SYLLABUS OF SOCIOLOGY
B.A.-I
SESSION - 2011-12

B.A. I Sociology
PAPER IST: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY.

M.M. : 100

Objectives:

      This introductory paper is intended to acquaint the students with sociology as a social science and the distinctiveness of its approach among the social science. It is to be organized in such a way that even students without any previous exposure to sociology could acquire an interest in the subject and follow it.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: The nature of Sociology :
      The meaning of Sociology: Origin, Definition, Scope, Subject matter, Nature and relation of sociology with other social Sciences.

Unit 2: Basic concepts :
      Society, community, Institution, Association, Social Group, Society- Human and Animal.

Unit 3: Institutions.
      Marriages Family and religion.

Unit 4: The individual and Society.
      Social contract and social organismic view.

Unit 5: Social stratification - status and role, caste and class.

Essential readings:

Harlambos, M.1998. Sociology: Themes and perspectives. New Delhi Oxford University Press.
Inkeles, Alex, 1987. What is Skociology? New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
Jaiaram, No. 1995 . What is Sociology .Madras:Macmillan, India
Johnson, Harry M. 1995. Sociology: A Systematic Introduction. New Delhi , Allied Publishers.
Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P. Lamm. 1999 Sociology. New Delhi Tata-Mac Graw Hill.
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Pedagogy:

      While introducing sociology as a social sciece emphasisshould be laid on the distinctiveness of its perspective rather than on its substantive theme of study.
      For effective teaching and meaningful learning, illustrations may be drawn from relevant empirical studies.
      Throughout the course, conscious effort should be made to drive home the relevance and significance of sociology for understanding society and in attempting to solve its problems.

PAPER II ND. SOCIETY IN INDIA: STRUCTURE AND CHANGE.

M.M. : 100

Objectives :

It is presumed that student has some familiarity with Indian sociery by virtue of the fact that he is a member of it and that he has observed and Experienced some facts of it. However this familiarity is likely to be superficial selective and rather fragmentary. The course is aimed at rectifying these limitations by presenting a comprehensive, integrated and empirically –based profile of Indian society. The continuity between the present and the past is an evident feature of Indian society. Though this continuity is reflected ink the structure of the course. The focus is on the contemporary Indian society. It is hoped that the sociological perspective on Indian society presented in this course will also enable students to gain a better understanding of their own situation and region.

Course outline:

Unit 1-The structure and composition of Indian Society : Dharma, Doctrine of Karma, Purushartha, Sanskar, Ashram Villages, Towns, Cities, rural Urban linkages, tribes, weaker section, dalits and O.B.C.'s, women and minorities population profile and related issues.

Unit 2- Indian Culture - Unity in diversities Cultural and ethnic diversity, diversities in respect of language, caste, regional and religious beliefs and practices and cultural pattern .

Unit 3-   Basic Institutions of Indian society: Caste, marriage, Joint family.

Unit 4-   Marriage and family - in respect with Tribes Islam and Christianity in India.

Essential readings:
::   Bose, N.K. 1967, Culture and Society in India. Bombay : Asia Publishing House.
::   Bose, N.K. 1975, Structure of Hindu Society. New Delhi.
::   Dube, S.C. 1990, Society in India.(New Delhi: National Book Trust.)
::   Dube, S.C. 1995, Indian Village (London : Routledge)
::   Dube, S.C. 1958: India's changing Villages (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul).
::   Karve, Irawati, 1961 : Hindu Society : An Interpretation(Poona : Deccan-College)
::   Lannoy, Richard, 1971: The Speaking Tree : A study of Indian Society and Culture (Delhi: Oxford University Press).
::   Mandelbaum, D.G. 1970 : Society in India (Bombay: Popular Prakashan)
::   Srinivas, M.N. 1980 : India: Social Structure (New Delhi: Hindustan -Publishing Corporation)
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::   Srinivas, M.N. 1963: Social Change in Modern India (California, Berkeley: University of California Press).
::   Singh, Yogendra,1973 : Modernization of Indian Tradition (Delhi:Thomson Press).
::   Uberoi, Patricia, 1993: Family, Kinship and Marriage in India (New Delhi: Oxford University Press).

Pedagogy:
::   The use of audio-visual media should be necessary and important componant of instruction.
::   The participation and involvement of students should be ensured through formal and informal discussions in the class room and field visits. They should be encouraged to write short essays on the local situation and local issues under the guidance of the teacher.
::   Wherever possible, illustrations should be drawn from the local situation .