

## **SYLLABUS — (Assistant Professor in Sociology)**

### **Module 1: Sociology, the discipline**

**1.1 The emergence of Sociology** -- Impact of industrial revolution and new mode of production on society--and economy--- The emergence of capitalistic mode of production –nature and features of capitalism --- The Enlightenment and its impact on thinking and reasoning.-Social and Intellectual forces contributing to the rise and development of Sociology- The Institutionalization of Sociology.

**1.2 Sociology as a Science-** Scope of the subject and comparison with other Social Sciences.

**1.3 Development of Sociology** -- as a discipline in India -A brief historical outline.

**1.4 The uses of Sociology**---Introduction to applied Sociology -Sociology and Social Problems —Sociology and Social Change — Sociology and Social Policy and Action — Sociology and Development — Sociology and Professions.

### **Module 2: Basic Concepts in Sociology**

**2.1 Basic Concept** ---- Society, Community, Association, Institution, Culture - Definition and Characteristics --- Types of society—Hunting and gathering, Pastoral, Horticultural, Agrarian, Industrial.

**2.2 Social Structure** – Definition and Elements of Social Structure.

**2.3 Social Groups** – Definition, Characteristics and Classification of group.

**2.4 Social Institutions** - Meaning and Characteristics.

**2.5 Functional Elements of society**—Social Status ,role, leadership, authority Social Control – Definition and types of Social control- Agencies of social control—Customs ,folkways, mores, values, norms, fashion, social conformity and Deviance

**2.6 Social Stratification-** Origin of stratification, characteristics and functions, Types – Caste, Class, Estate. Social mobility—Types.

**2.7 Social Interaction-**Conjunctive processes –co-operation, Accommodation, Assimilation .Disjunctive Processes-Competition, conflict.

### **Module 3: Classical Sociological Traditions.**

**3.1. August Comte** --- Law of Three Stages --- Hierarchy of Sciences --- Social Statics and Social Dynamics ---Critique of Comte

**3.2 Herbert Spencer** ---- Evolutionary Theory and Social Darwinism --- Organic Analogy -- Militant and Industrial Societies --- Critique of Spencer.

**3.3. Emile Durkheim** --- Intellectual background -- Contribution to methodology-- sociology as a science- social fact – definition- types--- Division of Labour-mechanical and organic solidarity--- Theory of Suicide- distinctive sociological approach-types of suicide – problems of integration of the individual with society --- Theory of Religion-emergence and role of religion- structure of religion-sacred and profane –religious rituals –their types-social role of religious beliefs and rituals.

**3.4 Karl Marx** --- Intellectual background-- Marxian Dialectical materialism--- Materialistic interpretation of History----- Stages of transformation of human society--- Mode of production and social structure –basic structure and super----structure-emergence of capitalism ---- Emergence of class and class conflict –proletariat revolution--- future of capitalism – classless society- future of state -- Concepts of Surplus Value- Alienation – Factors responsible for alienation.

**3.5. Max Weber** --- Intellectual Background---- -- Sociology as an interpretive science --Theory of social action – types of social action ---Relation between Protestant ethics and emergence of capitalism --- Theory of Authority-authority and power- types of authority- features -- Theory of bureaucracy --- Concept of Status, class, power, ideal types.

**3.6 George Simmel**--Formal Sociology---Sociation and Group Formation ---Philosophy of Money --- Relationships and Social Types --- Modernity-Metropolis.

#### **Module :4 Structure and Function in Sociological Theory**

**4.1 Social anthropological tradition:** ----Malinowski , Radcliffe-Brown -- Empirical functionalism: Robert K. Merton --- Analytical Functionalism: Talcott Parsons --- Linguistic Tradition: Ferdinand de-Saussure, --Structuralism of Claude Levi-Strauss

**4.2 Conflict Theory**---- Conflict Perspective: Influence of Marx, Weber and Simmel ---- The Dialectical Conflict Theory --Ralph Dahrendorf --- The Conflict Functionalism: Lewis A. Coser ---- conflict and Geopolitical Theory: Randall Collins

**4.3 Symbolic Interactionalism** ---Theory of Mind, Self and Society: G.H.Mead-- Theory of Looking Glass self: C.H.Cooley---- Interpretative approach: Herbert Blumer ---- Dramaturgical Analysis: Erving Goffman

**4.4 Phenomenology**---- The idea of Phenomenology: Edmund Husserl---- Phenomenological Interactionism: Alfred Schutz ---- Social Construction of Reality: Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann Ethnomethodology: Harold Garfinkel.

#### **Module :5 Current Debates in Social Theory**

**5.1 Critical Theory** - Re-emergence of Frankfurt School – M Horkheimer --T .Adorno --- Habermas: Theory of Communicative Action – Public Sphere - Life World

**5.2 Reflexive Sociology** ----Pierre Bourdieu: Theory of Capital – Habitus and Field, Language and Symbolic Power

**5.3 Integrative Developments** ---Micro – Macro, Agency – Structure, Individual – Society—George Ritzer : Integrated Sociological Paradigm , Mcdonalization and Globalization &Globalization--Anthony Giddens: Structuration Theory & Juggernaut of Modernity ---Jeffery C Alexander -Multidimensional Sociology --Randall Collins – The Micro Foundations of Macro Sociology

**5.4 Post Structural Developments** ---Post Structuralism – Origin and Development, M. Foucault: Discourse Analysis –History of Sexuality, Power-Knowledge-Discipline and Punish , J. Derrida: Deconstruction.

**5.5 Post Modern Developments** ----Post Modernism – Origin and Development --Ulrich Beck- Risk Society ---Jean Baudrillard- Hyper Reality, Simulacra ---Jean Francois Lyotard - The Postmodern Condition --Edward Said – Orientalism .-

## **Module: 6 Introductions to Social Research Methods**

**6.1 Introduction to Social Research** ---Social Research: Definition, Nature and Objectives, Paradigms of research: positivist,---interpretive and critical-----Relation between Sociological Theory and Research---Deductive and Inductive.

**6.2 Classifications of Social Research** ----Based on purpose: Exploratory, Descriptive and Explanatory ---Based on methodology/strategy: Quantitative and Qualitative, Mixed ----Based on outcome/result: Basic, Applied, Action and Participatory.

**6.3 An Overview of the Research Process** ---Basic steps in research: Statement of the Research Problem --- Review of Literature ---- Pilot Study ---Objectives\ Research Questions---- Hypotheses --- Concept—Variables--Research Design--Universe and Unit-Sampling-Probability and Non probability Methods---Data Collection---- Tools of Data Collection --- Pre - test, Data Analysis and Interpretation --- Reporting the Findings and Conclusions.

### **6.4 –Data Collection –Major Methods**

Survey – Sample survey and Census--- Document based research (Secondary data research)---- Case Study ,Ethnography-Visual Ethnography, Experimental Research, Participatory Research and Action (PRA) ---- Content analysis, Life History.

### **6.5 – Report Writing & Reference**

Steps in Report Writing, Components of a Research Report, Citation styles-In text Reference and end notes.

## **Module: 7 Advanced Social Research Methods**

**7.1 Introduction to the Research Strategies** ---Quantitative and Qualitative- Central issues of Epistemology and Ontology

**7.2 Quantitative Research** ---- Definition of Quantitative Research --, Concepts and their Measurement--- Reliability and Validity in Quantitative Research--- Issues of Causality---Generalization and Replication.

**7.3 Quantitative Research Process** ---Main steps in Quantitative Research-- Major Quantitative Designs: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal, Instrument design: Structured Interviewing and Questionnaires--- Data Collection-Primary and Secondary data---Data Analysis and Processing---Tabulation and Cross Tabulation, Criticisms of Quantitative Research.

**7.4. Qualitative Research:** Nature and definition of Qualitative Research- the main steps-theory and research- Reliability and Validity in Qualitative research – conceptual ---framework in Qualitative Research, Major Preoccupations in Qualitative Research--- Descriptive nature, emphasis on process, flexibility in research, Basic designs of Qualitative Research- Case Study, Narrative Research, Phenomenology, Ethnography and Participant Observation, Interview and Focus Group Discussion.

**7.5 Qualitative Data Analysis:**---General Strategies- Analytic Induction and Grounded Theory, Basic operations in Qualitative Data Analysis --- thematic and narrative analysis --- Criticisms of Qualitative Research --- Triangulation: Complementarities of different Social Research Methods.

## **Module 8 Sociology of Indian Society**

**8.1 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.

**8.2. 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.

**8.3. 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.

**8.4. Rural and Tribal communities in India** – Demographic features, rural economy, changing socio-cultural life style. Tribal movements. New initiatives in rural development – democratic decentralization, people’s participation and community development programmes, Panchayat Raj--- Status of Women in rural India -- Agrarian Unrest

**8.5. 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 9 Sociology of Development**

**9.1. Changing conceptions of development** – social development, economic growth, human development, sustainable development.

**9.2. 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.

**9.3. 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.

**9.4. 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.

**9.5. 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.

### **9.6 Issues, Implications and Challenges of Urbanisation in India**

Economic issues: Poverty, Unemployment and Inequity in resource access.  
Environmental issues: Ecological imbalance, Degeneration of resources, pollution, Waste disposal and sanitation

Socio-Cultural issues: Inequality (class, caste and gender), Cultural invasion and changes in life styles and culture, Impact of global culture on local communities, Caste polarization, Communalism and regionalism

Infrastructure and amenities: Water, Energy (power and fuel), Housing, Road, Transport & Communication, Health care services, Education Displacement: Forest eviction, Development Projects (Highways, Dams, Special Economic Zones, Firing Range, Large scale industries, Malls and Commercial Complexes, etc.)

## **Module 10: Kerala Society**

**10.1 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.

### **10.2: Social Structure and Processes in Early Kerala Society**

Cultural transformation-Bhakti cult, foreign trade, spread of Brahmin settlements  
Development of Malayalam. Emergence of Feudal era- Temple as landlord, Janmi System, Kalari system, Dynamics in Kinship and Family: Family, marriage and kinship – origin of Marumakkathayam. Matriliney – characteristics, features, patriliney – characteristics, features, transition in matrilineal family marriage and kinship.

### **10.3: Social Transformation: Caste and Religion**

Caste based Disabilities in Kerala, Social Reformers and their influence in Anti-caste Struggles, Sree Narayana Guru, Ayyankali, Sahodaran Ayyappan--,Anti-caste Movements –Vaikom Satyagraha, Guruvayoor Satyagraha, Temple Entry Proclamation.--- Cultural Symbiosis ----Religious Pluralism and Religious Harmony

### **10.4: Formation of Modern Kerala:**

Polity and Society ---Movements for Representation in Government- Nivarthana Movement, Cochin Praja Mandal Peasant and Working class Movements: Kaiyur, Punnappra-Vayalar, Aikya Kerala Movement-Agrarian Reforms and Consequences --- Land reforms – peasant protests --Issues and reactions of marginalised community --- tribal movements ---plachimada ---etc—

**10.5: Marginalized Communities in Kerala** --- Problems of SC, ST, OBCs, fish workers, problems of the elderly women.

**10.6 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.