda and Emily A. Schultz, 2006, Core Concepts in Cultural Anthropology, 3rd Edition (New York: McGraw-Hill)

SOCPGELE2

GENDER AND SOCIETY

5 Hours/Week

3 Credits

Objectives: The primary goal of this course is to familiarize students with key issues, questions and debates in Gender Studies. It also offers an exposure on the implication of gender in society, major issues relating to women and discloses important indicators of women's development.

Module 1: Introduction to Gender Studies

1.1 Social Construction of Gender -Sex and Gender, Gender Socialization and Gender Roles, Gender Identity, Gender gaps.

1.2 Social structure and Gender Inequality-Patriarchy –Matriarchy Ideologies, Equality Vs Difference, Nature Vs Culture, Sexual division of labour, Eco-feminism

1.3 Conceptualizing discrimination- Family- girl child in the family- gender roles, gender discrimination , gender as a structural link between marriage and kinship. School -Texts and contexts of learning, drop outs, access to higher education.

1.4 Indicators of women's status: Demographic, Social, Economic and Political.

1.5 Status of women in Contemporary India with particular reference to women in Kerala.

Module 2: Perspectives on Gender

2.1 Social theories of Gender Development: Psycho-analytic theory, Structural- Functional Analysis, Cognitive Development Theory, Social Learning Theory.

2.2 Feminist Theories: Liberal Feminism, Socialist Feminism, Radical Feminism, Postmodern Feminism, Multicultural/Global Feminism

Module 3: Gender Issues in India

3.1 Issues in Family: Son Preference, Sex Ratios and Related Indicators

3.2 Issues at Work- gender stereotyping, Feminization of work, Glass Ceiling, Work-Life Balance

3.3 Access to Resources - Wealth, Education, Health Care ,Space outside the Home

3.4 Gender Specific Crimes - Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment, ICT-related gender violence and gendered political violence, Rape, Custodial Violence and abuse, Trafficking, Prostitution

3.5 Depiction in Media- Marginalization, Commoditization, Indecent representation -Media –Violence

Module 4: Women and Development in India.

4.1 Women in Indian Economy: Women in Organized & Unorganized Sector, Working women & their problems

- 4.2 Women in Indian Politics : Political Participations of women , Political empowerment of women, suffrage movement
- 4.3 Women and Social Legislation- Laws relating to marriage and family, Laws relating to property.
- 4.4 Women & Education- Spread of women's education in India, Women Education & Employment
- 4.5 Women's Organizations & Movements in India. Women's organizations in pre- independent India, Development of women's organizations after independence & their types, Women's movements in contemporary India : Issues

References

- 1 Desai, Neera and M. Krishnaraj. 1987 Women and society in India. Delhi
- 2 Ananta. Desai, Neera and M. Krishnaraj. 1987. Women and society in India.
- 3 Dube, Leela et. al. (eds.) 1986. Visibility and Power. Essays on Women in Society and Development. New Delhi : OUP.
- 4 Dube, Leela et. al. (eds.) 1986. Visibility and Power. Essays on Women in Society and Development. New Delhi : OUP.
- 5 Myers, Kristen Anderson et. al. (eds.) 1998. Feminist Foundations : Towards Transforming Sociology. New Delhi: Sage.
- 6 Oakley, Ann. 1972. Sex, Gender and Society. New York : Harper and Row.
- 7 Sharma, Ursula. 1983. Women, Work and Property in North-west India. London: Tavistock,
- 8 Shulamitz, Reinharz and Lynn Davidman. 1991. Feminist Research Methods. New York : Oxford University Press.
- 9 Chanana, Karuna. 1988 Socialization, Women and Education : Explorations in Gender identity, New Delhi : Orient Longman.
- 10 Dube, Leela. 1997. Women and Krinship: Comparative Perspectives on Gender in South and South-East Asia. Tokyo : United Nations University Press.
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- 12 Mies Maria. 1980. Indian Women and Patriarchy : Conflicts and Dilemmas of Students and Working women. New Delhi : Concept.
- 13 Whelham, Imelda. 1997. Modern Feminist Thought. Edinburgh : Edingurgu University Press.
14. Macionis, John J: 2006,Sociology; Pearson Prentice Hall.
15. Forbes, G. 1998. Women in Modern India. New Delhi, Cambridge UniversityPress..
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17. M. L. Narasaiah : "Gender Inequality and Poverty,"2004 : DiscoveryPublishing House, New Delhi.
- 18.G. B. Reddy : 1997 : Women and The Law : K.C. Gogla : Gogla LawPublications, Hyderabad,

19.Pramila Joshi : 2001 : Women's Law : Rajesh Publication Pune.

20. Ram Ahuja , " Society In India" concepts. Theories and recent trends,Rawat publication Jaipur,2005.

SOCPEGELE3

INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY

5 Hours/Week

3 Credits

Objectives: *This course aims to introduce students to sociological explorations related to industry and to develop in them familiarity with regard to the emerging issues and its interface with social issues.*

Module I: Subject matter of Industrial Sociology

- 1.1 The rise of Industrial Sociology
- 1.2 Industrial Society-Industrialisation in India
- 1.3 Classical Sociological Tradition on Industry-Society Interface
 - a) Division of labour, Anomie- Emile Durkheim
 - b) Bureaucracy, Rationality- Max Weber
 - c) Production Relations, Surplus Value, Alienation- Karl Marx

Module 2: Industrial Relations

- 2.1 Industrial Relations: Definition, Concept, Nature, Importance-Three Actors of Industrial Relations - Conditions for congenial Industrial relations.
- 2.2 Industrial Disputes- Concept, features and kinds, Prevention and Settlement of disputes
- 2.3 Collective Bargaining- Characteristics, forms, process and significance.
- 2.4 Workers participation in Management- objectives, features, forms, process and levels of participation
- 2.5 Trade Union: Concept, Nature, and Characteristics, Objectives, Functions, importance, and structure of unions, Trade Union movement in India

Module 3: Industrial Work , Organisation and Management

- 3.1 Work and the Social Context
- 3.2 Motivation ,Morale and Leadership and Productivity
- 3.3 Structuring of work in Industrial Organisation-Formal and Informal Organisations, Inter and Intra Organisational Network, Line and Staff
- 3.4 Industrial Management- Levels of management and Functions of management

3.5. Perspectives on Industrial Management : Scientific management, Human Relations Approach, Systems theory (Dunlop & Flanders)

Module 4 :The post industrial India- Issues and Trends-

4.1 Post Industrial India –Meaning and Characteristics

4.2 Socio-Ecological Issues: Crowding, Growth of Slums, Environmental Degradation, Health Hazards, Crimes and Corruption, Risk Society.

4.3 Globalisation, Information Technology, Fordism and Post-Fordism

4.4 Socio-Cultural Values on the Industry-Corporate Social Responsibility

4.5 Constitutional provisions and legal enactments with reference to Industry

References

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- 12.Agarwal R.D 1972 Dynamics of Labour Relations in India, Tata Mc Graw Hill.
- 13.Laxmanna, C et all 1990 Workers Participation and industrial democracy, Global perspective Ajantha publications
- 14.Philip Hancock, Melissa Taylor 2001 Work Post Modernism and Organisation Sage India.

SOC PG ELE4

POPULATION AND SOCIETY

5 Hours/Week

3 Credits

Objectives: *This course introduces students to the central topics and concepts of demography. This course will also provide students with knowledge and an understanding of the demographic processes, and the related contemporary issues.*

Module 1: Introduction to Population Studies

1.1 Subject matter and scope of Population Studies

- 1.2 Nature and sources of population data-Census and Social Surveys and their utility in studying the population with special focus on India
- 1.3 Population distribution-density and growth –the need for adopting sustainable development strategy to promote balanced spatial distribution of population
- 1.4 Population Composition –Biological, Economic, Socio –Cultural ,Rural-Urban
- 1.5 Population Composition and Gender Issues

Module 2: Population Processes

2.1 Social, Religious, Spatial and Political Dimensions of Population

2.2 Fertility and Fecundity – Definitions- Determinants- Differentials with special emphasis on India: Rural, Urban, Age, Gender, Class, Caste

2.3 Mortality and Morbidity – Definitions- Determinants- Differentials with special emphasis on India: Rural Urban, Age, Gender, Class, Caste, Region and Religion. Health and Aging

2.4 Migration-Definition – Determinants- Patterns and Streams of Migration- Impact of Migration, both at the place of origin and the place of destination

2.5 Significance of the study of demographic process in Population Dynamics

Module 3: Theoretical Perspectives

3.1 Pre Malthusian Theories

3.2 Malthusian Theory

3.3 Optimum theory

3.4 Marxian Perspective

3.5 Demographic Transition Theory

Module 4: Population profile of India with special reference to Kerala.

4.1 Indian Population - structure and composition

4.2 Vital Registration System in India-Uses and Limitations

4.3 Population Projections in India and its implications

4.4 Population Policy in India : Strategies and Debates.

4.5 Demographic trends in Kerala- Issues and Concerns.

References

- 1.Agarwal, S.N. 1989: Population Studies with Special Reference to India, New Delhi: Lok Surjeet Publication.
- 2.Bose, Ashish 1991: Demographic Diversity in India, Delhi: B.R.Publishing Corporation.
- 3.Banarjee, D. 1985: Health and Family Planning Services in India, New Delhi: Lok Parkshan.
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- 5.Dubey, Surendra Nath 2001: Population of India, Delhi: Authors Press.
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- 19.Tim Dyson et.al. (eds.),2004, Twenty-first Century India: Population, Economy, Human Development, and the Environment New Delhi: Oxford.

SOCPEGELE5

SOCIOLOGY OF KERALA SOCIETY

5 Hours/Week

3 Credits

Objectives:This course aims to provide a holistic perspective on the history, structure and development of Kerala from a sociological perspective.

Module 1: Understanding Kerala

- 1.1.Pre- historic period ,Ancient period, Early Medieval Period, Colonial Era, Post Colonial Period.
- 1.2 Formation of Kerala State- Growth of Malayalam Tradition
- 1.3 The cultural genesis of Kerala- Aryan and Dravidian Influence –Classical Antiquity and Organic Continuity, Ethnic history and major ethnic groups in Kerala.
- 1.4. Language and Religion- Major religious and linguistic groups in Kerala
- 1.5 Art forms- Performing Arts, Music, Martial Arts

Module 2: Social structure and Change in Kerala

- 2.1 Kinship – Family and Marriage - Brahminical Theory on the origin of Marumakkathayam- traditional pattern and modern trends
- 2.2Social - Caste and Varna- Kerala specialties and current trends.

2.3 Political - The Structure of Government - Local Governance in Kerala. Coalition Politics- from Decentralization of Power to People's Planning- 'Building local democracy: Evaluating the impact of decentralisation in Kerala.

2.4 Economic – Industrialisation, Emergence of the Service Sector and Information Technology

2.5 Demographic- Fertility, Mortality, Migration and their trends.

Module 3: The Development Experience In Kerala

3.1 Social Reform Movements, Peasant Protests and Revolts

3.2 Land Reforms in Kerala

3.3 Decentralisation of Health Care sector

3.4 Educational Scenario in Kerala

3.5 Kerala Model of Development

Module 4: Contemporary Concerns

4.1 Impact of Globalization on Kerala Society

4.2 Power of Consumerism

4.3 Degradation of Environment

4.4 Social exclusion of weaker sections

4.5 Diasporic Keralites- Remittance economy and its socio-economic impact

References

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2. Cherrian, P.J (ed). 1999. *Perspectives in Kerala History*. Kerala Gazetteers .Thiruvananthapuram.
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13. Zachariah. K.C, et al. 2002- Kerala's gulf connections. Centre for Development Studies. Trivandrum

SOCPELE6
5 Hours/Week
3 Credits

SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN DIASPORA

Objectives:*This course is intended to introduce students to the Indian diaspora. It discloses the socio-historical background of the Indian diaspora, examines the theoretical perspectives in diaspora studies and analyses the contemporary issues related to Indian diaspora.*

Module I : Diaspora as an area of study

- 1.1 Origin and meaning of the term diaspora.
- 1.2 Scope and significance of diaspora studies.
- 1.3 Demographic details of Indian diaspora.
- 1.4 Migration and factors responsible for migration.
- 1.5 Ethnicity and Ethnic Identity; Bicultural Socialization; Cultural Pluralism.

Module 2: Historical background of Indian diaspora

- 2.1.The Ancient and the medieval phase- Trade and Religion;
- 2.2.The colonial phase-Indenture Labour;
- 2.3 The post colonial phase-Brain drain and Skill drain;
- 2.4 Contemporary trends in Emigration.
- 2.5 Sociocultural impact of Indian Diaspora, Assimilation, Cultural Preservation ,Ethnic Polarization

Module 3 : Theoretical perspectives in Diaspora studies

- 3.1 Neoclassical Economic theory
- 3.2 Dual labour market Theory
- 3.3 The new Economics of labour Migration
- 3.4 Relative Deprivation Theory
- 3.5 World System Theory

Module 4 : Emerging Issues

- 4.1 Meaning of NRI; PIO; ECR; FEMA; FIPB; MIOA
- 4.2 Views on dual citizenship;
- 4.3 Indian Diaspora and International Politics;
- 4.4 Participation of Indian Diaspora in Indian cultural aspects, economy and other sectors;
- 4.5 Latest Initiatives of Government of India towards Global Indian Diaspora.

References:-

- 1.Clarke,Colin; Ceri Peach and Steven Vertovec (eds.). 1990. South Asians overseas. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

2. Dabydeen, David and Brinsley Samaroo (eds.). 1996. *Across the dark waters: Ethnicity and Indian identity in the Caribbean*. London and Basingstoke: Macmillan Education.
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SOCPEGELE7

SOCIAL WORK AND WELFARE

5 Hours/Week

3 Credits

Objectives: *This course aims to familiarize the students with an understanding of the concept, definition, objectives and functions and methods of social work, to understand the current trends of social work practice in India and to develop understanding about the different fields of social work.*

Module I: Concept of Social Work

- 1.1. Concept, Definition, Objectives and Functions of Social Work, and Methods of Social Work
- 1.2 Concepts in Social Work Practice: Social work, Social service, Social services, Social development, Social change, Social action, Human rights, Social exclusion, Empowerment.
- 1.3 Fields of Social Work: Family & Child welfare, Medical and Psychiatric Social Work, Criminology and Correctional Work, HRD and HRM, URCD, SWA
- 1.4 Values and Principles in Social Work Practice- Religious, Political and Utilitarian values, Code of professional ethics, Generic principles of social work.

Module 2 :History and Development of Social Work

- 2.1 Remedial social work-Charity, Philanthropy, social situations, (Poverty, problems of immigrants, orphanhood squalor, war victims etc) and Social reform movements,
- 2.2 Development-oriented social work, Social activism, Human Rights Perspective.

2.3 Current trends on Social Work Practice in India-Welfare approach, Remedial and therapeutic approach, Social development, approach and Conflict oriented approach.

2.4 Perspectives of Social Work Practice in India-. Ideological Influences of social reform movements, Marxist perspectives, Feminist perspective, Subaltern perspectives and Post – modernism influence.

Module 3 : Methods of Social Work

3.1 Social casework- Basic assumption, needs, elements of social case work, skills in social case work, problem solving process, Role and qualities of social case worker, Report writing in social case work, fields of social case work.

3.2 Social Group work - Needs , objectives, Values, principles of social group work, types of group, programme planning and development, Report writing in group work, Roles and skills of group worker, Fields of group work.

3.3 Community organization-, objectives, values, principles, process of community organization, Empowerment in community development, Roles of community organizer, Various fields of community organization

Module 4: Social welfare Administration

4.1 Concepts of Social Welfare, Social Planning, Social Policy, Social Justice.

4.2 Role and function of Central and State Social Welfare Boards and organisations -, problems of social welfare administration, contribution of Non government organization in social welfare Administration.

4.3 Social Welfare Organisations and their functions- Harijan Welfare, Family Welfare, Child Welfare, Women Welfare, Youth Welfare and Labour Welfare.

References

- 1.. Batra, Nitin 2004 Dynamics of Social Work in India, Jaipur : Raj Publishing House.
2. Bhattacharya, Integrated Approach to Social Work in India, Jaipur : Raj Publishing House
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GUIDELINES AND FORMAT FOR PG SOCIOLOGY DISSERTATION

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

A. Preliminaries.

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

B. Text

1. Introduction & Theoretical frame work
2. Statement of the Problem
3. Relevance of the study
4. Review of Literature.
5. Objectives- General & specific (different aspects of general objective would form the specific objectives)
6. Hypotheses (hypotheses should be the assumptions regarding the findings linked to objectives and should bring out the relation between the dependent variable (s) and any one independent variable)
7. Research Design-mention the design and give the rationale for choosing it.
8. Variables – both dependent and independent

9. Pilot Study
10. Universe and unit
11. Sampling
12. Sources of data-primary and secondary
13. Tool of data collection-Pre-test
14. Tool of data collection-finalisation
15. Data Collection, Analysis and Interpretation. Give inferences also.
16. Findings and suggestions.

C Bibliography- Two commonly used styles are : 1) Vancouver Style : References are numbered according to their appearance in the text. The first author cited in the text is reference number 1 the second author cited is reference number 2 and so on. These numbers are written as Superscripts in the text at their relevant places and enlisted at the end serially.2) Harward Style : References are written in alphabetical order.

The standard formats for writing references/ bibliography are APA and MLA

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

Further Details

The Title-It should be concise, but informative, the title must indicate the objective of the study and the place where the study was conducted.

Introduction-Introduction should contain the purpose of the study .Significance of the study has to be narrowed down from, what is already known of the topic, through, what is not known, to, identifying the unexplored aspect of the topic.

Review Of Literature

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

Methodology

It should contain Objectives of the study, Hypotheses, Universe, Sampling Frame, Sample size, Sampling procedure, Selection criteria, data collection procedure, instrument, and investigation.

Results-After methodology the next chapter deals with data analysis and interpretation This is usually the longest section of the dissertation and should contain the analysis plan, findings, statistical measures employed, confidence interval, level of significance etc. Present the data wherever possible in the form of a) Graphics-histogram, bar diagram, pie chart, frequency polygon. b) Illustrations. The hypotheses also may be tested in this chapter. For a qualitative study testing of hypotheses is not applicable

Discussion

The discussion should contain the relationships and generalizations shown by the results and show agreement or contrast with previously published work, as well as the rationale for your conclusions. This section should also state the limitations of the work and indicate the scope for further work.

The Summary & conclusion:

The summary should concisely describe the research problem, the analysis and major findings.. Suggestions and recommendations also can be given here.
