

**FURTHER DETAILS REGARDING MAIN TOPICS OF  
PROGRAMME NO. 03/2018/ONLINE (Item No7,8&9)**

**HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHER (JUNIOR) SOCIOLOGY**

**KERALA HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**(CATEGORY No.340/17, 344/17,508/17)**

**Module I      Basic concepts in sociology**

- 1.1.Society, Community, Association, Institution, culture – meaning and characteristics – types of society – hunting and gathering, pastoral, horticultural, Agrarian, Industrial.
- 1.2.Social Groups – Definition, characteristics, classification of groups – primary, secondary, Ingroup and Outgroup
- 1.3.Social stratification – Origin of stratification, Functions, Types – caste, class, Estate.
- 1.4.Social interaction – conjunctive processes – co-operation, accomodation, assimilation. Disjunctive processes – competition, conflict.
- 1.5.Functional elements of society – social status, role, leadership, authority. Social control – definition , types – formal and informal social control – Agencies of social control – customs, folk ways, mores, values, norms, fashion, social conformity and deviance.

**Module II      Sociological Theories**

- 2.1.Development of sociological theories, contributions of classical thinkers – Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Talcott Parsons, Wilfreds Pareto.
- 2.2.Structuralism – contributions of Claude Levi Strauss and Seieg fried Federick Nadel. Functionalism in – Theories of middle range – R.K.Merton.  
Neo-functionalism – Jeffrey C. Alexander.  
Conflict theory – Ralf Dahrendorf, Lewis coser.  
Exchange Theory – George Homans Peter Blau.
- 2.3.Symbolic Interactionism- G.H.Mead – Theory of mind

C.H.Cooley Theory of looking glass  
Erving Goffman – Self Dramaturgical view  
Phenomenology – Edmund Husserl and Alfred Schutz

Ethno methodology – Harold Garfinkel symbolic interactionism of Herbert Blumer and Manform Kuhn.

2.4.Recent Developments in Sociological Theory: Critical Theory – Louis Althusser, Jurgen Habermas – Reflexive Sociology – Pierre Bourdieu Post Modernism – Michael Foucault – Anthony Giddens Current debates – Micro-macro integration – George Ritzer Theoretical Synthesis.

2.5.Indian Social Thinkers – G.S.Ghurge, M.N.Srinivas, A.R.Desai, S.C.Dube, Iravati Karve, McKim Marriott, Louis Dumont.

### **Module III Social Research Methods**

3.1 Social Research – Definition, characteristics, objectives, types – pure and applied, exploratory, descriptive, diagnostic, quantitative, qualitative, cross sectional and longitudinal research.

3.2 Research Process – Problem formulation, literature review, formulation of objectives, formulation of hypothesis – types of hypothesis research design – types of research design, sample design, designing the tools- types of tools, pilot study pre-test, data collection, data processing, analysis, report writing.

3.3 Quantitative Research Methods – social survey and its tools – Interview schedule and questionnaire, sampling – types – probability and nonprobability scaling techniques – construction of attitude scale – Likert scale.

3.4 Qualitative Research Methods – Observation – types – participant and nonparticipant, case study, content analysis focus group discussion- participatory research – interview – types. Ethnography, sociometry, projective techniques.

3.5 Statistics and computer applications – use of statistics in social research – advantages and disadvantages. Use of computer in social research – S.P.S.S. Use of internet resources.

### **Module IV Sociology of Indian Society**

4.1.Basis of Indian Society – Cultural and Ethnic diversity, diversities in respect of language, caste, religion, race and culture unity in diversity – geographic demographic, religious, cultural, political and linguistic.

4.2.Approaches to the study of Indian Society – Indological Approach – G.S.Ghurge – Structural Approach – M.N.Srinivas, Marxian Approach – A.R.Desai Subaltern approach – Dr.B.R.Ambedkar.

- 4.3. Indian Social Institutions – Caste, class, marriage and family, kinship, religion, joint family – features, degree of jointness. Caste – features, politicization of caste, caste associations, structural and functional changes in family. Recent trends in marriage – kinship organization in south india.
- 4.4. Rural and Tribal communities in India – Demographic features, rural economy, changing socio-cultural life style. Tribal movements. New initiatives in rural development – democratic decentralization, peoples participation and community development programmes, Panchayat Raj.
- 4.5. Contemporary issues in Indian Society – Regionalism, terrorism, inequalities of caste and gender, caste conflicts, ethnic rivalry, communalism, corruption, cyber crimes, violence against women and children, family disharmony-domestic violence, dowry, divorce, child abuse, human trafficking.

## **Module V Sociology of Development**

- 5.1. Changing conceptions of development – social development, economic growth, human development, sustainable development.
- 5.2. Theories of development – Modernization Theory – Daniel Lerner  
Dependency theory – A.G. Frank  
World system theory – Immanuel Wallerstein  
Alternative Development Model – Mahatma Gandhi and Schumacher-  
Frankfurt School – Jurgen Habermas.
- 5.3. Global scenario of Development – Globalization and Global inequalities in Development. Role of world bank IMF, WTO and multinational corporations knowledge economy, information society, consumerist society, processes of liberalization, privatization and globalization, consequences of globalization in the third world countries.
- 5.4. Indian Experiences of Development – Appraisal of Five Year Plans, consequences of Economic reforms – Impact of globalisation of Indian Society – Impact of Technology on development. Disparities in development – regional and religious development of the marginalized caste, class, tribe, gender.
- 5.5. Urban Planning and development – need for urban planning in India – Problems of Urban Planning – Urban Development issues – urban poverty, Housing and slums, Transport, Crime, Juvenile delinquency, urban pollution and environmental problems, issues of the displaced.

## **Module VI Kerala Society**

- 6.1 Understanding Kerala Society – Historical perspective - pre-historic period, ancient period, early medieval period, colonial era, post colonial period. Formation of Kerala State, growth of Malayalam tradition. Aryan and Dravidian influence, Major religious and linguistic groups in Kerala.
- 6.2 Caste and social reform movements – castes in Kerala – Anti-caste and anti-untouchability movements – S.N.D.P, K.P.M.S. P.R.D.S. Vaikom Sathyagraha, Guruvayoor Sathyagraha, Tribal movements in Kerala. Land reforms – peasant protests.
- 6.3 Family, marriage and kinship – origin of Marumakkathayam. Matriliney – characteristics, features, patriliney – characteristics, features, transition in matrilineal family marriage and kinship.
- 6.4 Marginalized communities in Kerala – Problems of SC, ST, OBCs, fish workers, problems of the elderly women.
- 6.5 Contemporary issues and social changes in Kerala Demographic – Fertility, mortality, migration, consumerism, degradation of environment, social exclusion of weaker sections, abuse of elderly problems of migrant workers, child labour, white collar crime, suicide, prostitution, violence against women, rape and murder, house breaking and burglary.

## **Module VII Recent trends in Sociology**

## **Module VIII Research Methodology/Teaching Aptitude**

### **I. TEACHING APTITUDE**

- Teaching: Nature, objectives, characteristics and basic requirements;
- Learner's characteristics;
- Factors affecting teaching;
- Methods of teaching;
- Teaching aids;
- Evaluation systems.

### **II. RESEARCH APTITUDE**

- Research: Meaning, Characteristics and types;
- Steps of research;
- Methods of research;
- Research Ethics;

- Paper, article, workshop, seminar, conference and symposium;
- Thesis writing: its characteristics and format.

### **Module IX(a) Salient Features of Indian Constitution**

Salient features of the Constitution - Preamble- Its significance and its place in the interpretation of the Constitution.

Fundamental Rights - Directive Principles of State Policy - Relation between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles - Fundamental Duties.

Executive - Legislature - Judiciary - Both at Union and State Level. - Other Constitutional Authorities.

Centre-State Relations - Legislative - Administrative and Financial.

Services under the Union and the States.

Emergency Provisions.

Amendment Provisions of the Constitution.

### **Module IX (b) Social Welfare Legislations and Programmes**

Social Service Legislations like Right to Information Act, Prevention of atrocities against Women & Children, Food Security Act, Environmental Acts etc. and Social Welfare Programmes like Employment Guarantee Programme, Organ and Blood Donation etc.

### **Module X (a) Renaissance in Kerala**

#### **TOWARDS A NEW SOCIETY**

Introduction to English education - various missionary organisations and their functioning- founding of educational institutions, factories, printing press etc.

#### **EFFORTS TO REFORM THE SOCIETY**

##### **(A) Socio-Religious reform Movements**

SNDP Yogam, Nair Service Society, Yogakshema Sabha, Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangham, Vaala Samudaya Parishkarani Sabha, Samathwa Samajam, Islam Dharma Paripalana Sangham, Prathyaksha Raksha Daiva Sabha, Sahodara Prasthanam etc.

##### **(B) Struggles and Social Revolts**

Upper cloth revolts. Channar agitation, Vaikom Sathyagraha, Guruvayoor Sathyagraha, Paliyam Sathyagraha. Kuttamkulam Sathyagraha, Temple Entry Proclamation, Temple Entry Act .Malyalee Memorial, Ezhava Memorial etc.

Malabar riots, Civil Disobedience Movement, Abstention movement etc.

### **ROLE OF PRESS IN RENAISSANCE**

Malayalee, Swadeshabhmani, Vivekodayam, Mithavadi, Swaraj, Malayala Manorama, Bhashaposhini, Mathnubhoomi, Kerala Kaumudi, Samadarsi, Kesari, AI-Ameen, Prabhatham, Yukthivadi, etc

### **AWAKENING THROUGH LITERATURE**

Novel, Drama, Poetry, *Purogamana Sahithya Prasthanam, Nataka Prashtanam*, Library movement etc

### **WOMEN AND SOCIAL CHANGE**

Parvathi Nenmenimangalam, Arya Pallam, A V Kuttimalu Amma, Lalitha Prabhu.Akkamma Cheriyan, Anna Chandi, Lalithambika Antharjanam and others

### **LEADERS OF RENAISSANCE**

Thycaud Ayya Vaikundar, Sree Narayana Guru, Ayyan Kali.Chattampi Swamikal, Brahmananda Sivayogi, Vagbhadananda, Poikayil Yohannan(Kumara Guru) Dr Palpu, Palakkunnath Abraham Malpan, Mampuram Thangal, Sahodaran Ayyappan, Pandit K P Karuppan, Pampadi John Joseph, Mannathu Padmanabhan, V T Bhattathirippad, Vakkom Abdul Khadar Maulavi, Makthi Thangal, Blessed Elias Kuriakose Chaavra, Barrister G P Pillai, TK Madhavan, Moorkoth Kumaran, C. Krishnan, K P Kesava Menon, Dr.Ayyathan Gopalan, C V Kunjuraman, Kuroor Neelakantan Namboothiripad, Velukkutty Arayan, K P Vellon, P K Chathan Master, K Kelappan, P. Krishna Pillai, A K Gopalan, T R Krishnaswami Iyer, C Kesavan. Swami Ananda Theerthan , M C Joseph, Kuttippuzha Krishnapillai and others

### **LITERARY FIGURES**

Kodungallur Kunhikkuttan Thampuran, KeralaVarma Valiyakoyi Thampuran, Kandathil Varghese Mappila. Kumaran Asan, Vallathol Narayana Menon, Ulloor S Parameswara Iyer, G Sankara Kurup, Changampuzha Krishna Pillai, Chandu Menon, Vaikom Muhammad Basheer. Kesav Dev, Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai, Ponkunnam Varky, S K Pottakkad and others

### **Module X (b) General Knowledge and Current Affairs**

General Knowledge and Current Affairs