

SOCIOLOGY

Undergraduate Syllabus

(For Honours)

Sociology Paper – I

Introduction to Sociology

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 Concept: society, culture, community, institution, Association, Social Structure , status and role. Norms and values. Folkways and mores.

Associative and Dissociative processes – co-operation, Assimilation, Accommodation. Competition and Conflict.

Unit – 3 : Individual and Society: Individual and Society, Socialization. stages and Agencies of socialization. Development of self – contribution 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: Meaning and Definition, Dimension of stratification. 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.

(SOC – 2)

Indian Society

Unit – 1: Composition of Indian Society : Caste, Tribe, Religion, Language, Unity in Diversities. Threats to national integration.

Unit – 2: Hindu Social Organisation: 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 and Matriarchal systems, Marriage and family among the Muslims. Changes in the institutions of Marriage and Family.

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

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

(SOC – 3)

Sociological Thought

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.

(SOC – 4)

Social Change and Development

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.

Unit – 5: Models of Development : Capitalist, Socialist, and Gandhian.

(SOC – 5)

Research Methodology

Unit – 1: Meaning and Significance of Social research, Nature of scientific Method, Applicability of scientific method to the study of social phenomena, Major steps in social research.

Unit – 2: Research Design, Types of Research Design: Exploratory, Diagnostic, Descriptive, and Experimental research Design.

Unit – 3: Hypothesis: Meaning, Characteristics, Types and sources of Hypothesis, Role of Hypothesis in Social Research.

Sampling : Meaning, and characteristics, Types: Probability and Non-Probability Sampling. Role of Sampling in Social Research.

Unit – 4: Qualitative social Research : Observation, Case Study, Content Analysis.

Unit – 5: Quantitative methods in Social Research: Survey research, Questionnaires, Interview, Measures of Central Tendency : Mean, Median , Mode.

(SOC – 6)

Gender and Society

Unit – 1: Social Construction of Gender: Sex and Gender, Gender stereotyping and socialization, Gender Role and Identity, Gender stratification and Inequality, Gender discrimination and Patriarchy.

Unit – 2: Feminism : Meaning, origin and growth of Feminist Theories, Theories of Feminism : Liberal, Radical, Socialist, and Eco-Feminism.

Unit – 3: Gender and Development: History and Approaches, WID, WAD and GAD, Women Empowerment : Meaning and Dimensions, World Conference of Women, Mexico, Copenhagen, Nairob and Beijing. Gender Related Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Index (GEM).

Unit – 4: Status of Women in India: Ancient and Medieval period, women in pre – independence India, Social Reform movements, The Nationalist movement, Women in Independent India.

Unit – 5: Major Challenges and Issues Affecting Women in India: Women and Education, Women and Health, Women and Work, Policy provision for women.

(SOC – 7)

Rural Sociology

Unit – 1: Origin and Scope of Rural Sociology, Nature and Importance of Rural Sociology.

Unit – 2: Rural social Structure: Village Community, Agrarian Economy, Caste System, Mobility and Migration, Rural-Urban Contrast and Continuum.

Unit – 3: Rural Social Problems: Poverty , Unemployment, Food Security, Landlessness, Indebtedness, Health care and Sanitation.

Unit – 4: History and Evolution: Community Development Programme, Land Reforms, Green Revolution . Co-operative Movement , Panchayati Raj Institutions –Constitutional provisions and Structure. Role of Panchayats in Rural Development.

Unit – 5: Rural Development Programmes : MGNREGA, SGSY, Indira Awas Yojana, livelihood Mission, Health Mission.

(SOC – 8)

Globalization and Society

- Unit – 1: Meaning and characteristics of Globalization, Historical context, liberalization, Privatization and Globalization.
- Unit – 2: Dimensions of Contemporary Globalization: Economic, Techological, Political and Cultural.
- Unit – 3: Consequences of Globalization: Rising Inequality, Environmental impact, Consumerism, Health and Security, Emergence of Anti-Globalization movements.
- Unit – 4: Globalization and Indian Society: Understanding the concepts of liberalization, privatization and globalization in the Indian context. Growth of information technology and communication and its impact manifested in everyday life.
- Unit – 5: Impact of globalization on Religion, Culture, Education Family, marriage, Women, Tribes.

(SOC – 9)

Marriage, Family and Kinship

- Unit – 1: Theoretical Perspectives: Overview of theoretical developments Descent theory. Alliance theory, Recent theorizations and their implications.
- Unit – 2: Marriage: Marriage as social Institutions, Functions of Marriage, Rules of Marriage: Endogamy, Exogamy; Monogamy and Polygamy; Levirate and Sororate; Hypogamy and Hypergamy; Dowry and Bride price.
- Unit – 3: The Family: Types of Family on the basis of Rules of Authority, Descent and Residence, Functions of Family, Contemporary changes and problems; Divorce and Family Disintegration.
- Unit – 4: Contemporary Issues: Changing demographic patterns, Migration Diasporas and Impact on Family Implications of new reproductive technologies Domestic violence Challenges to the normative model of family.
- Unit – 5: The Kinship and Clan System: Meaning and Definition of kinship and Clan, Types, Clan, Family, lineage and Totemism and Toboos.

(SOC – 10)

Social Disorganization and Deviance

Unit – 1: Social Disorganization : Meaning and nature Family Disorganization and Personality Disorganization Causes and Consequences.

Unit – 2: Theories of Deviant Behaviour: Contribution of Durkheim and Merton. Ecological theory, Delinquent Sub-Culture theory, Differential Association theory, Differential Opportunity theory.

Unit – 3. Crime and Punishment : Concepts of Crime and Delinquency. Causes and consequences. Theories of Punishment Retributive, Deterrant, Reformative.

Unit – 4: Social Problems: Poverty, Unemployment, Alcholism, Indebtedness, Terrorism.

Unit – 5: Atrocities against women, Domestic violence, Dowry, Divorce.

(SOC – 11)

Political Sociology

- Unit – 1: State : Characteristics, Aristotle’s classification of types of state : Theological, Monarchical, Aristocratic, Democratic, and Totalitarian forms.
- Unit – 2: Influence Power and Authority : Meaning and types of influence, characteristics of Power, distribution of power : the Constant sum and the Variable sum approach to power. theories of political elites, authority: Weberian classification of authority, different ways of acquiring legitimacy.
- Unit – 3: Political culture and political socialization : meaning and dimensions of political culture, meaning and types of political socialization agencies of political socialization and their role.
- Unit – 4: Political participation: meaning and types of political participation, political apathy – reasons for political apathy , Determinants of political participation – psychological , social political.
- Unit – 5: Political parties and pressure groups: Political parties – features and functions, structures of political parties : meaning of pressure groups and their relationship with political parties, types of pressure groups and their role.

(SOC – 12)

Environment and Society

Unit – 1: Environment and its Concepts : Ecology , Eco – system, Environment and Society-their inter-relations : Eco-Feminism.

Unit – 2: Environment Issues: Sustainable Development, Industrialization and Development, Urbanization and Development, Environmental Degradation.

Unit – 3: Environment Movements: Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Ganga Bachao Abhiyan, The Silent valley movement , Forest Rights.

Unit – 4: Contemporary Environment Problem : Problems of Water, Deforestation, Urban Wastes, Slums, Global Warming and Climate Change.

Unit – 5: Environment protection efforts at the global level and the national level in India.

(SOC – 13)

Urban Sociology

Unit – 1: Meaning, Nature, Scope and importance of Urban Sociology, Rural Urban Differences : Specific traits of rural world vs. urban world – Socio – cultural differences rurbanization . Urbanism as a way of life.

Unit – 2: Theories of patterns of city growth : Concentric zone theory – Sector model – Multiple nuclei theory.

Unit – 3: Social institutions of Indian urban communities : Family, marriage and kinships in urban India – Caste in urban India – urban politics and urban economy

Unit – 4: Urban social problems : Crime and Juvenile delinquency, Slums, Beggary, Prostitution.

Unit – 5: Urban development in Indian plans, Urban development programmes, Slum development programmes, Urban Basic Services.

(SOC – 14)

Practical : Field Work and Dissertation

(Dissertation : 80 marks and Viva-voce : 20 marks)

(SOC – DSE – 1)

Sociology of Movements

Unit – 1: Social Movements : Nature, Definitions, Characteristics of social movement , types : Revolutionary, Reform, Revival, Counter movements.

Basis of social movements: Leadership , ideology , resource.

Unit – 2: Religious movements in India : The SNDP Movements in Kerala , The Brahmo Samaj and The Arya Samaj.

Unit – 3: Peasants Movements in India: The Champaran Satyagraha (1917), The Kheda Peasant Struggle, The Bardoli Movement in Gujarat. The Peasant Revolt in Telangana , The Tebhaga Movement in Bengal.

Unit – 4: Backward Class Movements in India : Mahar Movement in Maharashtra , Dalit Movement in Tamil Nadu, The non Brahmin Movement in Tamil Nadu.

Unit – 5: Women’s Movements in India: In the Pre independence era and the post independence period.

(SOC – DSE – 2)

Industrial Sociology

Unit – 1: Introduction :

Meaning and definition of Industrial sociology , Nature and scope of Industrial Sociology, Significance of Industrial Sociology in India.

Unit – 2: Social – industrial Thought :

A. Classical Theories: Adam Smith, Karl Marx, Max weber, Durkhem and Mayo

B. Sociological Theories: Likert, Herzberg, Maslow, Mcllelland.

Unit – 3: The Development of Industry:

The Manorial system, the Guild system, Domestic system, the Factory system, Industrial evolution in India.

Unit – 4: Industrial Organisation :

Formal Organisation : Its nature and features, problems build – in in the formal organization
Informal Organisation : Origin and function of informal organization.
Informal Organisation of Management.

Unit – 5: industrial and Labour Relations:

industrial Relations, International Labour Organisation, Labour Legislation, Industrial Relations in India, Industrial Disputes / conflicts.

Workers participation in Management (WPM) : Industrial Democracy : Levels of participation of WPM : Objectives , WPM Models in India.

(SOC – DSE – 3)

Population Studies

Unit – 1: Population Studies: Meaning , Scope and Significance : Demographic Processes : Fertility, Mortality and Migration.

Unit – 2: Population Theories: Malthusian, Demographic Transition and Optimum Population Theory.

Unit – 3: Population Compositions in India: Age Structure , Sex – Ratio, Rural – Urban Composition, Literacy in India.

Unit – 4: Population Planning and Policies: Needs and Objectives ; Population Policy of India, National Rural Health Mission.

Unit – 5: Population Control: Role of technology , women’s empowerment, voluntary organizations.

(SOC – DSE – 4)

Sociology of Social Institutions

Unit – 1: Community, Groups, Institutions and Organizations.

Unit – 2: Family, Marriage and Kinship: Key concepts ; Different forms of family and marriage; Changes in family pattern worldwide; Importance of Kinship.

Unit – 3: Religion: Defining religion; Varieties of religion; Theories of religion .

Unit – 4: Education: The development of literacy and schooling ; Gender and the education reproduction; Education and inequality.

Unit – 5: Economy : Importance of work; Organisation of work; Work and technology; Formal Economy and Informal Economy; Market and Society.

Polity: Modern State ; Concepts of Power and Authority; Forms of social distribution of power ; Marxist , Elitist, Pluralist.

(SOC – GE – 1)

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