

Detailed CBCS Syllabus
Core Papers SEMESTER – I B.A. SOCIOLOGY (Honours)
SOC-CC-I : Introduction to Sociology

Time- 3 hrs

F.M.-80+20

Credit- 6

This introductory paper intends to acquaint the students with Sociology as a social science and the basic concepts used in the discipline. It also focuses on the social processes and the social institutions that man encounters as a member of the society.

Objectives: After studying this paper, the student can

- Get to know the convergence and divergence of Sociology with other social science disciplines in terms of the subject matter, nature and scope of the discipline and its approach.
- Develop knowledge about its historicity.
- Get acquainted with the basic concepts used in the subject.
- Generate ideas about the social processes and social institutions man encounters as a member of the society.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to clarify and broaden the student's notion about the subject, the basic concepts used and some universal societal processes. This will provide a wholesome picture about what the subject is all about.

Unit-1: Sociology: Definition and Subject matter, Nature and Scope, Emergence of Sociology, Sociology and its relationship with Anthropology, Political Science, Economics, and History

Unit-2: Basic Concepts: Society, Culture, Community, Institutions, Association, Social Structure, Status and Role, Norms and Values, Folkways and Mores

Unit-3 : Individual and Society : Individual and society, Socialization, Stages and agencies of Socialization, Development of Self – contributions of George Herbert Mead, C.H. Cooley's Looking Glass Self The Concept of Group : Types of Groups – Primary and Secondary groups, In-Group and Out-group, Reference Group

Unit-4: Social Stratification: Caste, Class, Power, Gender and Race. Theories of Stratification – Functionalist, Marxist, Weberian. Social mobility and its determinants.

Unit-5: Social Control: Meaning and types, Formal and Informal social control, Agencies of Social control

Social Processes: Associative and Dissociative processes – Cooperation, Assimilation, accommodation, Competition, and conflict

Essential readings:

1. Bottommore. T.B. 1972, Sociology: A guide to problems and literature. Bombay :George Allen and Unwin (India)
2. Harlambos, M.1998. Sociology: Themes and perspectives. New Delhi Oxford University Press
3. Inkeles, Alex, 1987. What is Skociology? New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India
4. Jaiaram, 1988 . What is Sociology .Madras:Macmillan, India :
5. Johnson, Harry M. 1995. Sociology: A Systematic Introduction. New Delhi , Allied Publishers
6. Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P. Lamm. 1999 Sociology.Tata-Mac Graw Hill, New Delhi.

Core Papers SEMESTER – I B.A. SOCIOLOGY (Honours)**SOC-CC-II : Indian Society**

Time- 3 hrs

F.M.-80+20

Credit- 6

Every society has its own peculiar structure. There are some institutions universal to every society, but with their unique manifestations in each society. There are some change agents and initiatives that enable the society to change with the passage of time. This paper introduces to the students the structural elements of the Indian society, its institutions and the change agents.

Objectives: After studying this paper on Indian society, the student can

- Get an impression about the basic composition of Indian society, its historical moorings, basic philosophical foundations and the institutions.
- Learn about the changing institutions, the processes, the agents that bring about change in the Indian society.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to bring familiarity in a student about Indian society. It will present a comprehensive, integrated and empirically –based profile of Indian society. It is hoped that the structure and processes operative in the society, the change agents operating in Indian society presented in this course will also enable students to gain a better understanding of their society.

Unit-1: Composition of Indian Society: Religious composition, ethnic composition, caste composition. Unity in Diversities. Threats to National Integration: Communalism, Castesim, Linguism and Regionalism.

Unit-2: Historical moorings and bases of Hindu Social Organization, Varna, Ashrama and Purushartha. Doctrine of Karma.

Unit-3 :Marriage and Family in India. Hindu marriage as Sacrament, Forms of Hindu Marriage. The Hindu joint family: Patriarchal and Matriarchal systems. Marriage and family among the Muslims.Changes in Marriage and Family.

Unit-4: The Caste system in India: Origin, Features and Functions. Caste and Class, The Dominant Caste, Changes in Caste system, Caste and Politics in India Constitutional and legal provisions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe.

Unit-5:Social Change in Modern India: Sanskritization, Westernization, Secularization, and Modernization.

Essential readings:

1. Bose, N.K. 1967, Culture and Society in India. Bombay : Asia Publishing House
2. Bose, N.K. 1975, Structure of Hindu Society. New Delhi
3. Dube, S.C. 1990, Society in India.(New Delhi: National Book Trust.)
4. Dube, S.C. 1995, Indian Village (London : Routledge)
5. Dube, S.C. 1958: India's changing Villages (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul).
6. Karve, Irawati, 1961 : Hindu Society : An Interpretation(Poona : Deccan-College) :: Lannoy,
7. Mandelbaum, D.G. 1970 : Society in India (Bombay: Popular Prakashan)
8. Srinivas, M.N. 1980 : India: Social Structure (New Delhi: Hindustan - Publishing Corporation)
9. Srinivas, M.N. 1963: Social Change in Modern India (California, Berkeley: University of California Press).
10. Singh, Yogendra,1973 : Modernization of Indian Tradition (Delhi: Thomson Press).

SEM.-I/III,SOC.-GE-I IS SAME AS SEM.-I,SOC.-CC-II

SEM.-I,SOC.-DSC-I IS SAME AS SEM.-I,SOC.-CC-I

Core Papers SEMESTER – II B.A. SOCIOLOGY (Honours)

SOC-CC-III : Sociological Thought

Time- 3 hrs

F.M.-80+20

Credit- 6

Sociology originated as an intellectual response to the crisis confronting the mid nineteenth century European society. Its development over two centuries has been influenced by a variety of socio-economic and political conditions. It is now established as a multi-paradigmatic academic discipline, with its body of theoretical knowledge enriched and its methodological techniques and procedures systemized. This paper is intended to familiarize the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline. It reflects the philosophical contributions of the Founders who gave a systematic shape to the subject.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions in Sociology, and their contemporary relevance.
- Learn about the methodological shift in the discipline over the years.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to clarify and broaden the student's knowledge about the theoretical and methodological contributions of the classical contributors to the subject and the contemporary relevance of these theories.

Unit-1: Auguste Comte: Law of the Three Stages, Hierarchy of Sciences, Positivism

Unit-2: Herbert Spencer: Organismic Analogy, Theory of Social Evolution

Unit-3: Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism, Class struggle, Alienation, Sociology of Capitalism

Unit-4: Emile Durkheim: Division of Labour in Society, Rules of Sociological Method, Theory of Suicide.

Unit-5: Max Weber: Social Action, Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism, Ideal type, Bureaucracy, Authority

Essential readings:

1. Aron, Ramond. 1967(1982 reprint). Main currents in sociological thoughts (2 volumes). Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books
2. Barnes, H.E. 1959. Introduction to the history to the sociology The University of Chicago press
3. Coser, Lewis A. 1979. Masters of Sociological Thought. New York : Harcourt Brance Jovanovich
4. Fletcher, Ronald. 1994. The Making of Sociology (2 volumes) Jaipur-Rawat
5. Morrison, Ken. 1995 Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formation of Modern Social Thought. London; sage
6. Ritzer, George. 1996. Sociological Theory . New Delhi. Tata-McGraw Hill
7. Singh, Yogendra. 1986 Indian Sociology: social conditioning and emerging Trends. New Delhi: Vistaar
8. Zeitlin, Irving. 1998 (Indian Edition). Rethinking sociology: A critique of Contemporary Theory. Jaipur: Rawat.

Core Papers SEMESTER – II, B.A. SOCIOLOGY (Honours)
SOC-CC-IV Social Change and Development

Time- 3 hrs

F.M.-80+20

Credit- 6

Change is the law of nature and every society is subject to change. Social change has always been a central concern of Sociological study. Change takes different forms. Change has its pattern which is spelt out by various theories. Change is often propelled by various factors. This paper is designed to provide some ideas to the student about such process, theories and factors.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Derive knowledge about the meaning, nature, forms and patterns of change.
- Get an idea about the theories that explain change and their adequacy in explaining so.
- Get an impression about the factors that propel change in the society.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to provide a wholesome idea to the students about the process of social change. They can relate their experience with the theoretical explanations.

Unit-1: Social Change: Meaning and nature. Social Progress, Evolution and Development.

Unit-2:Theories of Social Change: Evolutionary theory, Cyclical theory, Conflict Theory, Functionalist theory.

Unit-3:Factors of Social Change: Cultural, Economic, Technological, Ideological, Demographic

Unit-4:Economic Growth and Social Development : Indicators of Social Development, Human Development Index, Gender Development Index. Economic Growth: Meaning, theories, factors accelerating economic growth and factors preventing economic growth.

Unit-5:Models of Development: Capitalist, Socialist, and Gandhian

Essential readings:

1. Moore, W.E. 1965 Social Change, Prentice-Hall of India. New Delhi.
2. Gandhi M.K., Hind Swaraj
3. Schumacher, E.F., Small is Beautiful
4. Narain, Shreeman, Principles of Gandhian Planning
5. Mishra, B., Capitalism, Socialism and Planning.
6. UNDP, Human Development Report

SEM.-II/IV, SOC.-GE-II IS SAME AS SEM.-II, SOC.-CC-IV

SEM.-II, SOC.-DSC-II IS SAME AS SEM.-I, SOC.-CC-II