

B.A. Course in Sociology
(Semester-I, II, III, IV, V & VI)

Syllabi Prepared by the Experts Committee in Sociology

Submitted to

Telangana State Council for Higher Education
Hyderabad (T.S)

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

B.A. (Sociology), Semester-III

PAPER-III

SOCIAL ISSUES, POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENT (Core paper)

1. Understanding Social Issues

- a) **Social Issues:** Illiteracy, Untouchability, Casteism, Communalism, Violence against Women, Child Labour, Bonded Labour, Caste Conflicts, Poverty, Unemployment
- b) **Developmental Issues:** Regional Imbalances, Environmental Degradation, Displacement

2. Understanding Social Policy

- a) Social Policy: Concept, Significance and Implementation
- b) National Policies for Women, Children, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC, Minorities, Aged and Disabled.

3. Social Development and Human Development:

- a) Concept of Social Development, its Theories and Models
- b) Perspectives on Social Development: Rightist, Marxist, Subaltern and Feminist
- c) Approaches and Strategies for Social Development: Growth with Equity, Minimum Needs and Quality of Life.
- d) Concept of Human Development and its Indicators and Models

4. Welfare Schemes

- a) Constitutional Safeguards for SC, ST, OBC, Women, Minorities, Children, Aged and Disabled
- b) National and State Level Welfare Schemes for SC, ST, OBC (BC), Minorities, Aged and Disabled

5. Contemporary Concerns Related to Social and Human Development

- a) Globalization, Human Development, Sustainable Development
- b) Problems of Social and Human Development in India.
- c) Overview of Human Development Reports with special reference to India

References:

- Middle, James, Social Development, Delhi Sage Publications, 1995.
- Titmus Richard M. Social Policy, London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1974.
- Sharma, P.N. & Shastri C., Social Planning, Lucknow, Print House (India) 1984.
- Singh, R.R., Whither Social Development? New Delhi, ASSWI, 1995.
- Bhat K.S. ed, Towards Social Development, Delhi, Rawat Publications, 2008.
- SACHS Jeffrey D., The End of Poverty, London, Delhi Penguin Books, 2005.
- UNDP, Human Development, Report 2010, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2011.
- ICSD, Social Development Issues, Lombard IL, International Consortium for Social Development, 2006, Volume 28, 2006 Number 3.
- Sen Amartya, The Idea of Justice, London, Penguin Books, 2009

B.A. (Sociology), Semester-IV

PAPER – IV RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (Core Paper)

1. Social Research:

- a) Theory and Research –Concepts, Construct, Values, Hypothesis – Scientific Method, Subjectivity vs Objective Debate, Value Neutrality.
- b) Meaning, Definitions and Characteristics of Social Research
- c) Types of Research: Pure and Applied – Qualitative and Quantitative - Cross-sectional and Time Series.
- d) Purpose of Research: Exploratory, Descriptive and Explanatory
- e) Major Steps in Social Research.

2. Quantitative and Qualitative Research:

- a) Research Design – Aims and Importance – Types of Research Design – Exploratory Design –DescriptiveDesign – Experimental design – Their Advantages and Disadvantages.

3. Sampling Techniques:

- a) Universe/Population, Characteristics of Sample, Criteria for Sample Size – Sample Size Formulas.
- b) Sampling Design: Probability and Non-Probability Methods - Sampling Errors.

4. Tools and Methods of Data Collection:

- a) Observation, Interview, Case Study, Focus Group Study, Content Analysis, PRA/PLA
- b) Interview Schedule, Questionnaire, Survey Format.

5. Data Processing, Classification, Tabulation and Report Writing.

- a) Social Statistics –their Importance, Types and Usages.
- b) Frequency Distribution Tables – Diagrammatic and GraphicRepresentation of Data.
- c) Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode
- d) Research Report Writing – Purpose, Audience – Format, Tones & Styles (Citation & References)

References:

- | | |
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| 1. LawranceNueman (2014) | Social Research Methods, Pearson Publications, Delhi |
| 2. OR Krishna Swamy (2005) | Research Methodology, Himayala Publications, Delhi |
| 3. Kerlinger F.N. (1995) | Foundations of Behavior Research |
| 4. Yadava S & Yadav K.N. | Statistical analysis for Social Sciences |
| 5. Gupta S.P. | Statistical Methods |
| 6. Jahoda, Deutsch& Cook | Research Methods in Social Relations |
| 7. Pauline V. Young | Scientific Social Survey and Research |
| 8. B.N. Ghosh | Social Research and Scientific Methods |
| 9. Bernard Philips | Strategy for Social Research |

B.A. (Sociology), Semester-V

PAPER-I RURAL AND URBAN SOCIOLOGY (Discipline Specific Course)

1. Rural and Urban Sociology

- a) Meaning, Importance, Nature and Scope of Rural and Urban Sociology
- b) Rural and Urban Communities: Characteristics
- c) Rural-Urban Continuum
- d) Concept of Settlement: Village, Town, City

2. Social Structure of Villages:

- a) Caste System, Jajmani System, Caste based Segregation,
- b) Agrarian Social Structure and Emerging Class Structure in Rural India
- c) Caste and Class
- d) Gram Swaraj, Panchayat Raj
- e) Impact of Green Revolution and Land Reforms in India
- f) Migration: Push Factors, Rural to Urban
- g) Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Programmes
- CDP, IRDP, SGSY, MGNREGS, NRLM

3. Urbanization as a Process

- a) Impact of Industrialization on Urbanization in India
- b) Urban Areas: Definition, Types and Growth
- c) Urbanism as a Way of Life
- d) Migration: Pull Factors, Urban to Urban

4. Urban Ecology

- a) Theories of City Growth: Central Place Theory, Concentric Zone Model, Hoyt Sector Theory, Multiple Nuclei Theory

5. City Planning, Practices and Problems

- a) Urban Problems: Over-Population, Housing, Slums, Unemployment, Environmental Pollution, Traffic Congestion, Urban Poverty, Education, Health
- b) Urban Development Programmes: JNNURM, SSRY, Smart Cities Project
- c) Urban Planning: Principles and Practices
- d) Role of a Sociologist in Country and Town Planning

B.A. (Sociology), Semester - V

Optional Paper – II (A)

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT
(Discipline Specific Elective)

1. Conceptual Perspective on Development

- a) Concept of Change, Progress and Development
- b) Economic Growth
- c) Human Development
- d) Social Development
- e) Sustainable Development: Ecological and Social

2. Theories of Development

- a) Liberal Theories: Max Weber, Gunnar Myrdal
- b) Economic Theory: Karl Marx
- c) Dependency Theories: Frank's Centre-Periphery theory, Samir Amin's Under-development theory, Wallerstein's World System theory

3. Paths of Development

- a) Capitalist
- b) Socialist
- c) Mixed Model
- d) Gandhian

4. Social Structures and Development

- a) Social Structure as a facilitator / inhibitor
- b) Development and Socio-Economic Disparities
- c) Gender and Development.
- d) Culture as an aid / impediment in Development.

5. Development Issues in India

- a) Development Induced Displacement: SEZ, Dams, Industries
- b) Issues in Resettlement and Rehabilitation
- c) Development Planning and Policies: Industrial, Education, Agriculture, Health, Rural and Tribal Development

B.A. (Sociology), Semester - V

Optional Paper-II (B)

SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(Discipline Specific Elective)

1. Social Anthropology

- a. Definition, Meaning, and Scope of Anthropology. Relationship of Anthropology with Sociology and its Branches
- b. Meaning and Definition of Tribes
 - i. Characteristics of Tribal Society
 - ii. Geographical Distribution of Tribes in India

2. Culture

- a. Concept, Definition and Characteristic of culture
- b. Cultural Traits, Ethos and Cultural Processes: Fission, Diffusion, Acculturation, Enculturation, Assimilation.
- c. Cultural Theories: British, American and Chicago School of thoughts

3. Social Institutions

- a. Family and Marriage: Definitions, Characteristics and Typologies
- b. Kinship: Structure, Types and Usages.

4. Tribal Economy, Polity and Religion

- a. Characteristics and Forms of Tribal Economy: formalist, Substantivist and Market Exchange
- b. Tribal Religion: Animism, Animatism, Totemism, Naturism, Shamanism, Structural-Functionalism - Functions of Religion
- c. Religion and Magic: James Frazer, Raymond Firth

5. Tribal Problems, Law and Justice

- a. Tribal Law and Justice
- b. Exploitation of Tribes
- c. Land alienation and Displacement
- d. Problems of Health and Nutrition
- e. Constitutional Provisions for Scheduled Tribes
- f. Tribal Development in India

B.A. (Sociology), Semester – V

Optional Paper – II (C)

**SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND SOCIAL MOBILITY
(Discipline Specific Elective)**

1. Social Differentiation and Social Stratification
 - a) Attributes and Dimensions of Social Stratification
 - b) Perspectives and Concepts in the study of Social Stratification and Social Mobility
 - c) Social inequality in historical and contemporary contexts - Indices of inequality - Life Chances and Life Styles.
 - d) Principal types of stratification systems: Caste, Class, Estate and Gender
2. **Theoretical Perspectives:**
 - a) Contributions of Karl Marx and Max Weber to the understanding of Social Stratification
 - b) Functional theory of stratification (Davis & Moore theories)
 - c) Parson's theory of stratification
 - d) Lenski's theory of stratification
3. **Social Stratification in Indian Context:**
 - (a) Caste Stratification in India. Present situation of caste in rural and urban areas.
 - (b) Class Stratification in India: Emergence, Factors and Consequences
4. **Interface between Social Stratification and Mobility.**
 - a) Relationship between social stratification and mobility.
 - b) Types of Social Mobility: Vertical and Horizontal Mobility, Intra and Inter-generational Mobility, Social and Occupational Mobility, Gender and Social Mobility
 - c) Factors Responsible for Mobility.
5. **Reference Group Theory and Mobility**
 - a) Sanskritization and De-sanskritization,
 - b) Modernization and Westernization
 - c) Indigenization and Secularization
 - d) Islamization in India
 - e) Social Mobility Trends in Rural and Urban India, Constraints to Mobility in India

B.A. (Sociology), Semester-V,

**CRIMINOLOGY
(Generic Paper – I)**

1. Principles of Criminology:

- a) Definition, Nature and Scope of Criminology
- b) Sociology and Criminology
- c) Criminology and Penology

2. Conceptual Approaches to Crime:

- a) Deviance, Crime and Delinquency
- b) Theories of Crime: Biological, Clinical, Positivist, Psychological, Geographical, Sociological: Functionalist, Sub-cultural and Labelling Theories

3. Typology of Crime and Criminals:

- a) Organized Crime, Professional Crime, White-collar Crime, Cyber Crime, Crime against Women, Children, Juvenile Delinquency, Corruption
- b) Factors and Preventive Programmes
- c) State and Surveillance

4. Victimology:

- b) Role of Victim in Crime
- c) Types of Victim and Compensation to Victims
- d) Penology:
 - a. Types of Punishment, Prison Reforms
 - b. Concept, Objective of Reformation

5. Criminal Justice System:

- a) Police, Court and Prison
- b) Correctional Administration and Institution

B.A. (Sociology), Semester-VI

PAPER - I

INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

(Discipline Specific Course)

1. Introduction to Industrial Sociology

- a. Definition, Nature and Scope of Industrial Sociology
- b. Growth of Industrialisation, Industrial Revolution and its Impact on Society, Changing Structure of Modern Industrial Enterprises, Principles of Organisation- Formal and Informal

2. Sociological Theories related to Industry and Society:

- a. Classical theories : Adam Smith, Karl Marx, Max Weber and Durkheim
- b. Modern Sociological Theories: Scientific Management Theory of F.W. Taylor - Elton Mayo's Human Relations Approach – Harry Braverman's Labour and Monopoly Capital – Maslow theory of Industrial Management.

3. Trade Union Movement in India:

- a. Structure and Functions of Trade Unions
- b. Workers Participation in Management and Collective Bargaining

4. Industrial Disputes and Settlements:

- a. Causes and Consequences of Industrial Disputes
- b. Strikes, Lockouts, Layoff, Negotiation, Conciliation, Arbitration and Adjudication
- c. Industrial Dispute Act

5. Labour Problems:

- a. Absenteeism, Alcoholism, and Alienation; Labour Welfare Schemes;
- b. ILO- Fundamental Principles and Major activities
- c. Commitment and Motivation of Workers
 - i. Incentives, Wages, Bonus and other Benefits like compensation and maternity benefits
 - ii. Compensation legislation Act (1923)- Main Provisions
 - iii. Impact of Globalisation on Industry and labour

B.A (Sociology), Semester- VI

**Optional Paper – II (A)
POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY
(Discipline Specific Elective)**

1. Introduction to Political Science

- a) Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Sociology
- b) Approaches to the Study of Politics
- c) Political Systems, Political Processes and Political Socialization

2. Basic Concepts:

- a) Power and Authority
- b) Consensus and Conflict
- c) Elites and Pressure Groups
- d) State and Stateless Societies

3. State and Society

- a) State and the Power, Class Structure, Hegemony
- b) Civil Society, Welfare State, Nation-State
- c) State and Society under capitalism and Socialism
- d) Power, Institutional Autonomy and State Control
- e) Ideology and Consensus

4. Voting Behaviour

- a) Political Parties, Ideology and Voting Behaviour
- b) Patterns and Factors of Voting Behaviour
- c) Impact of Caste, Class, Ethnicity, Religion and Region in Electioneering

5. Local Structures of Power:

- a) Varieties of Local Power Structure
- b) Panchayat Raj System and Decentralization of power
- c) Political Reservations, Participation of Weaker Sections in Politics and Social Change

B.A. (Sociology), Semester-VI

Optional Paper – II (B)
MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY
(Discipline Specific Elective)

- 1. Health and Society**
 - a. The emerging relationship between Medicine and Sociology
 - b. Social Perspective of Health and Health care

- 2. Infectious Disease and Physical Deficient Diseases**
 - a. Tuberculosis, Malaria
 - b. Heart diseases, diabetes, obesity
 - c. Malnutrition and Health

- 3. Social Epidemiology**
 - a. Cultural factors bearing on health in India
 - b. Common Occupational diseases and prevention of occupational diseases

- 4. Health Education**
 - a. Preventive and Protective Hygienic habits
 - b. Health Education Policy in India
 - c. Population Policy in India

- 5. Health and Social Problems**
 - a. Relevance of Sex education
 - b. Revelation of Aids and HIV
 - c. Aging- Social Gerontology

B.A. (Sociology), Semester – VI

Optional Paper – II (C)
GENDER AND SOCIETY
(Discipline Specific Elective)

1. Gender in Sociological Analysis

- b) Gender as Social Construction
- c) Approaches to the Study of Gender
- d) Models of Gendered Socialization
- e) Cultural Symbolism and Gender Roles

2. Social Structure and Gender Inequality

- a) Patriarchy and Matriarchy
- b) Division of Labour: Production and Reproduction
- c) Family, Work and Property

3. Theories and Perspectives of Feminism

- a) Liberal Feminism
- b) Marxist / Radical Feminism
- c) Socialist Feminism
- d) Post-Modern Feminism

4. Gender and Development

- a) Indicators of Women Status: Demographic, Social, Economic, Educational and Workforce
- b) Women Empowerment in India: Schemes, Policies, Strategies and Programmes
- c) Voluntary Sector and Women Development

5. The Politics of Gender:

- a) Women's Movements in Pre-Independence and Post-Independence India
- b) Current Women's Movements
- c) Displacement and Eco-Feminism
- d) Women Reservation as Socio-Political Issue

B.A. (Sociology), Semester-VI

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY (Generic Paper - II)

1. Social Demography

- a. Nature and scope
- b. Demography and population Studies
- c. Sources of Demographic Data
 - i. Census, Vital Registration, Sample Survey and Population Registers

2. Population Theories

- a. Malthusian Theories
- b. Demographic Transition Theory
- c. Optimum Population Theory

3. Composition Population in India

- a. Age and Sex (sex ratio and child sex ratio)
- b. Marital Status, Ethnic and Religious Composition
- c. Literary, Rural and Urban Population
- d. Trends in population growth in India

4. Population Processes

- a. Fecundity, Fertility- its meaning and significance measures of fertility, differential fertility
- b. Mortality- its meaning and significance, mother and child mortality rate, measures of mortality, differential mortality
- c. Socio-economic factors effecting fertility and mortality
- d. Migration- types, factors and consequence of migration

5. Population Policy (UN and India)

- a. Family planning and family welfare
- b. Population Education
- c. National Rural Health Mission

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1. Agarwal, S.N. (1989): Population Studies with Special Reference to India, New Delhi: LokSurjeet Publication.
2. Bose, Ashish (1991): Demographic Diversity in India, Delhi: B.R.Publishing Corporation.
3. Banarjee, D. (1985): Health and Family Planning Services in India, New Delhi: LokParkshan.
Chandrasekhar, S. (ed.) (1974): Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India, London: George Alen and Unwin Ltd.
4. Dubey, SurendraNath (2001): Population of India, Delhi: Authors Press.
5. Kohli, S. (1977): Family Planning in India, New Delhi.
6. Malthus, T.R. (1986): An Essay on the Principle of Population, London: William Pickering.
7. Premi, M.K. (2004): Social Demography, Delhi: Jawahar Publishers and Distributors.