

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

(Abstract)

Revision of Scheme, Syllabus and pattern of Question paper - MA Sociology - implemented w.e.f. 2001 Admission - orders issued

GENERAL AND ACADEMIC BRANCH 1

No.GA1/B1/2452/96

Dated, Calicut University P.O., 29.09.2000

- Read :
- (1) Minutes of the meeting of Board of Studies in Sociology (P.G) held on 14.03.2000
 - (2) Minutes of the Meeting of Faculty of Humanities held on 11.07.2000
 - (3) Minutes of the Meeting A.C. held on 29.07.2000

ORDER

The meeting of Board of Studies in Sociology (Post Graduate) held on 14.03.2000 resolved to approve the revised scheme, syllabus and pattern of question papers of M.A.Sociology w.e.f. 2000 Admission onwards for regular students and 2001 Admission onwards for Private/SDE students. It also resolved to introduce continuous evaluation of regular students. 20% marks in each paper of regular students except Research Dissertation will be assessed through Internal Evaluation.

The Faculty of Humanities that met on 11.07.2000 resolved to endorse the minutes of the Board of Studies with the following modification that there would be a common set of question papers for both regular and Private/SDE candidates. In the case of Private/SDE candidates the marks will be upwardly revised from 80% to 100% when mark list is prepared.

The Meeting of Academic Council held on 29.07.2000 approved the minutes of Board of Studies and Faculties of Humanities.

Orders are therefore issued implementing the Revised Scheme, Syllabus and pattern of Question papers w.e.f. 2001 Admission onwards for Regular and Private/SDE candidates. (Revised syllabus enclosed).

Sd/-

DEPUTY REGISTRAR(G&A I)
For Registrar

Forwarded/By Order ,

SECTION OFFICER

To

The Principal Offering MASociology

Copy to : The Controller of Examinations/EX III/SDE/Enquiry/All information Centres/
Controller of Examinations, Kannur University/Stockfile/Day file and file copy

M.A. PREVIOUS

Paper 1 – Classical Social Theory

This course intends to provide not merely a history of ideas of the pioneering sociological thinkers, but more significant familiarization with the current debates about the aims, scope and relevance of the classical social theory to study contemporary societies.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Emergence of classical sociology from the enlightenment social philosophy
- 1.2 The development of classical inheritance, Political, economic and social contexts.
- 1.3 Industrial revolution, rise of capitalism and growth of science.
- 1.4 Urbanization religious change, rise of socialism

2. AUGUSTE COMTE

- 2.1 Law of three stages
- 2.2 Hierarchy of sciences
- 2.3 Social statics and social dynamics

3. HERBERT SPENCER

- 3.1 Evolutionary theory and social Darwinism
- 3.2 Structural differentiation, Militant and industrial societies.
- 3.3 Organic zoology

4. EMILE DURKHEIM

- 4.1 Discovery of social facts: Objectivity, social facts as things, use of statics to identify social facts, sociology; The normal and the pathological – the normality of crime. Suicide as a social fact, its underlying cause: critique of Durkheim's methodology
- 4.2 Social integration and system integration Types of solidarity. The division of labour
Mechanical and organic solidarity

Repressive law and the conscience collective, the function of the division of labour Durkheim's functionalism, organic solidarity and restitutive law individualism and dependency in modern societies. Abnormal forms of the division of labour social conflict industrialism and capitalism, the forced division of labour, Managerial deficiencies.

- 4.3 The Sociology of religion and knowledge: The nature of religion: sacred/profane, totemism, religious beliefs as representations of the social, causal interpretive and functional analyses of religion
The sociology of knowledge: Use of Kant's categories, link between social structure and structure of thought.

4.4 The sociology of morality and politics education: Moral and social, morality and social change, aims of moral education: Education of punishment towards humanist ideals, state and the governing of secondary groupings, state as the defender of individual rights.

4.5 History and social change: The organic analogy and theory of history. The division of labour and social species. Durkheim's conservatism and socialism.

5. **KARL MARX**

5.1 Marx's methods: The primary of production importance of practical every day life, the action/structure dualism. Dialectical thinking and the separation of analysis and history.

5.2 Theory of alienation: Human nature as a transformative power Alienations:- different forms, empirical study of alienation. Commodity fetishism, the continuity between Marx early and later work. Commodity fetishism as the alienation of human relationships, the free market.

5.3 Economics of capitalism: labour theory of value labour power as a commodity with use and exchange value, exploitation, crises of capitalism – forces and relations of production

5.4 Social class: Peasantry, Bourgeois, petty bourgeoisie, proletariat, Lumpenproletariat, continued significance of class. The state as alienated human power, revolutionary democracy, class and citizenship.

5.5 Historical laws and laws of history. The types of society modes of production. Asiatic mode – oriental despotism Germanic mode of production Ancient, Feudal and capitalist modes of Production
Class analyses of history. Dynamics of capitalism. Communism Judaism, Ancient Judaism & protestant ethic and the spirit of

6. **MAX WEBER**

6.1 The primacy of social action and different types of meaningful action understanding social action, ideal types value and value freedom.

6.2 Legitimacy, conflict communal and associative relationships corporate groups and different forms of control, nature of politics and the state, power as an end in itself.

6.3 Pre conditions of capitalist economy, advantage of the market, formal and substantive rationality, pre-condition of the development of national accounting in production enterprises. Different types of capitalism peculiarities of western capitalism.

6.4 Weber's theory of social structure – class, status and party class situation as market situation and life – chances, the possibility of solidary class relations, complexity of class structure status as social esteem and life style: relation

between status and class status groups, education, professional groups self-interests- Weber's determinism.

6.5 Power domination and authority. Type of domination charismatic leadership the routinization of charisma, traditional patriarchal domination and its development in patrimonialism, feudalism and its development, legal proportional domination and two modern state, the absolute basis for authority, legitimacy in legal nation domination – Bureaucracy.

6.6 Sociology of religion-Tradition and progress/differentiation prophecy and the growth of Universality. Class analysis of religion. Chinese Religion, Hinduism Buddhism, ancient Judaism – The protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism.

7 GEORGE SIMMEL

7.1 Society as a form and process the outsiders view. Social forms and the life-process. Protection of individuality methods and organizational principles.

7.2 Society and the individual individuation and the development of individual norms, multiple and conflict roles, critique of universal institutions, Size of groups, the internal fragility of the dyad from dyad to larger groups.

7.3 The philosophy of Money: Value and exchange. Representations. Money as the extension of freedom and its psychological consequences.
The growth of objective culture and the structure of subjectivity. Simmel's theory of alienation.

7.4 Relationships: Faithfulness and gratitude, sociability, domination, the sociology of conflict, secrecy and the secret society
Social types: The miser and the spend thrift, the admirer of the stranger.

7.5 Modernity: The metropolis, Fashion social groups the poor, the nobility women, love and sexuality

8 VILFRED PARETO

Logical and non-logical action, Residues and Derivations circulation of elites social change, socialism and Fascism

9. MAHATMA GANDHI

9.1 Individual, society, freedom, Religion and Science gender and family

9.2 Democracy and politics of the people Trusteeship, Economics with a human face
Revolution

9.3 Critique of development.

BASIC READINGS:

1. RAYMOND, ARON, MAIN CURRENTS in sociological thought (2 vols)
Hammonds worth, Middle
2. LAIN CRAIB: CLASSICAL SOCIAL THEORY OXFORD, UNIVERSITY PRESS 1997
3. RONALD FIETCHER: The making of sociology (2 vol) 1992
4. Anthony Giddens: Capitalism and modern social theory 1971

5. John Hughes etical: Understanding classical sociology: Marx, Weber and Durkheim 1995
6. George, Ritzer, sociological theory (3rd Edn) 1992
7. J. Turser etal, The emergence of sociological theory 1995
8. Inving. M. Zeitlin Ideology and the Development of sociological thought 1986
9. Lewis. A Coser, Masters of sociological thought

PAPER II

SOCIAL RESERCH METHODS AND QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Note: Questions of 50% marks each must be answered from sections A and B

Section: A

Unit 1; Nature of science and social phenomena, values and social sciences, scientific method,theory and social research

Unit 2 : Definition and scope of social research, contributions of pure and applied research to sociology

Unit3: Selection of topic for research, formulations of research problem and hypotheses, Definition of concepts, establishing working definition, identification of variables.

Unit 4: Research designs: Exploratory, descriptive, experimental and action research.

Unit 5 : Data collection, primary and secondary sources, social surveys, questionnaire, interview. Types of interviews, comparison between questionnaire and interview methods observation, Types of observations, Projective Techniques, case study, content analysis, sociometry, Ethical problems in field research.

Unit 6: Recent trends in qualitative research. Textual analysis and Documentary realities conversation analysis and institutional talk Analysis of Activities in face of Face inter action using video.

Addressing social problems through Qualitative Research.

SECTION B

Unit 7 Sampling, Randon, systematic, stratified, multi stage purposive quota and mixed sampling, problems in sampling and non-sampling errors.

Unit 8 Sealing techniques. The basic problems construction of Bogardus, Thurston and likert's scales- validity and reliability of scales.

Unit 9 Data analysis and interpretation, classification and fabrulation. Manual and mechanical processing of data, diagramatic graphic representation of data. Report Writing Descriptive and interteretial statistics parametric

and non parametric statistics, importance of statistics in social research, misuse of statistics and its consequences. Selection of appropriate statistical tools for application

- Unit 10 Calculation of Mean, median, mode, range, mean deviation, quartile deviation and standard deviation. Application of the measures in sociology research.
- Unit 11 Correction and Regression: Scatter diagram: Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation, rank correlation Coefficient of Conensus deviation, Linear regression
- Unit 12 Elementary ideas of Probability. The binomial Poisson Distributions, Normal Curve.
- Unit 13 Test of association chi-square test

BOOKS FOR STUDY

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | C. Selfi. M. Jahoda -
M. Dentrich & S.W Coak | Research methods in Social relations |
| 2. | W.J. Goode and P.K. Hatt - | Methods in social Research |
| 3 | P.V. Young | Scientific social surveys and Research |
| 4 | Madge, John | The tools of social science |
| 5 | L. Festinger and D Kety | Research Methods in behavioural sciences |
| 6 | Ede Vaids | Scaling techniques |
| 7 | Lillian Cohen | Statistics for social scientists |
| 8 | Hagood and Price | Statistics for sociologists |
| 9 | Sjoberg and Net. R | A methodology for social research |
| 10 | Smelser, Neil. J | Comparative methods in Social research |
| 11 | David Silverman (ed) | Qualitative Research sage, 1997 |

Books for references

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|--|
| 1. | Blumer, Martin (ed) | Sociological Research methods An introduction |
| 2. | Madge, John | Origins of Scientific sociology |
| 3. | Hubert M. Blalock | Social statistics |
| 4. | D.C. Miller | Hand book of social Research Design and social Measurement |
| 5 | F.S Chabin | Experimental Designs in social research |
| 6 | A. Cicared | Method and Measurement in Sociology |
| 7 | MC call G. Js. Simon, J.L | Issues in Participant observations A text and Reader |
| 8 | Earl Bablies | Survey Research Methods |

PAPER III

SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND CHANGE IN INDIA

This course intends to provide a theoretically informed and substantively adequate introduction to the Sociology of Indian society.

Unit 1 Sociology as a discipline in India: emergence

- a. Accounts of Foreigners on Indian social life
- b. Orientalist and indological constructions
- c. British reports on Indian society
- d. Graphic and social anthropological studies
- e. Contributions of pioneers

D.P Mukkerji

G.S.Ghurye

Unit II Approaches to the study of Indian social structure

- a. Evolutionary approaches Sanskritization and westernization” little and great Traditions
- b. Structural Approaches : Structure, differentiation and mobility
- c. Cognitive-Historical approaches
- d. Dialectical approach
- e. Integrated approach to Indian social reality Yogendra Singh’s views
D.N. Dhanagre’s views

Unit III Critical study of Caste

- a. Historical emergence: Hinduization of and sects.
- b. Field views on caste
M.N Srinivas
Louis Dumont
Mickim Marriot
- c. features of Caste Systems
Caste as a descant group
- d. Caste and class in India
- e. Dominant cast and Jajmani system
- f. Politicization of caste Mobility and caste reform movements, emergence of caste associations
- g. Dalit movement, Backward castes and anti caste struggles

Unit III: Family, Marriage and Kinship

- a. Kinship organization in India with special reference to the southern region
- b. Family and Household, variations in Family structure Life-cycle of family
- c. Joint Family, CO-parcenary system, inheritance, Degrees of Jointness
- d. Changes structure and function of family in India
- e. Matrilineal family and inheritance in Kerala changes in colonal and post colonial periods

- f. Marriage; principles and forms: Marriage among Hindus, Muslims and Christians, Divorce, widow marriage, Dowry-changes
- g. Women's role in family/household Roots of Women's inequality-decision-making in family
- h. Recent trends; impact of legislations and socio economic changes upon family, marriage and kinship

Unit IV Village Community in India

- a. physical organization settlement patterns
- b. Framework for studying village community, Little community, peasant society, folk culture and rural urban continuum; Asiatic Mode of production.
- c. Village polity: patterns of dominance, facit imallsm; Panchayat Raj
- d. Economic structure; agrarian relations, rural class structure, reforms before and after independence.
- e. Processes of social change in rural India, parochialization and Universalization, industrialization modernization
- f. Review of village studies in India
- g. Rural urban interactions and rural development

Unit V Nation Building: Society and State

- a. Social background of Indian Nationalism
- b. Nation building and its problems
- c. Political parties and new elites
- d. Problems of minorities
- e. Plural society, secularization and democratization
- f. Problems of gender inequality

Unit VI Critical issues in Indian society

- a. Economic and social inequalities
- b. Caste conflict and Reservation
- c. Communal tension and violence
- d. Regionalism and nationalism

Unit VII Social Movements in India

- a. Women's movement
- b. Agarian movement
- c. Labour movement
- d. Student movement

Readings

1. Ahmed. 1 (ed.), : Caste and social stratification among Muslims in India
2. Ahmed e (ed) : Family, kinship and marriage among Muslims in India
3. Beteille. A : Caste, class and power
4. Desai. A.R : Rural Sociology in India
5. Desai. A.R : Modernization of under developed societies (vol.)
6. Desai. I.P : Some aspects of Family in India

7. Daniele.Y.B : Caste, Religion and politics in India
8. Kolenda. PM : Caste in contemporary India
9. Mandelbum D.g : Society in India
10. Kapadia. K.M : Marriage and Family in India
11. Singer M. & Cohn B (ed) Structure and change in Indian society
12. Singh, Yogendra : Modernization of Indian Tradition
13. Singh, Yogendra : Indian sociology – social conditioning and emerging concerns
14. Srinivas. MN : Caste in modern India and other Essays
15. Srinivas. MN : Social changes in Modern India
16. Shrinivas. M.N : On living in a Revolution and other Essays 1992
17. Kothari Rajini : Caste in Indian Politics
18. Mydral G : Asian Drama (3 vol)
19. Dube. S.C : India's villages
20. Dumont. L : Home Hierarchies
21. Rose. A : The Hindu Family in an urban setting
22. Shrinivas, M.N (ed) : India's villages
23. Lemerciner. G : Religion and ideology in Kerala
24. Srinivas T.N and BardhanP.K(Ed)- Rural poverty in south Asia
25. Das, Veena : Structure and Cognition Aspects of Hindu caste and Ritual
26. Frnkas & Rao MSA (ed) Dominance and state power in Modern India(2 Nos)
27. Iswaran. K : Change and continuity in Indian villages
28. Kawe Irawati : Kinship Organizing in India
29. Alavi H & Havis J (ed)Sociology of Developing societies south Asia
30. G.H. Ghunge : Caste in India
31. Thomas Trautman-Draavidian Kinship
32. Schnieda D, Gough K (ed) Matrilineal Kinship
33. Chris Fuller : Nairs Today
34. D.H. Dhanagre : Themes and perspectives in Indian Sociology, 1993

PAPER IV

POPULATION AND SOCIETY

Unit 1

Introductory: Nature and scope of demography field of demography mutual dependence of ppn and society development of PPn studies -Basic demographic concepts

Unit 2.

Sources of ppn data. Primary – secondary-tertiary census vital statistics and sample surveys sample Registration scheme in India – Analysis of ppn data evaluation accuracy and error. The social significance of the census

Unit 3

Population theories: Early views on ppn issues Chinese, Greek, Roman thinkers- Religion and ppn issues- Pre-Malthusian theory, classical and neoclassical, Biological theories, Social theories, Marxist and socialist views, Optimum ppn theory demographic transition theory.

Unit 4

Population structure and characteristics sex-age structure of population factors determining the age sex structure of developed and developing countries. Marital status, occupational status educational attainment and literacy, rural Urban, ethnic religious and cultural characteristics, labour unemployment, population pyramid: changes in population composition and consequences on children, women and the aged, welfare policies.

Unit 5

Fertility-Fecundity. Measurement of fertility – social psychological and cultural factors of fertility, levels and trends in fertility in developed and developing countries, fertility differences between the developed and developing nations. Differences of fertility in Indian population. Fertility control programmes in India and other developing countries, theories of fertility. Women and fertility programme in India – girl child in India.

Unit 6

Mortality Morbidity Measurement of mortality, mortality by age and sex, causes of death, determinants of death, levels and trends in mortality in developed and developing countries with special reference to India. Infant mortality, factors affecting infant mortality, mortality differentials, social effects of societal differences in mortality.

Unit 7

Migration internal and international migration - measurement of internal migration, differential migration by age, sex marital status and by educational attainment. General theories of internal migration, internal migration in India. Impact of male migration on women.

Unit 8

World population – Growth and distribution; factors in population distribution; Urban and Rural population; ecology and population human geography

Unit 9

Indian population-Growth and distribution – social and demographic characteristics of Indian population. Component of population growth – social implications of population growth in India current population situation in India and comparison with populations of other developing countries.

Unit 10

Population policy. Pronatalist antinatalist policies, migration influencing and population redistribution policies; population growth and socio-economic development; Social economic and political determinants of population policy. Indian population policy and programmes role of legislation in defining population policies.

Unit 11

Kerala population – Demographic transition-Growth and distributions of Kerala population comparative analysis of population of the districts of Kerala. Fertility, mortality and migration pattern of Kerala. Demographic structure of Kerala. Determinants of demographic change-consequences of demographic change.

Readings

1. Agarwala. S.N - India's population problems
2. Baroclay GN - Techniques of population Analysis
3. Bogue D.J - Principles of Demography
4. Bose A - Patterns of population change in India 1951-61
5. Bose A - India's Urbanization 1901-2001
6. Chandrasekhar. S - Infant Mortality. Population growth and family planning in India.
7. Clarke. JI - Population Geography
8. Houser and Duncan - A study of population: An inventory and Appraisal
9. Mohanthy S.P and A.R Momin - Census as social document
10. Mandelbaum D.G - Human Fertility in India
11. Mahafrebsn. K and Sumangala M- social development cultural change and fertility decline

12. Thompson and Lewis - Population problems
13. Srivastava. S.C - Studies in Demography
14. Mamoria CB - India's Population problems
15. Premi K.K. Ramanamma A and Usha Bambawale - An introduction to social & demography
16. Asha A. Bhende and Tarakanitkar- Principles of population studies
17. United Nations - The determinants and consequences of population trends
18. United Nations - World population trends and policies Vols 1 and II
19. Krishnan TV - Parperising Agriculture
20. O.S. Shrivastava - A text book of Demography
21. K.C. Zacheriah and S. Irudaya Rajan (ed) Kerala's demographic transition Determinants and consequences.

M.A. FINAL

PAPER – V

SCHOOL OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

This course is intended to familiarise the students with the various schools of theoretical thinking in Sociology which dominated the discipline in the 2nd half of 20th century. The course critically examines these perspectives to locate the analytical utility and theoretical relevance of their premises, methodology and conclusions in understanding social structure and change.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Nature of Sociological theory, Meaning characteristic

- 1.2 Levels of theorization
- 1.3 Theory and Research: Reciprocal bearings

2. FUNCTIONAL THEORY

2.1 Origin-Utilitarianism, Organismic analogy, Basic Postulates and Functional pre-requisites

2.2 Functional theory of Bimalinowshi

- 2.2.1 functional analysis of cultural system
- 2.2.2 Theory of needs: institutional analysis
- 2.2.3 Analysis of purpose-social Action
- 2.2.4 Levels of needs and institutions

2.3 The Analytical Functionalism of T. Parsons

- 2.3.1 Basic assumptions of action theory and systems theory
- 2.3.2 Functional pre-requisites-A Gil

2.4 Empirical Functionalism of R.K. Merton

- 2.4.1 Theories of the middle Range
- 2.4.2 Toward the condification of functional analysis in sociology
- 2.4.3 Vocabulary and criticisms of the prevailing postulates
- 2.4.4 A paradigm for functional analysis, manifest and latent functions

2.5 Criticism of Functional theory

- 2.5.1 Criticism as a method
- 2.5.2 Substantive criticism
- 2.5.3 Criticism as a perspective: A historical, conservative, unable to analyse change, logical criticisms, Teleology Textology.

2.6 Neo-functionalism of J. Alexander

3. CONFLICT THEORY

- 3.1 Origin of conflict perspective-criticisms of functionalism – influence of K. Marx. M. Weber and G. Simmel
- 3.2 Karl Marx: The overall perspective, Theory of class, Alienation, The sociology of knowledge, Dynamics of social change, critical strains in Marx's thought.
- 3.3 George Simmel: conflict functionalism, critique of Marx's emancipatory theory, Simmel's views on modern culture Dialectical method, for all sociology

3.4 Lewis A Cooley

- 3.4.1 Functional analysis of conflict. Images of social organization
- 3.4.2 Propositions of conflict processes The causes of conflict
- 3.4.3 The violence of conflict Duration of conflict A critical appraisal

3.5 Ralf Dahrendorf

- 3.5.1 The dialectics of conflict
- 3.5.2 Image of social order
Imperatively co-ordinated Associations
- 3.5.3 Methodological problems
Critical Appraisal

4. EXCHANGE THEORY

- 4.1 Behaviorism, Rational choice Theory The social psychology of groups
- 4.2 George C. Homans
 - 4.2.1 Exchange, Justice and Power
 - 4.2.2 Homan's propositions, success. Stimulus, value, Deprivation-Satiation
Aggression approval, Rationality propositions
 - 4.2.3 Homan's application on "Alec and the Gang" and "The bank wiring Room"
 - 4.2.4 Criticism
- 4.3 Peter M. Blav
 - 4.3.1 Process of exchange: Four stages
 - 4.3.2 Values, norms and interests in social exchange
 - 4.3.3 Power and its differentiation:
Alternatives to submission
 - 4.3.4 Legitimation of power leadership and power in formal organizations
 - 4.3.5 Cognitive dissonance, Exploitation, Role of values in complex structures.
 - 4.3.6 Homans and Blav: Comparison and contrast: critical appraisal

5. SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM

- 5.1 **Major Historical Roots:**
Pragmatism, Behaviourism, Darwinism Between Reductionism and Sociologism
- 5.2 **George Herbert Mead**

The priority of the social: That act, Gestures, significant symbols a mental processes and mind theory of self, Role taking Generalised other Play stage and Game Stage "Me" and "I" two phases of self society.

5.3 Symbolic interactionism: Basic Principles:-

Capacity for thought, thinking and interaction Learning meanings and symbols
Action and Interaction, making choices

5.4 C.H. Cooley

Looking glass self, primary group Communication, Organic theory of society

5.5 Herbert Blumer

Symbolic interaction: Interpretive processes

5.6 Erving Goffman

The self, groups and society Process of impression management. Expressive dimension of behaviour Asylums, Roles and Freedom Public gatherings and situations criticism

6. Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology

- 6.1 Edmond Husserl emergence of Phenomenology
- 6.2 Karl Mannheim
The sociology of knowledge
- 6.3 Alfred Schutz
- 6.3.1 Phenomenological interactionism knowledge of others, Reciprocity of perspectives, Multiple Realities
- 6.3.2 Common sense and Scientific concepts Typicality of Every day Experience
“In order to “ motives and “ Because’ Motives
- 6.3.3 common sense and social science
The constructs and models of social science
- 6.4 Ethnomethodology: Definition
- 6.4.1 Origin and influence of Blumer, Goffman, Schutz and Husserl
- 6.4.2 Nature of Ethnomethodology The Diversification of Ethnomethodology early examples-Breaching Experiments Accomplishing sex
- 6.4.3 Conversation analysis
Telephone conversations: identification and recognition, initiating laughter, generating applause Booming the Interactive emergence of sentences and stories Formulations, integration of talk and non Verbal Activities
Doing Shyness (and self-confidence)
- 6.4.4 Reflexive action and interaction indexicality of meaning; general interactive methods: Searching for the normal form doing a reciprocity of perspectives using the etcetera, principles, Harold Garfinkel's ethnomethodological experiments.
- 6.4.5 Phenomenology and ethnomethodology compared

7. Structuralism

- 7.1 Claude Lévi-Strauss
- 7.1.1 Linguistic origin:
Sassure's conceptions of structure language and parole
Syntagmatic and paradigmatic structures
- 7.1.2 Myths, Totemism, Kinship
Culinary triangle
- 7.1.3 Criticism
- 7.2 Structuralist Marxism
- 7.2.1 Louis Althusser's
Contributions:
- 7.2.2 Nicos Poulantzas contributions
- 7.2.3 Criticisms

8 Critical Theory

- 8.1 Role of the Institute for social Research, Frankfurt in the emergence of Critical theory
- 8.2 Philosophical and methodological foundations

- 8.3 Max Horkheimer's project on the cumulative integration of working class into post-liberal capitalism
- 8.4 Contributions of Friedrich Pollock and Erich Fromm to Horkheimer's Project
- 8.5 Weakness of early critical theory
- 8.6 Inner and outer circles

Attempt of the outer circle to re-formulate the declining critical theory

- 8.7 Theodor W. Adorno and Jürgen Habermas:
Philosophy of negative dialectics. The dialectic of enlightenment critique of existentialism
- 8.8 Jürgen Habermas:

The public sphere, Critique of Science, Universal Pragmatics, Reconceptualisation of social evolution. Different types of actions – teleological, Normative, dramaturgical and communicative. Redefining rationality, life world and system world: The crisis of capitalist society

Critical theory today

9 Neo-Marxian Theory

- 9.1 Radical sociology of C. Wright Mills sociological imagination, power, elite white collar society
- 9.2 Hegelian Marxism – Antonio Gramsci
- 9.3 Historically oriented Marxism
The modern world system

Readings:

1. Martindale: The nature and types of sociological theory
2. Tuvner. J Structure of sociological theory
3. Ritger G. Sociology, A Multiple paradigm science Rawatt. Jaip
4. Ritzer G Modern Sociological Theory 4th Ed. MC Grawill 1996
5. Blaw Exchange and power in Social life
6. Coser L.A – Masters of sociological thought
7. Irving M. Zeitlin: Rethinking Sociology. A Critique of contemporary Theory
8. Gartinkel H. Studies in Ethnomethodology
9. Goffman, H. The presentation of self in society
10. Gouldner A. the coming crisis of western sociology
11. Anthony Giddens: Central problems in social theory
12. Anthony Giddens: profiles in social theory

PAPER VI STUDIES IN AGRARIAN SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Unit 1 : Introduction: emergence of peasant society in

- | | |
|---------|--|
| History | (a) Peasants and Primitives, Civilization |
| | (b) Caloric minima and surpluses – social surplus |
| | (c) The role of city – The place of peasantry in society |
| | (d) Importance of the study of peasant society |

Unit. 1| Economic aspects of peasantry

- a) Peasant ecotypes: paliotechnic and Neotechnic ecotypes
- b) The provision of complementary goods and services. The disposition of peasant surplus
- c) Types of Domain, Patrimonial, probendal and Mercantile domains
- d) Market and peasant economics
- e) Sociological problems of the occupation of farmers

Unit III Modes of production in agriculture

- (a) concept of mode of production
- (b) Feudal, semifeudal and capitalist relations of production
- (c) Institutional changes and their impact

Unit IV Agrarian Relations

- a) Social Hierarchy in Agrarian society
- b) Social inequality and Economic inequality
- c) Trimini system, Halisystem and Jemi system

Unit V The social context of agriculture technology

- a) The context of Green Revolution
- b) Green revolution and class-formation in India agriculture
- c) Technological changes and their impact

Unit VI Social aspects of peasantry

- a) The domestic group in Peasantry: Peasant family types: patterns of inheritance
- b) Selection processes and defensive strategies
- c) Peasant coalitions and the larger social order
- d) Religion in peasant society

Unit VII Peasant movement

- a) Theories of peasant movement
- b) Phases of peasant movement in India
- c) Agrarian legislation and Peasant movement in India

Unit VIII Peasant Unrest and peasant movements in colonial and Post-colonial India

- a) Moplah Rebellion
- b) Bardoli Satyagraha
- c) Tebhaga movement
- d) Telengana movement
- e) Nexalbari movement

Unit IX Peasant organizations

- a) Farmers Association
- b) Agricultural labourer's Association

Books for study

1. Eric, R. Wolf: Peasants, Printers Hall inc 1966
2. Teodn shanon Peasants and Peasant societies Penguin books Ltd 197
3. A.R.Desai Peasant struggles in India OUI 1979
4. Andre Beleithe Studies in Agrarian structure New Delhi OUI 1974
5. Andu Beteithe Six essays in comparative sociology Delhi OUP 1974
6. D.N Dhanagone Peasant movements in India New Delhi OUP
7. K.C. Alexander Peasant organizations in south India New Delhi, Indian Soc Inst.1981
8. M.S.A Rao Social movement in India vol.
9. Joan P. Mercher The Social Anthropology of Peasantry Bombay, Somaiya Publications 1989

Books for Reference

1. J. Harries Capitalism and peasant farming New Delhi OUP 1982
2. Eric states The Peasant and the Raj-studies in Agrarian society and peasant Rebellions in colonial India, New Delhi Vikas, 1978.
3. Bhowani Sen Evolution in Agrarian Relations India, Delhi PPH 1962
4. Ranajith Gupta Elementary aspects of peasant in Surgency in colonial India OUP1988
5. P. Radhakrishnan Peasant struggles in Malabar- Suga publications
6. K.P. Kannan Of Rural Production struggles OUP 1988
7. T.K Oomman From mobilization to institutionalization The dynamics of agrarian movements in 20th Century India
8. S.K. Lal (Ad) Sociological problems of land reforms, New Delhi 1992
9. K.N. Zanikkar Against: ord and State New Delhi OUP
10. A.R.Desai (Ed) Peasant movements in Indian 1978 OUP Bombay
11. K. gough Rural society in South East India 1981 Cambridge University Press
12. E. Wolf Europe and the people without History 1982, University press, California

PAPER VII ELECTIVE – I SOCIOLOGY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Unit – 1 Introduction

- a Origin and Development of Urban society
- b Nature and scope of Urban Sociology

Unit II

- a.City b. Urbanism c. rural-urban continuum and industrialization e. urbanization – factors and measurement of urbanization –Urbanization in India

Unit III

Historical Analysis of city

- A Ancient
- B Medieval
- C Pre-industrial
- D Colonial
- E Modern and Metropolis

Unit IV

Classification of cities – problems of classification-different bases of classification – Population size, economic function, social area Analysis

Unit V

Urban ecology-Ecological processes- centralization, decentralization, segregation, invasion

Unit VI

Theories of Urban growth – concentric zone theory, sector theory, Multiple Nuclear theory-Transportation theory

Unit VII

Evolution of modern urban system. Sources of Urban growth. Technology and industry, demographic context, migration, aggregation versus dispersal as forces in metropolitan ecology – suburbanization exurbia, neighbour hood Rural-urban conurbation, agglomeration. Urbanism and suburbanism as ways of life: Herbert J. Gan's critique of Louis wirth

Unit VIII

Urban social structure and Urban problems. Urban family, Urban religion, Urban recreation, education Urban problems crime juvenile delinquency environmental pollution

Unit IX

Urban planning- Meaning and significance of Urban Planning fundamentals of Urban Planning, Relevance of sociology in town planning – Urban renewal, slum, urban housing, satellite centres, new town movements.

Unit X

Cities in Developing Societies: Urbanization in the developing world: Poverty and Urban Social organization Urban to economic organization – modern and small – scale sectors, class – relations and the state.

Unit XI

Urbanization in India; historical trends, over-urbanization on rural India, Indian policy on urban development, the urban city,, industrialization and new town development, planning for regional growth. Future of urbanization.

Readings

1. Alfred de souza(ed): The Indian city 1983.
2. Anderson N. The industrial urban community
3. Bersel E.E. Urban sociology
4. Berry, Erian J.L – The Human consequence of Urbanization.
5. Bose, A- Indias urbanization 1900-2001.
6. Brecre G. – The city in Newly Developing countries.
7. Castells, M-The urban. Question A Marxist Approach
8. Desai. A.R. and Pillai, S.D(ed) slume and urbanization.
9. Fishman, R-Urban Utopias in the 20th century.
10. Fox R.G.(Ed), Urban Indian society, space and Image.
11. Hansen, P.M. and schore L.F- The study of urbanization
12. Jakobson, L and Prakash, V-Urbanization and National Development
13. Manickam. T.J. and Vagalo, S.B. et al- New Jewns in India.
14. Mc Gee, T.G.-The Urbanization process in the third world.
15. Meadows, P and Mozanichi, E.H.(eds) Urbanism, Urbanization and Change; Comparative prospectives. Mumford, L-citics in History
17. Noble, A. and Dutt, A-(eds)- Indian Urbanization and planning.
18. Smith, W.J. Urban Development, the process and problems.
19. Southall, a (ed) cross- cultural studies of Urbanization.
20. Sovani, N.V- Urbanization and urban India.
21. Jurner, Ray India's urban future.
22. UNESCO, Urbanization in Asia and far East.
23. Quinn-Urban Sociology.
24. M.S. Gere-Urbanization and Family change.
25. Gist of fava – Urban Society.
26. Meller J.R. Urban Sociology in Urbanized society.
27. Ajay K. Mchra – The politics of Urban Development.
28. H.Alavi E.T. Shanian – sociology of Developing Societies.
29. Brock.R.(etal) An Introduction to Sociology.

PAPER VIII (ELECTIVE II) SOCIOLOGY OF WOMEN & SOCIETY

Unit 1. Nature and significance of women's Studies;
Women studies in India – Necessity and Rationale for Studying Women's
Studies In international Setting.

Unit II Women and society.

A. Theories regarding sex roles:

- 1) Biological II) Psychological III) sociological IV) anthropological.
B. Feminism and Sociology

Unit III Contemporary Feminist Theory:

1. Theories of gender 1960-Present
Macro – Social theories of gender Functionalism
Analytic Conflict theory
World – systems theory
Micro – social theories of gender.
2. **Theories of gender differences cultural feminism**
Biological
Institutional and Socialization
Social – psychological
3. **Theories of gender inequality**

Liberal feminism.
Marxian – Marx and Engel’s explanation
4. **Theories of gender oppression**

Psychoanalytic feminism.
Radical Feminism.
Socialist Feminism
5. **Third – World feminism.**
Diversity – critique – Vectors.

Unit V Women in the Indian Family;

Changing family structures and their effects on Women, role of employed and unemployed women in various family structures, socialization of Women violence in the family.

Unit VI Gender and Economic Political inequality:

- A. Economic inequality, definition – productive and unproductive visible and invisible, paid and unpaid work; and their effects on women; changing forms of domestic labour; Domestic labour in pre-capitalist and capitalist societies; women in agriculture, industry and service sectors, Impact of technological development of women
- b. Women in the political process

Unit VII Women and Law:

Women in the Indian constitution Laws relating to women’s property, inheritance, industrial laws, conditions, of work and pay, marriage, divorce, dowry, rape

Unit VIII Women's Movement:

A . Social Reform movement, Women's Role in the Freedom Movement-Post-independence development of women's Movement, Eco-feminism as a movement, Women's movement in Kerala

B . Comparison of women's movement from one of the developed countries (USA/UK) and one of the developing countries (Sri Lanka/Africa/Latin America)

Unit IX Contemporary problems and issues concerning women:

A) Social Problems :- i) Dowry ii) Divorce iii) suicide iv) Sexual harassment and exploitation v) Prostitution vi) Media violence vii) Rape viii) problems of destitute and aged women ix) Educational problems of women.

B) i) Obstacles to implementation of legal provisions
ii) Health problems of women iii) Economic problems of working women, dual role; women and development

Unit X Methodologies in Women's Research

Generational Studies

ii) Content Analysis iii) Case studies iv) oral History: Historical Research Modification of survey Techniques and in-depth interviews:

References

1. Evelyns reed – women evolution from in matriarchal clan to patriarchal Family, New York, Pathfinder 1975
2. Eamilton Roberta The liberation of Women: A Study of patriarchy and capitalism, London (George Allen & Unwin) 1978)
3. Maria Mies Indian women and Patriarchy, New Delhi, concept company, 1979
4. Mahajan V.S Women's contribution to India's Economic and social development. New Delhi, Deep & Publications 1989
5. Murali Manohar Socio-Economic Status of Indian women; New Delhi; Seema Publications, 1983
6. Maithreyi Krishnaraj Women's Status in India. Some Perspectives: Popular Prakashan 1986
7. Chandrakala A Changing Status of Women: Bangalore allied Publishers, Pvt. Ltd 1969
8. Prathima, Asfeena Women's Movement in India, Bombay Himalaya Publishing House 1988
9. Neera Desai Women's Movement in India, Bombay Himalaya Publishing House 1988

- 10 . Neera Desai and - Women and Society in India: Research Centre for women's Maithreyi Krishnaraj Studies, SNDT Women' University, Bombay 1989
11. Maria Mies Partirchy and Accumulation on a World Scale. Women in The international Division of Labour, zed Books, 1986.
12. Claudia von weslh (et'al) Women the last colony, Kali for Women, zed Books
13. Hatkey Afshan ed Women Development and survival in the Third World, London Longman-1991
14. Vandana Shiva, Staying alone-Women Ecology and survival in India
15. Vandana Shiva and Maria Mies – Eco-Feminism Kali for women, 1993
16. Vina Mazumdur and– women's studies New Perspectives and Kumud sharma challenges EPW Vol. XIV November 3, January 20,1979
17. Women's studies and social sciences in Asia Bangkok, Unesco, 1983
18. Shrinnivas M,.N Changing position of Indian women
19. Parashar, Archane Women and Family Reform in India sage, New Delhi 1992
20. Einstein, Hester Contemporary Feminist Thought, London, Unwin Paper books
1984 Chapter 1,2,7&9
21. George Rizes Modern Sociological theory the Mc Gaw Hill companies, INC