

Learning Outcome based Curriculum Framework (LOCF)

For

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

Syllabus

B.A.(Honours) in Sociology

w.e.f. Academic Session 2020-21



Kazi Nazrul University
Asansol, Paschim Bardhaman
West Bengal 713340

PREAMBLE

Introduction to B.A (H) Sociology

Sociology is the most contemporary and versatile of the Social Sciences. It trains students to grasp social structures, understand social processes map the dynamics of social change, decipher social interactions and make sense of individual and collective experiences in their social, historical and cultural context. Sociology is at once critical and constructive; conceptual and applied; theoretical and empirical. It is a science that cohabits comfortably with literary flair, speculative sensibility, historical imagination and statistical rigour. It is incessantly reflexive about its methods, demanding about its research techniques and standards of evidence. Sociology is ever so subtle about the conceptual distinctions it draws and zealous about its disciplinary boundaries and identity. At the same time, sociology is the most open and interdisciplinary of social sciences. The Pursuit of sociology is a systematic effort at recovering, mapping and making sense of our kaleidoscopic collective self under the sign of modernity. It is both historical and comparative. Sociology as an academic discipline is committed to the ideal of generating public knowledge and fostering public reason. It embodies best of enlightenment virtues: scientific reason, tolerance of diversity, humanistic empathy and celebration of democratic ideals. It is the science of our times.

2. Learning Outcome-based Approach to Curriculum Planning in B.A(H) Sociology

To graduate with Honours in Sociology from Kazi Nazrul University a student has to successfully complete fourteen Core Courses (CC), four Discipline Specific Electives (DSE), two Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC) and Four Generic Elective courses (GE) spread across six semesters. CCs, DSEs and SECs are the primary responsibility of the department and we offer GEs in sociology to the students from other departments.

The fourteen CCs are divided into four introductory courses (Semesters one and two), six courses on social institutions and features (Semesters three and four), four courses on theories and research methods (Semesters five and six). The two SECs (semesters three and four) train students in academic writing and ethnographic film making. Students have to select two DSEs per semester during fifth and sixth semesters. The list of DSEs and SECs is an open list to which the university may add new courses as per the changing disciplinary trends and dynamic graduate outcomes demanded by various stake holders. All the courses are designed to impart disciplinary fundamentals of sociology through a curated reading list that draws amply from the rich and diverse tradition of sociological writing –classical as well as contemporary. These courses also feature vibrant illustrative material in the form of case studies meant to make the concepts and theories vivid, 3 learning process engaging and illustrate the discipline in action in terms of empirical investigations. The courses are designed to draw microitineraries across the syllabus to form complex interconnections.

3. Nature and Extent of the B.A (H) Sociology

Interdisciplinary has always been an article of faith for sociology under the auspice of Kazi Nazrul University and it constantly endeavoured to introduce sub disciplines and special areas of study in response to dynamic intellectual climate, shifting social concerns and novel professional demands.

This spirit continues to inform the undergraduate syllabus even today and our students find fulfilling careers in a broad range of professions that require sensitivity to social issues, independent thinking and analytical ability.

4. Aims of Bachelor's Degree Programme in Sociology

The Sociology syllabus at Kazi Nazrul University has always embodied the commitment to rigorous imparting of disciplinary fundamentals, comparative intent and a general preference to concern oneself with deeper and enduring attributes of the social than over narrow and shallow concerns of topical interest. Interdisciplinary has always been an article of faith for sociology under the auspice of Kazi Nazrul University and it constantly endeavoured to introduce sub disciplines and special areas of study in response to dynamic intellectual climate, shifting social concerns and novel professional demands.

5. Undergraduate Attributes in Sociology

Sociology is a deeply self reflexive discipline with an interdisciplinary orientation. A graduate would be capable of describing and embodying the mandate and perspective of sociology as a discipline, how it differs from cognate social sciences and is able to engage productively with them without losing disciplinary perspective. A sociology graduate is exposed to a significant quantum of concepts, conceptual writing, theories and theoretical reasoning throughout the three years across all the courses. Hence she/ he have an ability to grasp and generate a conceptual conversation in general and within the discipline of sociology in particular.

6. Qualification Descriptors for B.A (H) Sociology

A chief graduate attribute of sociology students is a demonstrable ability to constitute a significant sociological problem to investigate, design research, choose appropriate techniques of social investigation, gather data from a scientifically determined sample, make sense of the data after due analysis, render the results in appropriate conceptual context and draw viable theoretical conclusions. Sociology graduates are an embodiment of highly desirable combination of keen observation, deep empathy, rigorous reason, hard-nosed empiricism and scholarly detachment. They have abilities to read diverse kinds of material ranging from statistics, theoretical tracts, official reports, research reports, visual material, imaginative literature, cultural artefacts and social gestures and synthesise and generalize from them to draw viable conclusions.

7. Programme Learning Outcomes B.A (H) Sociology

The Honours program in sociology is premised on an axiom that a graduate is not mere product of a system. On the contrary, the graduate attributes are the most concrete manifestation of the spirit the entire program, its operationalization through institutions and collective and concerted efforts of all the stake holders. Hence graduate attributes, qualification descriptors and programme learning outcomes may not be described separately since they are innately interconnected.

A sociology graduate is exposed to a significant quantum of concepts, conceptual writing, theories and theoretical reasoning throughout the three years across all the courses. Hence she/ he has an ability to grasp and generate a conceptual conversation in general and within the discipline of sociology in particular

Semester-I
Course Name: Introductory Sociology- I
Course Code: BAHSOCC101

Course Type: Core (Theoretical)	Course Details: CC-1			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

The mandate of the course is to introduce the discipline to students from diverse academic and social backgrounds, trainings and capabilities. The course is intended to introduce the students to a sociological ways of thinking. They learn how to apply sociological concepts to the everyday life.

Course Learning Outcomes:

- 1. The students learn to apply the sociological perspective in understanding how society shapes our individual lives.*
- 2. It also provides a foundation for the other more detailed and specialized courses in sociology.*
- 3. The students also learn about the basics of doing field work and use it for doing field work based projects. They also learn to write project reports.*
- 4. The students learn how to read and interpret complex ideas and texts and to present them in a cogent manner.*

Course Content:

1. What is Sociology? Is Sociology a Science? Nature & Scope of Sociology -Relation between Sociology & Economics, History, Political Science, Anthropology and Philosophy.
2. Basic Concepts: -Society-Community- Association, Institutions-Culture& Civilization- -Customs, Folkways & Mores, Law & Deviance, Status & Role.
3. Social Institutions: Basic Ideas: Family, Marriage, Economy, Polity, Religion & Education.
4. Social Groups: Definition-classification of groups -primary & secondary groups, in group& out-group, reference group, quasi group.

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. Alex Inkeles, *What is Sociology? An Introduction to the Discipline & Profession*. Prentice Hall India.
2. Anthony Giddens, *Sociology* 7th Edition, Wiley.
3. Harry M. Jonson, *Sociology: A Systematic Introduction*. Allied Publishers.
4. Maciver, R.M. & Charles H. Page, *Society: An Introductory Analysis* Macmillan
5. Tom Bottomore, *Sociological Guide to Problems & Literature*, B. Blackie & Sons (India)
6. Kingsley Davis, *Human Society*, Surjeet.
7. David Potter & Philip Satre (ed.), *Dimensions of Society*, Hodder & Stoughton.
8. Ogburn & Nimkoff, *A Handbook of Sociology*. Eurasia.
9. Yogesh Atal, *Sociology*, Pearson.

Semester-I
Course Name: Classical Sociology- I
Course Code: BAHSOCC102

Course Type: Core (Theoretical)	Course Details: CC-2			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

Objective of teaching Sociological Thinkers to undergraduate students is to enable them to apply theory to their own everyday life experiences. This requires that students develop their sociological imagination and the capacity to read each situation sociologically and then to think about it theoretically. To this end, it is imperative that sociological theory courses demonstrate the applicability of theory to students.

Course Learning Outcomes:

- 1. Understanding the grand foundational themes of sociology.*
- 2. Application of theories and concepts from classical sociological theories to develop intellectual openness and curiosity.*
- 3. Appreciation of the classical concepts and theories to develop awareness of the limits of current knowledge.*

Course Content:

1. Auguste Comte: Social & Intellectual Background-Law of Three Stages-Concept of Positivism-Hierarchy of Sciences-Statics & Dynamics.
2. Herbert Spencer: Social & Intellectual Background-Theory of Organic Analogy-Evolution-Types of Society-Concept of State& theory of laissez faire.
3. Emile Durkheim: Social & Intellectual Background-Theories of: Social Fact-Division of Labour – Mechanical & Organic Solidarity-Suicide-Religion.

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. Raymond Aron, *Main Currents in Sociological Thought*(2vols.), Penguin.
2. Lewis A. Coser, *Masters of Sociological Thought* ,2nd Edition, Harcourt Brace Jovanovitch.
3. George Ritzer, *Classical Sociological Theory*, 2nd Ed., The Mc Graw-Hill

Semester-I
Generic Elective Paper: Sociology- Introduction- I
Course Code: BAHSOCGE101

Course Type: GE (Theoretical)	Course Details: GEC-1			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

The objective of the course is to introduce the students having diverse academic and social backgrounds, trainings and capabilities, to some basic concepts that are considered as the building blocks of the discipline. This course is intended to introduce the inculcate among the students an orientation towards a sociological understanding of social phenomena.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. *The mandate of the course is to introduce the discipline to students from diverse academic and social backgrounds, trainings and capabilities.*
2. *The course is intended to introduce the students to a sociological ways of thinking.*
3. *They learn how to apply sociological concepts to the everyday life.*

Course Content:

- 1) **Introducing Sociology:** What is Sociology? Nature and scope of Sociology; Sociology and other Social Sciences, Is Sociology a science? Sociology and Common sense.
- 2) **Basic Concepts in Sociology:** Society and Institutions; Community and Association; Status and Role; Social Structure. Culture, Culture and Society; Folkway & Mores, Custom, Norm and Values.
- 3) **Socialization:** Meaning and Agencies; Concept of Adult Socialization; Resocialization.
- 4) **Social Process:** Cooperation; Competition and Conflict; Assimilation & Accommodation.

References/ Suggested Readings:

- 1) N.J. Smelser, *Sociology*, Prentice Hall, (Chapters 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20).
- 2) Anthony Giddens, *Sociology*, Polity, (Chapters 1, 2, 5, 10).
- 3) Bottomore, *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*, Blackie & Sons India Ltd., (Chapters 4, 6, 11).
- 4) Guy Rocher, *A General Introduction to Sociology*, Academic Publishers, (Chapters 5, 10, 11).

Semester-II
Course Name: Introductory Sociology- II
Course Code: BAHSOCC201

Course Type: Core (Theoretical)	Course Details: CC-3			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

1. The mandate of the course is to introduce the discipline to students from diverse academic and social backgrounds, trainings and capabilities.
2. Understanding key concepts and institutions of Indian society.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. The course lays the foundation of viewing images and ideas of India through a sociological lens. It further investigates sociological concepts and institutions in the Indian context.
2. Through informed interrogation of images, ideas, concepts and institutions of India, the course contributes to the development of critical and analytical thinking.

Course Content:

Inequality and Social Stratification: Meaning and forms- basic characteristics of social stratification; difference between social stratification and inequality; Marx's and Weber's idea of stratification; social mobility: meaning, factors and condition of mobility; types of mobility

Social Process and Social Interaction: Definition and types, competition and conflict; acculturation and assimilation; definition of social interaction; Micro and Macro Sociology; verbal and non-verbal forms of communication; (basic ideas only)

Deviance and Social Control: Meaning of deviance; deviance and social order; types of deviance (Merton's classification); social control- Meaning, Forms and agencies

Social Change: Definition; factors of social change- demographic, technological, economic and cultural; social evolution; social movements; revolution; modernization; globalization.

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. Alex Inkeles: *What is Sociology? An Introduction to the Discipline & Profession*. Prentice Hall India.
2. Anthony Giddens: *Sociology* 7th Edition, Wiley.
3. Harry M. Jonson: *Sociology: A Systematic Introduction*. Allied Publishers.
4. Maciver, R.M. & Charles H. Page: *Society: An Introductory Analysis* Macmillan
5. Tom Bottomore: *Sociological Guide to Problems & Literature*, B. Blackie & Sons (India)

Semester-II
Course Name: Classical Sociology-II
Course Code: BAHSOCC202

Course Type: Core (Theoretical)	Course Details: CC-4			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

Objective of teaching Sociological Thinkers to undergraduate students is to enable them to apply theory to their own everyday life experiences. This requires that students develop their sociological imagination and the capacity to read each situation sociologically and then to think about it theoretically. To this end, it is imperative that sociological theory courses demonstrate the applicability of theory to students.

Course Learning Outcomes:

- 1. Understanding the grand foundational themes of sociology.*
- 2. Application of theories and concepts from classical sociological theories to develop intellectual openness and curiosity.*
- 3. Appreciation of the classical concepts and theories to develop awareness of the limits of current knowledge*

Course Content:

1. Karl Marx: Dialectical and Historical Materialism, Base and superstructure, Concept of alienation, class and class struggle, Religion, Praxis, Revolution.
2. Max Weber: Concept of Sociology and Social Action, Methodology: Ideal type, Verstehen, value relevance, Causation and Probability, Sociology of Religion and Capitalism, class, status & power, Types of Authority and Bureaucracy.
3. Vilfredo Pareto : Logical and Non-logical Action, Residues & derivations, Elites & their circulation

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. Raymond Aron :Main Currents in Sociological Thought(2vols.) Penguin
2. Lewis A. Coser: Masters of Sociological Thought ,2nd Edition Harcourt Brace Jovanovitch
3. George Ritzer: Classical Sociological Theory, 2nd Ed. The Mc Graw-Hill

Semester: II
Course Name: Sociology-Introduction-II
Course Code- BAHSOCGE201

Course Type: GE (Theoretical)	Course Details: GEC-2			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

The course introduces to understand the basic ideas of Sociology. The basic objectives of this course are to gather interest about the discipline. The course is designed in a manner that for each topic there are multiple readings. By this course student will learn how to read the basic books and how they can be used for further study of the discipline.

Course Learning Outcomes:

- 1. The students can apply sociology in greater society to make awareness among the common people. Students can play vital role in shaping the society in a right way.*
- 2. It will provide a foundation for the further study of Sociology.*

Course Content:

1. Culture and Society: Definition and Component of Culture; Cultural lag, theories of Culture.
2. Education: Meaning and definition, Education and cultural Reproduction, Education as an agency of Social Control.
3. Religion, Race and Ethnicity: Origin, definition and functions of religion, Religion, Science and Magic, Race and Racism, Ethnicity
4. Crime, Deviance and Social Control: Meaning of crime, deviance and social order, Types of crimes, Social control – Meaning, Forms and agencies.

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. N.J. Smelser, *Sociology*, Prentice Hall, (Chapters 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20).
2. Anthony Giddens, *Sociology*, (Polity) (Chapters 1, 2, 5, 10).
3. Bottomore, *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*, Blackie & Sons India Ltd., (Chapters 4, 6, 11).
4. Guy Rocher, *A General Introduction to Sociology*, (Academic Publishers) (Chapters 5, 10, 11).

Semester: III
Course Name: Research Methodology and Statistics-I
Course Code: BAHSOCC301

Course Type: Core (Theoretical)	Course Details: CC-5			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

The course introduces under graduate students how sociological research is conducted by following particular method and applying a set of techniques. As a rule, sociologists try to be as systematic as possible in carrying out their research.

Course Learning Outcomes:

- 1. The students come to know about a variety of methods and techniques that could be applied in empirical research.*
- 2. It also provides guide of the most important principles of sociological research and the most widely used research procedures and techniques.*

Course Content:

1. Logic of Social research: What Is Sociological Research? Objectives in social science; ethical issues.
2. Methodological Perspectives: Comparative Method, Feminist Method.
3. Modes of Enquiry: Theory and Research.
4. Importance of Statistics in Social Research.

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. Mills, C.W. 1959. The Sociological Imagination, London. OUP
2. Duskheins, E. 1958. The Rules of Sociological Method. NY: The Free Press
3. Beteille, A. Zool. Sociology: Essay On Approach And Method. New Delhi Oup
4. Harding, Sandra. 1987 Introduction; Is There Any Feminist Method? In Sandra Handing (Ed). Feminism and Methodology social Scinece Issues. Bloomington Indian University Press.
5. Medon, R.K. 1972. Social Theory And Social Structure, Delhi Arvind Publishing House.
6. Bryman, A. 2004. Quantity And Quality In Social Research. NY: Rontleage
7. Earl, Babbie. 2004. Sociological Methods In Social scieces. New Delhi Oup

Semester III
Course Name: Indian Society-I
Course Code: BAHSOCC302

Course Type: Core (Theoretical)	Course Details: CC-6			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

The course is meant to acquaint the under graduate students with the development of the modern Indian society from the British colonial period to its contemporary stage. The course introduces the distinctive features and peculiar aspects of Indian society, and discusses the dynamics of social change within the framework of colonial/postcolonial perspectives.

Course Learning Outcomes:

- 1. The students learn to relate the contemporary Indian society back to the stage of its early modernization.*
- 2. It also provides an analytical tool to interrogate the categories of tradition and modernity.*

Course Content:

1. Society and Culture in Pre-British and British India: Land ownership pattern and Class Structure in Pre-British India, Concept of Self Sufficient Village Economy, Impact of British Rule on Indian Society, Commercialization of Agriculture and Rise of New Social Classes.
2. India as Plural Society: Religions, Linguistics and Cultural Diversity, Significance of Pluralism for Indian Culture and Unity in Diversity.
3. Family, Kinship and Marriage in India: Forms of Family, Kinship and Marriage, Types and Features of Joint Family, its advantages and disadvantages and Changing functions of family.
4. Caste in India: Nature and Features, Varna and Jati, Jajmani system, Changing Nature of Caste, Caste and Class relationship and Issues of Divergence and Contradiction.
5. Modernization of Indian Tradition: Sanskritization, Westernization, modernization and their impact on Indian society.

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. David Mandelbaum, Society in India.
2. Ram Ahuja, Indian Social System.
3. M.N. Srinivas, Social Change in Modern India.
4. M.N.Srinivas, Caste : Its Twentieth Century Avatar (Ch. – 9,10,11 and 12).
5. Yogendra Singh, The Mordernization of Indian Tradition, (Ch. – 1,4,5,6 and 7).
6. P.Oberai, Family, Kinship and Marriage in India.
7. Yogendra Singh, Social Change in India.
8. Ramanuj Ganguly and S.A.H.Moinuddin, Samakalun Bharatiya Samaj. PHI.

Semester-III
Course Name: Sociological Theory- I
Course Code: BAHSOCC303

Course Type: Core (Theoretical)	Course Details: CC-7			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

The course is meant to teach the under graduate students how to apply the theoretical understanding found in the study of the discipline to field work in the form of dissertation. This also helps them to address the real life social issues with a scientific approach.

Course Learning Outcomes:

- 1. The students learn to analyze society from a variety of perspectives involved in sociological thought.*
- 2. It also provides an overall understanding of the variety of sociological approaches.*

Course Content:

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Sociological Theory: Basic elements of Sociological Theory
2. Functional Theory: Meaning and Definition, Anthropological Tradition of Functionalism: Malinowski and Radcliffe-Brown
3. Conflict Theory: Introduction, Ralf Dahrendorf: Role of CA, Social Change, Differences from Marxism, and Functions of Social Conflict.
4. Feminist Theory: Introduction and Different types of Feminism.

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. Patrick Baert – Social Theory in the Twentieth Century
2. George Ritzer – Modern Sociological Theory
3. Steven Seidman – Contested Knowledge, Social Theory Today
4. Jonathan Turner – The Structure of Sociological Theory

Semester-III
Generic Elective Paper
Course Name-Sociological Thinkers- I
Course Code: BAHSOCGE301

Course Type: GE (Theoretical)	Course Details: GEC-3		L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical
		....	10	.... 40

Objectives of the course:

Objective of teaching Sociological Thinkers to undergraduate students is to enable them to apply theory to their own everyday life experiences. This requires that students develop their sociological imagination and the capacity to read each situation sociologically and then to think about it theoretically. To this end, it is imperative that sociological theory courses demonstrate the applicability of theory to students.

Course Learning Outcomes:

- 1. Understanding the grand foundational themes of sociology.*
- 2. Application of theories and concepts from classical sociological theories to develop intellectual openness and curiosity.*
- 3. Appreciation of the classical concepts and theories to develop awareness of the limits of current knowledge.*

Course Content:

1. Auguste Comte: Positivism, Law of Three Stages, Social Statics, and Social Dynamics
2. Emile Durkheim: Methodology, Social Facts, Division of Labour and Religion and Suicide
3. Max Weber: Ideal Type, Concept of Power and Authority, Bureaucracy and Social Action

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. Raymond Aron: Main Currents in Sociological thoughts (2 vols.) Penguin
2. Lewis A. Coser: Masters of Sociological Thought, 2nd Edition Harcourt Brace Jovanovich
3. George Ritzer: Classical Sociology Theory, 2nd Edition The Mc Graw-Hill

Semester-III
Course Name: Ethnography and Field Research: Dissertation and Viva
Course Code: BAHSOCSE301

Course Type: SE (Practical)	Course Details: SEC-1		L-T-P: 0- 0 - 8	
Credit: 4	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical Theoretical
		30	....	20

Objectives of the course:

This course is premised on accessing sociology and social anthropology through forms other than the textual; in particular, the aural, and the visual – the sensory. It introduces students to techniques of anthropological research and filmmaking as a form and method of description and argument, along with enabling an understanding of the relationship between film and text as distinct ethnographic practices

Course Learning Outcomes:

- 1. The students are introduced to the field of social research and the relation between the theory and the field data.*
- 2. The course develops a scientific outlook in understanding the social relations and forces, as parts of living experiences.*
- 3. The under graduate students are taught how to create dissertations on different aspects of Sociology that would lead them to undertake research projects in future.*

Semester: IV
Course Name: Indian Social Thought I
Course Code: BAHSOCC401

Course Type: Core (Theoretical)	Course Details: CC-8			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

1. Improve sociological understanding of Indian society.
2. Examine how sociologists in India have primarily been engaged with issues of tradition and modernity, caste, tribe and gender and social change.
3. Acquaint the students to the continuities and contradictions in Indian society.
4. Help understand the history of ideas related to the analysis of Indian society.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. Ensure that students have conceptual clarity and can articulate the main debates and arguments with regard to sociology in India.
2. Acquaint the students to the continuities and contradictions in Indian society.
3. To ensure that students have understood the formation of the discipline in India and the challenges that it has faced.
4. To help students understand the history of ideas related to the analysis of Indian society.

Course Content:

1. Benoy Kumar Sarkar : Notion of Positivism, Interpretation of Indian Tradition, Theory of Personality and Progress.
2. D.P. Mukerji - Methodology, Idea of Personality; Notion of Progress; Tradition and Change.
3. G.S. Ghurye – Civilizational Approach, Caste – Definition, features, caste and sub-caste. Notion of tribe.
4. M.N. Srinivas – Sanskritisation, Dominant caste, Westernization and Social change.

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. B.K. Nagla, 2008. Indian Sociological Thought. Rawat Publication.
2. D.P. Mukherjee, 1958, Diversities. People's Publication House
3. - 1948. Modern Indian Culture. Hind Kitab
4. Swapan Kumar Pramanik. 1994. Sociology of G.S. Ghurye . Rawat Publication.
5. A.R. Momin (Ed.). 1996. The Legacy of G.S. Ghurye. Popular Prakashan.
6. M.N. Srinivas. 1995. Social change in Modern India. Orient and Blackswan. 1987. Dominant Caste and other Essays. OUP.
7. G.S. Ghurye. 2016. Caste and race in India. Sage Publication.
8. Ramanuj Ganguly. O.S.A.H Moinuddin, 2010, Samasamoyik Samajtattya. Rina Book.
9. Jogendra Singh. 1973. Modernization of Indian Tradition. Thompson Press.
10. Santanu Ghosh. 2003. Samajtattiyik Chintadhara. Chatterjee Publication.
11. Amal Mukhopadhyay. 2015. The Bengali Intellectual Tradition. K.P. Bagchi and Company.

Semester: IV
Course Name: Indian Society- II
Course Code: BAHSOCC402

Course Type: Core (Theoretical)	Course Details: CC-9			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

This course seeks to provide an interdisciplinary introduction to Indian society.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. Ideas of illiteracy problem in India
2. Understand the communal problems
3. Problems of unemployment
4. students has to know about women and child related problems

Course Content:

1. Problem of illiteracy- Definition, Nature of illiteracy, Extent of illiteracy, Measures taken to eradicate illiteracy.
2. Problem of communalism- Definition, types, Secularism in India.
3. Problem of Unemployment- Definition, nature and types, Measures to eradicate unemployment.
4. Problem of women and children- social, political and economic status of women in modern India, Domestic Violence.

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. Annirudha Choudhury, Krishna das chattapadhyay and santanu ghosh. Bharat er samajik samasya. Chatterjee publication.
2. Ramanuj Ganguly- samakalin bharatiyo samaj. PH. S.A.H Mainuddin.
3. Ram Ahuja. 2014. Social problem in India. Rawat publication.

Semester: IV
Course Name: Sociological Theory-II
Course Code: BAHSOCC403

Course Type: Core (Theoretical)	Course Details: CC-10			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

To introduce students to post-classical sociological thinking through some original texts.

Course Learning Outcomes:

- 1. The students learn to apply the sociological theory in field based study.*
- 2. It also provides a foundation for the other more detailed and specialized courses in sociology.*
- 3. The students also learn about the basics of doing field work and relevance of existing theory.*

Course Content:

1. Symbolic Interactionism – Contribution of G.H. Mend and Herbert Blumer;
2. Phenomenological and Ethnomedological Traditions – Meaning, definition, Idea of Lifeworld, Typification, Social recipies, Basic arguments of ethnomethodology; Fundamental concept.
3. Exchange Theory – Meaning and Definition; contributions of G. Homons and P. Blan.
4. Postmodernism – Meaning and definition; General arguments.

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. Ritser, 1996. Modern Sociological Theory. Mc-Graw Hill.
2. J.Turner. 1987. The structure of Sociological Theory. Rawat Publications.
3. R.A. Wallace and A.Wolf. 2005. Contemporary Sociological Theory. Prentice Hall.
4. Bomman, 2, 199 . Modernity and Ambivalence Cornell University Press.

Semester: IV
Course Name: Sociological Thinkers- II
Course Code: BAHSOCGE401

Course Type: GE (Theoretical)	Course Details: GEC-4			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

Objective of teaching Sociological Thinkers to undergraduate students is to enable them to apply theory to their own everyday life experiences. This requires that students develop their sociological imagination and the capacity to read each situation sociologically and then to think about it theoretically. To this end, it is imperative that sociological theory courses demonstrate the applicability of theory to students.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. Understanding the grand foundational themes of sociology.
2. Application of theories and concepts from classical sociological theories to develop intellectual openness and curiosity.

Course Content:

1. Karl Marx – Dialectical Nationalism, Materialistic interpretation of History; Concept of Class and Class struggle, Alienation, religion; Marxist theory of Social change.
2. Vilfredo Pareto – Idea of logical and non-logical action; Residues of Derivation; Theory of Elite and circulation of ethics.
3. Georg Simmel- Formal Sociology, concept of Socialism; Forms of Socialism, Tragedy of Culture.

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. Raymond Aron. . Main currents in Sociological Thought. Penguin.
2. L.A. Lozer . 2012. Masters of Sociological Thought. Ramont Publications
3. George Ritzer (1996) Classical Sociological Theory. Mac-Graw Hill
4. Shantanu Ghosh. 2003. Samajatyik Chintadhara. Chatterjee Publishers

Semester: IV
Course Name: Introduction to Social Work
Course Code: BAHSOCSE401

Course Type: SE (Theoretical)	Course Details: SEC-2			L-T-P: 4- 0 - 0	
Credit: 4	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

1. Understand the basic concepts of social work.
2. Give an overview of history of social work.
3. Provide orientation about professional social work.

Course Learning Outcomes:

Field work in social work educational programme involves multiple learning pedagogies and activities.

Course Content:

1. Social work – Philosophy and Methods, Meaning, objectives, Scope and Values.
2. History of social work in India; Social Problems and fields of social work in India – problems pertaining marriage, family, caste and Deviance.
3. Social work as a profession.
4. Meanings and Principles of Case-work.
5. Social groups work – Meanings, objectives, principles, skills, processes (study, diagnosis, treatment and evaluation)

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. K.K. Singh and R.S. Singh. 2011. An introduction to social work. ABD Publishing.
2. B.Teater (ed.). 2018. Contemporary Social work practice. Rawat Publishers
3. Aman Kumar. 2011. Social work: An introduction: Aadi Publisher
4. M.S. Gove. 2011. Social work and social work education. Rawat Publication.

Semester –V
Course Name: Indian Social Thought II
Course Code: BAHSOCC501

Course Type: Core (Theoretical)	Course Details: CC-11			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

The course intends to offer the basic ideas of Indian Social Thought. The basic objectives of this course are to provide in-depth understanding of Indian Sociological Thought through the prism of Indian thinker and to understand the philosophical bases of Indian society and legacy. The course is designed in a manner that for each topic there are multiple readings.

Course Learning Outcomes:

- 1. The students will be able to understand the values and bases of Indian Societal philosophy for gathering in-depth knowledge.*
- 2. It will help to build-up a foundational knowledge on society .*

Course Content:

1. Pre-Sociology Reference Group: Role of Social Reformers and Religious reforms, Raja Rammohan Roy's views on Child marriage, Abolition of Sati System, etc.
2. Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar: Women's Education, Abolition of Child marriage, widow remarriages, Abolition of Polygamy.
3. Rabindranath Tagore: Education views on Nationalism and Internationalism
4. Swami Vivekananda: Views on Youth, Principles of Morality and Ethics, Understanding of Religion and Ideas of Civilization.

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. B.K.Nagla , Indian Sociological Thought
2. Swami Lokeshwarananda ,Chintanayak Vivekananda, Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture
3. Dikshit Sinha, Rabindranather Palli Punargatha Prayas, Paschimbongo Bangla Academy.

Semester: V
Course Name: Social Problems
Course Code: BAHSOCC502

Course Type: Core (Theoretical)	Course Details: CC-12			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

The course is meant to teach the under graduate students to understand how a variety of problems crop up in the functioning of different social structures and affect the society at both microscopic and macroscopic levels. This course is meant to relate theory and practice to provide a scientific perspective to treat social problems.

Course Learning Outcomes:

- 1. The students learn to reorganize and restructure various social systems in order to deal with social problems.*
- 2. The course develops an understanding about varied patterns of interrelations in society as being affected by social problems.*
- 3. The under graduate students are led to interrogate possible causes and remedies of problems that dismantle social lives.*

Course Content:

1. Social problems: meaning and definition
2. Problem of unemployment and poverty: nature and extent in third world countries
3. Problem of Communalism: definitions, meaning and extent. Factors related to communalism and the measures to combat it.
4. Problem of women and child marriage: nature and extent in Indian society, problem of women trafficking.

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. Ahuja, R. (2014) Social problems in India (3rd edition). Jaipur: Rawal Publication
2. Horton, P.B. Leslie, G.R. and Larson R.F. (1997) The Sociology of Social problems (12th ed) London Research.

Semester: V
Course Name: Urban Sociology
Course Code: BAHSOCDSE501

Course Type: DSE (Theoretical)	Course Details: DSEC-1 & DSEC-2			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

The course introduces under graduate students to the salient features of urbanization. It provides a guide for conceptualizing the complex inter-relationships among the people and between the people and the physical and cultural environments of urban geography.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. The students learn various stages of industrial, technological and cultural modernization that mark urban settlements.
2. The course develops an understanding about the wide spectrum of people of diverse ethnic and linguistic practices that inhabit the modern city.
3. The students are acquainted with basic patterns and issues of the socio-economic patterns of urban lives, its problems and achievements.

Content/ Syllabus:

1. Introduction to Urban Sociology: Urban, Urbanism, and The City.
2. Perceptive In Urban Sociology: Ecological; City as Culture.
3. Movements and Settlements: Migration and Community.
4. Policies of Urban Spaces: Caste, Class and Gender.

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. Mermford, L. 1961 : The city in history: its origins and transformations and its prospects. Mariner books.
2. Halyon , R.J. cities, capitalism, and civilization, london: allan & unwin.
3. Wisth Louis. 1938. Urbanism as Socilogy. Vol-44. July
4. Weber ,max, 1978 the city. Ny: free press
5. Rao, M.S.A. 1981 “some aspectss of the sociology of migration” in sociological bulletin. Vol-30. No 1
6. Katznelson, IRA , 1981, City Trenches: Urban Politics and Plattering of class in USA . Chicago. University of chicago press.
7. Ayyar, Varsha. 2013 “Caste and Gebder in a Mumbai Resettlement site”Economic and political weekly. May 4, VOL- XL VIII. No.18
8. Ashish bose. 1989. Tends in India’s urbanization. B.R. Publishing.
9. Rao, M.S. A. 1984 Urban Sociology in India. New Delhi: Orient Longman

Semester: V
Course Name: Rural Sociology
Course Code: BAHSOC DSE502

Course Type: DSE (Theoretical)	Course Details: DSEC-1 & DSEC-2			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

The course introduces under graduate students to the salient features of rural life. It is meant to be a systematic study of rural social organization, of its structure, function and evolution from the colonial to the postcolonial period. The effect of modernization on rural society is also being studied.

Course Learning Outcomes:

- 1. The students learn various stages of development of the rural society.*
- 2. The course develops an understanding about the multiple factors of rural life in interaction with the outside world urbanization.*

Course Content:

1. Introducing Rural Sociology: Meaning, definition, origin, scope and significance.
2. Key issue in Rural Sociology: Land Reforms, and green Revolution.
3. Agrarian Movements: Tebhaga: Telangana.
4. Rural Urban Contrast: Suburb and urbanization

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. Desai, A.R. 1997. Rural Sociology in Indies. Bombay: Popular Prakashani.
2. Ashis, Bose, 1989. Trends in India's Urbanization. B.R. Publishing.
3. Chitambar J.B. 1973 . Introduction to rural sociology, New Delhi willey
4. Doshi, S.L. and jain P.C. 1989. Rural Sociology in India. Rawat Publication.
5. Shar, Ghanashyam, 1990 Social Movements in India. Sage Publications.

Semester: V
Course Name: Sociology of Gender
Course code BAHSOCDSE503

Course Type: DSE (Theoretical)	Course Details: DSEC-1 & DSEC-2			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

The course introduces gender as a critical sociological lens of enquiry in relation to various social fields. It also interrogates the categories of gender, sex, and sexuality. The course will provide awareness about the numerous institutionalised-legal struggles as well as everyday resistances against gender violence to equip the students for making pragmatic, ethical and effective choices while resisting or intervening in the context of gendered violence.

Course Learning Outcomes:

- 1. Analyze how the social construction of gender across cultures is fundamental to several experiences of violence.*
- 2. Engage with different theoretical perspectives and their critiques in the comprehending-individual, social, cultural, political, or economic experiences of violence.*
- 3. Critique the dominant western white feminist theories and articulations of liberation, freedom, emancipation and justice through critically informed ideas and responses from non-western contexts.*
- 4. Re-think and re-formulate ideas on various structures of struggles and strategies to counter gendered violence.*

Course Content:

- Gender as a Social Construct: Gender, Sex, Sexuality, Production of Masculinity and Femininity
- Gender: Differences and Inequalities, Class, Caste, Family, Work
- Gender, Power and Resistance, Power and Subordination, Resistance Movements and Empowerment
- Human Rights & Legal Discourses on Gender Violence: Local and Global Experiences

References/ Suggested Readings:

- S. Jackson and S. Scott (eds.) 2002 Gender: A Sociological Reader, London: Routledge. Introduction, (pp. 1-26).
- Sherry Ortner. 1974. "Is male to female as nature is to culture?" M.Z. Rosaldo and L. Lamphere (eds.) Women, culture and society. Stanford: Stanford University Press (pp. 67- 87).
- Alter, Joseph. 1992. The Wrestler's Body: Identity and Ideology in North India. California : University of California: California (pp 163-194).
- Uberoi, Patricia "Feminine Identity and National Ethos in Indian Calendar Art" In Economic and Political Weekly Vol. 25, No. 17 (Apr. 28, 1990), (pp. WS41-WS48).

9. Leela Dube 1996 "Caste and Women" in M.N.Srinivas (ed.) *Caste: Its twentieth century avatar*, New Delhi: Penguin (pp 1-27).
10. Palriwala, Rajni. 1999. "Negotiating Patriliney: Intra-household Consumption and Authority in Rajasthan (India)", in Rajni Palriwala and Carla Risseuw (eds.), *Shifting Circles of Support: Contextualising kinship and gender relations in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa*. Delhi: Sage Publications [pp.190-220]
11. Sumit Dutta, Shamshad Khan & Robert Lorway (2019). *Following the divine: An ethnographic study of structural violence among transgender jogappas in South India, Culture, Health & Sexuality*.

Semester: VI
Course Name: Research Methodology and Statistics II
Course code BAHSOCC601

Course Type: Core (Theoretical)	Course Details: CC-13			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

The course introduces under graduate students how sociological research is conducted by following particular method and applying a set of techniques. As a rule, sociologists try to be as systematic as possible in carrying out their research.

Course Learning Outcomes:

- 1. The students come to know about a variety of methods and techniques that could be applied in empirical research.*
- 2. It also provides guide of the most important principles of sociological research and the most widely used research procedures and techniques.*

Course Content:

1. Doing social research. Problem for formulation; research design – explanatory, Exploratory descriptive.
2. Sampling: definition and topology, merit & demerit.
3. Measurement of central tendency: Mean, median, mode, comparative analysis.
4. Levels of measurement: Nominal, ordinal interval and ratio.

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. Bailey, K. 1994. The Research process in methods of social research. Free press. NY
2. Gupta, S. P. 2007 Elementary statistical methods. Sultan chand & Sons
3. Das. N. G. (2017) Statistical Methods. Noida. Mc Graw Hill Education

Semester: VI
Course Name: Dissertation
Course code BAHSOCC602

Course Type: Core (Practical)	Course Details: CC-14			L-T-P: 0 - 0 - 12	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		30.	....	20	....

Objectives of the course:

The course is meant to teach the under graduate students how to apply the theoretical understanding found in the study of the discipline to field work in the form of dissertation. This also helps them to address the real life social issues with a scientific approach.

Course Learning Outcomes:

- 1. The students are introduced to the field of social research and the relation between the theory and the field data.*
- 2. The course develops a scientific outlook in understanding the social relations and forces, as parts of living experiences.*
- 3. The under graduate students are taught how to create dissertations on different aspects of Sociology that would lead them to undertake research projects in future.*

Semester: VI
Course Name: Population Studies
Course code BAHSOCDSE601

Course Type: DSE (Theoretical)	Course Details: DSEC-3 & DSEC-4			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

The course is meant to introduce the under graduate students to Demography, that is, the scientific study of populations – their size, their composition, distribution, and change. This is also to notice the impact of population on social institutions like family and state. Population is, on the other hand, is impacted by different social and cultural factors. Thus a study of the interactive forces affecting and affected by the composition and size of people is to be followed here.

Course Learning Outcomes:

- 1. This provides an analysis of how sheer number of people living under certain conditions can create social change.*
- 2. The student is taught to develop a scientific approach to the group of people in a given area to which one belongs.*
- 3. The student is taught to understand the dynamic of social change.*

Course Content:

1. Introduction to population studies: definition, nature and scope.
2. Demography and sociology
3. Concept and approaches: Malthusian, Marxist, Perspectives, Demographic Transition.
4. Population Dynamics and Development ; population as constraint and resources of development ; population programmes and policies in India.

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. Agrawala. S.N. (1973) India's population problem, Noida Mc Graw Hill companies, demography (5th ed),, Cambridge, canbridge University press.
2. Sinha and Zacharia Element of Demography
3. Srivastava. O.S. . Demography and Population studies.

Semester: VI
Course Name: Culture and Everyday Life
Course code BAHSOCDSE602

Course Type: DSE (Theoretical)	Course Details: DSEC-3 & DSEC-4			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

This paper investigates the organization and meaning of everyday life, applying the methods and approaches of microsociology. This is to pursue qualitative research into diverse experiences of social subjects in everybody ways of life.

Course Learning Outcomes:

- 1. This paper helps the student to understand how people present themselves in everyday life.*
- 2. The student is taught to comprehend a philosophical and sociological foundation for the analysis of everyday consciousness of men and women.*
- 3. The student is taught to unearth the underlying contradictions of living experiences of common people.*

Course Content:

1. Conceptualizing culture and everyday life.
2. Implications and place of sociology of culture and everyday life within sociology.
3. Methodology and methods in the study of everyday life.
4. Parameters and aspects of culture and everyday life.

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. Giddens. A. 2009. Sociology (6th ed) Polity: UK
2. Pink. Sarah. 2012 Situating everyday life. Sage publication.
3. Freud, S . 1914 Psychopathology of everyday life. Penguin
4. Highmore, B. 2002. Everyday Life and cultural Theory Routledge.

Semester: VI
Course Name: Sociology of Health and Ageing
Course Code: BAHSOCDSE603

Course Type: DSE (Theoretical)	Course Details: DSEC-3 & DSEC-4			L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0	
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		....	10	....	40

Objectives of the course:

The course introduces under graduate students to the salient features of health and ageing. Students will develop a basic understanding of the aging process and issues related to caring for older adults. It is meant to be a systematic study of old age and well being.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. Knowledge of normal aging phenomena and experiences, including common diseases and functional problems, effects of aging on body systems, and mental health and aging.
2. Appreciation for racial, cultural, socioeconomic, and other differences among older adults.
3. Understanding of components of the health care system relevant to older persons, including medication use, long-term care, and health care policies.
4. Ability to apply knowledge and skills in the basic concepts that are relevant to living and working with older persons.
5. Appreciation for the multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary nature of aging and related ethical issues.

Course Content:

1. Study of aging: its implications for individuals, families, and society, and the background for health policy related to older persons.
2. Aging from different perspectives: demography, biology, epidemiology of diseases, physical and mental disorders
3. Social aspects of aging , Health Systems and Health Policies, Feminist Approach on health
4. Ethical issues in the care of older individuals, Functional capacity and disability, health services.

References/ Suggested Readings:

1. Turner, Bryan, S. (1995) Medical Power and Social Knowledge. London, Sage, Chapter 5 Pages (86-108).
2. Inhorn, Marcia (2000). Defining Women's health: Lessons from a Dozen Ethnographies, Medical Anthropology Quarterly, Vol. 20(3): 345-378.
3. Qadeer, Imrana 2013 Universal Health Care in India: Panacea for whom? Indian Journal of Public Health Volume 57 Issue 4 October-December 2013 pp 225-229
4. World Health Organization. (2001). International classification of functioning, disability and health: ICF. Geneva: World Health Organization.