



UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

Abstract

General and Academic- Faculty of Humanities- Corrected version of the Syllabus of MA Folklore Programme under CCSS PG Regulations 2019 in the Teaching Department of the University with effect from 2019 Admission onwards - Implemented- Orders Issued

G & A - IV - B

U.O.No. 14761/2019/Admn

Dated, Calicut University.P.O, 21.10.2019

*Read:-*1.U.O.No. 9567/2019/Admn Dated: 19.07.2019

2.UO Note No.61604/EX-II-ASST-3/2016/PB Dated: 26.08.2019

3.Corrected Syllabus of MA Folklore Submitted by the Chairperson, BoS in Folklore(SB)

4.Remarks of the Dean, Faculty of Humanities Dated: 01.10.2019

ORDER

Orders were issued implementing the Syllabus of MA Folklore in accordance with new CCSS PG Regulation 2019, in the Teaching Department of the University with effect from 2019 Admission onwards vide paper read first above.

The Pareeksha Bhavan has pointed out some anomalies in the Syllabus of MA Folklore vide paper read second above that model question paper and specific scheme of examination is not seen attached with the syllabus.

The Chairperson, Board of Studies in Folklore(SB) has submitted the corrected Syllabus of MA Folklore Programme with effect from 2019 admission onwards after rectifying the anomalies vide paper read third above.

The Dean, Faculty of Humanities has approved the corrected syllabus of MA Folklore submitted by the Chairperson, Board of Studies in Folklore(SB) vide paper read fourth above.

The Vice Chancellor has therefore accorded sanction to implement the corrected version of the Scheme and Syllabus of MA Folklore Programme in accordance with the new CCSS PG Regulations 2019, in the University of Calicut with effect from 2019 Admission onwards.

UO read as (1) above stands modified to this extent.

Orders are issued accordingly. (Syllabus appended)

Biju George K

Assistant Registrar

To

The Head, Department of Folklore Studies

Copy to: PS to VC/PA to PVC/ PA to Registrar/PA to CE/JCE I/JCE V/DoA/EX and EG Sections/GA I F/Digital Wing/DoA/CHMK Library/ Information Centres /SF/DF/FC

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Section Officer

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

SCHOOL OF FOLKLORE STUDIES

MA SYLLABUS
(CCSS-PG-2019)

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STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAMME

Programme Duration	4 Semester
Accumulated minimum credit required for successful completion of the Programme	72
Minimum credit required from Core Courses	48
Minimum credit required from Elective Courses	16
Minimum credit required from Dissertation	8
Minimum and maximum credits to be registered in a Semester	16 -24
Minimum attendance required	75 %

There will be two compulsory courses - Ability Enhancement Course (AEC) & Professional Competency Course (PCC) each with 2 credits, for the mandatory requirement of a programme. These courses are to be done within the first two semesters. The credits will not be counted for computing the overall SGPA/ CGPA of the student. The concerned department shall conduct examination for these courses and shall intimate /upload the results of the same to the University on the stipulated date during the III Semester. The student has to obtain only minimum pass requirements in these two courses.

[illegible]

Eligibility for Admission: Any graduation recognised by UGC/ Calicut University with a minimum of 45% marks or equivalent grade

EVALUATION AND GRADING

The evaluation scheme for each paper shall contain two parts

a) Internal evaluation

b) External evaluation

20% weight shall be given to the internal evaluation. The remaining 80% weight shall be for the end semester evaluation.

Internal Evaluation:

The internal evaluation shall be based on a predetermined transparent system involving periodic written tests, viva-voce, seminars and attendance as detailed below in:

Theory Paper	Marks
a. Attendance / Class Room Participation	3
b. Seminar	5
c. Test Paper	8
d. Viva-voce	4
e. Total	20

End-semester/external evaluation:

The end-semester examination is to be conducted with question papers set by external examiners. Each question paper shall consist of 10 objective type questions with one mark each, 8 short answer type questions with 5 marks each from 10 choices and two essay type questions with 15 marks each from 4 choices. The evaluation of the answer scripts shall be done by the teacher offering the course and an external expert based on a well-defined scheme of valuation framed by them.

The valuation scheme for Dissertation:

The valuation shall be jointly done by the supervisor of the project in the department and an External Expert from the approved panel, based on a well-defined scheme of valuation framed by them as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Weightage (%)
1.	Formulation of the Research Problem / Objective	20
2.	Methodology	15
3.	Analysis	25
4.	Presentation of theme, organization, linguistic style, etc.	10
5.	Viva-voce examination based on the Dissertation	30
	Total	100

SYLLABUS OF MA FOLKLORE
Revised with effect from 2019 Admission
(2 YEAR – 4 SEMESTER COURSE)
Choice Based Credit Semester System

I Semester

Course	Code	Name	Credit
Core 1	FLS1C01	Introduction to Folklore	4
Core 2	FLS1C02	Kerala Folk	4
Core 3	FLS1C03	Kerala Folklore and Field Methodology	4
Core 4	FLS1C04	Academic Disciplines - Situating Folklore	4
	FLS1A01	Title of the Course - Ability Enhancement Course	2

II Semester

Course	Code	Name	Credit
Core 5	FLS2C05	Folkloristics - Beginning Theory	4
Core 6	FLS2C06	Folkloristics Through Ages	4
Core 7	FLS2C07	Folkloristics - Modern Era	4
Core 8	FLS2C08	Approaches in Folkloristics	4
	FLS2A02	Title of the Course - Professional Competency Course	2

III Semester

Course	Code	Name	Credit
Core 9	FLS3C09	Folkloristics - Post Modern Era	4
Core 10	FLS3C10	Research Methodology	4
Elective 1	FLS3E01	Folklore Museum and Archiving	4
Elective 2	FLS3E02	Computational Folkloristics	4
Elective 3	FLS3E03	Folklore and Mass Media	4
Elective 4	FLS3E04	Ritual and Society	4

IV Semester

Course	Code	Name	Credit
Core 11	FLS4C11	Folkloristics in 21st Century	4
Core 12	FLS4C12	Field Work	4
	FLS4P01	Dissertation , Report Writing and Viva-voce	8
Elective 5	FLS4E05	Web Programming and Design Tools	4
Elective 6	FLS4E06	Visual Production	4
Elective 7	FLS4E07	Folk Knowledge System	4
Elective 8	FLS4E08	Semiotics	4

CREDIT DETAILS

Semester	Credit Core	Credit Elective	Project	Total Sem. Credit
1	16	--	--	16
2	16	--	--	16
3	8	8	--	16
4	8	8	8	24
Total	48	16	8	72
Required Minimum Credit	48	16	8	72

**UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF FOLKLORE STUDIES**

MA FOLKLORE 2019 Admn

**(2 YEAR – 4 SEMESTER COURSE)
Choice Based Credit Semester System**

SEMESTER I

FLS1C01 - INTRODUCTION TO FOLKLORE

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Brief description of the course:

This course is an introductory to the subject folklore and it consists of five modules dealing with the general introduction to the subject folklore. The purpose of the course is to familiarize the student with folklore and folkloristics.

Course-outcome:

It helps the students to have general idea, what the subject folklore is and academic differently approaches towards folklore (data). Any subject has its own evolutionary path and in the same way folkloristics also developed according to the socio-political surroundings during different ages.

Module 1 - Folklore as data

Data as a cognitive process - Folk: Native folk and Academic, Folklore as artifact, mentifact and socio-fact

Module 2 - Definition of Folklore

British School - The German School - Finnish School - The American School - Indian School

Module 3 - Classification of Folklore

R. S. Boggs - Richard M. Dorson - Anti Arne - Stith Thompson

Module 4 - Functions of Folklore

Andrew Lang - Emile Durkheim - Malinowski - Radcliffe – Brown - William R. Bascom

Module 5 - History of Folklore

Europe - America - Asia - Reference to India - Specific Reference to Kerala.

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FLS1C02 - KERALA FOLK

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Brief description of the course:

This course is an introductory to different folk tradition and it consists of five modules dealing with the different aspects related with the different folk in Kerala. The purpose of the course is to familiarize the student with the folk of Kerala.

Course-outcome:

It helps the students to have general idea about the different folk from Kerala.

Module 1 - Human Geography and Folk Tradition

Descriptive Geography to Explanatory Geography- Critical Human Geography -Folklore and Spatial relation- Production of living spaces in Folk culture- lived spaces and lived experiences- embeddedness of culture and folk cultural artifacts – Production of spaces and production of cultural artifacts in oral tradition of Kerala – space and spatial dimension of folk culture- socio- spatial dialectics in folk culture. Kerala folklore – genesis and development- Folk tradition as folklore and folk tradition as repository of cultural past.

Module 2 - People, Lived Spaces and Life worlds in Pre-modern Kerala.

Representation of Geography and ecology of early Kerala in Classical Tamil Texts- forest -mountains -valley- hillock – dry areas - wetland-marshy and estuarian lands - coastal landscape- changes in season – tinai spatiality – tinai as lived spaces – micro-eco zones - settlements in early historical period- people and life activities - kuti – ur- natus - kutimakkal and life activities – multiple economies and its spatiality – hunting gathering – slash and burn / punam cultivation – pastoral activities – coastal life and life activities in neythal region - forest and parambu lands - gender relations – kalavu and karpu forms of women relations. Social division- melor - kizhor – izhichinan - izhipirappalan. Influence of budha-jain and brahmains- Power structure in the chiefdom polity- migration

from mullai -kurinchi region to river valleys - formation of river valley settlements - uzhakkuti – erin vazhnarkuti- development of wetland agriculture- multiple economies – formation of natus- coastal towns and influence of Greco Romans.

Module 3 - Life Activities and Cultural Forms

Expansion of urs and development of settler cultivators – formation of landholding groups- non-brahman settlements and brahman migration – keralaolpathi tradition-story of Annamcherukili and migration of people from hilly area – Expansion of agriculture - vayal- kazhani- padam - kandam - vila -vilakam – thottam -parambu – purayitam - kara - karapadam- karai - katu and natu - parambu puratitam and coastal areas- developement of kutis -atiyar / al groups - forest and forest people – tribal life world - tribal knowledge and knowhow- technology and worldview of tribal people - coastal settlements and coastal life world - cultural and spiritual world of coastal communities .existence of multiple economies across Kerala- knowledge forms- water management- agriculture technology- exchange centers – chantha- angadi – nakaram – pattanam - diversities in settlements – thara – kuti – pura – mana. Illam. Clan and kinship forms – caste and kinship / clan relations – illam and kulam - kuttam– endogamy and marriage circles - family and property - gradation of rights on property – avakasam – janmavakasam – kuti janmam and rights over resources ,knowledge and skill. avakasham – mura- kramam- mariyada - vazhakkam its relations to lived spaces and social relations - ritual spaces and sacred centers – kavu - madapura- pati -kottam- temples- religion and spirituality - sacred and profane spaces. Martial culture – kalari – lokar -parisha - Art forms -popular and temple arts– dialogical imagination of popular performance- ritual articulations and subversion – aesthetics – critical and satiric - Heroic culture- vadakkan pattukal - thekkan pattukal- Chengannurati and Etanatanpattu – Theyyam- texts and performance- mudiyettu.- folk drama - Agriculture songs. Local dialects - community languages- tribal languages- manipravalam- linguistic diversities.

Module 4 - Material Culture and Power Relations

Power structure – nattutayavars – Polity under the Perumals -swarupams - jami – natuvazhi system - janmam – kanam – maryadas relations – desamarayadas – kutimaryadas – jati marayadas – janmi – kutiyan relations – caste relations – dalit communities and untouchables- caste hierarchy – untochability – theory and practice – forms of touch and untouch – theendal and thodil- social enclavisation -purity and pollution – machchiththam - forms of oppression and resistance – ritual subversion of dominance – symbolic repudiation of hierarchy and dominance- gender relations – gender and caste relations in oral culture - Concept of sin – social fear – sexuality and caste oppression – pulapedi mannapedi -pedi as an ideology and practice.

Module 5 - Political and Cultural Transformation in Modern Kerala

Portuguese – Dutch and English - Tippu and the modernization of Malabar -European contact and transformation in regional economies – Travancore -Cochi and Malabar- anti-colonial struggles in regional states - Pazhassi raja -Velu thampi and Paliyathachchan – Missionary writing culture on social relations - literature and language- Social reform – ideology and practice – imaginations and trajectories- caste – untouchability and gender question - tradition vs modernity- vernacular literature – Arabi malayalam literature – discovery of oral tradition and literature - land control and peasant question – nationalism - peasant struggles and left movement- Dalit -subaltern engagement on caste slavery- formation of modern public sphere -movement for united Kerala - political movements and development of parliamentary democracy- land question and land reform – emergence of middle class- literacy and writing culture- aesthetics – literature and performance tradition – popular and classical . Dalit and Adivasi literature – Kerala Model of Development and social exclusion of dalits -adivasi – fishermen and the unorganized sectors. Problems in education – health sectors -Communalism.

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FLS1C03 - KERALA FOLKLORE AND FIELD METHODOLOGY

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Brief description of the course:

This course is giving an elaborative knowledge about Keralafolklore. Besides this this unit is giving knowledge about Folklore Field Methodology and Data collection, which is necessary for the study of folklore. The purpose of the course is to familiarize the student with Kerala folklore and field methodology and data collection.

Course-outcome:

1. This course familiarizes the student with Keralafolklore.
2. One module of the course is give training to student in folklore field work and data collection.

Module 1 - Kerala Folklore and Folkloristics

Introduction to Kerala Folklore - Kerala Folkloristics through ages - Folkloristics.

Module 2 - Concept of Genre and Important Genres in Folklore

Concept of Genre – Genre and Classificatory System – Genres and subgenres - Genre in Folklore – Definition of each Genre – Myth, Legend, Folk tales, Ballard, proverb, riddle, anecdote, ritual, folk art, folk performance, material culture, festival, etc. - Genre theory in folklore – Academic category and native category.

Module 3 - Genre Classification of Kerala Folklore

Academic categories available in Kerala Folklore, giving examples from Kerala – Native Genres in Folklore.

Module 4 - Folklore as a Field Science

Why Folklore is considered as Field Science – The whole academic exercise is based on field data - Concept of informant - Active / Passive / Bearers of Tradition - Folklore as Data - What is Field - Pre-field preparation - Field note - Field Diary - Primary, Secondary and contextual data

Module 5 - Introduction to the Methods of data Collection

Observation method (participant observation method and non-participant observation) – Interview Method - Questionnaire Method - Schedules -

Ethnographic method - Dialogical method - Evaluation of these methods in the light of Kerala Folklore data - Concept of writing culture - idea of thick descriptions.

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FLS1C04 - ACADEMIC DISCIPLINES - SITUATING FOLKLORE

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Brief description of the course:

Any discipline is not in isolation. Its emergence and evolution is amidst in all other disciplines. This paper is meant to get a clear understanding how folklore have been developed in tune with theoretical development in all other social sciences.

Course-outcome:

1. This course helps the students to understand what a discipline is.
2. The course starts from the concept of discipline and recognize folkloristic as an academic discipline. So it helps the students to clarify the changes happened in the field of folklore.
3. It helps the students to locate the subject, folklore within all other academic disciplines.

Module 1 - Concept of Discipline

Beginnings of Epistemology - Two dimensions of discipline: Epistemic and Social - Concept of discipline - Michael Foucault - Characteristic of discipline.

Module 2 - Holistic Approach and Folklore

The Greek and Indian Model - Philosophical base as construction of knowledge.

Module 3 - Segmentation of knowledge and folklore

Emergence of University system – Nature and Society – Nature: Physical Science and Natural Science – Society: Humanities and Social Science.

Module 4 - Fragmentation and Folklore

Emergence of Departments and Centres – Discipline – Subjects – Specialization – Super Specialty.

Module 5 - Trans-disciplinarity and Folklore

Inter-disciplinary and multi disciplinarity approach - Folklore as inter-disciplinary subject - Trends towards holistic approach

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FLS1A01 - Title of the Course: Ability Enhancement Course

Credits: 2

Prerequisites: Nil

Brief description of the Course:

There are two modules in the course. In the course, students are expected to do some exercises in Field work , data collection and data management suggested by the course-instructor. This will help the students to do effective field work to collect data for their research and writing .This module attempt to recognize some basic problems and their possible resolution related to data mining and exploration in the field of folkloristic research.

Course-outcome:

1. At the end of the course, the student is expected to master the skills in field work
2. This will enhance the ability of the student in understanding problems and skills in field work

Module 1: Field work and data collection

Field work: Pre field preparation- field techniques- ethics

Methods of Collection: Data theory - Importance of data - types of data, sources of data, and methods of collecting primary data - Observation - Meaning and importance - Advantages – limitations. Interviewing - Meaning and importance - advantages – limitations. Content analysis - Meaning and application. Tools for Data Collection - Observation Schedule - Interview Guide - Interview Schedule and Questionnaire - Data Schedule - checklist - Processing data - writing.

Module 2: Data management

Folklore is an autonomous field of study with its data based approach clearly differentiate from other allied discipline distinction between textual and contextual folklore, specifically in the case of data management for performing Folk Arts - Theoretical perspective of Folkloristics

SEMESTER 2

FLS2C05 - FOLKLORISTICS - BEGINNING THEORY

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Brief description of the course:

Folklore, as data had been taken by scholars by different disciplines even before the emergence of the discipline folklore. Later when folklore attained the status of a discipline it considered all theories and concept based on folklore data as a part of it. This paper deals with the approaches of different disciplines towards folklore data viz. Religious perspectives, evolutionary perspectives, diffusion perspectives, functional perspectives, etc.

Course-outcome:

1. This course provides the students an interdisciplinary outlook of folklore
2. It gives an understanding how scholars from different disciplines looked at Folklore and how it is beneficial to the discipline Folklore.

Module 1 - Religious Perspectives

G. J. Frazer, Emile Durkheim

Module 2 - Evolutionary Perspectives

E.B. Tylor, L. H. Morgan

Module 3 - Diffusion Perspective

Grimm Brothers - Max Muller

Module 4 - Diffusion Perspectives

Theoder Benfey - Kaarle Krohn

Module 5 - Functionalist Perspectives

Malinowski - Rad Cliffe - Brown - William Bascom

Refernces:

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2. Brunvand Jan 1978: *The Study of American Folklore – An Introduction*, New York.
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FLS2C06 - FOLKLORISTICS THROUGH AGES

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Brief description of the course:

Any emergence and evolution of any discipline and theories involved within it is to satisfy the needs of the respective socio-political situation. Folklore is not an exception. This paper gives an idea how folklore (data and theory) related to different situations from pre-industrial to globalize.

Course-outcome:

Once the course is completed the students should get the clear idea about the socio-political evolution that happened since pre-industrial era and also get the knowledge how the socio political change happen effected and reshaped in discipline folklore time to time.

Module 1 - Pre-industrial influence

Savagery : Food gathering stage - Social Formations - Manifestations.

Barbarism : Food Producing - Pastoral - Peasantry - Feudal Social Formations - Manifestations.

Module 2 - Industrial Influence

Renaissance and Reformation - Discovery of alien cultures - Industrialization - Emergence of Popular Antiquities - Positivism - Empiricism - Colonialism - Nationalism - Structuralism - Marxism.

Module 3 - Emergence of industrial and commercial urban centres.

Rural - Urban Continuum - Acculturation and Enculturation . Emergence of folklore as an Academic Discipline.

Module 4 - Post Industrial Influence

Decay and Revival of Folklore - Public Sphere of Folklore - Emergence of Post Industrial Folk - Spatial V/s Virtual impact of post-modern thoughts in Folkloristics - Feminism, Marginality, etc. Post Structuralism and Folklore.

Module 5 - Globalization Influence

Impact of liberalization on folk and folklore conceptions - Identity studies local, Global and Glocal Folklore : Cultural commodification and culture industry issues on the rights over folklore Homogenization and Hybridization - Role of National and International Agencies.

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26. Ramanujam, A.K., 1987: "The Relevance of South Asian Folklore" in *Indian Folklore* – 11, Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages.

FLS2C07 - FOLKLORISTICS - MODERN ERA

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Brief description of the course:

This course explains folkloristics in the modern era. The theories, even though originated in the other disciplines but, taken by scholars in folklore and applied in folklore data later, these theories accommodated as theories in folklore as it is applicable to folklore data.

Course-outcome:

1. Theories, during the period of modernism is the subject matter of this course that begins with structuralism and ends with functional symbolism. Any way detailed study of theories are not meant.
2. The main concern shall be how far it can be applied on folklore data.

Module 1 - Structuralism - Syntagmatic

Roman Jakobson - Ferdinand De Saussure - V. Propp - Alan Dundes

Module 2 - Structuralism - Paradigmatic

Levi-Strauss - Kongas Maranda - Pierre Maranda - J. H. Handoo

Module 3 - Psychoanalysis

Sigmund Freud – Karl Abraham - Alan Dundes - A. K. Ramanujan

Module 4 - Analytical Psychology

Karl Jung - Roland Bremond - Carlos C. Drake

Module 5 - Symbolic Functionalist

Clifford Geertz - Victor Turner - Edmund Leach - Jack Zips

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3. Beck, Brenda E F 1982: *The Three Twins: The Telling of a South India Epic*, Bloomington.
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FLS2C08 - APPROACHES IN FOLKLORISTICS

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Brief description of the course:

From modern to postmodern, from pre-industrial to postindustrial, capitalist to post-capitalist and from pre-colonial to neo-colonial, period which are inter related. So many approaches had been developed. It is applicable to folklore also. This portion deals with that part of the knowledge system.

Course-outcome:

1. This course helps the students to understand the role of the different approaches in Folklore.
2. The different approaches towards reality is known as different school of thought. The knowledge in these approaches will open a new window in understanding folklore
3. It helps the students to locate the disciplines folklore within the academic area.

Module 1 - Evolutionists

Classical Evolutionists : E B Tylor, L H Morgan - Unilinear Evolution - Practice Unity of mankind - Cultural Survivals

New Evolutionists : Leslie White - Theory of cultural evolution

Multi lineal Evolution - Julian H. Steward

General and Specific Evolution - Marshall Sahlins, Elman Service-Criticisms.

Module 2 - Diffusionists

British : Grafton Elliot Smith, W. J. Percy, W.H.R Rivers

German : Fredrich Ratzel, Fritz Graebner

American : Franz Boas, Clark Wissler, A L Kroeber, M. Herskovits

Cultural Trail - Culture Complex - Culture area age - Area Hypothesis - Historical particularism -Criticisms

Module 3 - Functionalists, Structural - Functionalists and Structuralists

From Positivism to Functionalism

Functionalists : B. Malinowski - Theory needs structural - Functionist: Redcliff Brown- Dynamic Continuity.

Concept of Social Structure and Social Organization (Raymond Fifth)

Structuralist :Levi-Strauss.

Concept of Social Structure and Social Relations

Criticism

Module 4 - Culture - Personality and Marxist Approach

Culture and personality school: Margaret Mead, Ruth Benedict, Linton, Abraham Kardiner and Core du Bois.

Impact of culture on personality - Margaret Mead

Impact of Personality on culture - Ruth Benedict

Impact of Culture on Personality and Vice-Versa-Linton, Kardiner and Cora Du Bois.

Real Culture - Ideal Culture - Culture Construct.

Basic Personality type - Modal Personality Marxism as Theory - Historical Materialisms modes of production - Class and Class Conflict - Primitive communism

Criticism

Module 5 - Feminism, Post-modernism and Post-Colonialism Approach

Feminist Theories :Simone De Beauvoir, Elannor Leacock, Michelle Rosaldo, Louise Lamphere and Annette Weiner

Theories influenced Feminist Studies in Anthropology : Practice Theory, Theory of Personality, Performance Theory and Queen Theory

Past Modernism : Modernity, Modernism and Modernization

Past Modernity and Post Modernism

Post Modernists : Jean Baudrillard, Jacques Derrida, Michel Foucault

Clifford Geertz, James Clifford, Nancy Scheper- Hughes.

Post Colonialism

Edward Said : Orientalism

Gayathri Spivak, Arjun Appadurai

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FLS2A02 - TITLE OF THE COURSE: PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCY COURSE

Credits 2

Prerequisites: Nil

Brief description of the Course:

The course consists of two modules. The first module is meant to develop familiarity with the advanced tools/software to improve the quality of research-writing in different areas of enquiry. The second module is meant to develop familiarity with different presentation software relevant to folkloristics and research

Course-outcome:

At the end of the course the student can improve the professional competency, quality and standard of writing the philosophical papers, ability of communication and the presentation-skills.

Module 1: Academic writing

Writing a research paper in Folkloristics; Methodological practices to be followed in writing a paper; citations and bibliography; identifying online materials and software relevant to the courses; identifying authentic resources, encyclopedia-resources, online journals, software for improving the quality of writing, software for editing, checking plagiarism etc.

Activity: Training students in the application level of different online tools/software relevant to the courses.

Module 2: Presentation skills

How to prepare slides for effective presentations? Techniques of editing, designing the slides and highlighting the major points etc; How to improve the ability of academic communication?; Presenting the points and responding to the questions.

Activity: Training students in using various presentation-software.

SEMESTER 3

FLS3C09 - FOLKLORISTICS : POST MODERN ERA

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Brief description of the course:

Postmodern thought brought revolutionary change in understanding the world / culture; it affected folklore studies also. This content of the course is the postmodern theoretical perspectives and its relevance in understanding the folklore perspective.

Course-outcome:

1. Generally there is a feeling that folklore is something that deals with the old traditions and folklorists has nothing to do with post-modern thought. This paper helps the students to understand folklore (data) in the light of post-modern theoretical perspectives.
2. The course will impart new knowledge in Kerala folklore through applying postmodern principle on it.

Module 1 - Semiotics and Folklore

Charles Sanders Peirce : Iconic - Indexical and Symbolic

Saussure: Sign, signifier and signified

Jacques Derrida: Signifier continuum.

Roland Barthes: Concept of Signification.

Module 2 - Contextual Theory

Historical milieu for the emergence of the theory - Dan Ben Amos - Rodger Abrahams - Dell Hymes

Module 3 - Performance Theory

Historical milieu for the emergence of the theory - Richard Schechner - Rodger Abrahams - Richard Bauman - Joel Sherzer - Victor Turner

Module 4 - Gender and Folklore

Gender as a category for analysis - Gender Performances: Reflections in Folklore - Gender Struggle - Negotiating Deviance

Module 5 - Marginality and Folklore

Concept of Marginality - based on race , class, caste, color, gender, power,

etc. - Impact on folkloristics

New Class and Caste formations based on marginality - Emergence of new Folklore

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19. Gill, H.S., 1989: *Abelardian Semiotics and Other Essays*, New Delhi: Bahri Publication.
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25. Propp, Vladmir, 1982: *The Morphology of the Folktale*, London: University of Texas Press.
26. Raghava Warriar, M.R., 1982: *Vadakkan Pattinte Paniyala*, Sukpuram: Dakshina Books.
27. Saussure, Ferdinand De 1974: *Course in General Linguistics*, London: Fontana Modern Masters.
28. Bauman, Richard, 1977: *Verbal Art as Performance*, Illinois: Wakeland Press.
29. Blackburn, Stuart H., 1986: *Another Harmony*, Delhi Oxford University Press.
30. ----- 1988: *Singing of Birth and Death, Texts in Performance*, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
31. Turner, Victor, 1976: *The Ritual Process*, Ithaca: New York: Council University Press.

FLS3C10 - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Brief description of the course:

This course aims to cultivate primary theoretical knowledge in Research Methodology.

Course-outcome:

1. Dissertation and report writing are compulsory to complete the course. Through this course, students will be equipped themselves to do field work and report writing which is essential for the completion of the course.
2. The student will get a general idea about Research Methodology

Module 1 - Concept in Research Methodology

Need of conceptual frame work in Research Methodology:

(a) Validity and Reliability - (i) Reliability - Determinant of reliability - equivalency, stability, internal consistency interrator test - retest and inter observer and (ii) Validity - External and internal -face construct exterior and content

(b) Subjectivity and Objectivity

Module 2 - Concepts in Research Methodology

Inductive, deductive and adductive reasoning, inductive observation pattern and theory, deductive - theory, hypothesis, observation and confirmation or rejection, difference between inductive and deductive method, adductive - observation to hypothesis readable data for inference logic based abduction, set - cover abduction, probabilistic abduction, adductive validation; Subjective logic, abduction the applicability of folklore research.

Module 3 - Concepts in Research Methodology

Reflexivity definition and tenets of relativity, types of relativity - personal and epistemological ; (e) Positivism V/s Naturalism - positivism - tenets, post-positivism critique of positivism, critical realism, constructivism, objective versus Subject ; Naturalism - Meaning, types of Naturalism - Metaphysical and Methodological (f) Triangulation - meaning and purpose of triangulation, types of triangulation - data triangulation, investigators triangulation, theory of triangulation.

Module 4 - Research Process

Heuristics (Competence) - author / narrator, technical skill and hermeneutics (textual criticism), external and internal criticism, external criticism or content analysis - text, time and space and internal criticism - positive interpretative and negative interpretative criticism - content analysis - hermeneutic - discourse, semiotics and narrative metaphor, text, textuality, semantics and textualisation process.

Module 5 - Field Issues and Ethics

Gender issues - factors using the concern, age, sex, race, religion, caste and states, negotiation of issues ; copy right - meaning and need for oral societies ownership of the data, protection and procurement of it; Patent - meaning and culture areas that require patent rights; procuring and protecting patent rights; plagiarism - meaning, concept, why and how it should be avoided.

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9. Kothari, C R. 1997. *Research Methods and Techniques*, Delhi: Vishwa London: Ruthledge and Kegan Paul.
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11. Pelto, Pertti, J. 1970. *Anthropological Research: The Structure of Inquiry*, New Prakashan.
12. Punch, M. 1986. *The Politics and Ethics of Fieldwork, Qualitative Research Methods Series*, Sage.

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15. Dorson, Richard M, 1972: *Folklore and Folk Life*, Chicago: Chicago University Press.
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17. Goldstein, Kenneth, 1964: *A Guide for Field Workers in Folklore*, Pennsylvania: The American Folklore Society.
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22. Lindahl, Carl, Rikoon, J Sanford and Lawless, Elaine J. 1979: *A Basic Guide to Fieldwork for Beginning Folklore Students: Techniques of selection, Collection Analysis and Presentation*, Bloomington: Indiana University.
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24. Payyanad, Raghavan, 1998: *Folklorinu Oru Patanapadhathi*, Thrissur, Kerala Sahitya Academy.
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FLS3E01 - FOLKLORE MUSEUM AND ARCHIVING

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Brief description of the course:

This paper is discussing about museums and museum management, archives and archives management and the function of museums and archives in folklore studies. This also discussing about the different museums and archives in India and

its digitalization too.

Course-outcome:

1. This course helps the students to get trained in museum management.
2. This course will give training in the preparation of archives in folklore. .

Module 1: Introduction to museum

Concept and characteristics - Origin and development - collection and its presentation - Museum definition - various kinds of museum - The concept of new museology - importance of Folklore Museum -Concept and nature - origin and development of museology -

Module 2: Museum management

Various kinds of museum design - Display method- Folklore Museum and its impact on Natural life-Problems of classification - the security system past, present and future - important cultural mapping of the folk function of folklore - Contextualisation - De-contextualisation various events - Ethical issues - Current issues in Kerala Folk. Role of museum on national curriculum - Tourism and Museum history of Indian museum

Module 3: Introduction to archiving

Definitions and characteristic of development of archives studies in Kerala - Need for Folklore Archives

Module 4: Archiving Strategy

Archiving Strategy - Format for collecting or documentary - The data stages of documentation - Pre-field work situation - During the Field work station - Post filed workstation archiving and retrieving file folklore archive

Module 5 : Major Folklore Museums and Archives in India

References:

1. Ghoh D P Studies in Museum and Museum
2. The art idea in the museum setting, Dannielle rice, The journal of Aesthetic Education, vol 25 No. 4, 25th Anniversary issue (Winter, 1991, pp -127-136) University of Illinois Press
3. The challenge of translating site – based Art to the museum setting, Sophie Lewis

4. Kerala Folklore, Raghavan Payyanad (Ed.) 1997, Oayyannur, FFM Publications
5. Ben – Amos – Dan (Ed) 1976, Folklore Genres, Austin, University of Texas Press

FLS3E02 - COMPUTATIONAL FOLKLORISTICS

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Brief description of the course:

This course will deal with different aspects of applying computational technology to the study of folklore. The objective of such an application is to infer better results from a large corpus of data on the rich tradition of folklore. Conventionally, the folklorists engage in close reading of different variants of folklore obtained through field work. Close readings is meant to generate ethnographic understanding of the cultural material under study. Close readings can only be applied to a well – defined and limited material available for study. Today, we can access large amount of cultural material digitize and archive them for wide – ranging purpose of folkloristic study. Algorithmic process enables scrutiny and analysis of large amount of cultural material or in a new sense, data. This can facilitate new scientific inferences.

Course-outcome:

The novel area of digital humanities pioneered by the theorist Franco Moretti has opened new avenues for understanding culture with the help of digital technologies. The new approach to cultural studies is called distant reading. This interesting area of digital humanities has a large implication for the study of folklore.

Module1 : Digitization of existing resources-Archiving

Development of extensible data structure for description and storage
Enabling new methods of classifying folklore data based on existing classification -schemes and metadata.

Module 2: Developing domain – sensitive methods for search and discovery

Developing algorithmic methods for corpus study

Module 3: Statistical approach to the representation of data and fusing it with historical / cultural maps

Module 4: Utilizing GIS for folklore documentation study and search

Social data analysis

Module 5: Digitally based Comparative studies in folklore

FLS3E03 - FOLKLORE AND MASS MEDIA

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Brief description of the course:

This course explains the relation between folklore and Mass Media. . It discuss about the involvement of mass media in folklore with in the Kerala context.

Course-outcome:

1. This course helps the students to understand the role of mass media in folklore.
2. This course will give the knowledge about mass media infolklore .

Module 1 - Introduction to Mass Communication

Definitions - features - Characteristics of media - Temporal and Special communication - Media Theories - General Introduction - Authoritarian Theory - Free Press Theory - Social Responsibility Theory - Soviet Media Theory - Development of Media Theory - Democratic Participant Media Theory - Democratization of communication: barriers of - Break in the barriers - Critical awareness - the right to communicate.

Module 2 - Folklore as Communication

Folklore as media for communication - Folklore as a media of vertical transmission from one generation to the other - Folklore as a vehicle of different ideologies - Folklore and revivalism, Folklore consumerism - Folklore Journalism - Consortium of media: inter relationship of different media - Special reference to Folklore as media.

Module 3 - Treatment of Folklore in Mass Communication

Audio visual media - Introduction to audio visual media - Radio - TV - Cinema - Documentaries - Issues representation in folkloristic view - Computer - Multimedia - Ecommerce Folklore and Electronics Media

Module 4 - Journalism and E-Publication

Introduction to Journalism - News and news values - Short history of Indian Journalism - Reporting, Editing and Publishing issues in Journalism - Folklore Journalism and E-publication, etc.

Module 5 - Case Study

References

1. Kevel J.Kumar: Mass Communication in India.
2. Agee, Dutt and Emery: Introduction to Mass Communication
3. Joseph A.Devito: Communicology, An Introduction to the Study of Communication
4. M.V.Kamath: Professional Journalism
5. Nadi Krishna Murthy: Indian Journalism Prasaranya Publication, Mysore.
6. Spensor Crump: Fundamentals of Journalism
7. Manual for News Agency Reporting (Indian Institute of Mass Communication)
8. Gerald Millerson, Video Production Hand Book.
9. Gerald Millerson, The Techniques of TV Production
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11. Author Schneider, Electronic Post Production and Video Tape Editing
12. Mike Wolverton, How to make Documentaries
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17. Fundamentals of Computers, V Raghavan
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23. Degh, Linda , 1994, *American folklore and the mass media*. Bloomington: Indiana University
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28. Harold Lasswell 1948.. "The Structure and Function of Communication in Society." In Lyman Bryson (ed.), *The Communication of Ideas*. Harper and Row.
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34. Richard Bauman. 1975. "Verbal Art as Performance." *American Anthropologist*, 77:290-311.

FLS3E04 - RITUAL AND SOCIETY

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Course Objective

This course attempts to impart an advance understanding of Theyyam, a ritual performance of north Malabar. It addresses Theyyam as a complex social phenomenon comprising dance, rituals, music and oral literatures. It also generates varied forms of visibilities in the era of technology. Besides, the course explores social embeddedness of Theyyam and the changes occurring thereof over time and space.

Course-outcome:

1. This course draws inputs from a range of social science disciplines but centering more on folkloristics.

Module1: Maps the territory of Theyyam by investigating through a range of concepts that includes caste, *Tharavad*, shrine, grove, performance,

Module2: Text, texture, context, culture, tradition, oral tradition, folk theatre, dance, costumes, holy actor, emotion memory, sacred, rites,

Module 3:Ritual, cult, sacrifice, community, state, nation, market, commodity, capital, and labour.

Module 4: Engages with site seeing, introducing costumes and making of it, its relation to nature and culture, introducing the texture of instruments and the art of writing on the face.

Module 5 : Interaction with performers, observing preparation for the performance and view the final performance.

Readings

1. Chendera, CMS (1978) “Kaliyattam” (Mal) National Books Stall, Kottayam.
2. Dilip Menon (1993) “The Moral Community of the Teyyattam: Popular Culture in Late Colonial Malabar” *Studies in History*, 9:2, 187 – 217
3. Dumont, Louis (1970) “Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and Its Implications” London: Paladin, Granada Publications Limited

4. E Unnikrishnan (1997) "Uthara Keralathile Visudha Vanangal" (Mal) Samskriti Publications, Kannur
5. Eugenio Barba and Nicola Savarese (1991) "A Dictionary of Theatre Anthropolgy: The Secret Art of the Performer" A Centre for Performance Research Book, Routledge: London and New York
6. Freeman, J R (1991) "Purity and Violence: Sacred Power in the Theyyam Worship of Malabar" unpublished PhD Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania.
7. G Sankara Pillai (ed) (1986) "The Theatre of the Earth is Never Dead", Traditional Arts Project, School of Drama, University of Calicut.

SEMESTER 4

FLS4C11 - FOLKLORISTICS IN 21ST CENTURY

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Course Objective

This paper discussing the fact that what happens to Folklore and Folkloristics in 21st century.

Course-outcome:

1. This course helps the students to understand the change that happens to folklore (data and study) in the context of liberalization and globalization. It will pursue the students to evaluate the diastic and swift changes that happens in the life of Kerala people.

Module 1 - Folklorismus to Folklore Process

Hanz Mozer - Regina Bendix - Lauri Honko

Module 2 - Public Folklore and Applied Folklore

Barbara Kishan Batt - Smithsonian Institute of Folk life as an example - Problems and Prospects

Module 3 - Post Folklore

Rural folk in Urban Setting

Russian Model as an example

Folkloristics in the era of Globalisation – cultural industry

Need for theorization of Folklore (date) - leading to production of knowledge - Further end to Technological application / Stage.

Module 4 - Crisis in Folkloristics

Changing contours of Folklore

Folklore in New Setting

Authenticity V/s Showcasing

Module 5-UNESCO and Folklore

Folklore and intangible cultural heritage -UNESCO's decision to change the nomen culture Folklore to cultural heritage – why – what for

References

1. Ben-Amos, Dan, 1984: “The Seven Strands of Tradition: Varieties in it’s meaning in Americal Folklore Studies” in *Journal of Folklore Research* Vol.21 No.2/3 PP 97 – 133.
2. Bendix Regina, 1988: “Folklorism: The Challenge of a Concept” in *International Folklore Review* – 6 PP 5 – 15.
3. Dundes, Alen 1985: Nationalistic inferiority complexes and the Fabrication of Fakelore: A reconsideration of Ossian, the kinderund Hansmarchen, the Kalevala and Paul Bunyan in *Journal of Folklore Research* Vol. 22 No. 1 PP 5 – 18.
4. Honko, Lauri 1993: “Folklore Process” A paper presented in FF Summer School, Turku, Finland.
5. Johnson, Martha (Ed) 1992: *Lore, Capturing Tradition Environmental Knowledge*, Canada: DDRC.
6. Oinas, Felix J, 1978: “The Political Uses and Themes of Folklore in Soviet Union” in *Folklore, Nationalism and Politics*, Columbus: Slavic Publications.
7. Payyanad, Raghavan (Ed) 1999: *Ideology Politics and Folklore*, Payyannur: FFM Publications.
8. ----- (Ed) 1997: *Kerala Folklore*, Payyannur: FFM Publications.

9. Wilson, William A 1978: *The Kalevala and Finnish Politics in Folklore Nationalism and Politics*, Columbus: Slavic Publications.

FLS4C12 - FIELD WORK

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Course Objective

This paper is to train the students how to procure data from the field.

Course-outcome:

1. students will get practical training in field work .

Module 1 - Preparation for the field work

Module 2 - Ethnography and Observation

Observation : Participant and Non-participant

Participant as Observer as Participant

Module 3 - Field work Practical

Module 4 - Field work Practical

Module 5 - Field Diaries - Field Notes

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1. Brunvand, Jan Harold, 1976: *Folklore a Study and Research Guide*, New York: St. Martins Press.
2. Dorson, Richard M, 1972: *Folklore and Folk Life*, Chicago: Chicago University Press.
3. Finnegan, Ruth, 1989: *Oral Tradition and the Verbal Arts, A Guide to Research Practices*, London and Newyork, Rutledge.

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13. Atkinson, P. and M. Hammersley. 1994. "Ethnography and Participant Observation." In *Handbook of Qualitative Research*, edited by N. K. Denzin and Y. S. Lincoln. (Thousand Oaks: Sage): 236-247.
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18. Dan P. McAdams, Ruthellen Josselson, and Amia Lieblich (Eds.), 2006. *Identity and StoryCreating Self in Narrative*, Washington:American Psychological Association.
19. Finnigan, Ruth, 1989, *Oral Traditions and Verbal Arts*, New York, Routledge
20. Gadamer, H.G. 1985, *Truth and Method*, London, Shed & Ward
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22. Hammersley, M. and Atkinson, P. 1983. *Ethnography, Principles in Practice*, London: Tavistock Press.

23. Jackson Bruce, 1987. *Field Work*, Chicago University of Illinois
24. James Clifford and George E. Marcus, 1986, *Writing Culture*, Berkeley, University of California Press.
25. Patton, M. 1990. Qualitative evaluation and research methods Beverly Hills, CA: Sage pp. 169-186.
26. Punch, M. 1986. *The Politics and Ethics of Fieldwork*, *Qualitative Research Methods Series*, Sage University Press.
27. Riessman, Catherine Kohler 2008. *Narrative methods in the human sciences*. Thousand Oaks, Ca.: Sage.
28. Riessman, Catherine Kohler & Jane Speedy, 2007, "Narrative inquiry in the psychotherapy professions: A critical review". In D. Jean Clandinin (Ed.), *Handbook of narrative inquiry: Mapping a methodology* Thousand Oaks, Ca.: Sage. pp.426-456.
29. Werner, O. and Schoepfle, G.M. 1987. *Systematic Field Work: Foundation of York*: Harper and Row Publishers.

FLS4E05 - WEB PROGRAMMING AND DESIGN TOOLS

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Course Objective

This course will deal with different aspects of applying computational technology to the study of folklore. The objective of such an application is to infer better results from a large corpus of data on the rich tradition of folklore. Conventionally, the folklorists engage in close reading of different variants of folklore obtained through field work. Close readings is meant to generate ethnographic understanding of the cultural material under study. Close readings can only be applied to a well – defined and limited material available for study. Today, we can access large amount of cultural material digitize and archive them for wide – ranging purpose of folkloristic study. Algorithmic process enables scrutiny and analysis of large amount of cultural material or in a new sense, data. This can facilitate new scientific inferences.

Course-outcome:

The novel area of digital humanities pioneered by the theorist Franco Moretti has opened new avenues for understanding culture with the help of digital technologies. The new approach to cultural studies is called distant reading. This

interesting area of digital humanities has a large implication for the study of folklore.

Module 1 : Internet and its evolution

Internet as client and server terminology, World Wide Web(WWW), Network protocols: HTTP, TCP/IP, FTP, Addressing system – Identifying computers over a network : MAC (Media Access Control) and IP Address, URL, Domain Name, DNS, Web browsers, Hyperlinks, Web page, Websites, application of Internet, search engines, Email, blogs, social networking, Managing Social Media Interaction, Internet Security: Threats – Malware, Viruses, Worms, Trojan, Spams, phishing, DoS, ransomware, Prevention – Use of Cookies and Firewall, access controls.

Module 2 : Tools used for web programming

Introduction to HTML elements, common tags, Attributes, Heading and Paragraph tag, Line and Break Tag, creating HTML page, formatting, HTML links. Advances markups in HTML List, List types and its tags, Creating HTML tables, adding Images, colors & background, Frames and Forms in web pages, building simple web page, Familiarizing HTML 5, use of CSS, Inline Styles, Embedded Style Sheets, Linking External Style Sheets, Style Specification Formats Selector forms.

Module 3 : Communication on Web

Web Server, Web Software, Web Hosting, Types of Web Hosting (Free Hosting, Virtual or Shared, Dedicated), choice of URL, Static and Dynamic Web Pages, Scripts, Types of Scripting Languages, Server Side (ASP,JSP,PHP), Client Side (JavaScript)

Module 4 : Creating websites with Joomla

Contact us page, create links, Joomla poll, SEF URL's, Joomla counter, customize Joomla layout, Joomla template, drop – down menu, Joomla extension types and installation, Joomla security, backup, upgrade.

Familiarize the use of WordPress, Understand why use Drupal and Drupal applications

Module 5 : Getting Started with GIMP

Menus in GIMP – File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Tool Box, Select Tools – Move, Zoom, Align, Crop, Rotate, Scale, Shear, Flip, Text Insertion, Paint Tools – Bucket Fill, Pencil, Paint Brush, Eraser, Heal, Smudging, Making a simple GIMP Project – Creating, Saving, File format – JPEG, GIF, PNG, TIFF, BMP. Image Editing with GIMP : Layers, Using Layers to Add Text – Simple effects using layers – Drop shadows – Linking Layers together, Operations on Layers – Copy, Paste – Aligning Layers, Scaling, Types of selection – All selection, Invert, Feather, By Color, Feather, Sharpen, Shrink, Grow, Cropping, Brightening, Darkening, Contrast, rotation, Sharpening, Changing Colors – GIMP’s Color chooser, Color balancing, Color Manipulation, Color Schemes – Additive Colors (RGB), Subtractive Colors(CMY, CMYK) and relationship among them, Filtering, Blur, Enhance, Distorts, Light and Shadow, Noise.

REFERENCES

1. Web Technologies, Uttam K Roy
2. HTML Black Book, Steven Holzner, Dreamtech Press
3. HTML & CSS: The complete reference, fifth edition, by Thomas A Powell
4. Fundamentals of Information technology, Alexis Leon, Mathew Leon, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. 2009
5. JavaScript Unleashed, R Allen Wyke, Richard Wagner.

FLS4E06 - VISUAL PRODUCTION

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Course Objective

This paper discussing about the basics of still and video production that is useful for the folklore documentaries and documentation

Course-outcome:

1. This course trains in video production theories with special reference to folklore .

Module I: Introduction to Photography

History – Equipment evolution – theories

Module 2 : Techniques of Photography

Frames – size – format – camera setting – lighting

Module 3 : Introduction to Videography

History – production theories

Module 4: Techniques of Videography

Pre production – production – post production

Module 5 : Folklore Production

Folklore documentaries – folklore documentation

References

1. Todorovic Aleksandar Louis, 2006, Television technology Demystified (Focal Press, Oxford)
2. Ang Tom, 1999, Digital Photography (Octopus publishing Group, London)
3. Kenny F Robert, 2005, Teaching TV production in Digital world (Libraries Unlimited, London)
4. Hilton Jonathan, Barrie Watts (Ed) 1994, A fist guide to Photography (Oxford University Press)
- 5 Bernard Sheila Curran, 2004, Documentary story telling for video and film makers (Focal Press, UK)

FLS4E07 - FOLK KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Course Objective

This paper discussing about the concept of knowledge

Course-outcome:

1. This course helps the students to study about knowledge systems as whole.

Module 1 - Concepts

Traditional Knowledge, Ethnic Knowledge, Local Knowledge, Indigenous Knowledge

Module 2 - Relevance of Knowledge System at present

Sustainable development -Tradition and Continuity for shared prosperity - Alternative development and environmental sustenance

Module 3 - Transformation of knowledge

Adaptation to new environment and technology - Knowledge to products - Process of transition (Applied Folklore)

Module 4 - Advocacy of Knowledge System

Medium of advocacy : Print,Electronic and internet resources - Purpose of advocacy : Popularisation of knowledge system, promotion and sustainability through GO and NGO policies.

Module 5 - Case Study

Technology, Health Care, Folk / Tribal Art

References:

1. Ahmed, Z.U, 2000: When a Bangladeshi 'native' is not a Bangladeshi native. In *Indigenous Knowledge Development in Bangladesh.Present and Future*, (Ed) P. Sillitoe, London: Intermediate Technology Publications & Dhaka: University Press. 203-209
2. Bicker, Alan, & Sillitoe, Paul & Pottier,Johan: Investigating Local Knowledge: New Directions, New Approaches, Ashgate Publishing
3. Brush ,Stephen B., & Stabinsky,Doreen, 1996: *Valuing local knowledge: indigenous people and intellectual property rights*, Island Press, 337p.
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7. Dileepkumar, KP, (Ed) 2004: *Nadodi Kaivela*, Kottayam, DC Books.
8. Dirar, VH, (Ed) 1995: *Oothala*, Kannur, Samskrithi Publications.
9. Elavayoor, Suresh Babu, (Ed) 2003: *Poli*, Quarterly, Kannur, Kerala Folklore Academy.
10. Ganguly–Scrase, Ruchira 2001, *Global Issues, Local Contexts*, The Rabi Das of West Bengal, New Delhi, Orient Longman.
11. Grenier, Louise: *Working with Indigenous Knowledge: A Guide for IDRC*
12. Hafeel, A, (Ed) 2004: *Nattuvaidyam*, Kottayam, DC Books.
13. Jarvis, DC., 1957: *Folk Medicine*, A Vermont Doctor's Guide to Good Health, New York, Henry Holt and Company.
14. Kalla, AK., Joshi, PC., 2000: *A Tribal Health and Medicines*, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company.
15. MA. Leena, (Ed), 2004: *Nattubhakshanam*, Kottayam, DC Books.
16. Menon, Vijayakumar, (Ed) 2004: *Puzhayude Nattarivu*, Kottayam, DC Books.
17. MK, Harinarayanan, (Ed) 2004: *Sasyangalude Nattarivu*, Kottayam, DC Books.
18. Nalini, N, 2001: *Nattarivile Nakshathralokom*, Kottayam, Current Books.
19. Nujoom, A, (Ed) 2004: *Neerarivukal*, Kottayam, DC Books.
20. Parkers, Peter, & Ellen, R F. & Bicker, Alan: *Indigenous Environmental Knowledge and Its Transformations: Critical Anthropological perspectives*, Routledge (UK)
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22. Sharma, CP., 2000: *Synergy in Vastu*, Delhi, BR Publishing Corporation.
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24. Singh Raajen, 2001: *A Resource Book on the Rights of Indigenous People*, Mumbai Insaf Publications.
25. Sreedharan, VK., (Ed) 2004: *Krishiyude Nattarivukal*, Kottayam, DC Books.
26. State of India's Environment a Citizens' report, Dying Wisdom Rise, of all and potential of India's Traditional Water Harvesting System, "Centre for Science and Environment."
27. Abele, F. 1997. "Traditional Knowledge in Practice", *Arctic* 50(4):iii-iv.

28. Agrawal, A. 1995. "Dismantling the divide between indigenous and scientific knowledge", *Development and Change* 26: 413-439.
29. .Brokensha, D., L. J. Slikkerveer and D.M. Warren (eds.) 1995. *The Cultural Dimension of Development: Indigenous Knowledge Systems*. Intermediate Technology Publications: London, India.
30. Das Gupta, D. (ed.). 2009. *Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Common People's Rights*. Agrobios: Jodhpur, India.
31. Flora, Cornelia B. 1992. "Reconstructing agriculture: The case for local knowledge". *Rural Sociology* 57 (1): 92- 97.
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34. Hobsbawm, E. and Ranger, T. (eds.) 1983. *The invention of tradition*; Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
35. Johnston, D. 2006. *Connecting People and Place: The Power and Relevance of Origin Stories*., University of Toronto.
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38. Whyte, A. 1977. Guidelines for field studies in environmental perception. *Man and the Biosphere: technical notes* 5. Paris, UNESCO.

FLS4E08 : SEMIOTICS

Credits: 4

Prerequisites: Nil

Brief description of the course:

The aim of this course is to introduce the students to Semiotic theory and its application for study of Tribal Folklore. This course explains semiotics, the role of semiotics in folkloristics.

Course-outcome:

1. Semiotics is the subject matter of this course that begins with structuralism and ends with functional symbolism. Course provides a detailed study of theories of semiotics and linguistics.

Module 1 : History of Semiotics

History of Semiotics - Semiotics and meaning - Saussure - Charles Sanders Peirce - Louis Hjelmslev - Roman Osipovich Jakobson - Morris, Roland Barthes, etc - Denotation and connotation

Module 2 : Concepts and Methods of Semiotics

Charles Sanders Peirce : Iconic - Indexical and Symbolic

Saussure: Lang and Parol - Linguistic Value - Sign, signifier and signified, dialectic relations, faculty of language construction

Jacques Derrida: Signifier continuum.

Roland Barthes: Concept of Signification.

Module 3 : Semiotics and its Application

Semiotics and its applications - Modality (Semiotics) - Value (Semiotics) - Semiotics of culture - cognitive semiotics - outline of semiotics - computational semiotics - Semiotics in Media - Semiotics in Advertisement, etc. - Semiotic Analysis of a folklore of Kerala

Module 4 : Semiotics for Studying Tribal Folklore and Cultural Expressions

Semiotic Analysis of a Tribal Folklore of Kerala

Reading List:

1. Barthes, Roland - Elements of Semiology (London; Jonathan Cape, 1967)
2. Chandler, Daniel – Semiotics: The Basics (London: Routledge, 2001)
3. Eco, Umberto – A Theory of Semiotics (London: Macmillan, 1976)
4. Hodge, Robert & Gunther Kress – Social Semiotics (Cambridge: Polity, 1988)
5. Johansen, Jorgen Dines & Svend Eric Larsen – Signs in Use (London; routledge, 1988)
6. Lidov, David – Elements of Semiotics (New York; St. Martin's Press, 1999)
7. Sebeok, Thomas A – An Introduction to Semiotics (London; Printer, 1994)

FLS4P01 - DISSERTATION, REPORT WRITING AND VIVA-VOCE

Module 1 - Data Analysis and Sythesis

Categorization of data - forms of categorisation.

Module 2 - Organising Data

Sequential Presentation - Finding the Gap - Validation of Data - Reliability and Rectification of Data.

Module 3 - Interpreting Data

Ideological and conceptual frame - Testing Theories - Generalization - Formulating Theories

Module 4 - Drafting and Reporting - Style Sheet

Module 5 - Viva - Voce - Practical

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2019
(CCSS)
FOLKLORE
PAPER : FLS1C01 - INTRODUCTION TO FOLKLORE
(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark.

1. Who is the author of the ' Folklore and Folk Life '?
 (a. Richard M. Dorson b. Alan Dundes
 c. Dan Ben Amos d. Andrew Lang)
2. _____ defined folklore as an artistic communication among small group:
 (a. Dan Ben Amos b. Alan Dundes
 c. Richard M. Dorson d. William R Bascom)
3. _____ defined folk ' as a group of two or more people at least sharing one common factor'
 (a. Radcliff Brown b. Antiarne
 c. Alan Dundes d. Andrew Lang)
4. _____ coined the term folklore instead of popular antiquities:
 (a. Walter J. Aung b. William J. Thoms
 c. William R. Bascom d. Bishop Percy)
5. Grimm Brothers belongs to ____ folklore:
 (a. German b. Japanese c. American d. Chinese)
6. Kalevala is the epic of:
 (a. China b. America c. Finland d. Ireland)
7. Skaski belongs to :
 (a. Russia b. Germany c. America d. Britain)
8. _____ is the author of ' The Study of Folklore ':

- (a. Alan Dundes b. Richard M. Dorson
c. Dan Ben Amose d. A.K. Ramanujan)

9. V. J. Propp belongs to:

- (a. Russia b. China c. America d. India)

10. _____ advocated four classification of folklore:

- (a. Dan Ben Amose b. Williams Wilson
c. Jeans Louis Bayle d. R. M. Dorson)

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

II Answer any eight questions of the following. Each question carries 5 marks. Each answer should not exceed 300 words.

11. Write a note on the classification of folklore by Richard M. Dorson.
12. Define about contributions of American Scholars in Folklore.
13. Explain folklore as data.
14. Write about Antiarne and his contributions.
15. Define definitions of folklore given by different scholars.
16. Critically examine the role of British Scholars in the study of folklore.
17. Write a note on Kunio Yanangetha and his role in Japanese Folklore.
18. Explain about the contributions of the scholars from Kerala.
19. Write a short note on the folklore of Burma.
20. Critically analyze the contributions of Karnataka in Folklore.

(8 x 5 = 40 Marks)

III Answer any two questions of the following. Each question carries 15 marks. Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

21. Explain and elaborate the history or folklore in Kerala.
22. Describe about the contributions of Indian Scholars in Folklore.
23. Define about functions of Folklore.

(2x 15 = 30 Marks)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2019
(CCSS)
FOLKLORE
 PAPER : FLS1C02 - Kerala Folk
 (2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark.

A. Choose the correct answer

1. Who is the author of *Keralathile Kaliseva*:
 (a. Dr. S.K. Nair b. Achuthamenon c. C.K. Kuttappan
 d. Gundert)
2. Name the thiras that is related to coastal region :
 (a. Naithal b. Kurinchi c. Maruthu d. Mullai)
3. Who is compiled Aithihyamala :
 (a. M. P. Nair b. Kottarathil Sankunni c. Sankaran Nair
 d. K.P. Kesavan)
4. The first missionary of Kerala was:
 (a. St. Francis Xavier b. St. Thomas c. Augustina
 d. William Legan)
5. A source of oral history is:
 (a. Proverb b. Folktale c. Riddle d. Ballard)
6. An example of new verbal lore is:
 (a. Folk Epic b. Myth c. Legend d. Idol of diety)
7. Folk Architecture is an example of :
 (a. Folk Technology b. Verbal Folklore c. Irrigation
 d. Medicinal Practices)
8. Who is the author of Perumals of Kerala:
 (a. M.G.S. Narayanan b. K.K.N. Kurup)

d. M.R. Raghavawarrier)

(a. K.N. Ganesh

c. D.D.Cesambi

(a. Chirakkal T. Balakrishnan

d. Dr. P. Sivadasan)

9. 'Ballads of North Malabar' is compiled by:
 (a. Achuthan Menon b. S K Nair
 c. Chummar Chundal d. A.K. Nambiar)
10. 'The Methods of Folklore Study' written by :
 (a. Dan Ben Amos b. Williams Wilson
 c. Jeans Louis Bayle d. R. M. Dorson)

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

II Answer any eight questions of the following. Each question carries 5 marks. Each answer should not exceed 300 words.

11. Explain the criteria for selecting a research problem.
12. Folklore as a field science. Explain.
13. Differentiate primary source of data from secondary source of data.
14. Describe concept of Genre.
15. Write about the major studies of folk performing arts in Kerala.
16. Discuss the native categories of Genre of Kerala Folkloristics.
17. Write a short note on Kerala Folklore.
18. Explain different types of observations. Evaluate.
19. Folklore is the language of belief and attitude. Discuss.
20. What is meant by non-verbal Folklore. Explain.

(8 x 5 = 40 Marks)

III Answer any two questions of the following. Each question carries 15 marks. Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

21. Give an elaborate description about folk performing arts of Kerala.
22. Write an essay on the various methods of data collection.
23. Explain and elaborate the various factors of Genre.
24. What is meant by material culture? Explain.

(2x 15 = 30 Marks)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2019
(CCSS)
FOLKLORE

PAPER : FLS1C04 - ACADEMIC DISCIPLINES - SITUATING FOLKLORE
 (2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark.

1. Who coined the word epistemology in English Literature:
 (a. Michael Foucault b. Jean Paul c. Edward Said
 d. Derrida)
2. Who is the author of the book Archaeology of knowledge:
 (a. Michael Foucault b. Dan Ben Amose c. Karl Marx
 d. R. S. Boggs)
3. Who is the originator of the term poetry as structure
 (a. V. J. Propp b. Malinowski c. Aristotle
 d. Willian R. Bascom)
4. Where is the original place of Shad Darsana:
 (a. India b. China c. Britain d. Russia)
5. Who coined the word Folklore:
 (a. Richard M. Dorson b. Karl Marx c. Stith Thompson
 d. W J Thoms)
6. Where is the first Folklore University in India:
 (a. Maharashtra b. Gujarat c. Karnataka
 d. Andr Pradesh)
7. Who is the first theoretical folklorist in Kerala :
 (a. Dr. M. V. Vishnu Nambootiri b. Dr. Raghavan Payyanad
 c. Chummar Choondal d. C J Kuttappan)
8. _____ university started the first Folklore Department in India:
 (a. Guwahati University b. Mysore University)

- c. Calicut University d. Dravidian University, Andhra Pradesh)
9. Who is the author of the book Folklore and Folklife:
 (a. Alan Dundes b. Richard M. Dorson
 c. E B Taylor d. V J Propp)
10. 'Tamasha' the folk performances existed in _____ state :
 (a. Maharashtra b. Karnataka
 c. Gujarat d. Tamil Nadu)

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

II Answer any eight questions of the following. Each question carries 5 marks. Each answer should not exceed 300 words.

11. Write a short note on Bio Power.
12. What are the major differences between Indian and Greek model.
13. Define the social significance of the study of folklore.
14. Explain the difference between Physical Science and Natural Science.
15. Write a short note on Folklore and Psychology.
16. 'Folklore as Field Science' Explain.
17. Folklore as an Academic Discipline. Explain the possibilities.
18. Explain about Folkloristics in Kerala.
19. Explain the three major stages of folklore study.
20. Folklore, the medium of communication. Define.

(8 x 5 = 40 Marks)

III Answer any two questions of the following. Each question carries 15 marks. Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

21. Folklore is a dynamic discipline. Discuss.
22. Write an essay about the contribution of Michale Foucault in the field of Folklore Discipline.
23. Discuss the current trends in Indian Folkloristics.
24. Write an essay on Multi disciplinary approach in Folklore.

(2x 15 = 30 Marks)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SECOND SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION JUNE 2020
(CCSS)
FOLKLORE

PAPER : FLS 2C05 - FOLKLORISTICS - BEGINNING THEORY
 (2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark.

1. _____ defined folklore as the study of survivals:
 (a. Morgan b. Frazer c. Dundes d. Amose)
2. The German Indologist _____ is a strong advocate of monogenesis diffusion:
 (a. Theodore Benfey b. Von Sydow c. Propp d. Max Muller)
3. _____ succeeded to certain extent in reconstructing the archy type of the oral epic Kalevala
 (a. Julius Krohn b. Theodore Benfey
 c. America Pardes d. Redcliffe Brown)
4. Solar Mythology Theory is advocated by:
 (a. Lauri Honko b. Theodore Benfey
 c. Max Muller d. A K Ramanujan)
5. Disease of language is related with:
 (a. Performance Study b. Cultural Evolution
 c. Solar Mythology d. Finnish Method)
6. According to Radcliff Brown which one is primary:
 (a. Sociological Function b. Psychological Function
 c. Contextual Function d. Structural Function)
7. _____ is the author of myth in primitive psychology :
 (a. Radcliff Brown b. Malinowski
 c. Benfey d. Levi Straus)
8. _____ advocated functionalism in Folklore:

(a. Bascom b. Dorson c. Frazer d. Freud)

9. _____ perpetuated the relevance of an age called mythopoeic age:

(a. Max Muller b. Frazer
c. Taylor d. Morgan)

10. The concept of localization of folklore was the contribution of _____:

(a. Herder b. Emile Dickinson
c. Walter Heeman d. Van Sydow)

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

II Answer any eight questions of the following. Each question carries 5 marks. Each answer should not exceed 300 words.

11. Write a note on Myth Ritual Theory.
12. Describe the role of Karle Krohn in Historical Geographical Method.
13. Write a note on the marxist view of cultural transmission.
14. Explain monogenesis.
15. Write a note about Theodor Benfey and his contributions.
16. Explain about functionalist perspectives in folklore.
17. Briefly explain the contributions of E. B. Taylor.
18. Write a note on Finnish Method.
19. Critically analyze the contributions of Max Muller
20. Write a note on four functions of folklore.

(8 x 5 = 40 Marks)

III Answer any two questions of the following. Each question carries 15 marks. Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

21. Explain and elaborate Evolutionary theory and about the scholars who contributed in it.
22. Write an essay on diffusion theory.
23. Explain the role of religious perspectives in cultural theories.
24. Define functionalism and critically examine the contributions of scholars in functionalism.

(2x 15 = 30 Marks)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SECOND SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION JUNE 2020
(CCSS)
FOLKLORE

PAPER : FLS2C06 - FOLKLORISTICS THROUGH AGES
(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark.

1. _____ saw all cultures evolving through three stages
(a. L. H. Morgan b. Frazer c. Amos d. Dundes)
2. _____ is the author of the book Utopia:
(a. Thomas More b. Henry V c. Derrida d. Ptolemy)
3. _____ is an economic system based on the private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit
(a. Globalisation b. Industrialisation
c. Capitalisation d. Marxism)
4. _____ is the author of folklore research around the world:
(a. Richard M. Dorson b. Dan Ben Amos
c. Alan Dundes d. Mazhrul Islam)
5. _____ food gathering stage mostle existed in the _____ stage
(a. Barbarism b. Savegery
c. Modernism d. Globalization)
6. _____ is the author of the book ' A room for one's own ':
(a. Vergenia Wulf b. Simon De Buver c. Linda Deh
d. Maria Leech)
7. The term identity derived from :
(a. idea b. idom c. ideal d. idiom)
8. _____ coined the word folklore instead of popular antiquities:
(a. William J. Thoms b. William R. Bascom)

- c. Richard M. Dorson d. Rodger Abrahams)
9. The process of acquiring culture after we are born is called:
 (a. Enculturation b. Multiculture
 c. Acculturation d. Culture)
10. _____ is a philosophical theory stating that certain knowledge is based on natural phenomena and their properties and relations :
 (a. Empiricism b. Positivism
 c. Nationalism d. Marxism)

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

II Answer any eight questions of the following. Each question carries 5 marks. Each answer should not exceed 300 words.

11. Write a note on Barbarism.
12. Explain about the influence of industrialisation
13. Write a note on public sphere of Folklore.
14. Critically examine the impact of liberalization.
15. Explain the Glocal and Global Folklore.
16. Write a note on the emergence of popular anriquities
17. Explain Nationalism and Folklore
18. Explain about the emergence of Folklore as an academic discipline.
19. Discuss the impact of post modernism thought in folklore
20. Explain about the cultural commodification..

(8 x 5 = 40 Marks)

III Answer any two questions of the following. Each question carries 15 marks. Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

21. Explain and elaborate the influence of Globalization in Folklore.
22. Critically analyze the industrial influence on folk.
23. Discuss about the pre-industrial folk and lore.
24. Explain and elaborate the feudal social formations in Kerala.

(2x 15 = 30 Marks)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SECOND SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION JUNE 2020
(CCSS)
FOLKLORE

PAPER : FLS2C07 - FOLKLORISTICS - MODERN ERA
(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark.

1. The scholar who discussed the meaning of Morphology in relation to the context of folklore is:
(a. Vladimir Propp b. Stith Thompson c. Freud d. Levi Strauss)
2. Concept of Indian edipus complex is identified by:
(a. Raghavan Payyanad b. A K Ramanujan
c. Vishnu Nambiar d. Thushas Chatterpadajaya)
3. Author of the Book 'Dreams in Folklore'
(a. Clifford Geertz b. Peter J. Clause
c. Sigmund Freud d. Earnest Janes)
4. Vladimir Propp has explained the nature of _____:
(a. Cultural evolution b. Physical distance
c. Syntagmalic Structure d. Paradigmatic Structure)
5. Structural Theory is explained by
(a. Strauss b. Freud
c. Derrida d. Marx)
6. _____ founded analytical psychology:
(a. Freud b. Jung c. Dundes d. Ramanujan)
7. _____ is considered as one of the founders of 20th Century linguistics :
(a. Saussure b. Propp c. Handoo d. Marinda)
8. _____ is a symbolic anthropologist:
(a. Clifford Geertz b. Alan Dundes c. Karl Jung d. Dorson)

9. _____ spanned the gap between the British Structural Functionalism and French Structuralism:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (a. Edmund Leach | b. Claude Lévi-Strauss |
| c. Carlos C. Drake | d. Karl Jung) |

10. Pierre Marand is a scholar on :

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a. Psychology | b. Structuralism |
| c. Positivism | d. Functionalism) |

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

II Answer any eight questions of the following. Each question carries 5 marks. Each answer should not exceed 300 words.

11. Give a brief account of Proppian structuralism.
12. Describe Lévi-Strauss's concept of the raw and the cooked in the light of binary opposition.
13. Explain Dundes model of folktale structure.
14. Analyze a Malayalam tale as the help of syntagmatic structure.
15. Write about the contributions of Freud.
16. Write a note on dreams in Folklore
17. Discuss the contributions of J. H. Handoo in structuralism
18. Explain symbolic Functionalists.
19. Briefly Explain Analytical Psychology
20. Critically evaluate the contributions of Alan Dundes on syntagmatic structuralism.

(8 x 5 = 40 Marks)

III Answer any two questions of the following. Each question carries 15 marks. Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

21. Give a Lévi-Strauss Analysis on any one of Local myth in Kerala and explain the relationship between syntagmatic and paradigmatic structure.
22. Explain and elaborate the contribution of Jung in Analytical Psychology
23. Describe the contributions of A. K. Ramanujan to the Theoretical Folklore.
24. Give a Psycho analytical note on Kerala Folk tales.

(2 x 15 = 30 Marks)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SECOND SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION JUNE 2020
(CCSS)
FOLKLORE

PAPER : FLS2C08 - APPROACHES IN FOLKLORISTICS
 (2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark.

1. Who coined the word ' Samskriti ' for culture in Indian context:
 (a. Maharma Gandhi b.Sunithi Kumar Chatterjee
 c. Rabindranath Tagore d. Kalidasa)
2. Marxist structuralist:
 (a. Millet b. Althusser c. Eco d. Derrida)
3. 'Folklore is the lively fossils that refuse to die ' defined by
 (a. Maria Leech b. Francis Potter c. Benfey
 d. Andrew Lang)
4. ' Folklore Matters ' is written by:
 (a. Richard M. Dorson b. Stith Thompson c. Alan Dundes
 d. Iling Worth)
5. Structural Theory by _____ :
 (a. Albert B. Lord b. Levi Strauss c. Kaarle Krohn d. Benfey)
6. Vladimir Propp belongs to :
 (a. Britain b. Russia c. India d. France)
7. Functionalism is basically ____ kind of theory :
 (a. Anthropological b. Psychological
 c. Cultural d. Literature)
8. Who is the author of the book ' Vadakkan pattinte paniyala ' ?
 (a. Raghava Warriar b. Raghavan Payyanad
 c. M. V. Vishnu Nambootiri d. K. K. N. Kurup)
9. Post modernism is a term coined by:

(a. Lyotard b. Barthes c. Derrida d. Levistrauss)

10. Culture theory is the branch of Anthropology and _____ :

(a. History b. Lunguistics c. Semiotics
d. Literature)

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

II Answer any eight questions of the following. Each question carries 5 marks. Each answer should not exceed 300 words.

11. Write a short note on Functionism described by Malinowski.
12. Explain the structural functionalism with examples from Kerala Folklore.
13. What is the role of Marxism in Folklore?
14. What is meant by feminism? Describe.
15. Post Structuralism - Explain.
16. Write a note on tradition in culture.
17. Define orientalism.
18. Explain Performance Theory.
19. Write a short note on contribution of Levistrauss.
20. Explain Diffusion theory.

(8 x 5 = 40 Marks)

III Answer any two questions of the following. Each question carries 15 marks. Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

21. Give a brief picture of functional theories.
22. What was the aim of evolution theories? Explain in detail.
23. Describe the features of a ritual performance of your area.
24. Give the levistruassian analysis of anyone of a local myth in Kerala and explain the relation between syntagmatic and paradigmatic structure.

(2x 15 = 30 Marks)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2020
(CCSS)
FOLKLORE

PAPER : FLS3C09 - FOLKLORISTICS - POST MODERN ERA
(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark.

1. Semiotics is the study of _____
(a. Knowledge b. Signs c. Villages d. Thought)
2. Dialogue is _____
(a. Verbal component of a performance b. Binary Opposition
c. Integral part of a song d. Speech)
3. This concept is introduced by Lauri Honko
(a. Multiforms b. Oral formula
c. Semiotics d. Mitheme)
4. Performance theory is coming from _____:
(a. Literature b. Linguistics
c. Botany d. History)
5. 'Tales are the survivals of the savage mind in modern folk society' by _____
(a. E B Taylor b. Alber B. Lord
c. Richard M. Dorson d. Marx)
6. Any scientific enquiry comprises in to three phases viz. collection, classification and _____
(a. Observation b. Analysis
c. Data Collection d. Interview)
7. Evolution theory came indeed from _____ :
(a. Social Science b. Science c. Arts d. Mathematics)
8. Who is the cultural evolutionalist:

9. The book ' Primitive Culture ' by _____:

(a. E B Taylor b. Kenneth Godstein
c. William R. Bascom d. Karl Jung)

10. The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal established in :
(a. 1784 b. 1783 c. 1782 d. 1982)

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

II Answer any eight questions of the following. Each question carries 5 marks. Each answer should not exceed 300 words.

11. Explain the elements of Semiotics.
12. Write a note on Performance Theory.
13. Explain the importance of contextual theory in Folkloristics..
14. Write a note on gender issues in Folklore Research.
15. Explain Jaques Derrida's contribution.
16. Define the mode of Performance with examples
17. Give semiotic interpretation of theyyam, ritual of Kerala.
18. Explain gender and folklore.
19. Write a note on Roland Barth's concept of signification
20. Explain contextual theory.

(8 x 5 = 40 Marks)

III Answer any two questions of the following. Each question carries 15 marks. Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

21. Provide a semiotic analysis of folklore of Kerala.
22. What is semiotics? Bring out its important elements.
23. Write an essay about the elements of performance in ritual.
24. Bring out the relationship between text, context and performance.

(2x 15 = 30 Marks)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2020
(CCSS)
FOLKLORE

PAPER : FLS3C10 - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark.

1. ' A guide for field workers in Folklore ' is authored by
(a. John Brunvard b. Kenneth Goldstin c. Jemmofer Livesey
d. Levi Strauss)
2. Who is the author of the Book ' Field Work ' ?
(a. Kenneth Goldstein b. Bruce Jackson
c. Jan Harold Brunnvand d. Alan Dundes)
3. Find the field which is not directly related to fieldwork
(a. Folklore b. Anthropology c. Psychology
d. Physiology)
4. Which is known as Malinowski's method:
(a. Ethnographic Method b. Dialogical Method
c. Observation Method d. Interview Method)
5. ' The core of the field work is participant observation '. The statement is ?
(a. Correct b. Wrong c. Partially right d. None of these)
6. Observation method demands:
(a. Active participation in the event
b. The presence of researcher during the performance
c. Compulsary video documentation
d. Interview)
7. ' Folklore and Folklife ' authored by :
(a. Richard M. Dorson b. Alan Dundes c. Victor Thomps
d. Marinda)

8. The book ' Another Harmony' by
 (a. Stuart Blackburn b. Bruce Jackson
 c. Richard Bauman d. A K Ramanujan)
9. Who is the author of the book ' Social Research Methods ':
 (a. Dennis D. Force and Stephen Richer b. Jackson
 c. Laurance Neuman d. Karl Jung)
10. The book ' Golden Bough ' was written by
 (a. James Frazer b. Derrida
 c. W J. Thomps d. Alan Dundes)

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

II Answer any eight questions of the following. Each question carries 5 marks. Each answer should not exceed 300 words.

11. Explain the difference between the questionnaire and schedule.
12. What is ethnographic method.
13. What are the three phases of field work? Explain.
14. Describe observation method.
15. What is gender issue? Explain.
16. Explain the three research projects focussed by Kenneth Goldstein.
17. What is field note? Explain its importance in the study of Folklore.
18. Explain the importance of pre-field work preparations.
19. What are the methods to collect proverbs from the field
20. Explain the phases of field work with examples.

(8 x 5 = 40 Marks)

III Answer any two questions of the following. Each question carries 15 marks. Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

21. Fieldwork is inevitable in folklore studies. Discuss.
22. ' Folklore is considered as a field science'. Why?
23. Discuss the peculiarities of interpretation process in folklore studies.
24. What is meant by field work? Write about pre-field work preparations..

(2x 15 = 30 Marks)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2020
(CCSS)
FOLKLORE

PAPER : FLS3E01 - FOLKLORE MUSEUM AND ARCHIVING
(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark.

1. First Folklore Museum in India :
(a. New Delhi b. Mysore c. Madhurai
d. Thiruvananthapuram)
2. The process of giving code number of objects in a archive is known as:
(a. Cataloguing b. Listing c. Exhibiting d. Presentation)
3. RRC situated at:
(a. Uduppi b. Warangal c. Sikkim d. Bombay)
4. SN stands for in Archives:
(a. Still Negative b. Still Number
c. Still Neutral d. None of these)
5. When did National Archives of India established? :
(a. 1896 b. 1981 c. 1965 d. 1978)
6. "Loka Janapada" archives situated at:
(a. Ramanagar b. Bangalore c. Bhopal d. Trichy)
7. Roopayam State Archive located at
(a. Rajasthan b. Mumbai c. Assam
d. Himachal Pradesh)
8. The book Folklore Genres edited by:
(a. Da Ben Amose b. Alan Dundies
c. R M Dorson d. Richard Bauman)
9. "Folklore Process" a paper presented in FF Summer School in Finland:

- (a. Da Ben Amose b. A.K. Ramanujan
c. Lauri Henko d. S D Lurdu)

10. The data collected from the Archives on Ritual Performance is considered as:

- (a. Primary Data b. Secondary data
c. General Information d. Tertiary data)

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

II Answer any eight questions of the following. Each question carries 5 marks. Each answer should not exceed 300 words.

11. Define about Folklore Archive.
12. Define pre-field preparation.
13. Define ethical issues in Folklore.
14. Define ownership issues in Folklore.
15. Write a note on importance of Folklore Museum.
16. Explain about the role of Museum in National Curriculum.
17. Write definitions and characteristics of museum.
18. Write a note on De-contextualisation.
19. Define the role of Folklore Museum in Tourism.
20. Critically examine the need for folklore archive.

(8 x 5 = 40 Marks)

III Answer any two questions of the following. Each question carries 15 marks. Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

21. Explain and elaborate the stages of documentation for folklore archive.
22. Write an essay on different types of museums.
23. Elaborate development of folklore archives and its problems and difficulties.
24. Write an essay about the importance of Folklore Archives in Kerala.

(2x 15 = 30 Marks)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2020
(CCSS)
FOLKLORE

PAPER : FLS3E02 - COMPUTATIONAL FOLKLORISTICS
(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark.

A. Choose the correct answer

1. The book ' The forms of Folklore ' authored by :
(a. William R Bascom b. Alan Dundies c. Barthes d. Levi Strauss)
2. The article "Digitalization and virtualizing folklore is written by :
(a. Horns moser b. Lauri Honko
c. Felix J. Oinas d. Simon J Bronned)
3. The concept ' Distant reading ' is introduced by :
(a. Franko b. Regina Bendix c. Richard M. Dorson
d. Fronko Moretti)
4. The term genre is derived from the Latin word :
(a. Genus b. Gattung c. Cursing d. Fiction)
5. T C P stands for:
(a. Teaching Cultural Protocol b. Transfer Control Protocol
c. Technical Cultural protocol d. Technial Control Protocol)
6. Collection of verbal folklore include the collection of ----
(a. riddle b. videos c. photos d. festivals)
7. The book "Folklore and the Internet " is authored by -----
(a. Persey Marquin b. R.C. Temple c. William Crook d. Trevor J Blank)
8. F T P stands for
(a. File Transfer Protocol b. Folio Transfer Protocol
c. File Technical Protocol d. File Teaching Protocol)

9. World Wide Web is introduced by
(a. Tim Burners Lee b. Morris c. Charles Babbage
d. Winton Serf)
10. *The concept "ideal type and real type" introduced by*
(a. Lauri Honko b. Alan Dundes
c. Ragina Bendix d. R.M Dorson)

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

II Answer any eight questions of the following. Each question carries 5 marks. Each answer should not exceed 300 words.

11. Explain the concept "computational folkloristic".
12. Evaluate the concept "Distant reading"
13. Explain the theory and methods of digitalization .
14. How folklore can be used in Electronic media ?
15. What is the different between E-Commerce and Commerce ?
16. Evaluate the various factors of genre in computational folkloristic.
17. Evaluate the concept "Multimedia" ?
18. Write about cultural value and ethical values in folkloristic
19. What is meant by E-books ?.
20. What is meant by 'Data'.

(8 x 5 = 40 Marks)

III Answer any two questions of the following. Each question carries 15 marks. Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

21. Discuss the possibilities of computational folkloristic in the modern world?.
22. The methodological and technical issues of digital folklore data base and computational folklore?
23. Explain the need of archiving folklore , write about various methods of archiving.

(2x 15 = 30 Marks)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2020
(CCSS)
FOLKLORE

PAPER : FLS3E03 - FOLKLORE AND MASS MEDIA
(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark.

1. Expansion of AIR:
(a. All India Radio b. American Institute of Radio Journalism
c. Association of Indian Reporters d. All India Riders)
2. Professional Journalism is written by:
(a. M V Kammath Keva J Kumar c. Ivadi Krishnamoorthy
d. Shyam Benegal)
3. The person who collect the news is
(a. Editor b. News Reader c. News Reporter
d. Chief Editor)
4. The father of Indian Language Newspaper:
(a. Subramanian Bharath b. Acharya Vinobha
c. Rajaram Mohan Rai d. B G Tilak)
5. The editorial always be published in the name of :
(a. Chief Editor b. News Reporter c. Source of News
d. Sub Editor)
6. Opening paragraph of any news story is called as:
(a. Title b. Head c. Head live d. Content)
7. The book ' Folk culture in a world of technology ' is written by:
(a. Lauri Honko b. Herman Benwinger
c. Alan Dundies d. Chinnappa Gowda)
8. Gandhiji's first newspaper was:
(a. The republic b. India c. The mail d. Indian Opinion)

9. The concept of cultural identity is popularised by:
 (a. Adone b. Gramsci c. Boaz d. Althusser)
10. Theory of Ambivalence is put forward:
 (a. Hami Babha b. Adone
 c. Althusser d. M. N. Sreenivasan)

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

II Answer any eight questions of the following. Each question carries 5 marks. Each answer should not exceed 300 words.

11. Write a short note on ' Folk Media ' .
12. Define mass communication? What are its major characteristics?
13. Explain the various methods of news gathering?
14. What are ' news values '? Comment on the need for alternative values in Folklore Journalism.
15. What is meant by source of news?
16. Write a note on E-books.
17. Explain the features of good folklore journalism.
18. Define Folkloric Journalism and its importance.
19. Write a short note on revivalism.
20. How folklore can be used in electronic media?.

(8 x 5 = 40 Marks)

III Answer any two questions of the following. Each question carries 15 marks. Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

21. ' Folklore as media of verticle transmission from one generation to the other'. Discuss.
22. Why folklore is considered as a means of mass media? Discuss.
23. Write an essay on type of communication?
24. Discuss how folk media used in education?

(2x 15 = 30 Marks)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2020
(CCSS)
FOLKLORE

PAPER : FLS3E04 - RITUAL AND SOCIETY
(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark.

1. The prescribed procedures for conducting religious ceremonies are called _____.
(a. Rituals b. Belief c. Religious Practice d. Customs)
2. Who wrote 'Ritual Theory and Ritual Practice' ?
(a. Ronald L. Grimms b. W R Bascom
c. Summer Effler d. Catherine Bell)
3. _____ is a religious practice in which a family is seen to have a close kinship with a particular spiritual being
(a. Totemism b. Anthropomorphism c. Cannibalism
d. Liminality)
4. The Practice or observance of religious ritual is called:
(a. Ritualism b. Belief c. Prayer
d. Customs)
5. 'A Dictionary of Theatre Anthropology' is written by
(a. Jurgen Weintz b. Hans Hoppe c. Thanjo Bidlo
d. Barba Eugino)
6. 'The Meaninglessness of Ritual' is authored by :
(a. Frits Staal b. M N Sreenivasan c. Frederic Angels d. Homi Baba)
7. Who wrote the book 'The Savage Mind' ?
(a. Peter J. Clause b. Alan Dundes
c. Claude Levistrauss d. W J Thompson)
8. 'Purity and Danger' is written by

- (a. Mary Douglas b. Rosa Luxemburg c. Arundhati Roy
d. Catherine Bell)

9. ' Religion and Ritual : The Definitional Problem ' is authored by:

- (a. Jack Goody b. Christiane Brosius c. Ute Husken
d. Sudhir Kakar)

10. ' Story, Performance and Event ' is written by

- (a. Richard Bauman b. Judith Butler
c. J L Austin d. Peggy Pehlan)

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

II Answer any eight questions of the following. Each question carries 5 marks. Each answer should not exceed 300 words.

11. Define ritual?
12. Write a note on transfer of ritual in a local tradition.
13. Give a brief account of renaissance.
14. Is ritual static or dynamic? Write your opinion.
15. Write a note on religious ritual.
16. Define Society?
17. How ritual become theatre? Explain.
18. Explain the role of ritual in creating social identities.
19. Write a note on cannibalism.
20. What do you mean by social reformation?

(8 x 5 = 40 Marks)

III Answer any two questions of the following. Each question carries 15 marks. Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

21. Are women victims of customs and ritual? Discuss.
22. Explain and elaborate the conflict between tradition and modernity
23. Write an essay on social reformation movements in Kerala.
24. Critically evaluate the role of rituals in establishing caste hierarchy.

(2x 15 = 30 Marks)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION JUNE 2021
(CCSS)
FOLKLORE

PAPER : FLS4C11- FOLKLORISTIC IN THE 21ST CENTURY
 (2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark.

1. Theyyam costumes in Airtel advertisement is an example for
 (a. Applied Folklore b. Meta Folklore c. Fakelore d. Popular Lore)
2. Primary context is the _____ context in which the folklore is seen
 (a. Artificial b. Natural c. Abnormal
 d. Secondary)
3. Ideology and ideological state apparatus is work by _____
 (a. Hegal b. Marx c. Lenin d. Althusser)
4. Who authored the book ' Text, Texture and Context ' :
 (a. Alan Dundes b. R M Dorson c. Dan Ben Amos
 d. Terre Boelken)
5. Who coined the word ' Folklorismus' first
 (a. Hals Murer b. Herman Bausinger
 c. Laurie Honko d. Right Maid Augustin)
6. The book ' Folklore Matters ' is written by
 (a. Alan Dundes b. Richard M. Dorson c. Propp
 d. Peter J Claus)
7. Folklorisation begins with non-folklore and moves in the direction of :
 (a. Folklore b. Fakelore c. Folklorism d. Popular Culture)
8. Regina Bendix Article is :
 (a. Folklore the challenge of Concept b. Seven Fiddles of tradition
 c. Ideology realities of Folklore d. Popular Culture)

9. Lauri Honko write article:
 (a. Folklore in context b. Ritual Process
 c. Folklore Process d. Cultural Process)
10. The distinction between traditional and new folklorism was introduced by :
 (a Williams Vincent b. Herman Bausinger
 c. Right Man d. Hansmoser)

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

II Answer any eight questions of the following. Each question carries 5 marks. Each answer should not exceed 300 words.

11. Explain the dynamics of folklore from context to form and form to function..
12. Ideological movements influence and create new folklore text. Discuss
13. Explain the concept ' Public Folklore ' with suitable examples.
14. What are the features of the cultural policy of UNESCO?
15. Write a short note on Folklore and Globalization
16. Give an account of impact of folklorism of Kerala Folklore.
17. Explain the scope of applying folklore in the field of education.
18. Discuss the relevance of indigenous knowledge system in the present day context.
19. What do you mean by ' rural Folk in Urban Settings '? Explain with suitable example.
20. Write a note on applied folklore.

(8 x 5 = 40 Marks)

III Answer any two questions of the following. Each question carries 15 marks. Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

21. Explain the various concepts related to post folklore.
22. Discuss how political group use folklore for propaganda.
23. Most of the western folkloristics are considering applied folklore as folklorism. Why? Discuss.
24. The folklore process is a stereo type life history of folklore in any culture. Discuss this statement.

(2x 15 = 30 Marks)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION JUNE 2021
(CCSS)
FOLKLORE
PAPER : FLS4C12 - FIELD WORK
(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark.

1. Which of the following is an inclusive approach
 (a. Ethnographic Method b. Psychological Interpretation
 c. Questionnaire Method d. Structural Method)
2. Field diary is used to record
 (a. Interview Data b. Observation Data
 c. Experience and Reading d. Findings)
3. Folk song presentation for an arranged field work is an example for
 (a. Primary Context b. Secondary context
 c. Induced context d. Immediate Context)
4. Who wrote ' Folklorinoru padana padhati ' :
 (a. Dr. Raghavan Warriar b. Dr. Raghavan Payyanad
 c. Dr. K. S. Madhavan d. Dr. K. K. N. Kurup)
5. The Journal of Kerala Folklore Academy
 (a. Poli b. Keli c. Thudi d. Polika)
6. Who wrote the book ' A Guide for Field Workers in Folklore '
 (a. Jawaharlal Handoo b. Kenneth Godstein
 c. Warren E Robert d. Bruce Jackson)
7. Which of the following is a post field work activity
 (a. Cataloguing b. Purchasing empty Cassette
 c. Writing the name of the informant on gum slip glued to cassette
 d. Purchasing Pendrive)
8. The book ' Fieldwork collecting oral literature ' written by :

- (a. George List b. Donald A Mac Donald
c. Warriar E Robert d. Mac Edward Leach)
9. The book ' Folklore Genre ' is edited by:
(a. Dan Ben Amos b. Stith Thompson
c. Dr. K K N Kurup d. Dr. K M Bharathan)
10. Collection of Verbal Folklore includes in the collection of :
(a Riddle b. Video Dance c. Photos
d. Agriculture instrument)

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

II Answer any eight questions of the following. Each question carries 5 marks. Each answer should not exceed 300 words.

11. Write a short note on types of data.
12. Evaluate interviewing as a method of data collection
13. What is meant by content analysis?
14. Describe the functions of data collection tools
15. Distinguish between Schedule and Questionnaire
16. When and why is a pilot survey desirable?
17. Discuss the need and nature of fieldwork.
18. Explain the criteria for selecting a research problem.
19. What are the various aspects of planning of field operation for folklore data collection?
20. Enumerate the different methods of classification of data.

(8 x 5 = 40 Marks)

III Answer any two questions of the following. Each question carries 15 marks. Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

21. Define different type of observation? Evaluate them.
22. Classify interviews and describe each type of interview.
23. Discuss the importance of classification of folklore data.
24. Write an essay on various issues like ethics and gender related with fieldwork.

(2x 15 = 30 Marks)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION JUNE 2021
(CCSS)
FOLKLORE

PAPER : FLS4E05 - WEB PROGRAMMING AND DESIGN TOOLS
(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

PART A

All questions are compulsory. Each questions carries 1 mark.

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which of the following protocol is used for WWW.
 - a. ftp
 - b. tcp
 - c. http
2. HTML stands for:
 - a. Hyper Text Markup Language
 - b. High Text Markup Language
 - c. Hyper Tabular Markup Language
3. HTML web pages can be read and rendered by _____.
 - a. Compiler
 - b. Server
 - c. Web Browser
4. Where can we see the use of Joomla frequently?
 - a. Corporate intranets and extranets
 - b. Online magazines, newspapers and publications
 - c. All of these
5. Which is the shortcut key combination in GIMP, to cut the selected item,
 - a. Ctrl+x
 - b. Ctrl+y

c. Ctrl+z

Match the following:-

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|
| 6. Hyperlink | - | HTTP |
| 7. HTML link | - | A link from a hypertext |
| 8. Web server | - | Search engine friendly |
| 9. SEF | - | Open-source |
| 10. GIMP | - | href |

(10 X 1=10 Marks)

Part B

Answer any eight of the following. Each question carries 5 marks.

Each answer should not exceed 300 words.

11. Write a note on Internet and its evaluation.
12. What do you mean by cookies?
13. How Multimedia can be to present Folklore data on Internet ?
14. Write a short note on HTML5.
15. Explain web hosting.
16. Distinguish between static and dynamic web pages.
17. How to create links using Joomla.
18. Write a note on usage of Folk arts in Web designing programme.
19. Define 5 selection tools used in GIMP.
20. Comment on " images editing and processing by citing examples from Kerala Folklore".

(8 X 5=40 Marks)

Part C

Answer any two of the following. Each question carries 15 marks.

Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

21. Explain the basic types of network protocols in detail.
22. What you mean by scripting languages? Explain any 3 scripting languages in detail.
23. Write HTML code to build a web page showcasing various Art forms in Kerala using different properties and embed a CSS file in it.

(2 X 15=30 Marks)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION JUNE 2021
(CCSS)
FOLKLORE

PAPER : FLS4E06 - VISUAL PRODUCTION
 (2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark.

A. Choose the Correct Answer

1. The primary colours used in colour photography :
 (a. Red-Green-Blue b. Red-Cyan-Yellow
 c. Cyan-Magenta-Green d. Red-Yellow-Green)
2. What is the literary meaning of the form photography?
 (a. Writing a picture b. Photoshoot
 c. Graphic works d. Sports photography)
3. Salim Ali is famous for:
 (a. New photography b. Birds photography
 c. Wildlife photography d. Photographer)
4. Graphics 'enriches ' :
 (a. The video image b. Sound effects c. Scripts effects d. Photo effect)
5. Videographer should not stand as an abstacle to the participating audience during ritual performance. it is :
 (a. An ethics of a videographer b. Ignore such suggestions
 c. Against to the right of a videographer d. Values of a videographer)
6. Focus light falling upon the face from the front is called as :
 (a. Back light b. Flash light c. Front light
 d. Side light)

B. Expand the abbreviations

7. SLR
8. TLR
9. ISD
10. LCD

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

II Answer any eight questions of the following. Each question carries 5 marks. Each answer should not exceed 300 words.

11. Write a short note on wildlife photography.
12. Explain the use and effect of visual media.
13. Write about the importance of photography.
14. What about the basics of digital photography?
15. Write a short note about the scope of using a video camera in Folklore Research.
16. What is meant by editing?
17. What is meant by a shot? explain.
18. Write short note on various types of camera.
19. What is meant by News Photography?
20. Write a short note on Visual Production special reference to Kerala Folklore.

(8 x 5 = 40 Marks)

III Answer any two questions of the following. Each question carries 15 marks. Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

21. Write an essay about essential aspects of documentary production process.
22. Write an essay on camera movements and techniques of camera control.
23. Write an essay on use videography in presentation of Art and Culture.
24. Discuss the role of photography in print media.

(2x 15 = 30 Marks)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION JUNE 2021
(CCSS)
FOLKLORE

PAPER : FLS4E07 - FOLK KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM
 (2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark.

1. Folk medicinal practices is an example of :
 (a. Traditional Knowledge b. Folk Literature
 c. Folk Custom d. Folk Weapon)
2. ' Etham Kota ' is :
 (a. Folk agricultural tool b. Folk irrigation tool c. Folk Game
 d. Folk Weapon)
3. ' Suranga is associated with:
 (a. Folk Architecture b. Cultivation
 c. Water Management d. Padding cultivation)
4. Which community is associated with the traditional product of earthen
 pots:
 (a. Kusava b. Kuruma
 c. Kanakka d. Kurava)
5. An example of folk technology :
 (a. Crushing Sugar Cane b. Training Bullocks
 c. Conversion of milk to butter milk d. Washing cloths)
6. Which place is famous for Hukka making:
 (a. Koyilandy b. Cochin c. Divine Henu d. Beypore)
7. ' Aaranmula Metal Mirror ' is an example for:
 (a. Folk technology b. Craft c. Sellers pride
 d. Weapon)
8. The book ' Alternative Technology' edited by
 (a. Alan Dundes b. Sanker Sen Gupta
 c. Sharma and Quereschi d. Walter long)
9. Pallamkuzhi is:
 (a. Folk musical Instrument b. Folk game

- c. Kind of water source d. Kind of weapon)
10. A resource book on right of indigenous people is authored by:
 (a. Nujoom A b. Hafeel A c. Raju Sing d. Brue Jackson)
 (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

II Answer any eight questions of the following. Each question carries 5 marks. Each answer should not exceed 300 words.

11. Define indigenous concept?
12. What is meant by local knowledge
13. What is sustainable development? Discuss.
14. Give an account of the folk technology with example.
15. Discuss the issues related to conservation and presenting of Folklore
16. Write a short note on Tribal knowledge system in Kerala.
17. Discuss the relevance of indigenous knowledge in water resource management.
18. What are the features of the cultural policy of UNESCO?
19. Explain the nature and scope of traditional technology?
20. Explain the importance of the agricultural lore of Kerala.

(8 x 5 = 40 Marks)

III Answer any two questions of the following. Each question carries 15 marks. Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

21. Give a brief account of any one of the folk technology and related knowledge system in your locality.
22. Explain the scope of Folk medicine is and indigenous system of knowledge.
23. Discuss the various forms of indigenous knowledge from Folkloristic perspective
24. Write an essay on the tribal knowledge system in Kerala.

(2x 15 = 30 Marks)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION JUNE 2021
(CCSS)
FOLKLORE
PAPER : FLS4E08 - SEMOITICS
(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one mark.

A. Choose the Correct Answer

1. The book 'Writing Degree Zero ' authored by :
 (a. Umberto Eco b. Roland Barthe c. Sassure d. Marx)
2. The Father of linguistics and structuralism
 (a. Derrida b. Charls Sanders Peirce c. Saussure d. Marx)
3. Deconstruction referred in:
 (a. Structure, Sign and Play in the discourse of human science
 b. Critical Theories c. Ofgramatology
 d. Writing and difference)
4. The term Semiotics is derived from :
 (a. Semeion b. Samantics c. Linguistics d. Iconic)
5. The word Semanalysis is related to :
 (a. Alan Dundies b. Barth c. A.K. Ramanujan
 d. Julius Christava)

B. Match the Following

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 6. Inter-textuality | - | Jaques Derrida |
| 7. Lang and Parole | - | Roland Barth |
| 8. The death of the Author | - | Ferdinand D. Saussure |
| 9. Structure, sign and play in the discourse of human sciences | - | Gramsci |
| 10. Hegemony | - | Julius Christava |

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

**Answer any eight questions of the following. Each question carries 5 marks.
Each answer should not exceed 300 words.**

11. Explain the contributions of Julius Christova in the field of Semiotics.
12. Write a short note on Structuralism.
13. Evaluate the concept 'Semantics and Semiotics'.
14. Explain the Sassure's theory of arbitrariness.
15. 'Myth is a system of signs'. Discuss.
16. "Difference and Differance" Explain.
17. Write a note on the contribution of Roland Barthes in the field of Semiotics.
18. Evaluate Morris Semiotics typology of discourse.
19. Explain Denotation and Connotation.
20. Define the concept of Pierce Semiotics.

(8 x 5 = 40 Marks)

III Answer any two questions of the following. Each question carries 15 marks. Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

21. Explain and elaborate the possibilities of semiotics in Kerala Folklore Studies.
22. Discuss the salient features of the Post Modernism.
23. Explain the history and classification of modern semiotics.

(2x 15 = 30 Marks)
