

B.A. Course in Sociology – Syllabi at Glance

Semester	Paper	Title of the Paper	Nature of Paper
Semester-I	I	Fundamentals of Sociology	Core Paper
Semester-II	II	Indian Society: Structure and Change	Core Paper
Semester-III	III	Social Issues, Policies and Development	Core Paper
Semester-IV	IV	Research Methodology	Core Paper
Semester-V	I	Rural and Urban Sociology	Discipline Specific Course
	Paper-II (A)	Sociology of Development	Discipline Specific Elective
	Paper-II (B)	Social Anthropology	Discipline Specific Elective
	Paper-II (C)	Social Stratification and Social Mobility	Discipline Specific Elective
	Generic Paper-I	Criminology	Generic Paper
Semester-VI	Paper - I	Industrial Sociology	Discipline Specific Course
	Paper – II (A)	Political Sociology	Discipline Specific Elective
	Paper – II (B)	Medical Sociology	Discipline Specific Elective
	Paper – II (C)	Gender and Society	Discipline Specific Elective
	Generic Paper-II	Social Demography	Generic Paper

B.A. (Sociology), Semester-I

PAPER-I

FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY

(Core paper)

1. Introduction to Sociology

- a) French and Industrial Revolutions – Origin and Emergence of Sociology
- b) Definition, Nature and Scope of Sociology and its relationship with other Sciences.
- c) Sociology as Discipline, Scientific Method, Methods and Tools used in Sociology

2. Basic Concepts

- a) Society, Community, Association, Institution
- b) Social Group: Its typologies - Primary, Secondary, In and Out Groups, Vertical and Horizontal, Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft, Peer Group and Reference group
- c) Social Structure - Social System - Social Organization - Social Norms, Values and Customs

3. Culture, Sociological Processes and Institutions

- a) Culture: Definition - Elements of Culture, Cultural Relativity; Cultural Lag, Acculturation, Enculturation, Ethnocentrism, Xenocentrism
- b) Socio-cultural Process: Associative and Dissociative Processes – Socialization: Definition, Stages, Types, Agencies and Theories – CH Cooley, GH Mead, Sigmund Freud
- c) Social Institutions: Marriage, Family, Kinship, Religion and Political Systems
- d) Social Control: Formal and Informal Agencies
- e) Social Stratification and Mobility – Forms – Caste – Class, Gender – Estate, Social Change: Meaning, Factors and Theories

4. Sociological Perspectives

- a) Structural-Functional
- b) Conflict
- c) Symbolic and Interactionist Perspective
- d) Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology

5. Sociological Thinkers:

- a) August Comte: Positivism, Hierarchy of Sciences, Social Static and Dynamics, Social Progress.
- b) Herbert Spencer: Organic View of Analogy, Societal Evolution,
- c) Karl Marx- Historical Materialism, Mode of Production, Alienation, Class Struggle.
- d) Emile Durkheim: Division of labour, Social Fact, Suicide, Religion and Society.
- e) Max Weber: Social Action, Ideal Types, Authority, Bureaucracy, Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism.

B.A. (Sociology), Semester-II

PAPER-II

INDIAN SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHANGE

(Core Paper)

1. Perspectives on the study of Indian society:

- a) Indological/Textual – Manu, Dumont, Ghurye
- b) Structural-Functionalism – M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube
- c) Marxist Perspective: DP Mukherjee, A.R. Desai,
- d) Civilization Approach: NK Bose, Surajit Sinha
- e) Subaltern Perspective: Phule, BR Ambedkar, David Hardiman

2. Historical Mooring of the Indian Society

- a) Traditional Hindu Social Organisation and Vedic Indian Society- Ashrama Dharma, Purusharthas
- b) Emergence of Buddhism, Advent of Islam and Europe Colonization
- c) Cultural Assimilation and Unity in Diversity in India

3. Social Structure

- a) Rural and Agrarian Social Structure
- b) Caste System: Perspectives on the study of caste systems, Features of caste system. Untouchability - forms and perspectives.
- c) Tribal communities in India
- d) Social Classes in India: Agrarian Class Structure, Industrial Class Structure. Middle classes in India.
- e) Family, Marriage and Kinship in India.
- f) Religious Compositions in India –Communalism, Social Tensions, Religious Revivalism, Problems of Religious Minorities.

4. Social Change in India

- a) Vision of Social Change in India: Idea of Development Planning and Mixed Economy - Constitution, Law and Social Change - Education and Social Change- Green Revolution and Social Change
- b) Industrialisation and Urbanisation
- c) Social Movements in Modern India: Peasant, Tribal, Backward Class, Dalit and Women

5. Challenges for Social Transformation:

- a) Crisis of Development: Displacement and Environmental Issues – Question of Rehabilitation and Sustainability.
- b) Social Problems in India: Poverty, Violence against women, Caste and Ethnic Conflicts, Illiteracy and Disparities in Education, Unemployment and Youth Unrest, Corruption etc