SOCIOLOGY
B.A. PART – I

A.C.I / D.C. I  Rural and Urban Sociology
(7111) / (4111)

Objectives :
• To have a basic understanding of what the rural and Urban Community is.
• To enable students to understand the development issues and changes in the
development perspectives of Rural and Urban Communities.
• To familiarize students with the local governance and social organizations of Rural
and Urban Communities.

Course Content :

I  A) Significance and Scope of the study of rural and urban Sociology.
B) Subject matter of rural and Urban Sociology.
C) Approach to the study of Rural and Urban Sociology.
D) Rural Urban differences.
E) Rural-Urban continuum.

II  Characteristics of Rural and Urban Society .
Caste, family, ritual, customs, women, occupation, labour market and
technology.

III  Production relations in Rural and Urban Society :
Economy, Structural integration and differentiation.
Hindu Jajmani system and changing labour market.

IV  Rural and Urban Development Issues :
Migration –types and consequences, over population, public health,
employment and literacy.

V  Power, Caste and Class : Changing dimensions.
Power and authority, Dominant caste, Caste and politics,
Emergence of new classes.

VI Local Governance of rural and urban communities.
Pachayati Raj, Local Self Government.

VII Rural and Urban social Organisations:
Formal and Informal
Government Machinery, Co-operative and NGO’s

Bibliography:
D.C. II Introduction to Sociology
(4211)

Objectives:

- To introduce the students to the discipline of Sociology.
- To familiarize students with the basic concepts of sociology.
- To provide basic understanding of the social structure of society.

Course Contents:

I. The nature of sociology.
   - The meaning of sociology.
   - The Sociological perspective.
   - Sociology and Social Sciences.
   - The Scientific and humanistic orientations to sociological study.

II. Basic Concepts:
   - Society, Community, Institution, Association.
   - Social Interaction, Group, Social Structure, Status and Role, Norms and Values.

III. Utility and significance pertaining to:
   - Social problems, social change, social policy, development and professions.

IV. The Individual and Society:
   - A) Society, culture and socialization, Relation between Individual and Society.
   - B) Social Control: Agencies of social control and

V. Institutions:

VI. Social stratification and Mobility:
   - Meaning, forms (caste and class) and Theories of Stratification.

VII. Social Change:
   - Meaning and types, evolution, revolution, progress and development, factors
responsible for social change.

Bibliography:

SOCIOMETRY
B.A. PART – II
ACII / DC III - SOCIETY IN INDIA : STRUCTURE & CHANGE

Objectives :

• To provide basic understanding of the Indian Social Structure.
• To present a Comprehensive, integrated and empirically based profile of Indian Society.
• To understand the community between the present and the past of Indian society.
• To focus on the contemporary Indian Society, so as to gain a better understanding of one’s own region and situation.

Course Contents :

I Approaches to the study of Indian Society :
Indological, Structural & Marxist.

II The Structure & Composition of Indian Society :
Villages, Towns, Cities : Meaning & Characteristics, Rural-Urban & Tribal Communities
Meaning & Characteristics.
Population profile and related issues of the weaker sections : Dalits, Women & minorities.
Socio-economic discrimination, Reservations, Violence, Insecurity.

III Basic Institutions of Indian Society

IV Process of Social Change in India :
Samsrtozation, Desanskritization, Westernization, Modernization and Development.

V Diversity in Indian Society :
Historical – embedded diversities : Geographic, linguistic, Cultural, Religious, ethnic.
VI Integration & Conflict:
National Integration: Meaning & Importance.
Obstacles to National Integration.
How to promote National Integration.
Major Conflicts in India: Caste, communal, ethnic and gender.
Nation-building & National identity.

References:

Objectives:
- To provide a comprehensive profile of tribal people.
- To understand the demographic features, social structure and cultural patterns.
- To enable students to understand the problems of tribal people.
- To familiarize students with the welfare policies, development-issues and tribal movements.

Course Contents:
I. The concept of tribe: Meaning & features. Difference between tribe and caste.
II. Demographic profile:
   Habitat, Distribution of tribal people, Tribal zones, Sex ratio, Status of tribal women.
III. Classification of Tribal People
   Food gatherers and hunters, Shifting Cultivators, Nomads, Peasants and settled agriculturists, Artisans.
IV. Tribal Institutions:
V. Socio-Cultural Profile:
   Cultural traditions: Tribal art, Youth Dormitories
VI. Social Mobility & Change:
   The Impact Colonial rule & missionaries on tribal society.
   Hinduization & Sanskriritisation
VII. Tribal Welfare Policies: Pre & Past-Independence:
   Tribal development: Socio-Economic, Educational, Political.
VIII. Problems of Tribal People:
   Poverty, literacy, indebtedness, land alienation, Agrarian issue, Exploitation, Health.
IX. Tribal Movements:
   Zarkhand, Bodo, Naxalite, Santhal, Narmada. Tribal Integration & Identity.

References:
Objectives:

- To understand the influence of Population on social Phenomena.
- To acquaint students with the demographic features and trends of Indian Society Vis-à-vis World Population.
- To understand Population Control in terms of Social needs.
- To review Population Control measures and their implementation.

Course Content:

I. Population & Society.
   Interface between Population size and Density: Implications of Social development.

II. Theories of Population and their Critique: Socio-economic & biological theories.

III. Nature & trend of world Population and population in Indian.
   A. World Population: An Overview Vis-à-vis Indian Population.
   B. Structure of Indian Population: Age Structure & sex ratio.
   C. Causes of population growth in India.
   D. Population dynamics: fertility, Mortality and migration.

IV. Population explosion and its Consequences:
   1. Poverty and Unemployment.
   2. Housing & Civic amenities.
   3. Health & Hygiene.
   4. Environmental Problems.
   5. Urbanization & Transportation.

V. Population Policies of the Government of India:
   A. Measures to control the population growth in India: Historical background.
   B. Population policy after Independence.
   C. Evaluation of Population Policy.

VI. Population Education:
   A. Meaning, Objective & relevance.
   B. Population Education & Younger generation.
   C. Concept of Responsible parenthood.
References:

1. Census of Indian Reports.
10. Mitra, Ashok Declining Sex Ratio in India.
B.A. PART III – SOCIOLOGY

D.C.-V – FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT

Objectives:

• To familiarize the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which Sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline.

• To understand the development of Sociological thoughts.

Course Contents:

I  THE EMERGENCE OF SOCIOLOGY:
Transition from social philosophy to Sociology – The intellectual context:
Enlightenment – The social, economic & political forces: The French & Industrial Revolutions.

II  THE PIONEERS:
Comte: Hierarchy of Sciences, Positivism – Spencer: Social Darwinism,
Superorganic evolution.

III DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT IN INDIA:
Before Independence and post Independence.

IV  THE CLASSICAL TRADITION:
Durkheim: social solidarity & suicide.
Weber: Authority & The Protestant Ethic & the Spirit of Capitalism.
Marx: Materialist conception of history & class struggle.
Pareto: Circulation of elites.

V  SCHOOLS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY:
Functionalism.
Conflict school.
Social action perspectives.
REFERENCES:

D.C. – V

Aron, Raymond – 1967. Main currents in Sociological thought (2 vols.)

Barnes, H.E. - 1959. Introduction to the history of sociology. Chicago :
The University of Chicago Press.


Fletcher, Ronald - 1994. The making of sociology (2 vols.)
Jaipur – Rawat Publications.

Morrison, Ken - 1995 – Marx, Durkheim, Weber : Formation of


New Delhi : Vistaar,

Contemporary theory, Jaipur : Rewat Publications.
D.C. – VI SOCIAL, RESEARCH METHODS

Objectives:

- To introduce the spirit of inquiry among students who may be motivated to continue to higher studies in research.
- To provide an understanding of the nature of social phenomena.
- To study the research methods as a means of understanding social reality.

Course Content:

I. (A) MEANING, SCOPE & SIGNIFICANCE OF SOCIAL RESEARCH.
   (B) MAJOR STEPS IN SOCIAL RESEARCH.
   (C) FORMULATION OF HYPOTHESIS.

II SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF SOCIAL PHENOMENA
The scientific method, logic in social science.
Objectivity & subjectivity in social science.
Postivism & Empiricism in Sociology, social fact.
Sociological explanation.

III TYPES OF RESEARCH:
Basic & applied.
Historical & empirical.
Descriptive, exploratory, explanatory & experimental.

IV METHODS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH:
Quantitative and Qualitative.
Ethnography.
Case Study.
Content analysis.

V TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION:
Primary sources of data.
Sampling techniques,
Observation,
Questionnaire,
Interview & schedule
& secondary sources of data.

VI CLASSIFICATION & PRESENTATION OF DATA :
Coding, Tables, Graphs, Histograms, Measures of central tendency & Dispersion,

REFERENCES :
D.C. – VI


D.C. – VII INDIAN SOCIETY : ISSUES & PROBLEMS

Objectives :

- To sensitize the students to the emerging social issues in India.
- Enable them to acquire Sociological understanding of these issues & problems over and above their commonsense understanding.
- Empower them to deal with these issues and problems.

Course Content :

I STRUCTURAL ISSUES & PROBLEMS :
Poverty,
Inequality of Caste & Gender,
Disharmony – Religious, ethnic & regional,
Minorities, backward classes and dalits.

II FAMILIAL ISSUES AND PROBLEMS :
Dowry,
Domestic violence,
Divorce,
Intra & Intergenerational Conflict &
Problem of the elderly.

III PROBLEMS RELATED TO DEVELOPMENT :
Regional disparities,
Developmental induced displacement,
Ecological degradation & environmental pollution,
Consumerism &
Crisis of values.

IV PROBLEMS RELATED TO DISORGANISATION :
Crime & delinquency,
White collar crime,
Changing profile of crime & criminals,
Corruption, Drug addition &
Suicide.
REFERENCES

D.C. – VII

Bereille, Andre 1974, Social Inequality.
New Delhi : Oxford University Press.

Bereille, Andre 1992 – Backward Classes in Contemporary India.
New Delhi : Oxford University Press.

Merut; Folklore Institute.

New Delhi : Sage Publications.

New Delhi : Oxford University Press.


New York : Oxford University Press.

New Delhi : Oxford University Press.

New Delhi – Government of India.


D.C. – VIII INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

Objectives:

• To acquaint the students with the structure of industrial society.
• To help students to understand the structure of industrial organization.
• To provide an understanding of labour, human relations and management.
• To familiarize the student with the actual problem situations to industrial organization.

Course Content:

I  INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY : Subject matter, nature and scope and importance of the study of industrial sociology.

II  DEVELOPMENT & IMPACT OF INDUSTRY : Pre conditions of industrialization, consequences of industrialization.

III  STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRIAL ORGNISATION : Formal and Informal organization. School of management – scientific management of human relations approach, Worker supervisor and authority relations, Industrial bureaucracy.


V  TRADE UNION MOVEMENT :
Development, Functions, Objectives & Growth of trade unions, Problems of trade unions.

VI  LABOUR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS :
Concept and Importance of Industrial Relations, Causes & consequences of Industrial Disputes, Methods of settling Industrial disputes.
VII IMPACT OF NEW ECONOMIC POLICY:
Globalisation, Liberalization & Privatization,
It’s effects on industries and workers,
Automation, Computerization,
Downsizing & Voluntary retirement scheme.

REFERENCES
D.C. – VIII


Bombay : Tata Mc Graw Hill.


Sheth, N.R. & Patil P.G. Industrial Sociology of India.


Bombay Himalaya Publishing House.


Miller & Form Industrial Sociology (latest edition)
Ramaswamy, E.A. Managing Human Resources. New Delhi : OUP.

AP.C.II - SOCIAL WELFARE & SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Objectives:

- To understand the constitutional provisions and welfare goals of the state in India.
- To appreciate the social welfare needs of the people of India.
- To understand the social welfare programmes initiated by government, their successes and failures.
- To enable the students to equip themselves for career in social welfare agencies, NGO and in labour welfare departments of industries.

Course Contents:

I Constitution of India – Fundamental rights and duties. Directive Principles of State Policy and related instruments of the constitution initiating the welfare goals of the state.

II Social Welfare needs: Provision of compulsory primary education, full employment, health care needs, welfare of women and child welfare of disadvantaged groups (handicapped, elderly, dalits and tribe, housing needs.

III Organisations promoting social welfare programmes: Central, State Government organization and their functioning.

IV New approaches and efforts to reach the constitutional goals in the context of liberalization and globalization of Indian economy.

V Social Legislation as an instrument of social welfare and as an instrument of social change.
Limitations of social legislation.

VI Social Legislations: Constitutional provisions in favour of Dalits, Tribes, Other backward classes, Women and children.
Law relating to compulsory education, employment.
Labour legislations, health for all, social security, insurance schemes.
Human rights, trafficking in women and children.

VII Legislations initiated by State Legislative Bodies to meet regional and local social welfare needs.

REFERENCES

Ap.C. – II


Delhi : Mc Milan.


Kaatalia & Majumdar 1981. the Constitution of India.
ALL THESE ARE TENTATIVE REFERENCES PROVIDED ALONG WITH THE REVISED SYLLABUS. ADDITIONS WILL BE MADE LATER IN THE NEXT B.O.S. MEETING.
B.A. SOCIOLOGY

The students offering Sociology at B.A. I, II, III will have to study the following papers:

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II) The students who have opted for Combined Applied courses will have to delete the following two papers from sociology.
   i) Population and Society  
      APC-I from B.A. II  6111  
   ii) Social Welfare and Social Legislation  
      APC II from B.A. III  6311  

III) The students who have opted for the vocational courses they have to delete the following papers from the sociology.
   i) B.A. I : Rural and urban sociology  
      D.C. I  4111  
   ii) B.A. II : Population and Society  
      APC-I  6111  
   iii) B.A.III : Industrial Sociology  
      DC VIII  4811  
      and  
      Social Welfare and Social legislation  
      APC – II  6211