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BA Sociology Honours | Semester I | Calicut University

Sociology of Indian Society

Course Code: SOC1VN102 • Module 4

Module 4: Emerging Social Issues and Problems in Contemporary India

Course: SOC1VN102 – Sociology of Indian Society • **University of Calicut (CUFYUGP 2024)**

1. Curricular Orientation & Thematic Foundations

The intellectual objective of Module 4 ("Emerging Social Issues and Problems in Contemporary India") within *Sociology of Indian Society* is to provide undergraduate learners with rigorous conceptual, epistemological, and empirical literacy. In contemporary sociological scholarship, society cannot be understood merely as an aggregate of isolated individuals; rather, it constitutes an emergent, dynamically organized network of patterned interactions, structural relations, cultural meanings, and institutionalized mechanisms of power and consensus.

Sociological enquiry demands what C. Wright Mills famously termed the "sociological imagination"—the cognitive capacity to discern the profound interplay between personal biographies and historical social structures. Through systematic engagement with foundational classical traditions, twentieth-century revisions, and contemporary post-colonial and empirical insights, this module equips the student with the critical vocabulary to interrogate taken-for-granted social assumptions, dissect structural inequalities, and appreciate the institutional complexities governing human collective existence.

> **Epistemological Core of Module 4**
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> **Central Inquiries:** How do macroscopic structural forces condition microscopic individual agency? Through what historical, cultural, and material mechanisms do social institutions reproduce order, transmit cultural heritage, and manage social contradictions? What are the empirical manifestations of these sociological dynamics within the complex socio-historical landscape of India and Keralam?

2. Comprehensive Analysis of Poverty, Unemployment, and Agrarian Distress in Rural India

The pedagogical analysis of **Poverty, Unemployment, and Agrarian Distress in Rural India** occupies a paramount position within this course. In sociological taxonomy, this domain encapsulates foundational theoretical debates, structural transformations, and empirical realities that have shaped modern social formations. Historically, scholars have approached this topic from diverging theoretical vantage points, ranging from structural-functionalist consensus models to conflictual materialist frameworks, symbolic interactionist hermeneutics, and critical subaltern paradigms.

When examining poverty, unemployment, and agrarian distress in rural india, it is crucial to dissect its internal components, operational mechanisms, and empirical variations across diverse cultural contexts. Sociologists emphasize that social phenomena are historically contingent rather than biologically predetermined or unalterably fixed. Whether examining institutional structures, social interactions, cultural norms, or policy interventions, the analyst must untangle the multi-layered relationship between structural constraints and individual or group agency.

2.1. Conceptual Frameworks and Theoretical Articulations

Theoretical discourse regarding poverty, unemployment, and agrarian distress in rural india has evolved through distinct epistemological epochs. Early classical sociological theorists sought universal laws analogous to Newtonian physics or Darwinian evolutionary biology, conceptualizing society as an organic entity characterized by differentiation, functional integration, and structural equilibrium. However, critical and conflict theorists challenged this harmonistic imagery, arguing that social patterns fundamentally reflect differential power distribution, economic monopolies, and ideological hegemony.

In contemporary sociological theory, the dichotomy between macro-structural determinism and micro-interactional voluntarism has been substantially mediated by structuration theories (Anthony Giddens) and field-habitus models (Pierre Bourdieu). Applying these advanced perspectives to poverty, unemployment, and agrarian distress in rural india reveals that human agents are neither passive cultural dopes dictated entirely by social structures nor utterly autonomous rational actors unencumbered by material and normative realities.

Theoretical Paradigm	Primary Analytical Focus	Epistemological Assumptions	Application to Poverty, Unemployment, a
Structural Functionalism	Social integration, stability, functional prerequisites	Society as an integrated system with equilibrium needs	Examines how poverty, unemployment, and agrarian distress in rural india maintains systemic cohesion and moral consensus.
Conflict & Critical Perspective	Power asymmetries, resource competition, domination	Social structures reflect class, caste, and gender hegemony	Analyzes how poverty, unemployment, and agrarian distress in rural india serves dominant interests and reinforces inequalities.
Interactionist & Interpretative	Subjective meanings, symbols, everyday interaction	Social reality is socially constructed through intersubjectivity	Explores how actors negotiate, interpret, and perform poverty, unemployment, and agrarian distress in rural india in micro-settings.
Subaltern & Post-Colonial	Marginalized voices, lived experiences, decolonization	Eurocentric models obscure subaltern realities and local histories	Reinterprets poverty, unemployment, and agrarian distress in rural india from the standpoints of Dalits, Adivasis, and oppressed groups.

2.2. Institutional Operations and Empirical Manifestations

In empirical social reality, poverty, unemployment, and agrarian distress in rural india manifests across multiple institutional sites—including the family, religious organizations, educational establishments, labor markets, political apparatuses, and digital communicative networks. The functioning of these institutional arenas demonstrates how social values are translated into prescriptive behavioral codes, social hierarchies, and tangible material outcomes.

Empirical studies in contemporary Indian sociology demonstrate that traditional institutional arrangements do not merely disintegrate under the impact of modernization and globalization; rather, they undergo profound structural reinvention. For instance, traditional kinship loyalties and caste identities frequently articulate with democratic politics, modern occupational structures, and consumer culture, generating unique hybridized social configurations.

> **Sociological Insight: Empirical Dynamics in India & Keralam**
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> Within the specific socio-historical context of Keralam and greater India, **Poverty, Unemployment, and Agrarian Distress in Rural India** exhibits remarkable complexity. The unique historical convergence of public education, redistributive agrarian land reforms, vibrant subaltern social reform mobilizations (Kerala Navodhanam), left-wing political consciousness, high female literacy, and transnational Gulf remittances has shaped distinct patterns of social mobility, gender relations, and civic engagement that diverge significantly from North Indian or Western prototypes.

2.3. Critical Scholarly Debates and Methodological Issues

Investigating poverty, unemployment, and agrarian distress in rural india necessitates methodological reflexivity. Sociologists must navigate critical debates surrounding value neutrality versus political commitment, qualitative ethnography versus quantitative survey enumeration, and localized participatory inquiry versus large-scale macro-structural demographic modeling.

Furthermore, scholars emphasize the imperative of intersectionality. One cannot adequately analyze social phenomena through a single isolated lens; the intersecting matrices of caste status, socioeconomic class, gender socialization, regional geography, and religious community must be simultaneously evaluated to grasp the true multidimensionality of human lived experience.

3. Comprehensive Analysis of Urbanization, Slums, and Informal Labor Vulnerabilities

The pedagogical analysis of **Urbanization, Slums, and Informal Labor Vulnerabilities** occupies a paramount position within this course. In sociological taxonomy, this domain encapsulates foundational theoretical debates, structural transformations, and empirical realities that have shaped modern social formations. Historically, scholars have approached this topic from diverging theoretical vantage points, ranging from structural-functionalist consensus models to conflictual materialist frameworks, symbolic interactionist hermeneutics, and critical subaltern paradigms.

When examining urbanization, slums, and informal labor vulnerabilities, it is crucial to dissect its internal components, operational mechanisms, and empirical variations across diverse cultural contexts. Sociologists emphasize that social phenomena are historically contingent rather than biologically predetermined or unalterably fixed. Whether examining institutional structures, social interactions, cultural norms, or policy interventions, the analyst must untangle the multi-layered relationship between structural constraints and individual or group agency.

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informal labor vulnerabilities reveals that human agents are neither passive cultural dopes dictated entirely by social structures nor utterly autonomous rational actors unencumbered by material and normative realities.

Theoretical Paradigm	Primary Analytical Focus	Epistemological Assumptions	Application to Urbanization, Slums, and
Structural Functionalism	Social integration, stability, functional prerequisites	Society as an integrated system with equilibrium needs	Examines how urbanization, slums, and informal labor vulnerabilities maintains systemic cohesion and moral consensus.
Conflict & Critical Perspective	Power asymmetries, resource competition, domination	Social structures reflect class, caste, and gender hegemony	Analyzes how urbanization, slums, and informal labor vulnerabilities serves dominant interests and reinforces inequalities.
Interactionist & Interpretative	Subjective meanings, symbols, everyday interaction	Social reality is socially constructed through intersubjectivity	Explores how actors negotiate, interpret, and perform urbanization, slums, and informal labor vulnerabilities in micro-settings.
Subaltern & Post-Colonial	Marginalized voices, lived experiences, decolonization	Eurocentric models obscure subaltern realities and local histories	Reinterprets urbanization, slums, and informal labor vulnerabilities from the standpoints of Dalits, Adivasis, and oppressed groups.

3.2. Institutional Operations and Empirical Manifestations

In empirical social reality, urbanization, slums, and informal labor vulnerabilities manifests across multiple institutional sites—including the family, religious organizations, educational establishments, labor markets, political apparatuses, and digital communicative networks. The functioning of these institutional arenas demonstrates how social values are translated into prescriptive behavioral codes, social hierarchies, and tangible material outcomes.

Empirical studies in contemporary Indian sociology demonstrate that traditional institutional arrangements do not merely disintegrate under the impact of modernization and globalization; rather, they undergo profound structural reinvention. For instance, traditional kinship loyalties and caste identities frequently articulate with democratic politics, modern occupational structures, and consumer culture, generating unique hybridized social configurations.

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3.3. Critical Scholarly Debates and Methodological Issues

Investigating urbanization, slums, and informal labor vulnerabilities necessitates methodological reflexivity. Sociologists must navigate critical debates surrounding value neutrality versus political commitment, qualitative ethnography versus quantitative survey enumeration, and localized participatory inquiry versus large-scale macro-structural demographic modeling.

Furthermore, scholars emphasize the imperative of intersectionality. One cannot adequately analyze social phenomena through a single isolated lens; the intersecting matrices of caste status, socioeconomic class, gender socialization, regional geography, and religious community must be simultaneously evaluated to grasp the true multidimensionality of human lived experience.

4. Comprehensive Analysis of Gender Injustices: Dowry, Domestic Violence, Sex-Selective Abortion, and Cyber Harassment

The pedagogical analysis of **Gender Injustices: Dowry, Domestic Violence, Sex-Selective Abortion, and Cyber Harassment** occupies a paramount position within this course. In sociological taxonomy, this domain encapsulates foundational theoretical debates, structural transformations, and empirical realities that have shaped modern social formations. Historically, scholars have approached this topic from diverging theoretical vantage points, ranging from structural-functionalist consensus models to conflictual materialist frameworks, symbolic interactionist hermeneutics, and critical subaltern paradigms.

When examining gender injustices: dowry, domestic violence, sex-selective abortion, and cyber harassment, it is crucial to dissect its internal components, operational mechanisms, and empirical variations across diverse cultural contexts. Sociologists emphasize that social phenomena are historically contingent rather than biologically predetermined or unalterably fixed. Whether examining institutional structures, social interactions, cultural norms, or policy interventions, the analyst must untangle the multi-layered relationship between structural constraints and individual or group agency.

4.1. Conceptual Frameworks and Theoretical Articulations

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In contemporary sociological theory, the dichotomy between macro-structural determinism and micro-interactional voluntarism has been substantially mediated by structuration theories (Anthony Giddens) and field-habitus models (Pierre Bourdieu). Applying these advanced perspectives to gender injustices: dowry, domestic violence, sex-selective abortion, and cyber harassment reveals that human agents are neither passive cultural dopes dictated entirely by social structures nor utterly autonomous rational actors unencumbered by material and normative realities.

Theoretical Paradigm	Primary Analytical Focus	Epistemological Assumptions	Application to Gender Injustices: Dowry
Structural Functionalism	Social integration, stability, functional prerequisites	Society as an integrated system with equilibrium needs	Examines how gender injustices: dowry, domestic violence, sex-selective abortion, and cyber

Theoretical Paradigm	Primary Analytical Focus	Epistemological Assumptions	Application to Gender Injustices: Dowry
			harassment maintains systemic cohesion and moral consensus.
Conflict & Critical Perspective	Power asymmetries, resource competition, domination	Social structures reflect class, caste, and gender hegemony	Analyzes how gender injustices: dowry, domestic violence, sex-selective abortion, and cyber harassment serves dominant interests and reinforces inequalities.
Interactionist & Interpretative	Subjective meanings, symbols, everyday interaction	Social reality is socially constructed through intersubjectivity	Explores how actors negotiate, interpret, and perform gender injustices: dowry, domestic violence, sex-selective abortion, and cyber harassment in micro-settings.
Subaltern & Post-Colonial	Marginalized voices, lived experiences, decolonization	Eurocentric models obscure subaltern realities and local histories	Reinterprets gender injustices: dowry, domestic violence, sex-selective abortion, and cyber harassment from the standpoints of Dalits, Adivasis, and oppressed groups.

4.2. Institutional Operations and Empirical Manifestations

In empirical social reality, gender injustices: dowry, domestic violence, sex-selective abortion, and cyber harassment manifests across multiple institutional sites—including the family, religious organizations, educational establishments, labor markets, political apparatuses, and digital communicative networks. The functioning of these institutional arenas demonstrates how social values are translated into prescriptive behavioral codes, social hierarchies, and tangible material outcomes.

Empirical studies in contemporary Indian sociology demonstrate that traditional institutional arrangements do not merely disintegrate under the impact of modernization and globalization; rather, they undergo profound structural reinvention. For instance, traditional kinship loyalties and caste identities frequently articulate with democratic politics, modern occupational structures, and consumer culture, generating unique hybridized social configurations.

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Investigating gender injustices: dowry, domestic violence, sex-selective abortion, and cyber harassment necessitates methodological reflexivity. Sociologists must navigate critical debates surrounding value neutrality versus political commitment, qualitative ethnography versus quantitative survey enumeration, and

localized participatory inquiry versus large-scale macro-structural demographic modeling.

Furthermore, scholars emphasize the imperative of intersectionality. One cannot adequately analyze social phenomena through a single isolated lens; the intersecting matrices of caste status, socioeconomic class, gender socialization, regional geography, and religious community must be simultaneously evaluated to grasp the true multidimensionality of human lived experience.

5. Comprehensive Analysis of Marginalization of Dalits, Adivasis, and Minority Communities

The pedagogical analysis of **Marginalization of Dalits, Adivasis, and Minority Communities** occupies a paramount position within this course. In sociological taxonomy, this domain encapsulates foundational theoretical debates, structural transformations, and empirical realities that have shaped modern social formations. Historically, scholars have approached this topic from diverging theoretical vantage points, ranging from structural-functionalist consensus models to conflictual materialist frameworks, symbolic interactionist hermeneutics, and critical subaltern paradigms.

When examining marginalization of dalits, adivasis, and minority communities, it is crucial to dissect its internal components, operational mechanisms, and empirical variations across diverse cultural contexts. Sociologists emphasize that social phenomena are historically contingent rather than biologically predetermined or unalterably fixed. Whether examining institutional structures, social interactions, cultural norms, or policy interventions, the analyst must untangle the multi-layered relationship between structural constraints and individual or group agency.

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Theoretical discourse regarding marginalization of dalits, adivasis, and minority communities has evolved through distinct epistemological epochs. Early classical sociological theorists sought universal laws analogous to Newtonian physics or Darwinian evolutionary biology, conceptualizing society as an organic entity characterized by differentiation, functional integration, and structural equilibrium. However, critical and conflict theorists challenged this harmonistic imagery, arguing that social patterns fundamentally reflect differential power distribution, economic monopolies, and ideological hegemony.

In contemporary sociological theory, the dichotomy between macro-structural determinism and micro-interactional voluntarism has been substantially mediated by structuration theories (Anthony Giddens) and field-habitus models (Pierre Bourdieu). Applying these advanced perspectives to marginalization of dalits, adivasis, and minority communities reveals that human agents are neither passive cultural dopes dictated entirely by social structures nor utterly autonomous rational actors unencumbered by material and normative realities.

Theoretical Paradigm	Primary Analytical Focus	Epistemological Assumptions	Application to Marginalization of Dalit
Structural Functionalism	Social integration, stability, functional prerequisites	Society as an integrated system with equilibrium needs	Examines how marginalization of dalits, adivasis, and minority communities maintains systemic cohesion and moral consensus.
Conflict & Critical Perspective	Power asymmetries, resource competition, domination	Social structures reflect class, caste, and gender hegemony	Analyzes how marginalization of dalits, adivasis, and minority communities serves dominant interests and reinforces inequalities.

Theoretical Paradigm	Primary Analytical Focus	Epistemological Assumptions	Application to Marginalization of Dalit
Interactionist & Interpretative	Subjective meanings, symbols, everyday interaction	Social reality is socially constructed through intersubjectivity	Explores how actors negotiate, interpret, and perform marginalization of dalits, adivasis, and minority communities in micro-settings.
Subaltern & Post-Colonial	Marginalized voices, lived experiences, decolonization	Eurocentric models obscure subaltern realities and local histories	Reinterprets marginalization of dalits, adivasis, and minority communities from the standpoints of Dalits, Adivasis, and oppressed groups.

5.2. Institutional Operations and Empirical Manifestations

In empirical social reality, marginalization of dalits, adivasis, and minority communities manifests across multiple institutional sites—including the family, religious organizations, educational establishments, labor markets, political apparatuses, and digital communicative networks. The functioning of these institutional arenas demonstrates how social values are translated into prescriptive behavioral codes, social hierarchies, and tangible material outcomes.

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5.3. Critical Scholarly Debates and Methodological Issues

Investigating marginalization of dalits, adivasis, and minority communities necessitates methodological reflexivity. Sociologists must navigate critical debates surrounding value neutrality versus political commitment, qualitative ethnography versus quantitative survey enumeration, and localized participatory inquiry versus large-scale macro-structural demographic modeling.

Furthermore, scholars emphasize the imperative of intersectionality. One cannot adequately analyze social phenomena through a single isolated lens; the intersecting matrices of caste status, socioeconomic class, gender socialization, regional geography, and religious community must be simultaneously evaluated to grasp the true multidimensionality of human lived experience.

6. Comprehensive Analysis of Social Welfare Policies, Affirmative Action, and Constitutional Safeguards

The pedagogical analysis of **Social Welfare Policies, Affirmative Action, and Constitutional Safeguards** occupies a paramount position within this course. In sociological taxonomy, this domain encapsulates foundational theoretical debates, structural transformations, and empirical realities that have shaped modern social formations. Historically, scholars have approached this topic from diverging theoretical vantage points, ranging from structural-functionalist consensus models to conflictual materialist frameworks, symbolic interactionist hermeneutics, and critical subaltern paradigms.

When examining social welfare policies, affirmative action, and constitutional safeguards, it is crucial to dissect its internal components, operational mechanisms, and empirical variations across diverse cultural contexts. Sociologists emphasize that social phenomena are historically contingent rather than biologically predetermined or unalterably fixed. Whether examining institutional structures, social interactions, cultural norms, or policy interventions, the analyst must untangle the multi-layered relationship between structural constraints and individual or group agency.

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Theoretical Paradigm	Primary Analytical Focus	Epistemological Assumptions	Application to Social Welfare Policies,
Structural Functionalism	Social integration, stability, functional prerequisites	Society as an integrated system with equilibrium needs	Examines how social welfare policies, affirmative action, and constitutional safeguards maintains systemic cohesion and moral consensus.
Conflict & Critical Perspective	Power asymmetries, resource competition, domination	Social structures reflect class, caste, and gender hegemony	Analyzes how social welfare policies, affirmative action, and constitutional safeguards serves dominant interests and reinforces inequalities.
Interactionist & Interpretative	Subjective meanings, symbols, everyday interaction	Social reality is socially constructed through intersubjectivity	Explores how actors negotiate, interpret, and perform social welfare policies, affirmative action, and constitutional safeguards in micro-settings.

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Subaltern & Post-Colonial	Marginalized voices, lived experiences, decolonization	Eurocentric models obscure subaltern realities and local histories	Reinterprets social welfare policies, affirmative action, and constitutional safeguards from the standpoints of Dalits, Adivasis, and oppressed groups.

6.2. Institutional Operations and Empirical Manifestations

In empirical social reality, social welfare policies, affirmative action, and constitutional safeguards manifests across multiple institutional sites—including the family, religious organizations, educational establishments, labor markets, political apparatuses, and digital communicative networks. The functioning of these institutional arenas demonstrates how social values are translated into prescriptive behavioral codes, social hierarchies, and tangible material outcomes.

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7. Comparative Sociological Synthesis & Case Analysis

To achieve mastery over the themes articulated in Module 4, undergraduate students must synthesize discrete theoretical concepts into an integrated analytical framework. The matrix below delineates the multidimensional variables governing the subject matter of this module across distinct socio-historical epochs:

Analytical Dimension	Traditional / Pre-Modern Order	Colonial & Modern Transition	Contemporary Globalized Era
Institutional Basis	Ascriptive hierarchy, localized agrarian economy, sacred normative legitimacy	Rational-legal bureaucracy, colonial restructuring, initial urban-industrial growth	Digital networks, flexible capitalism, transnational flows, consumer citizenship
Social Stratification	Rigid caste/feudal estates, minimal occupational mobility, ritual status	Emergence of modern middle class, politicized caste associations, English education	Intersecting caste-class dynamics, fragmented labor, digital divide, consumer status
Identity Formation	Collective corporate identity embedded in lineage, clan, taravad, or village community	Individual civic identity, anti-colonial nationalist sentiment, reform consciousness	Reflexive, hybridized, and fluid identities shaped by global media and local culture
Conflict & Resistance	Localized millenarian revolts, everyday forms of peasant resistance, ritual contestation	Organized socio-religious reform movements (Navodhanam), trade unions, nationalist struggle	New social movements (environmental, feminist, Dalit, tribal, and digital advocacy)

Detailed Sociological Case Study: The Kerala Experience

Contextual Background: Kerala presents a globally celebrated developmental and sociological paradox. Despite relatively modest industrialization and per capita state domestic product historically, the state achieved exceptional physical quality of life indicators—near-universal adult literacy, high life expectancy exceeding 75 years, extremely low infant mortality, and a favorable sex ratio (1,084 females per 1,000 males as per Census 2011).

Sociological Analysis: This distinctive achievement was not the accidental outcome of market forces, but the historical consequence of intense public action: subaltern anti-caste uprisings spearheaded by Sree Narayana Guru, Ayyankali, and Poikayil Appachan; royal educational proclamations in Travancore and Cochin; radical agrarian land reforms under the Kerala Land Reforms Act of 1969 that abolished feudal landlordism (Janmi system); universal public distribution of food grains; and expansive decentralized healthcare infrastructure. Applying the concepts of Module 4 enables students to evaluate both the strengths of the Kerala Model and its contemporary second-generation challenges, such as the educated youth unemployment dilemma, elderly demographic transition, environmental vulnerabilities, and persistent gender asymmetries.

8. Applied Sociological Implications & Policy Formulations

Sociological training extends far beyond abstract scholastic contemplation; it represents an applied, emancipatory science capable of informing public policy, grassroots community interventions, and developmental planning. The concepts analyzed throughout this module provide vital diagnostic tools for addressing pressing real-world dilemmas:

- **Evidence-Based Social Policy:** Formulating governmental welfare interventions that address the structural root causes of poverty, marginalization, and educational disparity rather than treating superficial symptoms.

- **Community-Driven Development:** Implementing participatory rural appraisal (PRA), social mapping, and stakeholder consultation to ensure grassroots decentralization and authentic democratic empowerment (as exemplified by Kerala's People's Plan Campaign).
- **Human Rights & Social Justice Advocacy:** Utilizing empirical sociological data to expose systemic discrimination, gender-based violence, caste atrocities, and environmental injustice before judicial bodies, legislative committees, and international human rights forums.
- **Organizational & Human Resource Management:** Navigating cultural diversity, fostering inclusive workplace cultures, resolving organizational conflicts, and optimizing interpersonal group dynamics within public and corporate institutions.

9. Comprehensive Pedagogical Summary & Self-Assessment Guide

In concluding Module 4 ("Emerging Social Issues and Problems in Contemporary India"), students should consolidate their mastery over the foundational themes, theoretical paradigms, and analytical tools presented. Sociological thinking fundamentally requires defamiliarizing the familiar—looking beyond personal common sense to identify the profound structural regularities, institutional practices, and power dynamics shaping human collective life.

Core Concept / Thinker	Essential Sociological Definition	Key Analytical Contribution
Sociological Imagination (C. Wright Mills)	The awareness of the relationship between personal experience and wider society.	Enables individuals to distinguish between private personal troubles and public structural issues.
Social Structure & Agency	The patterned social arrangements that form society versus the capacity of individuals to act independently.	Explains the dual nature of social reality: humans construct society, which concurrently constructs humans.
Social Institutions	Established, organized, and enduring patterns of social relationships that fulfill vital societal needs.	Provides stability, transmits culture, regulates behavior, and reproduces the moral and material order.
Socialization & Social Control	Lifelong process of internalizing norms versus mechanisms employed to ensure normative compliance.	Maintains social continuity, constructs personal identity, and manages deviance and social disruption.

Self-Assessment & Analytical Examination Questions

1. Critically examine the theoretical and empirical foundations of emerging social issues and problems in contemporary india, highlighting the divergence between consensus and conflict perspectives.
2. Discuss how the socio-historical transformations of modern Indian society and Keralam have redefined traditional institutional practices and structural relations.
3. Analyze the reciprocal relationship between micro-level human interaction and macro-level social structures using concrete sociological illustrations.
4. Evaluate the policy relevance of sociological insights in addressing contemporary challenges of social inequality, community development, and institutional governance.