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

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

**A. Structure of the Programme**

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B. Format of a Course Syllabus

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF KERALA

SYLLABI OF MA (Sociology) PROGRAMME

(Starting from 2017 Admission)

Semester : I
Course Code : SOC-C-411 (Core)
Course Title : CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION
Credits : 4

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

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

Course Content

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

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


References

- Ken Morrison, Marx, Durkheim, Weber (1995), Formations of Modern Social Thought, Sage Publications, New Delhi,
- George Ritzer and Jeffrey Stansky(2011), The Wiley—Blackwell Companion to major social Theorists, Volume II contemporary social Theorists, Blackwell publishing Ltd. 2011,USA
- Anthony Giddens (1979), Central Problems in Social Theory- action structure and Contradiction in Social Analysis, the Macmillian Press Ltd.
Sandro Segre, (2014), Contemporary Sociological Thinkers and Theories, Ashgate Publishing Ltd.
Nicholas STimasheff( 1967), Theory its nature a growth, Random House publication Ltd. Newyork.

Semester : 1
Course Code : SOC-C- 412 (Core)
Course Title : SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY
Credits : 4
Aim: To orient the students towards the changing age composition of different societies and its implications, to make them aware of the various strategies programmes and measures adopted in the modern society and to familiarize the students of the problems of the elderly and the need for geriatric care.

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

Course Content


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


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

References

- Raju, S, Siva, 2011, Voice of the Elderly in India, B.R Publising,
- Desai, Murali and Raju, Siva (2000) Gerontological Social work In India, BR Publishers, Delhi
- Anderson, Mary Ann (2003) Caring for Older Adults Holistically, FA Davis Company, Philadelphia
- India’s Elderly- A multidisciplinary Dimension, edited by A.K Kapoor, Satwanthi Kapoor, Mittal Publications, New Delhi, 2004
- Ageing-Scientific Perspectives & Social issues, Karthikay Goswami & Raghuvir Jalote, Cyber Tech Publications, New Delhi, 2011
- Order Persons in India, Dr. Aravind K. Joshi, Serials Publications, 2006
Semester : 1  
Course Code : SOC-C-413 (Core)  
Course Title : POPULATION AND SOCIETY  
Credits : 4

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

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

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I: Population and Society- Inter-relationship between population and society. Interface between population size and social development.

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

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


References

- Kumar, Binoy (20150: Population and Society, new Delhi, Central Press
• Shakya D.S(2013): Contours of social Demography, New Delhi, Swasthik Publications.
• Franda.M(1975), Introduction and Summary of the conference in M.Franda, responses to population Growth in India; Changes in Social, Political and economic Behaviour.


Semester : 1
Course Code : SOC-C-414 (Core)
Course Title : SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES
Credits : 4

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

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


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


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

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

References

- Bryman ,Nan, (2012), Social Research Methods, Oxford University Press, Newyork
- Flick, UWE(2011) Introducing Research Methodology, Sage Publications, New Delhi
- Basic Research methods- an Entry to social science research, Gerard Guthie, sage publications Ltd.

- Strategies & Techniques in Social Science Research, P.B Rathord, ABD Publishers, New Delhi, 2010
- Scientific Social Survey & Research, Pauline V.Young, Prentice-hall of India Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi, 1975
- A textbook of social Research , RatiChhapekar, Dominant Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi,2004
- Research Methodology- a step by step guide for beginners, Ranjith Kumar, Sage publications Ltd., New Delhi,2011
- Your Research Project, Nicholas Walliman, Vistaar Publication, New Delhi, 2005
Semester: 2
Course Code: Soc-C-421 (Core)
Course Title: SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES
Credits: 4

Aim: To focus on those segments of the population which have lived in the margin of society, to sensitise the students to the significance of sociological study of the marginalized communities and to familiarize the students with the problem, movements and the action taken by the government.
Objectives: This course sensitizes the students to the significance of the sociological study of dalits tribal communities and castes. The focus of the paper is on groups and communities who have suffered extreme poverty, deprivation and discrimination over a long period of time. The students are encouraged to draw insights from the issues of marginalized communities through debates and discussion. It also deals the different ideology and policies and programmes implemented by the government for the wellbeing of the marginalized communities. As part of this course the students may be taken to field visits to tribal settlements and slums.

Course Content


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


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

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

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

References

- Rathore, Dinesh Singh (2013) Dalit and Human Rights, Black Prints, New Delhi
- Srivastava, Vinay Kumar (2013) Tribes in India, Serial Publications, New Delhi
- Channa, Subhadra Mitra and 2013, Life as a Dalit, Sage Publications
- Peter, (2005) Dr.Ambedkar and Untouchability, Orient blackswan

Semester: 2
Course Code: SOC-C-422
Course Title: PERSPECTIVES ON INDIAN SOCIETY
Credits: 4

Aim: To acquaint the students with the comprehensive understanding of Indian society in all its multi-phased dimensions. To familiarize the students with the inter-connectedness of theoretical perspectives on Indian society and to give students an insight into the understanding of the complexities of the Indian society.
Objectives: This course helps the students to acquire a fairly adequate a comprehensive understanding of society in all its multi faced dimensions. It sensitizes them to the diversity and as well as the interconnectedness of theoretical perspectives on Indian society, there by adding depth as well as insight to their understanding of the subject.

Course Content

Module II: Features of Indian Society - Caste, Class, Gender and Tribe in India. Distinct features of rural and urban society.
Module VI: Emergence of Sociology in India - Pre- independence period, Post – independence period , Recent trends in Sociology, Indigenization

References
- Dhanagare, D,N, (1993), Themes and Perspectives in Indian Society, Rawat, New Delhi
- Dube, S C , (1973), Social Sciences in a Changing Society, University Press, Lucknow
- Klass, Morton : Caste –The Emergence of the South Asian Class System
- Karve, Irawati, (1961), Hindu Society: An Interpretation , Deccan College, Poona
- Hardiman, David, (1996), Feeding the Bania: Peasants and Usurers in Western Indian, Oxford University Press
- Srinivas, M,N, (1960), India’s Villages, Asia Publishing House, Bombay

Semester : 2
Course Code : SOC-C-423 (Core)
Course Title : SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT
Credits : 4
Aim: Social change has always been a central concern of sociological study. More recently, it has gained in greater salience partly because of its unprecedented rapidity and partly because of its planned character. Not surprisingly, development has emerged as a pronounced concern and as a remarkable feature of our times. Accordingly, the course on ‘Sociology of Development’ is very relevant.
Objectives: To provide conceptual and theoretical understanding of social change and development as it has been in the continuous debate in the field of Sociology, to offer an insight into the ways in which social structure impinges on development and development on social structure, To address the Indian experience of social change and development, to prepare the students for professional careers in the field of development planning, including governmental, non-governmental and international agencies engaged in development.

Course Content

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


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

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


References

• Amin, Samir , (1973), Unequal Development, OUP, New Delhi
• Appaduri, Arjun  (1997), Modernity at Large : Cultural Dimensions of Globalization, OUP, New Delhi
• Giddens, Anthony , (1990), The Consequences of Modernity, Cambridge, Polity Press
• Harrison, D, (1989), Sociology of Modernization and Development, Sage, New Delhi
• Sharma, S L , (1994), Perspectives on Sustainable Development in South Asis: The Case of India in Samad (ed), Perspectives on Sustainable Development in Asia, Kualalumpur, ADIPA
• Wallerstein Immanuel, 1974, The Modern System, OUP, New Delhi
• World Bank , 1995, World Development Report, New Delhi


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

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

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

Course Content
Module 1: Statistics - Meaning- use, Limitations in Social Research
Module II: Measures of Central Tendency-Mean, Median and Mode
Module III: Measures of Dispersion– Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation
Module IV: Correlation Analysis- Karl Pearson and Spearman correlation. Tests of Significance - Chi-square test
Module V: Presentation of Data -Graphic- Histogram- Bar- Pie and Polygon

References

Semester : 2
Course Code : SOC-E-425 (Elective)
Course Title : SOCIOLOGY OF INFORMATION SOCIETY
Credits : 4

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

Objectives: Information technology helps the students to understand to get an overall picture of the interface between information technology, evolution and society. It helps the students to
understand the role of technology in shaping social structures and institutions, social life and relationship and an understanding of self and others.

**Course Content**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**References**

- Barrie Axford and Richard Huggin, (ed), 2001, New Media and Politics, Sage, India
- Joann Yates and John Van, Mannen, 2001, Information Technology and Organizational Transformation, Sage, India.
- Verena A Conley, 1993, Rethinking Technology, Minneapolis University of Minnasota Press
Semester : 3  
Course Code : SOC-C-431  
Course Title : ADVANCED SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES  
Credits : 4

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

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

Course Content


Module VI : Ethical Issues in Social Research.

References

- Sturrock, John (ed), 1979, Structuralism and Since : From Levi Strauss to Derida, Oxford University Press, Oxford
Semester: 3
Course Code: SOC-C-432 (CORE)
Course Title: GENDER AND SOCIETY
Credits: 4

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

References
• Naidu, Gurappay (2011) Violence Against Women in India, Serials
Aim: To familiarize the students about disasters (natural and man-made) possible strategies to address the related issues, to sensitize the students on the role and responsibilities of various institutions in disaster management and to understand the principles of Disaster Management.

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

Course Content

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

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

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

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

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

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

References

- Akhilesh K pandey (2010), Disaster Management, Murali Lal and Sons, New Delhi.
- Aggarwal S K (2007), Theoretical Perspectives on Disaster Management, Arise Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi.
- Kumar M (2010), Disaster Management through Panchayati Raj, Mohit Publications, New Delhi.
- Singh S R (2009), Disaster Mangament, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
- Govt. of India : National Disaster Response Plan, 2001
Semester : 4  
Course Code  : SOC-C-441 (CORE)  
Course Title  : RECENT TRENDS IN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY  
Credits : 4  

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

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

**Course Content**


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

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

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

**Module V:** Ethno-Methodology - H.Garfinkel

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

**References**

- Lyotard, J. and Bennington, G. (2010). *The postmodern condition*. Minneapolis, Minn:
Semester : 4  
Course Code : SOC-C-442 (Core)  
Course Title: PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH  
Credits: 4  

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

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

**Course Content**

**Module I:** Meaning of Philosophy - Relationship between philosophy and science and with other social sciences.  
**Module II:** Issues in Theory of Epistemology - Forms and types of knowledge, Validation of knowledge.  
**Module III:** Philosophy of Science - Enlightenment-Reason and Science, Cartesian Philosophy, Structure of scientific revolution.  
**Module IV:** Positivism - Contributions of Comte, Durkheim, Popper to Positivism  
**Module V:** Critique of Positivism, Fayeraband, Giddens.  
**Module VI:** Hermeneutics - Inductive analysis.  

**References**

- Abrams, P. 1968 The Origins of British Sociology, Chicago University Press  
- Achinstein, P : Concepts of Science – A Philsophic Analysis  
- Ackermann, R J : The Philosophy of Karl Popper  
- Alexander, Jeffrey : Twenty Lectures – Sociological Theory Since World War ii  
- Benton T (Ed) : Philosophical Foundation of Three Sociologies  
- Byarnt, Christopher, G A : Positivism in Social Theory and Research  
- Campbell, Donalt, J : Methodology of Epistemology on Social Science  
- Dare, Layden : Understanding Sociological Theory  
- Giddens, Anthony : Central Problem in Society theory – Action, Structure and Contradiction in social Analysis  
- Mukherjee, A ,N (ed) : Methodology in Social Research - Dilemmas and Perspectives
Aim: To provide a sociological understanding of rural social structure and development, to acquaint the students with the prevailing approaches to the study at rural society, rural community and peasantry and to equip the students with the skill of analyzing rural development programmes and to evaluate them.

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

Course Content

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

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

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

Module IV: Rural development strategies and programme after independence


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

References

- Arvind N Das and Nilkant (1979), Agrarian Relations in India, Manohar publishers, New Delhi.
- Lal, S K (ed) : Sociological Problems of Land Reforms in India
- Oommen, T K : From Mobilization to Institutionalization – The Dynamics of Agrarian Movement in 20thCentury India
- Radhakrishnan P : Peasant Struggle – Land Reforms and social Change in Malabar
- Rao M S A : Social Movement in India
Semester : 4
Course Code : SOC-C-444 (CORE)
Course Title : SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH
Credits : 4

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

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

Course Content


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

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

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

References

- Albrecht, Gary, L & Fitzpatrick, R 1994, Quality of Life in Health care : Advances in Medical Sociology, Jai Press, Mumbai
- Cockerham, Willam,C, 1997, Reading in Medical Sociology, Prentice Hall, New Jersey
- Conard,Peter, et al. 2000, Handbook of Medical Sociology, Prentice Hall, New Jersey
- Dasgupta,R 1993, Nutritional Planning in India, NIN, Hyderabad
- Venkataratnam, R 1979, Medical Sociology in an Indian Setting, Macmillan, Madras.
- Society, Health & Disease-Transcultural Perspectives, Janardan Subedi&EugineB.Gallagher, Prentice hall inc.,1996
Semester : IV
Course Code: Soc – D – 445
Course Title: Dissertation
Credits : 4
Aim : To give the students training in understanding social issues by Giving them training in field Research
Objectives : To make students do an independent Research work based on field data.

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

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

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

Course Content


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

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

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


References

- Bedi, Kiran, 1998, It is Always Possible, Sterling Publications Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi
- Makkar, S, P Singh an Paul C Friday, 1993, Global Perspectives in Criminology, ABC Publications, Jalandhar
- Ministry of Home Affairs, 1998, Crime in India, Govt. of India, New Delhi
- Reid, Suetitus, 1976, Crime and Criminology, Deydan Press, Illinayse
- Shankardas, Rani, Dhavan, 2000, Punishment and the Prison: India and International Perspectives, Sage, New Delhi
- Walklete, Sandra, 1998, Understanding Criminology, Open University press, Philadelphia
- Williamsan, Harald,E, 1990, The Correction Profession, Sage, New Delhi
Aim: To provide multi-disciplinary knowledge of marketing to the student, to equip them with skills of social marketing and to sensitize them to the ethical issues in marketing.

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

Course Content

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


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


References

- Kotlet, Philip, 1981, Marketing for Non-profit Organization, Prentice Hall, New Delhi
- Mckenzie, Mohr, Doug & William Smith, Fostering Sustainable Behaviour: An Introduction to Community-Based Social Marketing (Education for Sustainable Series)
- Seabrook, John, 1994, Social Marketing for Organizations, Ontario, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs Office
- Social Marketing Institutes – Working Papers – Alliances and Ethics in Social Marketing
- Veblen, T., The Theory of Leisure Class
- Paul N, Bloom et al. 2001, Hand Book of Marketing and Society, Sage, New Delhi
- Robite Deshpande, 2001, Using Market Knowledge, Sage, India
Semester : 3
Course Code : SOC-X-434
Course Title : SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT
Credits : 2

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

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

Course Content


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

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

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

References

- Gadgil, Madhav and RamchandraGuha (1996), Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India, OUP, New Delhi
- Michel, Redcliff, 1984, Development and the Environmental Crisis, Meheun Co. Ltd, New York
- Sharma, S L, 1994, Perspectives on Sustainable Development in South Asia in Samad (ed), Perspectives on Sustainable Development in Asis, Kuala Lumpur, ADIPA
Course Code : SOC- X-434 (ii)  
Course Title : URBAN SOCIETY IN INDIA  
Credits : 2  
Aim: To examine the changing urban questions in the Indian context, to orient the students to the contribution of sociologists to the sub discipline of urban sociology and to bring out the various changes in the social structure and the social processes and its implications of marginalized groups.  
Objectives: The course sensitizes the students on the urban dimensions of society its social structure and social process in India  
Course Content  
Module I: Urban Society in India- Characteristic features of urban society  
Module II: Factors of urbanizations- Push and Pull factors- Poverty, Unemployment, technology etc.  
Module III: Emerging trends -Sociological dimensions  
Module IV: Social consequences of urbanization – crime, land insecurity, unemployment and poor living condition.  
Module V: Classification of Urban Centers –cities and towns-Metropolis and megapolis cities. Urban based and industrial based cities- growth and special features  
Module VI: Urban Problems-Changing occupational structure, Family, Migration, Problems of housing, Slum development and Urban environmental problems  

References  
• Abrahimson, M, 1976, Urban Sociology, Prentice Hall, Englewoot  
• Alfred De Souza , 1979, The IndianCity Poverty , Ecology an Urban Development, Manohar, Delhi  
• Desai, A R and Pillai S D (ed), 1970, Slums and Urbanization, Popular Prakashan, Bombay  
• Ronnan, Paddison, 2001, Handbook of Urban Studies, sage, India  
• Bharadwaj, R,K 1974, Urban Developemnt in India, National Publishing House  
• Bose, Ashish, 1978, Studies in Indian Urbanization, Tata McGraw ill,  
• Castells, M ;, 1977, The Urban Question, Edward Arnold, London  
• Ramachandran, R, 1991, Urbanization and Urban Systems in India, OUP, New Delhi  

Semester : 3  
Course Code : SOC-X-434  
Course Title : TOURISM AND SOCIETY  
Credits : 2  
Aim: To acquaint the students with the development of tourism as an industry, to sensitize the students about the impact of tourism on society and to create awareness regarding the problems of tourism.  
Objectives: To make students aware about the growing need and significance of Tourism in the modern society and its economic prospects.  
Course Content:  
Module I: Tourism – meaning, definition and characteristics.  
Module II: Development of Tourism-Nature of tourism – domestic and international.
**Module III:** Facets of Tourism – Cultural tourism – Eco-tourism – Medical tourism and sex tourism.

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

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

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

**References**

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

**ADDITIONAL REFERENCES**

- http://www.ibet.org/industry/tourismhospitality.aspx