

**VIMALA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)**

**THRISSUR**

(Affiliated to University of Calicut)

Nationally Reaccredited (3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle) at A Grade

CGPA of 3.5 on A 4 Point Scale



**B.A. DEGREE PROGRAMME**

**IN**

**SOCIOLOGY**

**UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT AND SEMESTER SYSTEM**

**SCHEME, SYLLABUS AND MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**2016 ADMISSION ONWARDS**

**CORE COURSES, COMPLEMENTARY COURSES & OPEN COURSE**

# Scheme for BA Programming

## QUESTION PAPER PATTERN FOR CORE AND COMPLEMENTARY

For paper total marks is 80+20=100.

External: 80marks

Internal: 20 mark

Open course, 40+10=50

Project work 80+20=100

### Distribution of marks and type questions:

Category	total Questions	To be answered	Marks for each question	Total
Section A –one word	10	10	1	10
Section B- Paragraph	12	10	2	20
Section C- Short Essay	8	6	5	30
Section D- essay	3	2	10	20
Total				80

### Open course marks distribution:

Category	Total Questions	To be answered	Marks for each question	Total
Section A –one word	5	5	1	5
Section B- Paragraph	7	5	2	10
Section C- Short Essay	5	3	5	15
Section D-Essay	2	1	10	10
Total				40

### Internal marks distribution:

1	Attendance	4
2	Assignments/Seminar	8
3	Test papers-2-	8
	Total	20

### Project evaluation:

1	Preparation	5
2	Topic, methodology,	25
3	Report Writing /Presentation	25
4	Viva	25
	Total	80

## BA SOCIOLOGY COURSE STRUCTURE AND TOTAL CREDIT

Semester	Course Code	Name of the paper	Credit	Internal	External
I	VSO1B01	Methodology and perspectives of Social Sciences	4	20	80
II	VSO2B02	Introduction to Sociology	4	20	80
III	VSO3B03	Social Informatics	4	20	80
	VSO3B04	Foundation of sociological theories	4	20	80
IV	VSO4B05	Social Research methods	4	20	80
	VSO4B06	Life Skill Development	4	20	80
V	VSO5B07	Indian Society and Social Change	4	20	80
	VSO5B08	Theoretical Perspective in Sociology	4	20	80
	VSO5B09	Social Anthropology	4	20	80
	VSO5B10	Research Methods and Statistics	4	20	80
VI	VSO6B11	Environment and Society	4	20	80
	VSO6B12	Sociology of Mass communication	4	20	80
	VSO6B13	Women and Society	4	20	80
	VSO6B14	Population and Society	4	20	80
	VSO6B15	<i>Elective course</i> Sociology of Development	2	20	80
	VSO6PR	<b>Project Work</b>	4	20	80
	<b>Total</b>			320	1280
				1600	

## BA COURSE STRUCTURE

Semester	Course Code	Course Title	Total hours	Hours /week	Credit
I	VEG1A 01	Common Course I – English	72	4	4
	VEG1A 02	Common Course II – English	90	5	3
	VML1A 01 VHD1A 01 VCK1A 01	Common Course III – Language other than English	72	4	4
	VSO1B01	Methodology and perspectives of Social Sciences	108	6	4
	VPS1CO1	1st Complementary Course I	54	3	2
	VPY1CO1	2 <sup>nd</sup> Complementary Course I	54	3	2
		<b>Total</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>
II	VEG2A 03	Common Course IV – English	72	4	4
	VEG2A 04	Common Course V – English	90	5	3
	VML2A 02 VHD2A 02 VCK2A 02	Common Course VI – Language other than English	72	4	4
	VSO2B02	Introduction to Sociology	108	6	4
	VPS2CO2	1st Complementary Course I	54	3	2
	VPY2CO2	2 <sup>nd</sup> Complementary Course I	54	3	2
		<b>Total</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>
III	VEG3A05	Common Course VI – English	90	5	4
	VML3A03 VHD3A 03 VCK3A 03	Common Course VIII - Language other than English	90	5	4
	VSO3B03	Social Informatics	72	4	4
	VSO3B04	Foundation of sociological theories	90	5	4
	VPS3CO3	1st Complementary Course III –	54	3	2
	VPY3CO3	2 <sup>nd</sup> Complementary Course III	54	3	2
		<b>Total</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>
IV	VEG4A06	Common Course IX – English	90	5	4
	VML4 A04 VHD4A 04 VCK4A 04	Common Course X - Language other than English	90	5	4
	VSO4B05	Social Research methods	90	5	4
	VSO4B06	Life Skill Development	90	5	4
	VPS4CO4	1st Complementary Course IV	54	3	2
	VPY4CO4	2 <sup>nd</sup> Complementary Course IV	54	3	2
		<b>Total</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>
	VSO5B07	Indian Society and Social Change	90	5	4
	VSO5B08	Theoretical Perspective in Sociology	90	5	4

V	VSO5B09	Social Anthropology	90	5	4
	VSO5B10	Research Methods and Statistics	90	5	4
	VSO5D01	Open Course – <i>(course from other streams)</i>	36	2	4
	VSO6PR	Project (including study tour)	36	2	*
		<b>Total</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>
VI	VSO6B11	Environment and Society	90	5	4
	VSO6B12	Sociology of Mass communication	90	5	4
	VSO6B13	Women and Society	90	5	4
	VSO6B14	Population and Society	90	5	4
	VSO6B15	<i>Elective course</i> Sociology of Development	54	3	4
	VSO6PR	<b>Project Work</b>	36	2	8
		Total	<b>450</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>
		<b>Total Credit</b>	<b>2700</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>120</b>

## **CORE COURSE**

### **VSO1 B01: METHODOLOGY AND PERSPECTIVES OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

#### **Objectives**

1. Identify the main concerns of social science disciplines
2. Articulate the basic theories prevalent across disciplines
3. Understand qualitative and quantitative models within the social sciences
4. To learn to apply the methods and theories of social sciences to contemporary issues
5. Critically read popular and periodical literature from a social science perspective

#### **MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL SCIENCES**

- I.1 Social Sciences- Its Emergence: Philosophical Foundations-Middle ages, Renaissance, Enlightenment and Development of Scientific spirit
- I.2 Theories on the nature of society: Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Rousseau
- I.3 Relevance of the Social Science in solving contemporary problems

#### **MODULE II SURVEY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES**

- II.1 Social Science: Characteristics, Nature and Scope
- II.2 Different Branches of Social Sciences: History, Politics, Economics, Sociology, Anthropology (Definition, Subject matter, Methodology)
- II.3 Inter disciplinary and Multidisciplinary approaches in Social Sciences.

#### **MODULE III OBJECTIVITY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES**

- III.1 Objectivity in Social Sciences
- III.2 Limits to objectivity in Social Sciences.
- III.3 Ethical issues in Social Sciences

#### **MODULE IV APPROACHES AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STUDY OF INDIAN SOCIETY**

- IV.1 Major Approaches : Evolutionary, Indological, Structural- Functional, Dialectical and Integrated Approach
- IV.2 Major Contributions : Dominant Caste-M.N.Srinivas, Purity and pollution-Louis Dumont, Household dimensions of Family- A.M.Shah

#### **Reference**

Hunt, Elgin "Social Science and its Methods" in *Social Science: An Introduction to the Study of Society*, Allyn and Bacon, 2008

Perry John “ Through the Lens of Sciences” in *Contemporary Society : An Introduction to Social Sciences*, Allyn and Bacon, 2009

Porta, Donatella Della and Micheal Keating, *Approaches and Methodologies in the Social Sciences A Pluralistic Perspective*, Cambridge University Press, Delhi 2008

Natraj, VK et al, “Social Science : Dialogue for Revival” *Economic and Political Weekly*, August 18 2001, pp 328-3133

Weber, Max “ Objectivity in Social Sciences and Social Policy” in Mark J smith (ed), *Philosophy and Methodology of Social Sciences Vol II*, Sage, New Delhi 2005

Sujata Patel et al (ed), *Thinking Social Science in India* , Sage , New Delhi 2002

Dhanagare.D.N.,*Themes and Perspectives in Indian Society*

Singh, Yogendra, *Modernisation of Indian Tradition*

Fletcher, Ronald, *The Making of Sociology Vol I*

Adams,Bert.N, *Sociological Theory*

Ahuja, Ram, *Indian Social System*, Rawat Publications, Delhi

Kundu, Abhijit, *The Social Sciences: Methodology and Perspectives*, Pearson,New Delhi

## **CORE COURSE**

### **VSO1B02 :INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY**

#### **Objectives**

1. To understand the basic concepts and the major concerns of sociology.
2. To understand the relationship between culture, personality and society.
3. To identify the nature and characteristics of social processes.

#### **MODULE I BASICS OF SOCIOLOGY**

I.1 Nature, Scope, Significance

I.2 Basic Concepts: Society, Community, Institution, Social Structure, Social System, Social Groups, Social Organisation

#### **MODULE II SOCIALISATION**

II.1 Definition, Features

II.2 Stages of Socialisation, Agencies of Socialisation

II.3 Social Norms: Conformity, Deviance, Needs of Social Control

#### **MODULE III CULTURE, PERSONALITY AND SOCIETY**

III.1 Definition of Culture

III.2 Material Culture and Non Material Culture, Cultural lag

III.3 Relationship between Culture, Personality and Society

#### **MODULE IV SOCIAL PROCESS**

IV.1 Social Process: Associative- Cooperation, Accommodation, Assimilation, Interaction

IV.2 Social Process: Dissociative- Competition, Conflict, Contravention.

#### **Reference**

Bottomore. T. B, *Sociology*

Sankar Rao, *Sociology*

Peter Worsley, *Introducing Sociology*

Mac Iver, *Society – An Introductory Analysis*

Kingsley Davis, *Human Society*

Tony Bilton, *Introductory Sociology*

Vidya Bhushan &D.R. Sachdeva, *An Introduction to Sociology*

Jamen. M. Henslin, *Essentials of Sociology*

Anthony Giddens, *Sociology*

## **CORE COURSE**

### **VSO2B03: SOCIAL INFORMATICS**

#### **Objectives**

1. To review the basic concepts and functional knowledge in the field of informatics
2. To review functional knowledge in a standard office package and popular utilities
3. To create awareness about social issues and concerns related to informatics
4. To impart the skills to enable students to use digital knowledge resources in learning

#### **MODULE I OVERVIEW OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

- I.1 Features of modern personal computer and peripherals: Hardware and Software
- I.2 Major operating systems and application softwares: DOS and Windows, Uses of MS Word, MS Excel, MS PowerPoint and SPSS
- I.3 Open access initiatives and free software movement

#### **MODULE II KNOWLEDGE SKILL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION**

- II.1 Internet as a knowledge repository: World Wide Web, Search engines, Academic search techniques and academic websites
- II.2 Use of IT in teaching: Academic services- INFLIBNET, NICNET, BRNET
- II.3 Basic concepts of IPR, Copy rights and Patents, Internet plagiarism

#### **MODULE III SOCIAL INFORMATICS**

- III.1 Relevance of informatics in society
- III.2 Social Cybernetics, Information society, Cyber ethics
- III.3 Impact of IT on social interactions: e-groups, virtual communities and blogging
- III.4 IT and social development

#### **MODULE IV MAJOR ISSUES RELATED TO INFORMATICS**

- IV.1 Piracy issues, Cyber crime, Cyber Security and Cyber Laws
- IV.2 New threats of IT industry: Information overload, Cyber addictions, Health issues
- IV.3 E wastes and Green Computing

#### **Reference**

Pearson, *Technology in Action*

Rajaraman V, *Introduction to information Technology*, Prentice Hall

Alexis Leon & Mathew Leon, *Computers today*, Leon Vikas

Peter Notion, *Introduction to Computers*, Indian adapted edition

George Perry, *SAMS Teach Yourself Open office org*, SAMS

Alexis Leon & Mathew Leon, *Fundamentals of Information Technology*

Armand Mathew, *The Information Society*, London Sage Publications

Ajai S Gaur, *Statistical methods for Practice and Research*, New Delhi, Response books

***Web resources:***

[www.fgcu.edu/support/office2000](http://www.fgcu.edu/support/office2000)

[www.openoffice.org](http://www.openoffice.org)

[www.microsoft.com/office](http://www.microsoft.com/office)

[www.lgta.org](http://www.lgta.org)

## **CORE COURSE**

### **VSO2 B04: FOUNDATION OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES**

#### **Objectives**

1. To provide an understanding of the historical condition in which sociology originated and developed.
2. To understand the intellectual and philosophical foundations of Sociological theories and contributions of Classical theorists to Sociology.

#### **MODULE I FORMATION OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT**

- I.1 Emergence of Sociology- Social background: French Revolution, Decline of Estate System, Emergence of Capitalism and Establishment of Democracy in Europe.
- I.2 Intellectual background: Scientific revolution, Freedom of thought, Efforts to interpret Social change, Need for a new social science
- I.3 Philosophical background: Enlightenment, Contributions of Rousseau, Montesquieu, Saint Simone (in brief)

#### **MODULE II FOUNDERS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT**

- II.1 Auguste Comte : Concept of Society & Sociology, Methodology-positivism.
- II.2 Herbert Spencer : Concept of Evolution & Social change, Methodology –Organic analogy.
- II.3 Karl Marx : Concept of Social Change-Relations of Production, Forces of Production and Mode of Production, Class and Class Conflict, Methodology – Dialectical Materialism

#### **MODULE III: DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE**

- III.1 Contributions of Emile Durkhiem: Development of Modern Sociology, Methodology- Study of Social Facts
- III.2 Durkhiem as a functionalist
- III.3 Theorising Modern Societies : Social Solidarity and Division of Labour, Theory of Suicide, The Elementary forms of the religious life

#### **MODULE IV: DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGICAL METHOD**

- IV.1 Max Weber: Major concerns  
Sociology as the study of Social Action-Verstehen Method
- IV.: Power, Authority, Rationality, Religion and Economy-  
Protestants Ethics

#### IV.3 Concept of Modern Societies: Iron cage of Rationality and Bureaucracy.

##### **Reference**

- Adams, Bert and R.A. Sydie. 2001. *Sociological Theory*. Thousand Oaks, C.A.: Pine Forge Press.
- Collins, Randall. 1986 c. *Weberian Social Theory*. Cambridge: University Press.
- Coser, Lewis. 1977, *Masters of Sociological Thought, 2nd ed.* New York: Harcourt, Brace & Jovanovich.
- Delaney, Tim. 2008, *Contemporary Social Theory, Investigation and Application*. New York: Prentice Hall.
- Good, Erich. 1988. *Sociology, 2nd Edition*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Ritzer, George. 1985. 'The Rise of Micro Sociological Theory'. *Sociological Theory*. Boston: Mc Graw Hill.
- Ritzer, George. 2000d. *Sociological Theory, 5th ed.* Boston: Mc Graw Hill.
- Ritzer, George. 2000c. *Modern Sociological Theory, 5th ed.* Boston: Mc Graw Hill.
- Turner, Jonathan. H. 2003. *The Structure of Sociological Theory*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth

## **CORE COURSE**

### **VSO4B05: SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS**

#### **Objectives**

1. To provide an understanding of fundamentals of social research
2. To discuss the different forms of research and its applications
3. To understand the scientific nature of research and various steps involved in it.
4. To understand various tools, techniques and methods of data collection and to identify their applications in different contexts.
5. To distinguish the characteristics of qualitative and quantitative research.

#### **MODULE I FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH**

- I.1 Meaning , Definition , Purpose of research, Scientific method, Research and theory.
- I.2 Social science research: Meaning and Scope, Objectivity in social research
- I.3 Qualitative and Quantitative Research: Historical development and Present Scenario.

#### **MODULE II TYPES AND METHODS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH**

- II.1 Types of Research : Basic ,Applied and Action Research
- II.2 Qualitative Research Methods: Case study, Content analysis, Narrative, Focused Group Interview.
- II.3 Quantitative Research Method: survey method

#### **MODULE III STAGES IN SOCIAL RESEARCH**

- III.1. Selection and formulation of Research Problem
- III.2.Literature survey and Experience survey
- III.3. Formulation of Hypothesis : Types of Hypothesis
- III.4. Research Designs : Descriptive, Exploratory, Experimental and Diagnostic Designs.

#### **MODULE IV DATA COLLECTION**

- IV.1 Types of Data : Primary and Secondary
- IV.2 Sources of Data
- IV.3 Methods of Primary Data collection: Observation, Local correspondents, Interview, Questionnaire, Schedule, Projective techniques
- IV.4 Construction of Questionnaires : Criteria and guidelines.

## Reference

- Ahuja ,Ram(2001) , *Research Methods* , Rawat Publications , New Delhi
- Claire , S., Marie Jahoda , Morton Duetch and Stuart W.Cooke (1962), *Research methods in Social Relations* , New York , Colt, Reinehart and Whinstone
- Dominwski , R.L., (1980) , *Research Methods* , New Jersy , Prentice Hall Inc.
- Misra R.P.,(1983), *Research Methodology Hand Book* , New Delhi ,Concept Publishing Company.
- Young , P.V.&Schmid.C.F., *Scientific Social Surveys and Research* , Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
- Goode, W.J., & Hatt ,P.K.(1981) ,*Methods in Social Research* , McGraw Hill, New York
- Bailey Kenneth.D ., (1978) , *Methods of Social Research* ,Free Press , New York
- Kothari , C.R .,(1985) , *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques* , New Delhi, Wiley Eastern Ltd.
- Krishnaswamy .O, (2004), *Social Research Methods*, New Delhi , Himalaya Publication**CORE**

## **COURSE**

### **VSO4B06 :LIFE SKILL EDUCATION**

#### **Objectives**

1. To provide with the knowledge of necessary life skill for the application in every day life
2. To enhance the quality of addressing issue relevant to the life situations
3. To enable the students to establish productive interpersonal relationships with others
4. To equip students for handling specific issues

#### **MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO LIFE SKILL EDUCATION**

- I. 1 Definition of Life skills, Components of life skills, Need for Life skill training
- I. 2 Life Skill a Life Course approach: (a) critical thinking skills / decision making skills  
(b) interpersonal/ communication skills (c) coping and self management skills .

#### **MODULE II COMMUNICATION SKILLS.**

- II.1 Communication: Definition, Types, Components -Verbal and Non Verbal Communication.
- II.2 Effective interpersonal communication
- II.3 Person to group communication: Public Speaking, Interview facing and Group Discussion.

#### **MODULE III CAREER PLANNING**

- III.1 Choosing a Career, Career Planning, Need and importance of Career Guidance
- III.2 Career Guidance Centres, Sources of career information: Job Fair, Career Magazines, Computerised job Search
- III.3 Applying for a Job: Preparation of Resume, Follow up communication

#### **MODULE IV SELF MANAGEMENT**

- IV.1 Self Esteem, Self awareness, Self control
- IV.2 Emotional Quotient and Social Quotient
- IV.3 Coping with emotions, Stress and strain
- IV 4 Conflict resolution skills, Steps and stages
- IV. 5 Developing Positive thinking , positive talk and Assertive Behaviour

#### **Reference**

- Elizabeth Hurlock (1968), *Development Psychology*, Mc Grew Hill
- Baron A Robert and Byrne Donn (2003), *Social Psychology*, Prentice Hall of India
- Delors, Jacques (1997), *Learning: the Treasure Within*, UNESCO , Paris

UNESCO and Indian national Commission of Co operation with UNESCO (2001), *Life Skill in Non formal education A Review*, UNESCO , Paris

WHO (1999), *Partners in Life Skill Education: Conclusions form a UN Inter Agency Meeting*, WHO , Geneva

Pathanki, Dhum (2005), *Education in Human Sexuality: a Source Book for education*, FPA India and IPPF, Mumbai

Swathi Y Bhave ( ed) (2006), *Bhave's Text Book of Adolescent Medicine*, Jaypee Brothers medical Publishers , New Delhi

MKC Nair , et al (ed)(2001), *Family life education and AIDS Awareness training Manual for Minus two to plus two*

### **Websites**

[www.unesco.org](http://www.unesco.org)

[www.un.org](http://www.un.org)

## **CORE COURSE**

### **VSO5 B07:INDIAN SOCIETY AND SOCIAL CHANGE**

#### **Objectives**

1. To provide a sociological perspective for understanding the dynamics of Indian Society
2. To analyse the changes occurred in the various institutions in Indian Society

#### **MODULE 1 FEATURES OF INDIAN SOCIETY**

I.1 Features of Indian Society

I.2 Bonds of Unity in India-Geographical, Religious, Political

I.3 Forms of Diversity in India-Linguistic, Religious, Racial, Ethnic

#### **MODULE II FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP**

II.1 Family in Indian Society- Structural and Functional Changes

II.2 Marriage in Indian Society-Structural and Functional Changes

II.3 Kinship- Definition, Types, Terminology

#### **MODULE III RELIGION, CASTE AND CLASS IN INDIA**

III.1 Indian Caste System: Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Modernisation, Recent trends in Indian Caste system,

Backward Classes: Scheduled Caste and Dalits, Other Backward Classes

III.2 Class Structure of Rural and Urban Society in India

III.3 Role of Religion in India-Rural and Urban Societies

III.4 Regionalism, Communalism, Secularism

#### **MODULE IV EDUCATION AND ECONOMY IN INDIAN SOCIETY**

IV.1 Changes in Indian educational System-Pre and Post Independent India

IV.2 Changing Structure of Rural Economy in Post Independent India

IV.3 Urban Economy in India after Independence

IV.4 New Economic Policies- Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation

#### **Reference**

Ram Ahuja, *Indian social System*

S.C. Dube, *Indian Society*

Luniya.B.N, *Evolution of Indian Culture*

A.R.Desai, *Rural Sociology in India*

Yogendra Singh, *Modernisation of Indian Tradition*

M.N.Srinivas, *Social change in India* M.N.Srinivas, *India's Villages*

Mukhi, *Indian Social System*

Dahiwale.S.M., *Understanding Indian Society*

Lerner Daniel, *The Passing Away of Traditional Society*

Shah.A.B, *Tradition and Modernity in India.*

Milton Singer, *Traditional India*

Iravati Karve, *Marriage and Family in India*

Pauline.M.Kolenda, *Religion, Caste and Family Structure*

Satish Deshpande, *Contemporary India*

## **CORE COURSE**

### **VSO5B08: THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY**

#### **Objectives**

1. To provide the basic understanding on nature and characteristics of different schools of Sociological theories and theoretical analysis
2. To help categorise individual theorist's contributions into various Schools of thought.
3. To provide an understanding on intellectual roots of modern Sociological theories and major contributors in different Schools of thought.

#### **MODULE I DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY**

I.1 Definition, Nature and Characteristics of theory, Elements of theory: Concepts, Variables, Statements and Formats

I.2 Definition and Characteristics of Sociological theory, Types of Sociological Theory Speculative and Grounded theories, Grand Theory and Miniature Theory, Micro and Macro Theories

I.3 Major schools of sociological thought- Functionalism, Structuralism, Conflict theory, Interactionism (In brief)

#### **MODULE II FUNCTIONALIST PERSPECTIVE**

II.1 Origin and development of Functionalism

II.2 Functionalism of Talcott Parsons- Social Action theory, Social System, Pattern Variables

II.3 Functionalism of Merton- Functionalist Paradigm

#### **MODULE III CONFLICT PERSPECTIVE**

III.1 Origin of Conflict theory-Marx and Simmel's Contributions to conflict theory

III.2 Major contributors- Coser: Functions of Conflict, Dahrendorf: ICA's

#### **MODULE IV INTERACTIONIST PERSPECTIVE**

IV.1 Symbolic Interactionism: Historical roots-pragmatism and behaviourism, Influence of Willaim James and John Dewey

IV.2 Major Contributors: G.H.Mead- Mind Self and Society, C.H.Cooley- Looking Glass Self

#### **Reference**

Adams, Bert and R.A. Sydie. 2001. *Sociological Theory*. Thousand Oaks,C.A.: Pine Forge Press.

Abraham, Francis.M. 1982. *Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction*, Oxford university Press

Cohen,Percy.S. 1979. *Modern Social Theory*, Heinemann Educational Books Ltd and The English Language Book Society

Collins, Randall. 1986 . *Weberian Social Theory*. Cambridge: University Press.

Coser, Lewis. 1977, *Masters of Sociological Thought, 2nd ed.* New York: Harcourt, Brace & Jovanovich.

Delaney, Tim. 2008, *Contemporary Social Theory, Investigation and Application*. New York: Prentice Hall.

Good, Erich. 1988. *Sociology, 2nd Edition*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Kinloch,Graham.C.1977, *Sociological Theory:Its Development and Major Paradigms*, MacGraw-Hill Book Company

Ritzer, George. 2000d. *Sociological Theory. 5th ed.* Boston: Mc Graw Hill.

Ritzer, George. 2000c. *Modern Sociological Theory. 5th ed.* Boston: Mc Graw Hill.

Ritzer, George. 2003. *Contemporary Sociological Theory and its Classical Roots*. Boston: Mc

Turner, Jonathan. H. 2003. *The Structure of Sociological Theory*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

**CORE COURSE**  
**VSO5B09:SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

**Objectives**

1. To introduce the basic concepts of Anthropology
2. To familiarize with Anthropological studies in India by focusing on Tribal Communities in the country in general and in the state of Kerala in particular

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO ANTHROPOLOGY**

- I. 1 Definition, Meaning, Nature, Scope of Anthropology, Origin of Social Anthropology
- I. 2 Methods of Anthropology: Case study, Ethnography – Focused Interview, Participant and non- participant observations

**MODULE II CULTURE & SOCIETY**

- II. 1 Definition, Components of Culture, Characteristics of Culture, Stages of Cultural Evolution
- II.2 Theories of Culture: Functionalist thought of Anthropology: Malinovsky, Structural theory: Levi- Strauss and Radcliff Brown  
Theories of cultural process: Evolution, Acculturation, Assimilation, Diffusion, Enculturation, Integration
- II. 3 Social Institutions in Primitive Society: Marriage, Family, Kinship, Kinship Usages, Class & Lineage Totem, Religion and Magic

**MODULE III TRIBES IN INDIA**

- III. 1 Definition and characteristics of Tribes, Population Composition and distribution of Indian tribes, Socio – economic status of Indian tribes
- III.2 Tribes in Indian Constitution, Tribal Welfare in India
- III.3 Tribal movements in India, Tribes in transition

**MODULE IV TRIBES IN KERALA**

- IV.1 Characteristics, Composition and distribution,
- IV.2 Tribal issues in Kerala: Landlessness, Poverty
- IV.3 Field visit to a Tribal Area

(The seminar presentations in the paper should be based on the field visit. Group

presentations based on the different aspects of the socio cultural life of the tribals visited should be assigned grades. Each group should consist of maximum five students. No Member shall be exempted from the presentation. Participation of each member will be considered in the process of evaluation. Grades will be assigned individually on the basis of presentation and participation. These grades would be counted as the grades for seminar presentation as part of the internal assessment)

### **Reference**

Madan and Majumdar, *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*

Makhan Jha, *An Introduction to Anthropological thought*

Herskovits M.T, *Cultural Anthropology*

Leela Dube, *Sociology of Kinship*

Balbir Singh Negi, *Man, Culture and Society*

Nadeem Hasnain, *Tribal India*

Arup Maharatra, *Demographic perspectives on India's tribes*

K.S. Singh, *The Scheduled Tribes*

Roy Busman, *Tribes in Perspective*

Mathur PRG, *Tribal situation in Kerala*

## **CORE COURSE**

### **VSO5B010:RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS**

#### **Objectives**

1. To provide basic understanding in social statistics.
2. To provide an understanding of the use of statistical techniques of social research in Project Work.

#### **MODULE I STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES IN SOCIAL RESEARCH**

I.1 Statistics - Definition as singular and plural nouns, Scope and uses of statistics

I.2 Use of statistical methods in social research, Limitations of Statistics

#### **MODULE II SAMPLING TECHNIQUES**

II.1 Definition and purpose of sampling, Advantages and limitations

II.2 Types of sampling:

- a) Probability sampling : Simple Random Sampling, Systematic Sampling ,Stratified Sampling, Cluster Sampling
- b) Non-probability sampling : Accidental or Convenience Sampling, Purposive or judgment Sampling, Quota Sampling, Snow-ball Sampling

#### **MODULE III DATA MANAGEMENT AND PRESENTATION**

III.1 Nature of Statistical Data: Variables and Attributes

III.2 Classification and Tabulation, Construction of Frequency Tables and its components

III.3 Diagrammatical and Graphical representation of data

(a)Dimensional diagrams – bar diagrams, pie diagrams

(b)Graphs – Histogram, Frequency curve, Frequency polygon, Ogives

III.4 Basic Statistical Measures : Central Tendency – Mean, Median, Mode

#### **MODULE IV REPORT WRITING**

IV.1 Target audience: Academic community, Sponsors of study and the General public.

IV.2 Types of report: Synopsis, Research proposal, Comprehensive report for the Academic Community

IV.3 Content of Research report: Introduction, Research design and Data collection, Data Processing and Analysis , Findings , Summary ,Appendices and Bibliography

## Reference

- Ahuja ,Ram(2001) , *Research Methods* , Rawat Publications , New Delhi
- Claire , S., Marie Jahoda , Morton Duetch and Stuart W.Cooke (1962) ,  
*Research methods in Social Relations* , New York , Molt, Reinchart and Whinstone
- Gupta S.C .and Kapoor V.K.,(1986) , *Fundamentals of Statistics*, New Delhi, Chand
- Misra R.P.,(1983), *Research Methodology ;Hand Book* , New Delhi ,Concept  
Publishing Co.
- Young , P.V.&Schmid.C.F., *Scientific Social Surveys and Research* , Prentice-Hall of  
India Pvt. Ltd.
- Goode, W.J., & Hatt ,P.K.(1981) ,*Methods in Social Research* , McGraw Hill, New York
- Bailey Kenneth.D ., (1978) , *Methods of Social Research* ,Free Press , New York
- Kothari , C.R .,(1985) , *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques* , New Delhi  
Wiley Eastern Ltd.
- Krishnaswamy .O ., (2004) , *Social Research Methods* , New Delhi , Himalaya Pubs.
- Wampold , B.E, and Drew, D.J.,(1990), *Theory and Application of Statistics* ,  
Mc Graw Hills Inc.

## **PROJECT WORK**

### **Specifications of the Project Work**

1. Project Work is spread over the two Semesters, 5 and 6 respectively. Submission of the Project Work should be made at the end of the 6th Semester only. The number of credits will be 4 and hours of work in each semester will be .
2. The project work may be on any Social Issue/ Social Situation/ Social Problem relevant in Sociological analysis.
3. Project work may be done by a group of students (5 to 7 members) and a Teacher in the department is to supervise the work throughout the 5th and 6th semester.
4. Basic methods of social research discussed in the Semester 4 (SO4 B05: Social Research Methods) and in Semester 5 (SO5 B10: Research Methods and Social Statistics) should be applied for project work.
5. Project work should be based on either primary or secondary sources of data.
6. The project work report may contain the following items
  - a) Introduction
  - b) Methodology
  - c) Analysis
  - d) Conclusions
  - e) Bibliography
  - f) Appendix, if anyA declaration of students and certificate of the supervising teacher should be included in the report.
7. Project Work Report may be in typed form in 40 to 60 pages (English: Times New Roman, 12 point font, Malayalam: 12 point font; 1.5 space). Report should be spiralbound and three copies of the same are to be submitted.
8. Report presentation is to be made in an open meeting by the whole group. No Member shall be exempted from the presentation. Participation of each member will be considered in the process of evaluation. All the members will be awarded with the same grade for the presentation. Viva-voce will be conducted individually and individual grades will be awarded. The grade of the

student for project work will be the average of the common grade for presentation (75%) and individual grade for Viva-voce (25%).

## **CORE COURSE**

### **VSO6B011 :ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY**

#### **Objectives**

1. To provide basic knowledge of environmental sociology
2. To make the students aware of the various environmental issues

#### **MODULE I ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY**

- I.1 Emergence and development of environmental Sociology
- I.2 Scope, Importance and Need for Public awareness, Interdisciplinary, Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies .

#### **MODULE II THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS**

- II.1 Views Max Weber, Karl Marx, Parsons , Anthony Giddens.

#### **MODULE III ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

- III. 1 Issues pertaining to water, air, soil, solid waste, sanitation, Technological waste, Importing and Exporting of waste
- III. 2 The role of Multi Nationals, Global warming, Climate Change

#### **MODULE IV ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT**

- IV.1 Deforestation, Construction of Dams , Extinction of species
- IV.2 Exploitation of natural resources and Bio diversity conservation

#### **References**

Benny Joseph- *Environmental studies*

Shardha Singh & Manisha Shukla- *Environmental studies*

Sukant K Chaudhary- *Culture, Environment and Sustainable Development*

Robe White-*Controversies in Environmental Sociology*

Redcliff and Benton- *Social Theory and Global Environment*

Ramachandra Guha-*Social Ecology*

## **CORE COURSE**

### **VSO6B012: SOCIOLOGY OF MASS COMMUNICATION**

#### **Objectives**

1. To provide an understanding of different types of media and forms of communication
2. To provide a basic understanding of relationship between Media and Society
3. To analyse the changes in Media, Society and Culture

#### **MODULE 1 COMMUNICATION**

- I.1 Definition and meaning and of communication
- I.2 Group and Mass Communication, Extra Personal Communication
- I.3 Communication and Modern Technology

#### **MODULE II MASS MEDIA**

- II. 1 Meaning ,Definition Nature and characteristics and Functions of Mass Media
- II. 2 Folk and traditional media, Printing and Publications, Electronic Media, Radio, T.V., Films, Cyberspace, Virtual Communication, Internet, Blogging

#### **MODULE III THEORIES OF MASS MEDIA**

- III.1 Harold Innis and Marshal Mc Lahan: Space, Time and Global Village - 'The Media is the Message'
- III.2 Raymond Williams: Communication and Revolution, Cultural Materialism and Hegemony
- III.3 Habermas: Culture and Public Space
- III.4 Thompson: Media and Modern Society

#### **MODULE IV CULTURAL STUDIES, POPULAR CULTURE**

- IV.1 Cultural Studies as Interface between Humanities and Social Science, Popular Culture, High Culture – Low Culture.
- IV.2 Media and Globalisation, Impact of Media on developing Societies, Democracy and Issues of Media Regulation

#### **Reference**

- John Fiske - *Introduction to Communication Studies*
- Martenson - *Introduction to Communication Studies*
- Anthony Giddens - *Sociology*

Nick Stevenson - *Understanding Media Culture*  
Nick Stevenson - *Social Theory and Mass Communication*  
Nick Stevenson - *Media theory : An Introduction - Blackwell*  
Srivastava K.M. - *Radio and T.V. Journalism*  
Mehta. D.S - *Mass Communication and Journalism in India*  
Diwakar Sharma - *Mass Communication : Theory and Practice in 21st Century*  
Zahid Hussain - *Media and Communication in the Third world*  
Raymond Williams - *Communication and Revolution*  
Habermas - *Culture and Public Space*

**CORE COURSE**  
**VSO6B013:WOMEN AND SOCIETY**

**Objectives**

1. To provide basic understanding of the importance of women studies
2. To provide an analytical understanding of gender differences and major gender issues

**MODULE I NATURE AND IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN STUDIES**

I.1 Origin and Development of Women Studies, Women Studies in National and International Settings, Objectives and Relevance of Women Studies

I.2 Major Concepts in Women Studies: Sex, Gender, Gender Difference, Gender Identity, Gender Inequality, Gender Bias, Gender Discrimination

**MODULE II SEX ROLE THEORIES**

II.1 Biological Theories: Tiger and Fox, Murdoch, Parson

II.2 Cultural Theories: Ann Oakley, Bruno Bettelheim

II.3 Psychological Theories: Freud

II.4 Feminism: Definition, Meaning and Objectives, Liberal, Radical and Socialist Perspectives of Feminism

**MODULE III CHANGING STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA**

III.1 Status of Women in Contemporary India: Educational, Economic, Legislative

III.2 Status of Women and Changing Form of Family Structure

III.3 Women's Movement in Pre and Post Independent India

**MODULE IV MAJOR ISSUES OF WOMEN IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA**

IV.1 Major Gender issues: Sexual exploitation, Rape, Prostitution, Sex Tourism, Sexual Harassment, Media violence, Dowry, Women and Health

IV.2 Major Welfare policies and empowerment programmes for women in India -A Critical Evaluation

**Reference**

Neera Desai And M Krishnaraj : *Women And Society In India*

M.N Sreenivas : *Changing Status Of Women*

Maithreyi Krishnaraj: *Women Studies In India*

Chandrakala: *Changing Status Of Women*

George Ritzer: *Sociological Theory*

David Boucheir : *The Feminist Challenge*

## **CORE COURSE**

### **VSO6 B014:POPULATION AND SOCIETY**

#### **Objectives**

1. To provide a basic theoretical explanation of population studies and related concepts.
2. To provide critical analysis of the population theories
3. To analyse the changes in population in society

#### **MODULE 1 POPULATION STUDIES**

I.1 Population Studies, Definition, Nature, Subject matter and Scope of Population Studies

I.2 Relation of Population Studies with other Social Sciences: Demography, Sociology, Economics

I.3 Sources of Population Data: Census, Vital Statistics, Sample Survey, Dual Report System, Population Registers and International Publications

#### **MODULE II THEORIES OF POPULATION**

II.1 Malthusian Theory

II.2 Optimum Population Theory

II.3 Demographic Transition Theory

#### **MODULE III STRUCTURE, CHARACTERISTICS AND DYNAMICS OF POPULATION**

III.1 Population Structure and Characteristics: Sex and Age Characteristics, Marital Status, Education, Occupation and Religion

III.2 Fertility: Biological, Cultural and Social Factors of Fertility, Measures of Fertility

III.3 Mortality: Factors of Mortality, Measures of Mortality

III.4 Migration: Types of Migration- Internal and International

#### **MODULE IV POPULATION GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES**

IV.1 Population Growth in India with Special focus on Kerala -Education, Health, Socio economic development

IV.2 Population Policies: Mortality, Fertility and Migration influencing Policies, Anti-Natalist Policies

IV.3 Family Planning and Welfare Programmes

**Reference**

Asha Bhende And Tara Kanitkar: *Principles Of Population Studies* ,Himalayan Publishing House,Bombay ,1996

Ashish Bose: *Indian Population*

Thompson and Lewis: *Population Problems*

M.L.Jhingan , B.K.Bhatt, J.N Desai: *Demography*

Agarwal S.N: *India's Population Problems*

Bose A : *Patterns Of Population Change In India*

Clarke J.I: *Population Geography*

Mandelbaum D.G: *Human Fertility In India*

Srivastava S.C: *Studies In Demography*

Mamoria C.B: *India's Population Problems*

**ELECTIVE COURSE**  
**VSO6E01:SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT**

**Objectives**

1. To familiarise the student with the concept of development.
2. To provide theoretical explanation of development
3. To understand the development experience of Kerala

**MODULE I CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT**

- I.1 Basic concepts: Growth, Change, Evolution, Progress, Development  
I.2 Social development, Economic development, Human Development,  
Sustainable development-Social &Ecological.

**MODULE II THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT**

- II.1 Modernisation Theory:Rostow  
II.2 Dependency Theory : Sameer Ameen  
II.3 World System Theory : Immanuel Wallerstein  
II.4 Alternative model:Gandhi,Shumpeter

**MODULE III DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCES IN KERALA**

- III.1 People's Planning Programme in Kerala  
III.2 A critical evaluation of people's planning programme

**References**

- Thomas Issac & Richard W Franke – *Local Development and Planning*  
Katar Singh - *Rural Development, Principles Policies & Management*, New Delhi,  
Serge Publication  
Dunn Edgar. S. (1971) – *Economic and Social Development, A process of Social  
Learning*, Baltimore the John Hopkins Uty. Press  
Dube S.C.(1988) - *Modernisation and development*  
Salunkhe. S.A. (2003)- *The Concept of Sustainable Development (Root Construction &  
Critical Evaluation, Social Change)*