

KANNUR UNIVERSITY

**BOARD OF STUDIES
(SOCIOLOGY-ug)**

**SCHEME AND SYLLABUS FOR
UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMMES**

UNDER

**CHOICE BASED CREDIT and SEMESTER
SYSTEM**

PREFACE

This syllabus is the product of a two day workshop conducted for restructuring the undergraduate programme in Sociology. At present Kannur University has approved only complementary courses. But the board has prepared materials for complementary courses, open courses and core courses in the belief that in future the University might introduce main programme in Sociology in the colleges affiliated to Kannur University. The valuable opinions of veteran Scholars and teachers have been incorporated into the new syllabus .

The main objective of the syllabi reconstruction and the study materials prescribed here are aimed to introduce the basic concepts and the theoretical foundation of sociology. Other than that, it also aims to impart basic skills in the application of sociology to the beginners. It is also designed to open the window for the beginners by giving an analytical understanding of human society with human concern and Sociological perspective.

As per the guidelines of the higher education council the course structure and syllabi are divided into three parts. Complementary course four numbers with four credit each . Open course five numbers with two credit each. Core Course 12 numbers with four credit each.

The prime objective of the syllabi is to endo the students with a rational, circular and democratic outlook to build on the foundation of Universal brotherhood and humanitarian values.

Kannur
23-07-09

E.K. Munira Beebi
Chairman Board of Studies
Kannur University

COMPLEMENTARY COURSE

TITLE OF THE COURSE	HRS	CREDIT
Introduction to Sociology	6	4
Society Structure and Change	6	4
Indian Social Structure	6	4
Social Pathology	6	4
OPEN COURSE		
Research methodology in social science	2	2
Indian society and social change	2	2
Kerala History	2	2
Mass Media and Communication	2	2
Social Psychology	2	2
CORE COURSE		
Foundation of Sociology	6	4
Sociological Analysis	6	4
Rural and Tribal communities of India	6	4
Research methodology and methods	6	4
Urbanisation and Urban communities	6	4
Sociology of health and illness	6	4
Sociology of Gender	6	4
Agrarian Social Structure	6	4
Sociology of Indian Diaspora	6	4
Sociology of Development	6	4
Industrial Sociology	6	4
Social Movements	6	4

KANNUR UNIVERSITY
B.A PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY

Complementary Course – I

(Credit -4)

Introduction to Sociology

Objective

1. To introduce the basic concepts and theoretical foundations of Sociology.
2. To impart basic skills in the application of sociology to the beginners.

Module 1. Foundations of Sociology.

- 1.1 Definition, Nature, Scope and importance of Sociology, Relevance of Applied Sociology in contemporary Society.
- 1.2 Sociology and other social sciences :-
Social Anthropology, Social Psychology, Economics, History, Political Science.
- 1.3 Sociological Methods :- Observation, Case Study, Survey, Experimentation.

Module II. Basic Concepts.

- 2.1 Society, Community, Association, Institution
- 2.2 Social groups – Primary, Secondary groups.
- 2.3 Social Interaction – Conjunctive, Disjunctive, Interactions.

Module III . Founders of Sociology

- 3.1 Auguste Comte - The law of Three stages, Hierarchy of Sciences, Positive Philosophy
- 3.2 Herbert Spencer – Evolutionary Doctrine
- 3.3 Emile Durkheim – Social Facts and Forms of Solidarity
- 3.4 Karl Marx - Historical Materialism and class struggle.
- 3.5 Max Weber - Theory of Social Action and Ideal Types

Module IV Individual and Society

- 4.1 Origin of Society - Theories
- 4.2 Individual and Society - Culture and Personality

4.3 Socialization - Definition , Functions, Stages and Agencies

Module V Social Research - Stages

- 5.1 Formulation of Research Problem and Hypothesis
- 5.2 Research Design – Sample Design, Data collection- Types – Primary and Secondary
- 5.3 Data Analysis – Interpretation and Report Writing
- 5.4 Importance of Statistics and computer application in Social Research

References:

- 1. Coser. Lewis A - Master of Sociological Thoughts
- 2. Giddens. Anthony – Sociology, Polity Press
- 3. Rao Sankar . C.N – Sociology – S Chand Publications
- 4. Goode. William I And P.K Hatt – Methods in Social Research
- 5. Worsely Peter - Introducing Sociology
- 6. Vidya Bhushan D.R. Sachdeva - Introduction to Sociology
- 7. Gisbert - Fundamentals of Sociology
- 8. MacIver - Society – An Introductory Analysis
- 9. Johnson M. Harry – Sociology – A Systematic Introduction.
- 10. Kothani C.R. - Research Methodology- Methods and Techniques.
- 11. Ram Ahuja - Research Methods.
- 12. Jonathan H.Turner - The structure of Sociological Theory
- 13. Sharma R.N – Contemporary Sociological Theories

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Complementary Course – II

(Credit -4)

Society – Structure and Change

Objective:

1. To provide a fundamental understanding of Human Societies.
2. To provide an idea on basic Sociological Concepts and different sociological perspective in analyzing society.

Module 1. Types of Society

- 1.1 The Earliest Societies – Hunting and Gathering Societies
- 1.2 Herding or Pastoral Societies.
- 1.3 Horticultural Societies.
- 1.4 Agrarian Societies.
- 1.5 Pre- Industrial and Industrial Societies.

Module II. Role, Status, Power and Authority

- 2.1 The Concept of Role – Meaning Nature, Social Status Meaning, Definition and Nature.
- 2.2 Determinations of status – Ascription and Achievement of status - Social need of Status system.
- 2.3 Power – Meaning . Authority and Types of Authority.
- 2.4 Leadership – Leadership vs Power, Nature , Types and functions of Leadership.

Module III. Social Stratification

- 3.1 Meaning, Characteristics, Origin of Social Stratification, Social Stratification and Social Mobility.
- 3.2 Major forms of Social Stratification –Caste, Class Estate , Slavery
- 3.3 Social Class – A Unique form of Stratification – Development of Social Class , Criteria of Class distinction , functions of social class , Marxian and Verblen’s theory of social class.

Module IV. Social Control

- 4.1 Meaning, Definition, Nature and functions of Social control.

- 4.2 Types and Agencies of Social control- Formal and Informal – Folkways, Mores, Customs, Taboos, Religion, Law, Education
- 4.3 Conformity and deviance

Module V . Social Change

- 5.1 Meaning, Nature, Theories and Factors
- 5.2 Social Change in India – Changes in Rural Social Institutions.
- 5.3 Influence of Mass Media and Social Change.

References:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Shankar Rao C.N. | - Sociology – Primary Principles. |
| 2. Kingsley Davis | - Human Society |
| 3. Peter Worsely | - Introducing Sociology |
| 4. McIver and Page | - Society on Introductory Analysis |
| 5. T.B. Bottomore | - Sociology |
| 6. Vidya Bhushan and D.R. Sachdeva | - An Introduction to Sociology |
| 7. Beteille, Andrew | - Inequality and Social Change |
| 8. Johnson . Harry .M | - Sociology, A Systematic |
| Introduction. | |
| 9. Moore. Wilbert. E | - Social Change. Prentice – Hall . New Delhi. |
| 10. Tony Bilton | - Introductory Sociology |
| 11. Francis Abraham | - An introduction to Sociology |
| 12. Jamen .M. Henslin | - Essentials of Sociology |

KANNUR UNIVERSITY
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Complementary Course – III

(Credit -4)

Indian Social structure

Objective

1. To provide a sociological understanding on Indian Society
2. To provide knowledge on Indian Social Institution and the changes occurred in the fundamental Institutions of Indian Society.

Module I. . Basic Idea on Indian Society

- 1.1 Indian Society – Racial, Linguistic , Cultural and Religious divisions.
- 1.2 Unity and Diversity of India – Concept of Unity - Geographical Unity , myths and legends as Unifying agents. Practice of Pilgrimage
- 1.3 Forms of Diversities – Topographical and Climatic diversities, Caste, Religious, Linguistic diversities.

Module II. Approaches to the Study of Indian Society.

- 2.1 Hindu view of life - Indological approach
- 2.2 Structural Approach - Structure Differentiation
- 2.3 Evolutionary Approach - Sanskritisation , Westernization, Secularization, Modernization

Module III. Basis of Social Stratification in India.

- 3.1 Varnasharam Dharma – Caste System – origin features, Sub caste – Interdependence of Caste System - Jajmany System
- 3.2 Changes in Indian Caste system - A Historical perspective. Mobility in Caste, Casteism, Untouchability.
- 3.3 Backward classes, Scheduled Castes. Dalits

Module IV. Traditional Institution of Indian Society.

- 4.1 Marriage and Family System – Definition, Type, Features
- 4.2 Indian Joint Family System, Marriage and Family among Minorities.
- 4.3 Changing functions of family and marriage in Modern Society.
- 4.4 Status of Women in Indian Society- Divorce, Dowry and Family problems in India.

Module V.. Kinship system in India.

- 5.1 Meaning - Structural Principles of Kinship Rule of Descent
- 5.2 Degree of Kinship , Kinship terms and Usages .
- 5.3 Descent system - Patrilineal and Matrilineal

References

- 1. Srinivas M.N. - Social Structure
- 2. Prabha P.H - Hindu Social organization
- 3. Kapadia K.A . - Marriage and Family In India
- 4. Srinivas M.N - Castes In India
- 5. Bottomore T.B. - Classes in Modern Society
- 6. Ghurage G.S. - Caste and Class In India.
- 7. Majumdar D.N - Rouds and Cultures of India
- 8. Dube S.C. - Indian Villages Carnell University Press
- 9. Srinivas M.N. - India's villages – Media Promoters Bombay
- 10. Shankar Rao C.N. - Sociology – S. Chand Publications

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Complementary course –IV

(Credit -4)

Social pathology

Objective

1. It aims at understanding the conditions of Social Disturbances.
2. To provide an analytical understanding of factors responsible for disorganization.
3. It aims at giving an awareness regarding the prevention and rehabilitation of Social Problems.

Module 1. Social Pathology – Concept and Approaches.

- 1.1 Meaning and definition of Social Pathology – The context of social problem.
- 1.2 Social Role and Social Organization, Social problem and Social Disorganization.
- 1.3 Theoretical approach to Social Problem, Types and Stages of Social Problem.
- 1.4 Social Problem and Social Change in India.

Module 2. Individual and family Disorganization

- 2.1 Individual and Social Disorganization – Types of Individual disorganization – alcohol and drug abuse – Extent of alcoholism , problem of alcoholism, Women and alcoholism, Treatment, Drug abuse – Extent and Nature, Role of family and peer group, Drug Trafficking, Treatment and Prevention
- 2.2 Crime – Crime in India , What makes man Criminal , Organized Crime, White collar crime – The problem of rehabilitation.
Prostitution - as a social problem , extent of prostitution , types , social stigma, preventive measures.
- 2.3 Family disorganization – Disruption in the traditional family pattern – causes and changes, Marital disharmony, Broken families , parent youth conflict, Divorce , Dowry and Domestic harassment on women.

Module 3. Socio Biological problems

- 3.1 Ageing - Social biological problems of ageing– Sociological aspects of ageing, Social Policy and the aged.
- 3.2 AIDS – A Socio- biological issue , Socio-cultural implications of AIDS , Stigmatisation, social discrimination and relative deprivation , Role of voluntary organizations.

Module 4. Social Problem in contemporary India

- 4.1 Unemployment
- 4.2 Child Labour
- 4.3 Terrorism
- 4.4 Corruption
- 4.5 Black Money

Module 5. Social Reconstruction and preventive measures

- 5.1 Role of State and Social Legislation.
- 5.2 Role of voluntary organization and N.G.O

References :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Beteille Andre
Delhi | - Inequality and Social Change –

Oxford University press -1973. |
| 2. Robert K. Merton and Robert Gisbet | - Contemporary Social Problems |
| 3. Yogindra Singh
Tradition | - Modernization of Indian |
| 4. Punethar and Amala Rao | - Prostitution in Bombay |
| 5. C.R. Madan | - Indian Social Problems |
| 6. R.N. Sharma. J | - Indian Social Problems |
| 7. Aam Ahuja | - Social Problems in India. |

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B.A. PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY

Open Course:1

(Credit-2)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

Aim

- I. It aims to provide an understanding of key elements involved in Sociological Research.
- II. It also discusses the different forms of Research methods which sociologists use in their work.
- III. It aims to provide a clear understanding of steps in research.
- IV. It provides an understanding of data processing and give an idea of writing a good research report.

UNIT 1:- SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Research, scientific method, research and theory, social science research. Meaning and scope, objectivity, ethics in social science research, types and methods of social research.

UNIT 2:- FORMULATION OF RESEARCH PROBLEMS

Selection and formulation of problem, review of literature, hypothesis construction, concept, measurements, variables. Research design-meaning, need and types of research designing.

UNIT 3:- SAMPLING AND DATA COLLECTION

Sampling, purpose of sampling, advantage and limitations, sampling techniques, various types of sampling. Sources of data-primary and secondary data, methods of data collection techniques, pre-test, pilot study, types of data-qualitative and quantitative data.

UNIT 4:- MEASUREMENT AND SCALING, TECHNIQUES

Measurement in research scaling, types of scaling technique, attitude, rating & rank order scale; technique of scale construction, difficulties in scaling.

UNIT 5:- DATA PROCESSING AND REPORT WRITING

Editing, classification, coding, tabulation, analysis and interpretation of data. Types of report, research report format, principles of writing, documentation, footnotes and bibliography.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Scientific Methods & social Research-B.N.GHOSH.
Sterling Publishers Private Ltd-New Delhi.
2. Methods in social Research-William.J.Hood & Paul.K.Hatt
3. Methodology and techniques of social research-Wilkinson & Bhandarkar
4. Scientific Social Surveys and Research-Pauline.V. Young
5. Research Methods-William.M.K.Trochim.
Print well offset, Bhikaji Cama place New Delhi.
6. Research Methods-Donald.H.McBurny.
Eastern press private Ltd., Bangalore.
7. Sociological practice-Linking Theory and Social Research-Derek Layder
8. How to Research-Loraini Blaxter
9. Viva Books private Ltd. Referenced

KANNUR UNIVERSITY
B.A. PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY

Open Course II

(Credit-2)

INDIAN SOCIETY AND SOCIAL CHANGE

OBJECTIVE

To provide a sociological perspective for understanding the Indian society
To analyze the changes occurred in the various institutions in Indian society

MODULE-I APPROCHES TO STUDY INDIAN SOCIETY

1. Evolutionary approach; Sanskritisation, Westernisation.
2. Indological approach; Hindu View of Life.
3. Structural approach: Social mobility and Social change
4. Impact of Social change in Rural Social institutions in India.

MODULE-II UNITY AND DIVERSITY

1. Features of Indian Society.
2. Forms of Diversity in India-Linguistic, Religious, Racial, Caste, Tribes, Ethnicity.
3. Bonds of Unity in India-Geographical, Religious, Pilgrimage, Political, Tradition of interdependence.

MODULE-III FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP

1. Family, forms of family, changing family pattern & forces of change
2. Marriage-types of marriage and mate selection, Recent trends in the institution of marriage. Social legislations in marriage.
3. Problems of marriage-Dowry & divorce Remarriage.
4. Kinship-importance of kinship, kinship terminology and kinship organization.

MODULE-IV RELIGION, CASTE, CLASS AND POLITICS

1. Caste, characteristics of caste, origin of caste and changing structure of caste.
2. Scheduled Caste, Backward Class, Dalits.
3. Social classes of Rural and Urban Society in India.
4. Role of Religion in Indian Rural Society.
5. Regionalism and Communalism in India Politics. Secularism.

MODULE-V EDUCATION AND ECONOMY

1. Education in the Traditional and the Modern Indian Context, educational inequality and change.
2. Economy-Changing structure of Rural economy. Urban economy after Independence.
3. Agrarian labour, Poverty, and Rural Indebtedness.
4. New Economic Policy-[Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization] And Indian Economy.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Indian social system-Ram Ahuja
2. Indian society-Dube S.C
3. Evolution of Indian culture-Luniya B.N
4. Rural Sociology in India-Desai A.R
5. Modernisation of Indian Tradition-Yogendra Singh.
6. Social change in India-Srinivas M.N
7. India's villages-Srinivas M.N
8. Indian social system-Mukhi
9. Understanding Indian Society-Dahiwale S.M.
10. The passing away of Traditional Society. Lerner Daniel.
11. Tradition and Modernity in India-Shah A.B.
12. Traditional India-Singer Milton
13. Marriage and Family in India-Kapadia K.M
14. Kinship Organisation in India-Karve Iravati
15. Religion, Caste and Family Structure-Kolenda Paulin.M.

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Open Course III

(Credit - 2)

Kerala Society

Objectives:

This paper aims to provide broad sketches with major transformation in Kerala Social Structure from ancient, medieval , colonial to post Independence.

Module I. Pre – Historic Kerala : Historiography, Contexts and approaches – Traditional Sources literature, Archeological Sources, Monuments places, forts, Coins – Inscription.

Megalithic Culture – Racial Elements, Agrarian Social Structure and Economy.

Module II. Political Structure

The perumal and the Rise of Makotai, Chiefs of four temples and the thousand force , Role of Nadu and Nadavazhi .

Popular movements (Travancore, Cochin and Malabar) and Political department of Kerala in the earlier period. Foreign invasion and its effect on Kerala Society.

Module III. Role of Temple and Temple Culture

Temple Tradition in Kerala; Historical Evolution of Kerala Temple, Knowledge and Culture, Power and dominant classes, Structures of everyday life, temple arts and temple culture, Colonial Modernity

Module IV Caste and Social Reform

Caste and class structure, caste and British interventions , changes in the Occupational structure, Caste and reciprocity, dominant castes , intermediate castes, Untouchables, Anti-class Struggles, Caste and class – transformations – Rise of the New Economic and Professional classes.

Module V. Marriage, Family and Kinship

Matriliney – patriliney - Characteristic features of Matrilineal families, Karanavar, Role of Karanavar , Illum, Tharavad, Matrilineal inheritance, Descent Marriage in the matrilineal system. Types of marriages among Namboodiri and

Nair – Thalikkattu, Sambandam – Status of women in Kerala – Changing Structure of family and marriage in post – Independence Kerala – Problems of aging – migration and its effect on family.

References:

1. Abraham Vijayan - Caste, Class and Agrarian Relations in Kerala
2. Chris Fuller - Nayars Today.
3. D.Banerji (ed) - Poverty class and Health Culture in India.
4. David M Schneidar
and Kathaleen trough - Matrilineal Kinship
5. Elamkulam Kunjan Pillai - Studies in Kerala History
6. Genevieve Lemeriner - Religious and Ideology in Kerala
7. George Mathew - Communal Road to Secularization.
8. K.N. Panicker - Against Lord and State, OUP New Delhi.
9. Kasava Veluthat - Brahmin Settlement in Kerala
- 10.K.N. Ganesh - Keralathile innalakkal
11. K.P. Kannan - Of Proletarian Struggles, OUP New Delhi.
12. Mr. Raghavan Varier - Madhvakala Keralam

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Open course –IV

(Credit -2)

Mass media and Communication

Objectives:

1. To provide an understanding of various/different types of media and forms of communication.
2. to analyse the changes in the media Society and culture due to the impact of Globalisation.

Module I. Mass Media

- 1.1 Origin, Nature, characteristic, types of Mass media, functions and importance of Mass Media, media and its impact on traditional Society, national Objectives.
- 1.2 Print Medias-Hand composing, Lino type and Monotype, History of News papers role of Press in India.
- 1.3 Electronic medias-Radio, cinema, Television and video-modern electronic media devices and its impact on people and culture, Modern medias and life style changes, media and Every day interaction..

Module II. Theories of Media

Harold Innis and Marshall McLuhan, Space, Time and global villages. The media is the message.

Raymond Williams-Communication and revolution, Cultural materialism and hegemony.

Habermas-Culture and the public space, John Thomson-the media and the modern society

Module III. Communication and Types of Communication

- 3.1 Communication-Definition, meaning and process of communication
- 3.2 Types of communication-verbal and Non-verbal communication, Inter personal communication, Group communication and Mass Communication

3.3 Communication and Modern Technology, Sources and Channels of Communication

Module IV. Technology in Mass Communication

- 4.1 Technology and development of Electronic media, Global Impact on Media and Communication.
- 4.2 Desk Top Publishing (DTP)
Internet, Video Conferencing (Electronic Commerce-In India)
- 4.3 Media in Third World Societies

Module V. –Media and Society

- 5.1 Media and Religion
- 5.2 Media and Education
- 5.3 Media and Health Issue
- 5.4 Media and Environment
- 5.5 Media and Public Relations

Referances:

- John Fiske - Introduction to Communication studies
- Martension. G - Introduction to Communication studies
- Anthony Giddens - Sociology-IIIrd Edition 1989, Polity Press
- Golding. P - The Mass media
- The open University - The media cultures of study unit I and II
- Nick Stevenson - Understanding media culture Social theory and man
Communication
- Media theory: An Introduction Bazil Blackwall 1990
-
- Desai M.V - Communication Policies U.N.E.S. Co.
- Srivaastava K.M - Radio and TV Journalism

- Mehta D.S - Mass Communication and Journalism in India
- Diwakar Sharma - Mass Communication-theory and practice in the 21st Century
- Zahid Hussain - Media and Communications in the third world

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Open course –V

(Credit -2)

Social Psychology

Objectives:

3. The course aims to provide a basic understanding on psychological concepts.
4. It also links the Sociological approach with the human psychological perspective on understanding human society.

Module I. Scope and Methods of Social psychology

- 1.4 Nature, Scope and methods of social psychology
- 1.5 Human Behaviour – Characteristics of Human behaviour, motivation and Human behaviour – Biological and psychological Drives- Instincts and Human behaviour.

Module II. Social Interaction

- 2.1 Social Perception – Perceptual process in Infancy – Cognitive theories – Influence of wants and goals.
- 2.2 Language and Communication
Communication behaviour – Language and Communication signs, signals , symbols –Language and Culture –Language and Socialization.
- 2.3 Socialization - Meaning , Stages , Theories of Socialization - C.H. Mead, C.H Cooley Sigmund freud.

Module III. Self and Personality.

- 3.4 Self – an integration concept – stages and growth of self – internalization of Self - Perception – Ego involvement
- 3.5 Personality – Definition, Types of Personality – Personality traits – Growth and Development of Personality, Heredity and Personality.
- 3.6 Environment and Personality, Culture and Personality.

Module IV. Public Opinion , Propaganda and Prejudice

- 4.1 Public Opinion - Nature and its importance –Formation of Public Opinion

- Media of mass Communication.
- 4.2 propaganda. Meaning of Propaganda – Technique of Propaganda
Prejudice – its nature, origin of Prejudice – Stereo types – Groups ,
Prejudice in India.

Module V. Collective Behaviour

- 5.1 Mass Behaviour - Crowd, Audience, Fashions, Fads, Crazes, Rumors.
- 5.6 Social Conflicts and their Resolution.
Tensions and Conflicts – Various Problems in Indian Society leading to
Conflicts – Gandhian techniques of Conflict resolution.

Referances:

- 1. All Port. F.H. Social Psychology - Doston Houghten
- 2. Kretch and Crutch field R.S. - Individual in Society.
- 3. Ginsbery. M. - The Psychology of Society.
London
- 4. Kretch and Crutch field - Theories and Problems of
Social Psychology.
- 5. Kuppuswamy B - An Introduction of Social
Psychology.

KANNUR UNIVERSITY
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Core Course-I Foundation of Sociology

(Credit-

4)

Objectives:

1. To introduce the basic concepts and theoretical foundation of Sociology.
2. To impart basic skills in the application of Sociology to the beginners.

Module-I The subject matter of sociology

- 1.1. Definition, Details on the scientific nature, and Scope of Sociology.
Importance of sociology in Contemporary Society
- 1.2. Sociology and its Relationship with other Social Sciences-History, Economics, Social Anthropology, Political Science, Psychology and Geography
- 1.3. Three major theoretical prospective of sociology Functionalist, Conflict and the interactionist perspective

Module-II Basic Concepts

Society, Social system, Community, Association, Institution.

Social Interaction-Conjunctive and disjunctive

Social groups-primary and secondary groups

Social Stratification-Major forms-caste, class, Estate, slavery

Social Development

Module-III Philosophical and theoretical foundations

- 3.1 Social philosophy, social thought, social theory
- 3.2 Founders of theoretical sociology
 1. St. Simon - Approach on society
 2. August Comte- Social Statics & Social dynamics, Law of three stages, Hierarchy of Sciences, and positivism
 3. Emile Durkheim: Social facts, forms of Solidarity Suicide and its Typology.
 4. Max Weber-Theory of Social Action, Ideal Types.

Module-IV Duality of Individual and Society

Social character of Individual and formation of Society

Philosophical perspectives on the Origin of Society

Socialisation of Individual- stages, Theories, Functions, Agencies of Socialisation.

Development of personality, Integration of Culture

Module-V Social Enquires

- 5.1. Social Research- Formulation of Research problem
- 5.2. Research Design- Sample Design, Types of Data Collection
- 5.3. Methods of Data collection- Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Case study, Survey
- 5.4. Data processing, analysis, and generation of results
- 5.5. Statistical and Computer Application in Social Research.

References

1. Coser Lewis.A - Master of Sociological Thoughts
2. T.B. Bottomore - Sociology
3. McIver & page - Society- An Introductory Analysis
4. Peter Worsely - Introducing Sociology
5. Kingsley Davis - Human Society

6. Kathari.C.R - Research Methods
7. Goode & Hatt - Methods in Social Research
8. S.C.Dube - (1992)Understanding changes Vikas
Publishing House New Delhi
9. Mc Michael.P(1996) - Development and Social change. A global
perspective. Fine Forge Press. Thousand
Oaks
10. Fletcher - Making of Sociology Vol.2
11. Irwin Zetliw: - Development of Sociological Theories.
12. C.N.Shankar Rao - Sociology-S.Chand publication
13. P. Gisbert - Fundamentals of Sociology

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Core Course-II Sociological Analysis

(Credit-

4)

Objectives:

3. To give an analytical understanding of Human Societies.
4. To impart different sociological perspectives in analyzing Society.

Module-I Theoretical foundations in Sociology

- 1.1. Symbolic interactionism -C.H.Cooley,George.Hebert Mead , Social Action theories –Parson ,Parato
- 1.2. Neo-Classical thinkers. - Michal Foucault, Derrida, Heberman
- 1.3. Indian Social thinkers-Gandhi, Radha Kamal Mukarji

Module-II Types of Society

The Earliest Societies- Hunting and gathering societies

Pastoral Societies.

Horticultural Societies

Agrarian Societies

Pre Industrial & Industrial Societies

First, Second and third world Societies

Privatisation, liberalisation, Globalisation and Social change

Module-III Individual Culture and Society

- 3.3 Culture Contents-Sub culture, cultural identity, cultural diversity, cultural lag, ethnocentrism
- 3.4 Social interaction and every day life.. Components of Social interaction- contact, Communication-Verbal, Non verbal. Face, body and speech in interaction, interaction in time and space.
- 3.5 Norms, Values, conforming and Deviance.
- 3.6 Role and Status
The concept of Role- Meaning, Nature, Social Status- Meaning, Definition and Nature. Determinants of Status- Ascription & Achieved Social need of Status system.

Module-IV Social Institutions-Marriage, Family & Kinship

- 4.1. Marriage:- Meaning-Function-Types Changing patterns in Marriage System Industrialisation- Urbanisation, Education- Marital break down.
- 4.2. Family-Meaning-Features-Functions-Types-Changing functions of family in Modern Society.
- 4.3. Basic concepts of Kinship, Decent system patrilineal & matrilineal
- 4.4. Dowry, Divorce & Remarriage in India

Module-V Social Change, Technology and Social Movements

- 5.6. Social change-theories & factors
- 5.7. Impact of Modern technology on Society
- 5.8. Social change in Rural Social Institutions Influence of Mass media.
- 5.9. Social Movements- Types, Theories, Social movement- Social problem and social change.

References

- 14. Coser Lewis.A. - Master of Sociological Thoughts
- 15. T.B. Bottomore - Sociology
- 16. McIver & page - Society- An Introductory Analysis

17. Peter Worsely - Introducing Sociology
18. Kingsley Davis - Human Society
19. Kathari.C.R - Research Methods
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Publishing House New Delhi
22. Mc Michael.P(1996) Development and Social change. A global
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23. Fletcher- Making of Sociology Vol.2
24. Irwin Zetliw: Development of Sociological Theories.
25. C.N.Shankar Rao-Sociology-S.Chand publication
26. P. Gisbert-Fundamentals of Sociology

KANNUR UNIVERSITY
B.A. DEGREE PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY

Core Course-III

(Credit-4)

Rural and Tribal Communities of India

Objectives:

5. Imparting knowledge about the distinguishing Life patterns and problems of Indian Rural and Tribal communities.

Module-I Rural and Tribal Communities

- 1.1. Demographic features of rural India, Forms of rural settlements, Features of Rural Economy, Rural Social life and changing rural life
- 1.2. Demographic features of Tribal population of India. Tribal settlements, Tribal belts of India-Paniyar, Adiyar, Kurichiyar, Thodar Nagar, Khasis, Andamanees
- 1.3. Tribal Economy, Tribals in Transition

Module-II Socio-cultural life of Rural and Tribal Communities

- 2.1. Social significance of Rural and Tribal Community
- 2.2. Folklores and Folk arts
- 2.3. Specific forms of festivals and fairs of Tribal and rural community.
- 2.4. Tribal art and dance forms

Module-III Social Institutions of Rural and Tribal Communities

- 3.7 Marriage and Family life of Rural and Tribal Community
- 3.8 Kinship relations

- 3.9 Religion and Religious life
- 3.10 Political organisations and community life

Module-IV Problems of Rural and Tribal communities

- 4.5. Rural poverty, unemployment, Land fragmentation, declining agricultural sector, In sufficient Infra structural facilities.
- 4.6. Landless Tribal population, Land alienation Invaided tribal culture, Economic and Social exploitation of tribal people.
- 4.7. Health and Nutritional problems, problem of Illiteracy

Module-V Rural and Tribal Upliftment

- 5.10. Governmental Programmes, IRDP, Rural Employment Grantee programme TRYSEM, SHGS
- 5.11. Tribal Welfare Programmes

References:

- | | | |
|----------------|---|--|
| Desai.A.R | - | Rural Sociology in India |
| Thurson Edgar | - | Caste and Tribals of India |
| Mathur P.R.G | - | Tribal situation in Kerala |
| Kuppuswamy.B | - | Social Change in India |
| Marriot Mackim | - | Rural Sociology |
| Dube.S.C | - | Indian Village |
| Srinivas.M.N | - | India's Village |
| Majeed Akhtar | - | Regionalism, Developmental Tensions in India |
| | | Cosmo-1984 |
| Ghurye.G.S | - | The Scheduled Tribes |
| Yogendra Singh | - | Modernisation of Indian Tradition |

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B.A PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY

Core Course IV

(Credit - 4)

Research Methodologies and Methods

Objective:

To impart knowledge about the theoretical and practical aspects of research and by thus inculcate in the students interest and skill in conducting scientific enquiries.

Module I. Importance of Research , Explanation of Research, pure and applied research, Exploratory, descriptive and action researches, Hypothesis and Concept in research, Independent and dependent variables, Theory and Research.

Module II. The process of research : problem formulation, Hypothesis formulation, Data collection , Data processing and analysis, Interpretation of results and generalization, Reporting.

Module III. Methods and tools of Research : Observation, Social Survey, Interview, Questionnaire, Case Study, Interview Schedule, Interview Guide, Taking field notes, Recording observation.

Module IV. Quantitative and qualitative approaches, Relevance of Statistics in Research, Diagrammatic and graphical representation of data, Measures of central tendencies, Arithmetic mean, median, mode, computation of measures and their applications, Range, mean deviation, quartile deviation, standard deviation, Computation of measures and their applications.

Module V. Introduction to computers, Basic knowledge about computer. Hardware and Software. Using SPSS for data analysis and in Report writing. Introduction to Internet use of the system in research.

References:

- Goode W.J and Hatt. P.K.1952 - Methods in Social Research Mc Graw Hill.
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 Research Kitab Ghar – Rampur.
 Festingerr L and Katz.D 1953 - Research Methodology in Behavioural
 Sciences Dryden press New York.
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 A system paradigm - Illinois.

Ramachandran P. 1970 Training in Research Methodology in Social Sciences in
 India Tata Institute of Social Sciences - Bombay.

1. Sadhu A.N, Singh.A 1983. Research Methodology in Social I Sciences
 - Himalaya publishing House Bombay.
2. Setting . G. et.al 1969 - Research Methods in Social Relations,
 Methuen, London.
3. Sharma R.N. and Sharma P.K. 1983 Research Methods in Social
 Sciences. M.p.p, Bombay.
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6. Young P.V. 1961 Scientific Social Surveys and Research, Asia
 publishing House Bombay.
7. NIC N.H. et. al 1979 Statistical Package for Social Sciences MC Graw
 Hill New York.
8. Davis J. 1984 “ Data into Text “ in R.F. Ellbr.(ed), Ethnographic
 Research : A Guide to General Conduct, Academic Press, London
<http://www.Soc.Survey.ac.uk/sru/sru.html> (Social Research update)

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B.A PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY

Core Course V

(Credit - 4)

Urbanization and Urban Communities

- This course is designed to familiarize the students with the key concepts in Urban Sociology and to make them aware of the basic theoretical debates in this discipline.
- To inculcates an analytical capacity among students about urbanization, urban communities, urban planning and urban problems.
- To introduce the major difference between rural and urban communities in India so as to cultivate a comparative sociological perspective among the learners.

Module I

Introduction: The field of Urban Sociology

Characteristics, definitions, nature and scope of Urban Sociology or the study of urban communities.

Module II

Origin and development of urban society

Early and medieval cities-Types of pre-industrial city

Traditional urbanization and urbanism in India

The industrial city

Module III Classification of cities

Physical structure of the city

Problems of classification

Population size, economic function, social area analysis

Module IV

Basic Theories of Urbanism

Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft-Ferdinand tonnies

Mechanical and organic solidarity-Durkheim

Metropolis and mental life-George Simmel

Theories of Robert Park and Louise Worth

Concentric Zone theory-sector theory, Multiple Nuclear Theory

Module V

Urban social structure and urban Problems in India

Cities in developing societies

The economics of urban life, Urban family, urban religion, education

Urban poverty, Housing and slums, Transport, Crime, Juvenile delinquency, Urban pollution and environmental problems.

Module VI

Urban Planning

Need of an urban planning in developing countries especially in India

Problems of urban planning

Relevance of sociology in town planning.

References

Giriraj Gupta (ed.) *Urban India*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1983

Ravinder singh Sandhu, *Urbanisation in India: Sociological Contributions*, Sage Publications, New Delhi 2003

M.S.a Rao, *A Reader in Urban sociology*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1991

M.S.A Rao, *Urban Sociology in India*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1992

Kingsley Davis (ed.) *Cities: Their Origin, Growth and Human Impact*, W.H. Freeman and Co. San Francisco, 1973.

James L Spates et al. *The Sociology of Cities*, St. Martin's Press, New York, 1982

Hamza Alavi and E.t Shanin *Sociology of Developing Societies*

Smith W.J. *Urban Development-The processes and Problems*

Ashish Bose *Indian Urbanisation 1900-2001*

Desai A.R. and Pillai, S.D ed. *Slums and Urbanisation*

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B.A PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY

Core Course VI

(Credit -4)

Sociology of Health and Illness

Objectives:

1. To provide an understanding about the out look of Society towards health, illness and institution of medicine.
2. To give an idea on Sociological analysis of relationship between culture and diseases.

Module I. Basic Concepts .

- 1.1 Meaning and definition - Health and Illness, Social Epidemiology, diseases,
- 1.2 Endemic and Epidemic diseases, Communicable diseases. Sociology of health.

Module II. Subject matter of sociology of Health.

Nature, Scope and importance of studying health in contemporary society.
Society and Health

Individual - physical and mental health and society family and health, mother and health of children, health of aged, Health related with adolescence, food habits and health.

Module III. Culture, Health and life style diseases

- 3.1 Historical development of attitudes of health and illness.
- 3.2 Cultural differences in interpretation of diseases.
- 3.3 Life style diseases- obesity, Hypertension, Diabetic and different types of cancer related to smoking and alcoholism.

Module IV. Health and Environment

- 4.1 Environmental Sanitation.
- 4.2 Diseases spread by insects.
- 4.3 Disposal of waste and waste management .

Module V. Management of health problems.

- 5.1 Different system of medicine.
- 5.2 Attitude and utilization of medicine.
- 5.3 Importance of Yoga and Aerobic Exercises for healthy life.
- 5.4 Role of health care organizations, community health programmes and health policies.

References:

1. S.R. Metha - Society and Health – Department of Sociology, Punjab University, Vikas Publishing House
2. Madhu Nagle - Sociology of Medical Profession .
A study of medical organization and profession of medicine in Haryana - Rawat Publications.
3. Monica Das Gupta - Lincoln. C. C. T.N. Krishnan (Edtd) Women's Health In India – Risk and Valnerability Oxford University Press. New Delhi.
4. Gregery . L. Weire - – Sociology of Health, Healing Illness –
and Lymne E Longuist Frence Hall – 1997.

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Core Course VII

(Credit - 4)

Sociology Of Gender

Objectives:

1. To Provide an understanding on Gender inequality and situation of women in Society.
2. To provide an analytical understanding on Gender issues and measures for upliftment of women.

Module I. Sociology of Gender.

- 1.1 Meaning and definition of Concepts, Sex and Gender, Gender Differences, Gender Inequality, Biology and Sexual behaviour.
- 1.2 Development of Gender Studies, Importance of Studying Gender in third world societies with particular reference to India.
- 1.3 Gender studies and its relationship with existing Social Structure, Social thinking, theory and Research.

Module II. Theories on Sex Roles.

- 2.1 Sexual Division of labour and Cultural division of Labour.
- 2.2 Psychological Theories – Freud's Theory.
- 2.3 Feminist theories – Liberal Feminism, Radical Feminism, Socialist Feminism.

Module III. Status of Women In Indian Society.

- 3.1 Status of Women In India.
- 3.2 Changes in the status of women through different periods - Ancient, Medieval, Colonial and Independent India.
- 3.3 Status of Women in different religion – Hinduism, Islam and Christianity.
- 3.4 Status of women in Changing form of family structure – Matriarchal and Patriarchal family.

Module IV. Women's Movement In India.

- 4.1 Social Reform Movement.

- 4.2 Indian Nationalist Movement.
- 4.3 Women's Movement in Post Independence Period.

Module V. Gender Issues in Modern India.

- 5.1 Women and Education, Women and Economy.
- 5.2 Women and Health, Sex Ratio, Life expecting , Sex determination, MMR, IMR, Food and Nutrition.
- 5.3 Sexual Exploitation , Rape, Prostitution, Sex Abuse, Kidnapping.
- 5.4 Negative Portrayal of women in India.
- 5.5 Policies on women Empowerment.

Refernces :

- 1. Clarke Alice – Gender and Political Economy, New Delhi : OUP, 1995
- 2. Myers, Kristen, Anderson et.al (eds) : Feminist Foundations Towards Transforming Sociology, New Delhi: Sage 1998 p.p -1-41
- 3. V. Geetha and Rajadhurai S.V. towards a non-brahmin Millinieum, Culcutta, Samya, 1988.
- 4. Omredt.Gail : Phule and the women's Question in India, Monograph, Whole Book.
- 5. Whelham, Imelda : Modern Feminist Thought, Edinburgh University Press – 1997
- 6. Sarkar Tanika and Urvashi Butalia : Women and the Hindu Right . New Delhi :Kali for women, 1995
- 7. Kumar, Radha : History of Doing , New Delhi : Kali for women , 1993
- 8. Satya Murty . T. V. (ed) : Religion, Religion, Caste Gender and Culture in contemporary India . New Delhi. OUP -1996
- 9. Thary Susie and Lalitha K : Women writing in India Vol.11 , New York : The Feminist Press, 1993
- 10. Krishnaj Maiteryi et.al(ed) : Gender , Population and development, New Delhi, OUP, 1998.
- 11. Rajani. R. “ Nayar Women”

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B.A PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY

Core Course VIII

(Credit - 4)

Agrarian Social Structure

Objectives:

1. It aims to provide a sociological understanding of peasant society.
2. It analyses the changing agrarian social structure .

Module I. Peasant Society

- 1.1 Peasants and primitives – village and peasantry . Characteristic features of peasant society.
- 1.2 Peasant Land lords and state - oppressors and oppressed .
- 1.3 Major problems of peasants , Importance of the study of peasant society.

Module II. Land Relations and Modes of Production in Agricultural Society.

- 2.1 Agriculture - Features of Agricultural Society.
- 2.2 Production and Mode of Production , Feudal, Semi feudal and Capitalist relations of production, peasant economy and Market.
- 2.3 Jajmani System, Zamindari System, Mahatwari System, Ryitwari System – Feudalism Land Lordism, Development of Capitalism in agriculture.

Module III. Agrarian Relations and Peasant Movements.

- 3.1 Major Agrarian Classes - Social hierarchy in agrarian society- Inequality – caste and Class structure.
- 3.2 Changing Structure of agrarian relations in pre and post Independent India.
- 3.3 Role played by the peasantry in the anti feudal and anti Imperialist Struggle during British Rule.
- 3.4 Peasant Movements in India.

Module IV. Development Programmes And Impact on Agrarian Social Structure

- 4.1 Trade between agriculture and Non agricultural Resource Mobilization.
- 4.2 Green Revolution and Class formation .
- 4.3 Technological development and its impact on agriculture.

4.4 New Economic policy and its impact on emerging agrarian Social Structure. Welfare measures and change in life.

References:

1. Eric . R. Wolf : Peasants, Prentice Hall, Inc. 1966
2. Teodar Shanin : Peasants and Peasant Societies , Penguin Books Ltd. 1971
3. A.R. Desai : Peasant Struggles in India, QUP , 1979.
4. Andre Beteille : Studies in agrarian Structure, New Delhi Dop . 1974
5. D.N. Dhangare : Peasant Movements in India , New Delhi.
6. Bhowani Sen : Evolution in agrarian relations in India.
7. J. Haries : Capitalism and Peasant forming , New Delhi – 1982
8. K.P. Kannan : Rural Proletarian Struggles – 1988
9. Utsa Patnaik : Agrarian Relations and Accumulation.

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B.A PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY

Core Course IX Sociology of Indian Diaspora (credit -4)

- This course intends to bring to the light some fundamental concepts of sociology of Diaspora with a special focus on diasporic communities from India
- This course also attempts to introduce the students with certain core themes and questions on diasporic communities in general and India diaspora in particular

Module I

Understanding diaspora

Definition, nature and scope of diasporic studies

Migration theories

Diaspora, trans-nationalism and globalization

Situating the Indian diaspora in the world of diaspora.

Module II

This history of Indian diaspora

Immigration of Indians during colonial period

Indentured labors

Post colonial exodus of Indian workers and professional

People of Indian Origin

Module III **Culture, Identity and Diaspora**

Question of culture and identity among diasporic communities

Dilemmas and negotiations of the new generation diasporas

Role of diaspora in the globalization of Indian economy

Module IV

Diaspora and motheland

The concept of home among diasporic communities

Homeland, imaginary or real
Creative articulations of diasporic communities
Literature, music, television
Pravasi organizations
Creation of a new global and local India

Module V

Gulf Migration and Diaspora

Non-resident Indians

Gulf migration and the development of Indian diaspora in the Middle – East

Emiritization and Return Migration

Problems of Dual citizenship

References

Cohen Robin Global Diasporas: An Introduction, University of Washington Press, Seattle 1997

Desenbery, Verne A. 'A Sikh diaspora? Contested identities and constructed realities' in Veer, Peter vander Nation and Migration: The Politics of Space in the south Asian diaspora, university of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia 1999

Mishra Vijay, 'The Diasporic imaginary: Theorizing the Indian Diaspora' Textual Practice, Vol.10No,3,19996,p421-447

Lal Brij V. et al. (eds) The Encyclopeda of Indian Diaspora, EDM, Singapore 2007

Kurien. A Prema Kaleidoscopic Ethnicty, Oxford University Press, New Delhi,2002

Petievich, Carla (ed)The Expanding Landscape: south Asians and the Diaspora, Manohar, Delhi, 1999(Selected articles)

Parekh, Bhikhu et al (eds) Culture and Economy in the Indian Diaspora, Routledge, New Delhi,2004

Rayaprol Aparna Negotiating Identities: Women in the South Asian Diaspora, OUP, New Delhi1997

Vertovec, Steven The Hindu Diaspora:Comparative Patterns, Routledge,London 2005
Muhammed –Arif, Aminah Salaam America: South Asian Muslims in New York, Anthem Press,London 2002

Zachariah K.C. et al (ed) Kerala, Gulf connection, Centre For Developmental studies, Thiruvananthapuram, 2002

Zachariah K.C. et al (ed) Return Emigrants in Kerala: Welfare, Rehabilitation and Development, Manohar, New Delhi, 2006

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B.A PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY

Core Course X

(Credit - 4)

Sociology of Development

Objective:

To highlight the various dimensions of development and the impact of development on society.

Module 1. Explanation of Development

- 1.1 Evolution, progress and development
- 1.2 Capitalist, Socialist and Third world models of development
- 1.3 Social and Human dimensions of development, Sustainable Development

Module II. Modernisation and Globalisation

- 2.1 The meaning of modernity, modernization and globalization.
- 2.2 Impact of modernisation and globalization on traditional society.

Module III. Perspectives on Development.

- 3.1 Gandhian perspectives on Development
- 3.2 Marxian perspectives on Development
- 3.3 Human Development approach, Gender approach to Development.

Module IV. Development planning in India

- 4.1 Population growth and development in India.
- 4.2 Development and Ecology
- 4.3 Movement against degrading Environment Dam displacement, Green peace movement.

Module V. Development Experiences in the Global and Kerala context.

- 5.1 Sustainable development, Small is beautiful, population, exploitation and development

5.2 Kerala model of Development , Critic of the Kerala Model, Development and its beneficiaries , the displaced in Kerala. Economic growth and Human Development

References :

1. Dube S.C. - Understanding Change - Vikas Publications.
2. M.C. Michal .P. 1996 - Development and Social Change - A Global perspective.
3. Sisha Roy. D.K. 2003 - Social Development and Empowerment of the marginalized group perspectives and Strategies.
4. Desai A.R. (ed) 1971 - Essays on modernization of Under developed Societies. – Vol. 1 Thackar and Co. Mumbai.
5. Dube S.C. (1988) - Modernisation and development Sage – Publication.
6. Salunkhe . S.A. 2003 - The Concept of Sustainable Development (Root construction and critical Evaluation ; Social change)
7. Gandhi M.K. (1968) - The selected works of Mahatma Gandhi Vol.III Navajivan Trust, Ahmedabad.
8. Nanda B.R. (1958) - Mahatma Gandhi – A Biography – Oxford University – Delhi., Oxford University Press - 2004-Human Development Report New Delhi.
9. SethMira 2001 - Women and Development Indian Experience – Sage- N. Delhi.
10. Shiva V. (1991) - Ecology and Politics of Survival UN University Press – Sage- New Delhi.

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Core Course XI

(Credit - 4)

Industrial Sociology

Objectives:

This course is designed to encourage students to understand the concept “the economy” as constituted of and by relationships among people. Too often economic relationships are shrouded in mystery behind an emphasis on prices, money, supply, currency, exchanges, interest rates, tariffs, and the like. While those monetary features are important aspects of economic life, the economy is built upon a foundation of human relationships. Understanding the human relationships associated with organized production and distribution is sociology’s distinctive contribution to economic literacy. As such, we examine ownership of economic resources; the relationship between a society’s economic activity and other dimensions of its culture and social structure; the social organization and relations of work; labour unions as a historical force to enhance worker’s political and economic power ; and “ globalization ” and third world response.

Syllabus

1. Field of Industrial sociology
 - A) Definition and subject matter of Industrial Sociology
 - B) Rise and development of Industrial Sociology
 - C) Importance of Industrial Sociology

2. Evolution of Production System.
 - A) Earlier system of production, manorial system, Guild system, Domestic system
 - B) Rise of Factory system, causes and characteristics.

3. Industrial Organisation.
 - A) Concept and forms of industrial organization
 - B) Henry Fayol’s theory of organization
 - C) Features of Industrial bureaucracy

4. Industrial Management.
 - A) Role of the executive
 - B) Function of executive
 - C) Aspiration and strains of the executive.

- 5 Concept of the worker
 - A) Definition and characteristics, changing concept of work and labour.
 - B) Types: Organised labour in India: Working class movement and present challenges; Labour in unorganized sector: Issues of Gender, Unemployment Age, Caste and Child Labour
 - C) Role of the supervisor

- 6 Role of workers
 - A) Workers role
 - B) Workers aspirations
 - C) Strains of the workers:

7. Trade Unions
 - A) Definition and functions of Trade Unions
 - B) Requisites of strong trade union
 - C) Tactics employed by trade union and management.

8. Impact of economic Policy
 - A) Atomisation-Computerisation and its effect on workers
 - B) Globalization: Meaning and nature
 - C) Effects of globalization on industry and workers

Books for References:

1. Kofman and Youngs 2003 Globalization. Theory and Practice: Continuum, London
2. Friedman, T. 2001, World is Flat: A brief History of Globalized World 21, Penguin, London
3. Watson Toy, 1995, Sociology, Work and Industry Routledge

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B.A PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY

Core Course XII

(Credit - 4)

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Objectives:

To Impart the basic idea of social movements, their causes, consequences etc. To give the clear picture of different Social movements in India and in kerala.

Module I The Concept of Social Movement

- 1.1 Definition, Nature scope and significance of Social movement
- 1.2 Characteristics of social movements, The formation of social movements
- 1.3 Components and conditions of a successful social movement. Types of social movement

Module 2 Theories of social movement

- 2.1 Relative deprivation theory, The strain theory, The revitalization theory.
- 2.2 Difference between social movement, social reform, social welfare and social work.
- 2.3 Module 3 Religious and sectarian movements.

3.1 Vira saiva Bakthi, Christian, Sikh and Islamic movements.

3.2 Social Reform movements: Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, home rule, Vivekanda's movement.

Module 4 Social Movements in India.

- 4.1 backward class movements, E.V.Periyar, Ambedkar
- 4.2 Tribal movements, Peasants movements, women movements.
- 4.3 Ecological movements.

Module 5 Social movements in Kerala.

Dalit movement, Vaikkom movement, SNDP movements.

References:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1.Rao,M.S.A | Social Movements in India, Manohar Publications, N.Delhi, 1984 |
| 2. Rao,M.S.A | Social Movements & Social Transformation |
| 3.T.B.Uommen | Cherarishma stability and change |
| 4. Herbert Clumer | “Social Movements” in A.H.Loa’s Principles of Sociology |

5.R.J. Alexander	Peasant Movement in India
6.J.A. Banks	The Sociology of Social Movements
7.Jones,Kenneth,W	Socio-religious reform Movements in British India
	6.Oommen, T.K.Proptest and change-Studies in Social Movements Sage Publications, 1990
8.Omvedt, Gail	Dalits and the Democratic Revolution, `Sage publication, N.Delhi 1994
9 Shah Ghanshyam	Social Movements in India, Sage Publications, N.Delhi, 1990
10 Cameron W.R	Modern Social Movements: Towards a Perspective CSA, Bangalore 1991.
11Chaube.S.K.and Chakraborty	Social Movements in Contemporary India
12 Davis J	Contemporary Social Movements

MODEL QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

Duration :3 hours

Total Weightage :40

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Objective Type (A bunch of four Questions) | Wt. 1 (4 x1=4) |
| 2. Short Answer Type | Wt. 2 (5 x2=10) |
| 3. Short Essay Type | Wt. 3 (6 x3=18) |
| 4. Essay Type | Wt. 4 (2 x4=8) |

KANNUR UNIVERSITY
B.A. PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY

Model Question Paper
Complementary Course-1
Introduction to Sociology

Time 3 hrs.

Max Wt.40

Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam.

Section – A *(A bunch of four questions)*

Answer all questions. Choose and write the correct answer.

(4x1=4)

1. i) The author of the Book “Holy family”
a) Emile Durkheim b) Max Weber c) Karl Marx d) Comte
- ii) Ethno centrism is the concept of
a) C.H. Cooley b) Herbert Mead
b) Karl Marx d) Sumner
- iii) “Society is a web of Social relationship” is the definition of
a) Auguste Comte b) Giddings
b) Mac Iver & page d) Sorokin
- iv) Among the following which is not a primary group
a) Peer group b) Crowd
b) Family d) Team mates

Section-B

Answer all questions Answer not to exceed 50 words each (Wt. 2)

(5x2=10)

- 2). Applied Sociology 3) Case study
4) Society 5) Primary groups
6) accommodation

Section-C

Answer any Six Questions. Answer not to exceed 300 words. (Wt.

3)

(6x3=18)

7. Define Socialization. Explain different stages of Socialization.
8. Write a note on Comte's law of three stages
9. Define Society. Write a note on origin of society
10. Explain Marxian Theory on Historical materialism.
11. Write a note on the following sociological methods.
 1. Observation
 - 2) Survey
 - 3) Experimentation
12. Write about Sociology and its relation with other social sciences
13. Define social group. Distinguish between primary and secondary group
14. Define Association. Distinguish it from Institution.
15. Write about the importance of statistic and computer application in Social Research.

Section – D

Answer any Two questions. Answer not to exceed 600 words each. (Wt.4)

(2x4=8)

16. Define Sociology. Write a note on Nature, Scope and Importance of Sociology
17. Discuss the theoretical contribution of Emile Durkheim and Maxweber
for the development of Sociology
18. Define Social Interaction. Explain the different forms of Social Interaction
19. Define Social Research. Explain the different steps in Social Research.

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Model Question Paper
Complementary Course –II
Society Structure and Change

Time 3 hrs.

Max. Wt.40

Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam.

Section – A (*A bunch of four questions*)

Answer all questions. Choose and write the correct answer.

(4x1=4)

1. i) Sex, Age and Caste are examples of
 - a) Achieved status
 - b) Ascribed Status
 - c) Status image
 - d) Pre-set status
- ii) 'Leisure Class' theory was profounded by
 - a) Karl Marx
 - b) Veblen
 - c) Max Weber
 - d) Parato
- iii) Social or caste Restriction on certain action is known as
 - a) Folk ways
 - b) Mores
 - c) Customs
 - d) Taboos.
- iv) Role Means
 - a) Certain activity performed by the individual by force
 - b) Power occupied by an Individual
 - c) Function of the status
 - d) Action by the Individual according to his wish.

Section – B

Answer All Questions. Answer not to exceed 50 words each (Wt. 2)

(5x2=10)

2. Pastoral Societies
3. Ascribed Status
4. Power and Authority
5. Lessing fair Leadership

6. Slavery.

Section – C

Answer any Six Questions. Answer not to exceed 300 words (Wt. 3)

(6x3=18)

7. Write a note on Marxian theory on class struggle
8. Define Social Class. What are the criteria of class Distinction
9. Define Leadership write a note on different types of leadership
10. Define Authority – write about different types of authority
11. Write a note on the influence of Mass Media on Rural Social Institutions.
12. What is the Social held of Status system
13. Give a brief sketch of Estate system
14. Define conformity and deviance. Give an account of there concepts.
15. Define Social Mobility. Write a note on different types of Social Mobility.

Section – D

Answer any Two Questions. Answer not to exceed 600 words each

(Wt. 4)

(2x4=8)

16. Define Social Stratification. Write any essay on Major forms of stratification systems.
17. Define Social Change. Explain the Nature, theories and factors of Social change
18. Define Leadership-Write elaborate Nature, Types and functions of Leadership
19. Define Social control. Explain the types of Social control. Distinguish between formal and informal means of Social control.

KANNUR UNIVERSITY
B.A. PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY
Model Question Paper
Complementary Course-III
Indian Social Structure

Time 3 hrs.

Max. wt. 40

Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam.

Section-A (*A bunch of four questions*)

Answer all questions. Choose and write the correct answer. Wt.1

(4x1=4)

1. i) The term 'Sanskritisation' was introduced by
 - a) Summer
 - b) C.H. Cooley
 - c) M.N. Srinivas
 - d) Giddings
- ii) A man marries his deceased brother's wife is called
 - a) Sororate
 - b) Levirate
 - c) Adelpic polyandry
 - d) Sororal polygyny
- iii) "Cavade" Means
 - a) Informal Social control
 - b) Formal Social control
 - c) A Taboo practiced among Toda tribes
 - d) Social Status.
- iv) Endogamy implies
 - a) Marriage between different castes
 - b) One man marries many women

- c) Marriage within one's own caste
- d) Marriage between blood relatives.

Section B

Answer all questions. Answer not to exceed 50 words each . (Wt. 2)

(5x2=10)

- 2. Jajmany system
- 3 . Sanskritisation
- 4. Dalits
- 5. Joint family
- 6. Affinal Kinship

Section-C

Answer any six questions. Answer not to exceed 300 words. (Wt.3)

(6x3=18)

- 7. Define the idea of Unity in Diversity in Indian Society
- 8. Explain Indological Approach
- 9. Define caste. Write the Merits and demerits of caste system
- 10. Give a brief note on Backward class and scheduled class
- 11. Define Marriage. Explain the different types of marriage system
- 12. Give a brief account on different approaches on Indian Society
- 13. Distinguish between patrilineal and Matrilineal systems
- 14. The status of women in Indian Society-Evaluate.
- 15. Explain the changing functions of family and marriage in modern society -

Section-D

Answer any two questions. Answer not to exceed 600 words each

(Wt. 4)

(2x4=8)

- 16.Explain the basic structure of Indian Society. Give an account of the concept Unity in diversity is the basic pillar of Indian society
- 17.Write a detailed essay on the different approaches on the study of Indian Society
- 18.Define social stratification. Write the detailed note on major form of social stratification in Indian Society
- 19.Define Kinship. Give an Essay on Kinship and Descent system.

KANNUR UNIVERSITY
B.A. PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY
Model Question paper
Complementary Course IV
Social Pathology

Time 3 hrs.

Max. Wt.=40

Section A (*A bunch of four questions*)

Answer all Questions. Choose and write the correct Answer. (Wt. 1)

(4x1=4)

1. i) Domestic Violence act was implemented in the year

- (a) 2004
- (b) 2003
- (c) 2005
- (d) 2006

ii) Gerontology means

- (a) Study of Gender
- (b) Study of children
- (c) Study of ageing
- (d) Study of Gems

iii) The Act SITA – is related to

- (a) Crime
- (b) Prostitution
- (c) Alcoholism
- (d) Corruption

iv) Corruption belongs to the following type

- (a) Organized crime
- (b) White collar crime

- (c) Violent crime
- (d) Unorganized crime

Section B

Answer All Questions. Answer not to exceed 50 words each (Wt. 2)
(5x2=10)

- 2. Social Pathology
- 3. White Collar Crime
- 4. Under employment
- 5. Terrorism
- 6. Commercial Sex workers

Section C

Answer Any Six Questions. Answer not to exceed 300 words. (Wt.3)
(6x3=18)

- 7. Define unemployment. Write the social significance of unemployment.
- 8. AIDS-a Socio-Biological issue-Explain
- 9. Define Crime Analyse the different forms of Crime.
- 10. Explain the role of voluntary Organisation
- 11. Evaluate aging as a social problem from the Kerala perspective.
- 12. Explain the role of state and social legislation in the social reconstruction process.
- 13. Define alcoholism. Write a note on alcoholism as a social problem.
- 14. Drug abuse among youth is the major social issue in the present scenario – Discuss
- 15. Illustrate the concepts social problem and social change in

Indian Context.

Section – D

Answer any two questions. Answer not to exceed 600 words each(Wt. 4)

(2x4 = 8)

16. Define social problem. Write the nature, type and stages of social problem
17. Give an elaborate sketch on family disorganization write the role of divorce and dowry on domestic harassment of women.
- 18.. Write an essay on the following contemporary social problems. In Indian Society.
 - a. Child Labour
 - b. Terrorism
 - c. Corruption
19. Explain prostitution as a social problem and its social significance.

KANNUR UNIVERSITY
B.A. PROGRAMME, IN SOCIOLOGY

Model Question paper

Open Course 1

Research Methodology in Social Science.

Time 3 hrs.

Max. W.t. 40

Answer may written either in English or in Malayalam

Section A(*A bunch of four questions*)

Answer all questions. Choose and write the correct answer

(4x1=4)

1. i) "Sociometry" is a method introduced by
 - a) George Simmel
 - b) C.H. Cooley
 - c) Max Weber
 - d) j.L. Moreno
- ii) In a population, if each and every unit have equal chance than it is
 - a) Simple random sampling
 - b) Systematic random sampling
 - c) Stratified random sampling
 - d) Purposive sampling
- iii) Pre-Test means
 - a) Collecting information before data collection
 - b) Collecting information with the same formate before data collection
 - c) Collecting information after data collection.
 - d) A form of scaling technique
- iv) Choose the odd one out
 - a) Magazines

- b) Journals
- c) Book reviews
- d) Interview schedule

Section B

Answer All Questions. Answer not to exceed 50 words each.(Wt. 2)

(5x2=10)

- 2.Social Research
- 3. Hypothesis
- 4. Concept
- 5. Pilot study
- 6. Stratified Sampling

Section C

Answer any Six Questions. Answer not to exceed 300 words. (Wt. 3)

(6x3=18)

- 7. Define Research Design. Write a note on Research Design.
- 8. Explain the format of Report writing
- 9. Analyse the steps in Data Processing.
- 10. What is the use of coding in Social Research.
- 11.Distinguish between qualitative and quantitative Research
- 12.How do you select a research problem?
- 13.Discuss the different sources of literature collection.
- 14.How do you write a Bibliography
- 15.Explain the various idea of tabulation with examples.

Section D

Answer any two questions. Answer not to exceed 600 words each. (Wt. 4)

(2x4=8)

- 16.Define Social Research. Explain the nature, scope and types of social research.
- 17.Define Data collection. Give a detailed note on Data collection

18. Mention scaling technique. Write about the different types of scaling techniques. Explain the technique and difficulties in scale construction.
19. Write a detailed note on sampling technique and Data collection process.

KANNUR UNIVERSITY
B.A. PROGRAMME, IN SOCIOLOGY
Model Question paper
Open Course II
Indian Society and Social Change.

Time 3 hrs.

Max. Wt. 40

Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam'

Section A (*A bunch of four questions*)

Answer all questions. Choose and write the correct answer Wt. 1

(4x1=4)

1. i) Amitate means
 - a) More status to paternal Grand father
 - b) More status to Maternal Grand mother
 - c) More status to father's sister
 - d) More status to mother's brother
- ii) Special marriage act was introduced in the year

a) 1957 (b) 1956 (c) 1954 (d) 1955

iii) Filo centric family denotes

- a) Male dominant family
- b) Female dominant family
- c) Off Spring dominant family
- d) Inlaws dominant family

iv) Vertical Mobility means

- a) Change in status
- b) Change in role
- c) Change in status without changing the role
- d) Change in status as well as in role

Section B

Answer all questions. Answer not to exceed 50 words each. (Wt. 2)

(5x2=10)

- 2. Social mobility
- 3. Extended family
- 4. Secondary Kin
- 5. Social Class
- 6. Jajmany system

Section – C

Answer any six questions. Answer not to exceed 300 words. (Wt. 3)

(6x3=18)

- 7. Explain the features of Indian Society
- 8. Define Kinship. Write a sketch on Kinship system

9. Define the terms Regionalism, Communalism and Secularism.
Explain their role in Indian Politics.
10. Write about the New Economic Policy of India.
11. Explain the role of Religion in Indian Rural Society.
12. Give an account on Backward class and Dalits.
13. Define the role of Dowry and Divorce on the institution of marriage.
14. Write a note on Pre and post agrarian society of India.
15. Explain the various bonds of Unity of India.

Section D

Answer any two questions. Answer not to exceed 600 words each. (Wt.4)

(2x4=8)

16. Define family. Explain the various types of family. Give a note on the changes take place in the institution of family and marriage.
17. Write an Essay on the different approaches to the study of Indian Society.
18. Explain the role of Education in the Traditional and Modern Indian Context. Explain the changes occurred in the Institution of Education.
19. Define caste. Give an account of caste system in India. Write down the changes occurred in Caste system.

KANNUR UNIVERSITY
B.A. PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY
Model Question Paper.
Open Course – III
Kerala Society

Time:3 hrs.

Max.Wt.40

Answer may be written either in English or Malayalam

Section A (*A bunch of four questions*)

Answer all questions. Choose and write the correct answer. Wt. 1

(4x1 = 4)

1. i) The Matrimonial alliance between Nambudiris and Nayar women are called
 - a) Thalikkettu
 - b) Vivaham
 - c) Sambadham
 - d) Mangalam
- ii) The temples acted as the power centres of
 - a) Ceremonies
 - b) Social control
 - c) Socialization
 - d) Culture
- iii) In which year the first Labour Union was formed in Kerala.
 - a) 1930
 - b) 1929
 - c) 1922
 - d) 1989
- iv) In which year the Kerala Panchayat Act was enacted
 - a) 1959
 - b) 1960
 - c) 1994
 - d) 1989

Section B

Answer All Questions. Answer not to exceed 50 words each. (Wt. 2)

(5x2=10)

2. Tharavad
3. Naduvazhi
4. Velu Thambi Rebellion
5. The Thousand force
6. Peasant protest

Section – C

Answer any six questions. Answer not to exceed 300 words. (Wt. 3)

(6x3=18)

7. Briefly discuss the caste profile in Kerala
8. Explain the role of temple in the Socio-economic life of medieval Kerala
9. Bring out the main features of Tharavad
10. What is democratic Decentralizations
11. What do you mean by peoples participation
12. Write a short note on Land Reform in Kerala
13. Bring out the features of matrilineal society
14. Describe Kerala Art with suitable examples
15. Briefly discuss about the chiefs of four temple.

Section – D

Answer any two Questions. Answer not to exceed 600 words each (Wt. 4)

(2x4=8)

16. Explain the Historiography of Kerala
17. Describe the structure of Kerala Economy
18. Explain the Socio-Economic status of Kerala women
19. Give an account of major movements in Kerala

B.A. PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY

Open Course – IV

Mass Media and Communication

Time:3 hrs.

Max.Wt.40

Answer may be written either in English or Malayalam

Section – A(A bunch of four questions)

Answer all Questions. Choose and write the correct answer.(wt. 1)

(4x1=4)

1.
 - i) In which year the Television Service Started in India
(a) 1550 (b) 1828 (c) 1781 (d) 1969
 - ii) In which year the Television service started in India
(a) 1960 (b) 1970 (c) 1959 (d) 1969
 - iii) The Global “Network of Networks” is known by which term
(a) Computer (b) Internet (c) E mail (d) Television
 - iv) Sharing information or providing entertainment by speaking, writing or
other methods is
(a) Media (b) Communication (c) Interaction (d) Fax

Section B

Answer all Questions. Answer not to exceed 50 words each.(Wt. 2)

(5x2=10)

2. Man culture (3) INSOT (4) Non-verbal Communication
(5)Cyber space (6) Cultural materialism

Section – C

Answer all Questions. Answer not to exceed 50 words each.(Wt. 3)

(6x3=18)

- 7 Briefly discuss the importance of mass media.

8. Explain the features of Electronic media
9. What do you mean by Hegmony?
10. Explain Inter personal communication
11. Briefly discuss the major changes in education due to modern media.
12. Explain the role of media for developing public relations.
13. Discuss the Global impact on media Communication
14. Explain the role of media in third world societies
15. Discuss the measures taken by the media to protect environment.

Section – D

Answer all Questions. Answer not to exceed 600 words each. (Wt. 4)

(2x4=8)

16. Explain the types of mass media and discuss the role of media in traditional society.
17. Critically evaluate Marshall McLuhan's theory on space, time and Global villages.
18. Evaluate Haberman's theory or culture and the public space.
19. Define communication and discuss the types of communication.

KANNUR UNIVERSITY
B.A. PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY
Model Question Paper
Open Course V
Social Psychology

Time 3 hrs

Max. Wt 40

Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam

Section A (*A bunch of four questions*)

Answer all questions. Choose and write the correct answer. (Wt. 1)

(4x1=4)

1. i. Behaviour that reflects on unselfish concern for the welfare of others
(a) Sympathy (b) Altruism (c) attribution (d) Empathy
- ii. A process through which we seek to identify the causes of other behavior and so gain knowledge of their stable traits and disposition
(a) Attribution (b) Accommodation (c) Perception
(d) Communication
- iii. Behaviour in which groups work together to attain shared goals.
(a) Co-operation (b) adjustment (c) Accommodation (d) Copying
- iv. Simple rules for making complex decisions or drawing influences in a rapid and seemingly effortless manner.
(a) Generativity (b) Aggression (c) Debriefing (d) Accommodation

Section B

Answer all questions. Answer not to exceed 50 words each. (Wt. 2)

(5x2=10)

(2) Propaganda

(3) Mass behaviour

- (4) Looking glass self (5) Adult Socialization
(6) Public opinion

Section C

Answer any six questions. Answer not to exceed 300 words.(Wt. 3)

(6x3=18)

- 7 Explain the Biological and psychological Drives of Human Behaviour
8. Write down the cognitive theories of social perception
9. Define social Interaction. Explain the role of language and communication in Interaction process.
10. How culture influences the individuals personality
11. Define prejudice. Give on account of its nature origin and types.
12. Define socialization. What are the different steps in Socialization.
13. Bring out the relationship between Herdity and personality traits.
14. How environment play the role in Individuals personality development.
15. Explain various theories of self development

Section D

Answer any two questions. Answer not to exceed 600 words each. (Wt. 4)

(2x4=8)

16. Define social psychology. Explain the nature, scope and methods of Social psychology.
17. Write on Essay on Mass behavior
- 18 Discuss social conflicts and their resolution.

19. Define self. Explain the stages and growth of self. Analyse self perception and Ego involvement.

