SOCIOLOGY

UNIT	FOCUS AREA
1. INTRODUCING INDIAN SOCIETY	Advantages and disadvantages of prior knowledge in sociology- learn to unlearn-Self reflexivity- Social map- commonsense knowledge - commonsense Map-
2.THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE INDIAN SOCIETY	Demography- formal and social – Theories of demography- Common concepts and indicators-
3. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE	Caste in the past- caste in the present- Classification of Tribal Societies -National development versus Tribal development- Family Types of family.
4. THE MARKET AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION	Commoditisation and Consumption- Globalisation of Market – Virtual market- Debate on Liberalisation (Market versus State)
5. PATTERNS OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND EXCLUSION	Social Inequality and Exclusion- Untouchability – O B C- Adivasi Struggle- Struggle for women's equality and rights - the struggles of the Disabled.
6.THE CHALLENGES OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY.	Nation and Nation States- Cultural diversity and India- Communalism - Secularism and the Nation State.
7. STRUCTURAL CHANGES.	Urbanisation and Industrialisation in colonial experience- Urbanisation and Industrialisation in Independent India.
8.CULTURAL CHANGES.	Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Modernisation and Secularisation.
9.THE STORY OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY.	Ideals of Panchayat Raj – Powers and Responsibilities of panjayat-Panchayat Raj in tribal area- Political parties , pressure groups and Democratic politics.
10.CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL SOCIETY	The Impact of land reforms during colonial period- Green revolution and its consequences. Circulation of labour.
11.CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.	Globalisation, Liberalisation, and Changes in Indian IndustryHome based work- Strikes and Unions.
12. GLOBALISATION AND COMMUNICATION	Different Dimensions of Globalisation -Globalisation of culture- Gender and Culture- Culture of Consumption.
13.MASS MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION.	Globalisation and the media : Print media, Television , Radio
14.SOCIAL MOVEMENTS	Features of social movement -Sociology and social movements- Types of Social Movements : Reformative, Redemptive, Revolutionary The Dalit movement -The tribal movements.

എസ്.സി.ഇ.ആർ.ടി കേരളം