

Curriculum in Accordance with National Education Policy – 2020

Programme Name:	B.A (NEP-2020)
Subject:	SOCIOLOGY



Department of Sociology Jananayak Chandrashekhar University, Ballia

Shaheed Smark, Near Surha Taal, Basantpur, Ballia - 277301, Uttar Pradesh, India

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Program - **B.A.** [(BA/B.Sc./B.Com.)(M.A./M.Sc./M.Com.)]

Subject – **Sociology**

Structure for Four Years Undergraduate Programme in accordance with NEP -2020, Common Syllabus.

Semester-wise Title and Credits of the Papers

Year	Sem	Course Code	Paper Title	Theory/ Practical	Credits
1 st	I	A070101T	Introduction to Basic Concepts of Sociology	Theory	6
	II	A070201T	Society in India: Structure, Organization & Change	Theory	6
2 nd	III	A070301T	Social Change & Social Movement	Theory	6
	IV	A070401T	Social Problems & Issues of Development in India	Theory	6
3 rd	V	A070501T	Classical Sociological Thought	Theory	5
		A070502T	Research Methodology in Social Sciences	Theory	5
		A070503T	MRP 1	Practical	0
	VI	A070601T	Pioneers of Indian Sociology	Theory	5
		A070602T	Gender and Society	Theory	5
		A070603T	MRP 2	Practical	8
4 th	VII	A070701T	Sociological Concepts	Theory	5
		A070702T	Classical Social Thinkers	Theory	5
		A070603T	Social Anthropology	Theory	5
		A070704T	Sociology of Development	Theory	5
		RP 1		Practical	0
	VII	A070801T	Social Research and Statistics	Theory	5
		A070802T	Sociology of Environment	Theory	5
		A070803T	Perspective of Indian Sociology	Theory	5

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	A070804T	Globalization and Society	Theory	5
	RP2		Practical	8

Note :-

- ❖ The students shall prepare a **Minor Research Project (MRP)** in the 5th and 6th semester (3rd Year) of Graduation. The MRP shall be submitted and evaluated in the 6th semester.
- ❖ The students shall prepare a **Research Project (RP)** in the 7th & 8th semester (4th Year) of Graduation. The RP shall be submitted in the 8th semester.

Syllabus

Semester	I
Course Code	A070101T

Course Title	Introduction to Basic Concepts of Sociology		
Credit	06	Maximum Marks	100 (75+25)
Course Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create understanding about basic concepts in sociology. • To create awareness about social processes. • To make student understand about basic Social institutions. • To enhance the knowledge about nature and scope of Sociology. • To create general understanding about culture and civilization. 			
Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the syllabus, learners will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This paper will introduce students to new concepts of Sociology discipline. • These concepts will enhance the conceptual learning and understanding of the basic concepts used in Sociology. • This paper will contribute in enriching the vocabulary and scientific temperament of the students. • The course is designed to incorporate all the key concepts of sociology which would enable the learner to develop keen insights to distinguish between the commonsense knowledge and Sociological knowledge. • This paper will be at the better understanding of basic concepts. 			
Unit	Course Content		
I	Sociology: History and Emergence of Sociology ,Meaning, Nature, Scope & Subject Matter, Sociology and other Social Sciences		
II	Basic Concepts: Society, Community, Institutions, Association, Social Group, Basic Institutions: Family, Kinship, Marriage, Education, State & Religion.		
III	Socio-Cultural Processes: Cooperation, Conflict, Competition, Acculturation, Assimilation and Integration, Culture and Civilization: Pluralism, Multiculturalism, Cultural Relativism.		
IV	Social Structure, Status and Role, Norms& Values Folkways and Mores, Sanctions and Values, Social Stratification: Meaning, Forms and Basics, Social Mobility: Meaning and Types.		

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References:

- Berger, P. 1963. An Invitation to Sociology: A humanistic Perspective.
- Bottomore, T.B.1973 Sociology: A guide to Problems and Literature. (Hindi version available).
- Davis, Kingsley.1973. Human Society.
- Giddens.Anthony 2009. Introduction to Sociology.
- Haralambos M .Sociology: Themes and Perspectives. (Hindi version available).
- Inkeles, Alex. 1987.What is Sociology.
- Maclver,R.M.and Charles H.Page. 1949. Society: An Introductory Analysis.(Hindi version available)
- S.Mills, C.W.1950 The Sociological Imagination.
- Thakur, Navendu. 2016, Samaj Shastra Ek Parichay.
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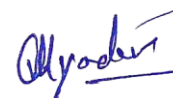
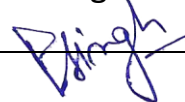
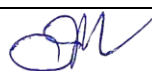
Semester	II		
Course Code	A070201T		
Course Title	Society in India: Structure, Organization & Change		
Credit	06	Maximum Marks	100(75+25)

Course Objectives:

- To create understanding about the structure & Composition of Indian Society.
- To make them understand the value of unity and diversity.
- To create awareness about basic Indian institution caste, class, marriage.
- To create understanding about population structure and dynamics.
- To make them aware of change and transformational process.

Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the syllabus, learners will be able to

- This paper is designed in this manner, so that students are introduced to the concepts related to Indian Society.
- They are made familiar with the Indian Society, its linkages and continuity with past and present.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It also gives insights to analyze contemporary Indian society. • This paper provides comprehensive understanding of Indian Society.
Unit	Course Content
I	The structure and composition of Indian society: Perspective to study Indian society, Village, Town, City, Rural-Urban Linkages.
II	Unity and Diversity in Indian society, Tribal Communities in India: Geographical distribution, Problem of Assimilation, Integration and Assertion, Backwardness and Underdevelopment in Tribes.
III	Basic Institutions of Indian society: Marriage, Kinship & Joint Family. Caste and Social Classes in India: Agrarian-Rural, Industrial-Urban: The Middle Class, Exclusion and Inclusion, Backward classes, Dalit's, Women.
IV	Population: Structure and Dynamics, Demographic analysis, Population explosion, Population growth and Control, Change and Transformation in Indian Society, Factors affecting National Integration: Casteism, Communalism.
References:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bose, N.K. 1967: Culture and Society in India. • Dube, S.C., 1958: India's Changing Villages. • Karve, Irawati, 1961: Hindu Society: An Interpretation. • Srinivas, M.N., 1963 Social Change in Modern India. • अहूजा आर, 2000, भारतीय समाज, रावत पब्लिकेशन 	

Semester	III		
Course Code	A070301T		
Course Title	Social Change and social movement in India		
Credit	06	Maximum Marks	100(75+25)
Course Objectives:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To introduce students be concepts of social change and social movement. 			

- To introduce students with different types of theories of change processes.
- To provide students understanding of social movement.
- To introduce students with concepts of new social movement.
- To familiarize students with the role of social movement in the process of change in Indian society.

Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the syllabus, learners will be able to

- This paper is designed in a manner, so that students are introduced to the concepts related to Social change and Social Movement.
- This course will introduce students to the dynamic aspect and dissension tendencies of society.
- The critical evaluation would enable students to come out with better suggestions, contributing in cohesion of society.

Unit	Course Content
I	Social Change: Concept, Meaning & Nature. Factors of Social Change, Forms of Social change: Evolution, Development, Progress and Revolution.
II	Theories of Social Change: Linear, Cyclical, Conflict. Information Technology and Social Change. Processes of Social Change: Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization, Globalization.
III	Social Movement: Meaning, Definitions and Characteristics Social Movement: Reform, Rebellion, Revival, Insurrection, Counter Movement, New Social Movement
IV	Social Change in India through Social Movements: .Peasant Movements, Labor Movement, Dalit's Movement, OBC Movements, Women's Movements.

References:

- Social change in India: Crisis and resilience - Yogendra Singh
- Social movement and Social Transformation -MSA Rao
- Social change: WF Ogburn
- Protest and change: Studies in social movement T K

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- आधुनिक भारत में सामाजिक परिवर्तन: डॉ जेपी सिंह
- भारत में सामाजिक आंदोलन : वीएन सिंह, जनमेजय सिंह
- आधुनिक भारत में सामाजिक परिवर्तन: एम एन श्रीनिवास

Semester	IV		
Course Code	A070401T		
Course Title	Social Problems & Issues of Development in India		
Credit	06	Maximum Marks	100(75+25)
Course Objectives:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To develop a basic knowledge in students about social problems and deviance.• To Sensitive the students the emerging Social issues and challenges in India.• To empower students to deal with these issues and problems.• To understand concept of development.• To introduce students concepts related to development and ecology.			
Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the syllabus, learners will be able to			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The syllabus is designed to introduce students to the emerging social problems, the concept and issues of development in Indian Society.• The course intends to focus upon the deviant and delinquent behavior.• The course intends to focus upon issues of corruption and other disorganization and structural problems of Indian Society.• The endeavor of the course is to make learners aware about the social problems and developmental issues in the Indian Society.			
Unit	Course Content		

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I	Deviance: Concept, Meaning & Definition. Crime and Juvenile Delinquency, White Collar crime, Cyber Crime, Corruption.
II	Structural and Cultural Problems: Poverty, Unemployment, Caste Inequality. Communism Ethnic Conflict. Familial Problems: Dowry, Domestic Violence, Divorce, Intra and Inter-Generational Conflict, Problem of Elderly.
III	Development: Concept & Meaning. Dimension: Social- Economic & Cultural , Human Development, Sustainable Development, Theories of Development: Dependency, Centre Periphery, Uneven Development,
IV	Issues of Development: Agrarian Crisis, Skilled Unemployment, Displacement. Ecology and Development: Global Warming & Climate Change.

References:

- Cloward, R., 1960. **Delinquency and Opportunity.**
- Charles, L.C., Michael, W.F., 2000. **Crime and Deviance: Essays and Innovations of Edwin M. Lemert.**
- Cohen, Albert K. 1955, **Delinquent Boys: The Culture of the gang.**
- E, Sutherland, D, Cressey, D.F., Lukenbill, 1934. **Principles of Sociology.**
- Betellic, Andre, 1974: **Social Inequality.**
- Gill, S.S., 1998: **The Pathology of Corruption.**
- Lewis, Oscar, 1966: **Culture of Poverty, Scientific American, Vol. II & V**
- Gadgil, Madhav and Guha, Ramchandra, 1996: **Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India.**
- Berreman, G.D., 1979: **Caste and Other Inequalities: Essays in Inequality.**
- Desai A.R, 1971: **Essays on Modernization of Underdeveloped Societies.**
- Dalt and Sundaram, 2008. **Indian Economy**
- Eade D and Ligteringen E, **Debating Development, 2006. - NGOs and the Future**
- EPW Research Foundation, **Social Indicators of Development for India, Economic and Political Weekly, May 14-1994.**
- Escobar Arturo, 1995: **Encountering Development, the Making and Unmaking of the Third World**
- Ghosh J, **Never Done and Poorly Paid: Women's Work in Globalizing India.**

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- H, Travis, 1969, Causes of Delinquency.

Semester	V		
Course Code	A070501T		
Course Title	Classical Sociological Thought		
Credit	05	Maximum Marks	100(75+25)
Course Objectives:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To familiarize the students with the social, Political, Economic and Intellectual background of sociology. • To understand the development of sociological thought. • To understand their continuing relevance to contemporary concerns. • To understand sociology as a distinctive disciplines. 			
Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the syllabus, learners will be able to:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The course syllabus is designed to help students to know about the classical contributions of Pioneers of Sociology. • The paper will focus upon the history of Sociology and the intellectual traditions originated during the crisis in Europe and the impact it had on the structure of society. • The learner will get theoretical as well as methodological knowledge about the subject. 			
Unit	Course Content		
I	Emergence of Sociology: Intellectual Sources, Revolution, French Revolution and Industrial Revolution, August Comte: Positivism, The Hierarchy of Sciences, and Law of Three Stages. Herbert Spencer: Social Evolution.		
II	Emile Durkheim: Social Fact, Mechanical Solidarity and Organic Solidarity, Division of Labour, Suicide. Wilfred Pareto: Action-Logical and Non Logical Action, Residues and Derivatives.		
III	Karl Marx: Historical Materialism, Class Struggle, Theory of Alienation.		

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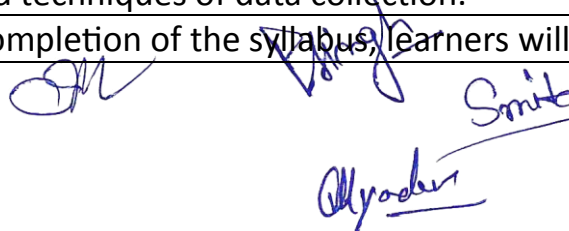
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	Max Weber: Social Action, Power and Authority, Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism.
IV	G.H.Mead: Symbolic Interaction, Talcott parsons: Social action and Social System, R.K. Merton: Middle Range theory, Manifest and Latent Function.
References:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giddens Anthony, 1989: Sociology, Polity Press, Cambridge • Kalberg Stephen, 2002: The Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism, Edition • Kamernika Engente, 1983: The Pactable Marx, Penguin • Kalberg Stephen, 1994: Connecting Issues in Comparative Historical Studies Today • Lukes Steven, Durkheim: Life and Works: A Critical Study, 1973. • Morrison Ken, Marx, Durkheim. Weber-formation of Modem Social Thought, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 199 • Ritzer George, Sociological Theory, McGraw Hill New York, 2000. • Tucker K.N, 2002. Classical Social Theory. • Wilhelm Outhwaite and Mulkay M, Social Therry & Social Criticism • एम.एल. दोषी एवं पी. सी. जैन, मुख्य समाज शास्त्रीय विचारक, रावतप ब्लिकेशन 	

Semester	V		
Course Code	A070502T		
Course Tittle	Research methodology in social sciences		
Credit	05	Maximum Marks	100(75+25)
Course Objectives:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To introduce students to the nature of scientific methods in social research. • To give students the understanding about the qualitative and qualitative approach of social research. • To enhance the research interests in students. • To motivate students to continue higher studies in research. • To understand the basic tools and techniques of data collection. 			
Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the syllabus, learners will be			



able to:

- The course of Research Methodology in Social Sciences/Sociology is structured in a way that it makes student to understand and comprehend the research problems, reach techniques.
- This course intends to develop objective as well as subjective enquiry into the students of Sociology.
- The main purpose of the course is to develop scientific and humanistic approach towards the subject.

Unit	Course Content
I	Social Research: Meaning, Definition & Nature. types of Social Research, Steps Of Social Research, Importance of Social Research, Problems of Objectivity in Social Research.
II	Hypothesis: Meaning, Types And Sources. Research Design: Meaning, Types And Importance. Sampling Methods: Meaning, Types And Importance.
III	Data: Meaning, Types & Sources. Techniques of Data Collection: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Schedule, Case-Study, Content Analysis.
IV	Classification and Presentation of Data: Tables, Graphics, Diagrams, Bar-Charts, Report Writing. Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode.

References:

- Babbie Earl, 2004: **The Practice of Social Research, 10th ed)**
- Ruraway Mand Joseph Blum (ed),2000: **Global Ethnography. Forces, Connections and Imaginations**
- Bryman Alan, 2001 **Social Research Methock**
- Carol Grbich, 2000: **New Approaches in Social Research, Sage Publication**
- Devine and Heath, 1999: **Sociological Research Methods in Context, Palgrave**
- Denzin Norman, Lincoln Yvanou (ed), 2006. **Handbank nd Qualitative Research,**
- Goode and Hatt, **Methods in Social Research**
- Giddens Anthony, 1976: **New Rules of Sociological Research.**
- Mulkay Michael, 1979: **Science and the Sociology of Knowledge, George Allen and Unwin Lid.**
- Silverman David, 1985: **Qualitative Methodology and sociology, Gower,**

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- Sachdev Mochali, 1987: Qualitative Research in Social Scicus, Raj Publishing, Jaipur
- Williams Malcolm, 2004. Science and Social Science, Routledge, New York,
- Young Pauline, Scientific Social Surveys and Research Practice,
- जे.पी. सिंह सामाजिक अनुसंधान की विधियाँ

Semester	VI		
Course Code	A070601T		
Course Tittle	Pioneers of Indian Sociology		
Credit	05	Maximum Marks	100
Course Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To familiarize students with Indian Sociological thinker.• To provide students a Indological approach to understood Indian Society.• To provide students a basic knowledge about Indian social structure.• To provide students different perspective of Indian Society.• To make able the students to acquires Humanistic understanding of Indian Society.			
Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the syllabus, learners will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The course outline has been delicate in a manner that the student of Sociology is able to gather knowledge about the esteemed Indian Pioneers of Sociology, who largely used indigenous methodology to understand the Indian society and its complexities.• The lamer will be able to grasp information and knowledge about the approaches and theoretical framework adopted by the Indian Sociologists.• And simultaneously they will know about the History of Sociology in India and Sociological traditions.			
Unit	Course Content		
I	G. S. Ghurye: Caste; Rururban Community. D. N. Majumdar: Caste; Tribal Integration. Radha Kamal Mukherjee: Social Structure of Values; Social		

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	Ecology.
II	D.P. Mukherjee: Indian Culture and Diversities, Modernity, Indian Youth. Irawati Karve: Kinship in India. I.P. Desai: Indian Family.
III	M.N. Srinivas: Sanskritization; Westernization; Secularization; Dominant Caste. S. C. Dube: Indian Village, Tradition, Modernization and Development.
IV	A.R. Desai: Social Background of Indian Nationalism. Rama Krishna Mukherjee: Dynamics of Agrarian Class Structure. Andre Beteille: Caste, Class and Power, Agrarian Structure

References:

- **D.N. Dhunagare, 1995: Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology.**
- **Das Veena, 1995: Critical Events, An Anthropological Perspective in Contemporary India.**
- **David Ladder, 2000: Critique of Subaltern Studies.**
- **Dabe, S. C, 1990. Indian Society.**
- **Gail Omvedt, 2002 Dalits and Democratic Revolution.**
- **Vivek P. S, 2012. Sociological Perspectives and folium Sociology.**
- **T.S. Pawale & S.D. Patil, Basic Sociological Concept.**
- **Ghurye, G. 5. 2000 1932. Caste and Race in India.**
- **Pramanik. S. K. 2001. Sociology of G5 Gaya.**
- **Majumdar. D. N 1944 The Foremen of Prime Tribes.**
- **Saksena. H. S. 2017, Tribal Studies and Beyond Contributions of DN. Majumdar to Indian Anthropology.**
- **Madan, T.N.2011. Sociological Traditions: Methods and Perspectives in the Sociology of India.**
- **Madan, T.N.2013. Sociology at the University of Lucknow: The First Half Century1923-75**
- **Cominen, T.K. 2015- Radhakamal Mukherjee on Social Bedugy: Filling Up Some Blanks,**
- **Sociological Bulletin, Vol. 64, Na. 1 (January - April 2015), pp. 15-35.**
- **Mukhaja, D.P. 2012 Indian Cuban.**
- **Mikhajer, D.P. 2012. Desensitizes: Essays In Cusecs, Sociology and Other Social Problem**

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- Desai LP. 1964: Some aspects of family is Mahuva.
- Karve, Irawati, 1953 Kinship Organization in India. (Deccan College Managraph Series, 11.)
- Ubaroi, Patricia, Nandini Sandar and S. Deshpande. 2007. Anthropology in the East Founders of Indian Sociology and Anthropology.
- बी. के. नागला भारतीय समाजशास्त्रीय चिंतन.

Semester	VI		
Course Code	A070602T		
Course Tittle	Gender and Society		
Credit	05	Maximum Marks	100 (75+25)
Course Objectives:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand women in Indian Society. • To understand women's changing status and role in Indian society. • To understood overall situation of women under the system of patriarchy India. • To orient the students regarding throes of gender. • To Introduce the students to the debate regarding role of biology and culture in the determination of gender rules 			
Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the syllabus, learners will be able to:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This course is gender sensitive and is directed towards engaging students to learn and rethink about the gender issues. • The course will introduce students to the cove gender issue and will equip them come with suggestions which would be directed towards gender equity. 			
Unit	Course Content		
I	Gender & Sex, Social Construction of Gender, Gender and Sexuality, Women in Family, Socialization and Gender, Patriarchy & Gender Sexual Division of Labor.		

II	Gender Perspective: Liberal, Marxian, Socialist, Radical. Feminist Movement.
III	Women and Society in India: Demographic Profile, Gender and Migration. Women in Economy, Work & Property Division, Women and Education, Women and Health.
IV	Crime against Women: Infanticide, Domestic Violence, Honor Killing, Harassment at work place. Constitutional Safeguards and Provisions regarding Women. Programmes and Policies regarding upliftment of Women.

References:

- bhasin Kamala, 2000 Understanding Gender, Kali for Women.
- Basu Aparna, 1999 Women's Education in India in Ray and Basu (edt): From Independence Towards Freedom.
- Choduri Maitreyer, 2004 Feminism in India, Women Unlimited.
- Chakravarty Un, 2003. Gendering caste through a feminist Lense, Stree, Calcutta.
- Courting Disaster, PUDR Report, 2013.
- Davis Kathy, Evans Mary, Lorber, J (edt), 2006: Handbook of Gender and Women's Studies.
- Delmont Sara, 2003: Feminist Sociology.
- Feminist Concepts, Contribution to Women's Studies Series, Part-1, II,III, RCWS, Mumbai Geetha V,2007 Patriarchy, Stree, Calcutta.

Semester	VII		
Course Code	A070701T		
Course Tittle	Sociological Concepts		
Credit	<u>05</u>	Maximum Marks	100 (75+25)

Course Objectives:

- To make students enhance their conceptual understanding of society and other related aspects.
- To provide basic understanding of the concepts of sociology.
- To give insights of the society through sociological concept
- To provide students with a strong conceptual grounding that helps in laying a strong foundation in the field of sociology.

Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the syllabus, learners will be able to

- The course is intended to introduce the students to a sociological way of thinking.
- It provides a critical understanding of the discipline of sociology and sociological perspective.
- It also provides foundational knowledge of society and its structure, function, institution, and processes which will help students to visualize how society works.

Unit	Course Content
I	Key Concept of Sociology- Society, Community, Social Structure, social Organization, Institution and Association, Status and Role, Culture and Civilization, Norms and Values, Social Group, Reference Group, Social Stratification, Hierarchy and Inequality.
II	Basic Social Institutions- Family: Classification of family, Functions of family, Edmund leach, David cooper, Talcott parsons' views on family, Marriage : Marriage and its types, new trends in marriage system(live-in), Kinship : Kinship terms, kinship pattern in India.
III	Social Process and changes- Social Process- Competition, Conflict and Cooperation, Acculturation, Diffusion and Assimilation, Marginalization Socialization : Types and Agencies, Social Change, Social Mobility, Evolution and Revolution, Social Control and its agencies.
IV	Emerging Concepts- Concept of Minority, Religion, Gender, Sexuality, Social justice, Human Rights.

References:

- Atal, Yogesh; 2014, *Studying the Social Sphere: Introduction to Sociology* Pearson.
- Bottomore, T.B. 1972. *Sociology: A guide to problems and literature*. Bombay: George Allen and Unwin (India).
- Giddens, Anthony Mitchell Duneier, Richard P. Appelbaum; 2007, *Introduction to Sociology*, Sixth Edition, New York: W.W Norton.
- Jayaram, N.; 1988, *Introductory Sociology*. Madras: Macmillan India.
- Merton, R.K.; 1957, *Social Theory and Social Structure*. London: Free Press.

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- Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P. Lamm; 1999, *Sociology*. New Delhi: Tata-McGraw-Hill.
- Johnson, Harry M.; 1995, *Sociology: A systematic introduction*. New Delhi: AlliedPublishers.
- Davis, Kingsley; 1949, *Human Society* New York: Macmillan Co.
- Rosenberg Michael.; 1983, *An Introduction to Sociology* Methuen Publications.
- Harlambos, M.; 1998, *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi: OxfordUniversity Press.
- Mac Iver R.M and Charles H Page; 1981, *Society: An Introductory Analysis* New York: Macmillan.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel; 2009, *Open the Social Sciences* New Delhi: Sage Publication.
- Worsley Peter; 1970, *Introducing Sociology* Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.
- Inkeles, Alex; 1964, *What is Sociology? An Introduction to the Discipline and Profession* New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
- Browne Ken; 2005, *An Introduction to Sociology* London: Polity Press.
- Moor, Wilbert and Robert Cook.; 1967, *Social Change*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall.

Sem	VII		
Course Code	A070702T		
Course Tittle	Classical Social Thinker		
Credit	<u>05</u>	Maximum Marks	100(75+25)
Course Objectives:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This course provides an introduction to the History of social Theory. • To provide the basic knowledge and understanding of classical sociological Thinkers. • To make students understand different thinking style, thinkers and their knowledgedomain. • This course provides students the basic knowledge about early sociological thinkingand development of sociological theory till today. • To make understand basic reasons of evolvment of sociological thinking 			
Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the syllabus, learners will be able to			

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After going through these course students will be able to understand the history and development of sociological Theories. • Students will critically analyze social, economic and political changes of different course of time and their impact on sociological theories. • It will help students to develop basic understanding of different thoughts given by different thinkers and their context. 	
Unit	Course Content
I	<p>Classical Thinkers- I- Emergence of Sociology,</p> <p>August Comte: Positivism, Hierarchy of Science, Law of Three Stages,</p> <p>Herbert Spencer : Social Evolution, Organism Analogy.</p>
II	<p>Classical Thinker- II- Emile Durkheim : Social fact, Division of Labour, Religion, Theory of Suicide.</p> <p>Karl Marx : Dialectics, Materialistic Conception of History, Surplus Values, Class and class Conflict, Alienation.</p>
III	<p>Classical Thinker- III - Max Weber : Social Action and its types, Ideal types, The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism, Power and Authority.</p> <p>Vilfredo Pareto : Circulation of Elites.</p>
IV	<p>Classical Thinkers- III- Malinowski : Functionalism,</p> <p>Radcliffe Brown : Structural Functionalism.</p>
<p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ritzer, George; 2012, Classical Sociological Theory, Parson Education India. • Giddens, Anthony; 2009, Sociology, 6th ed. Polity, Press, London. • Turner, Jonathon; 1991, The Structure of Sociological Theory, Wadsworth. 	

Semester	VII
Course Code	A070703T
Course Tittle	Social Anthropology

Credit	<u>05</u>	Maximum Marks	100 (75+25)
<p>Course Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The course aims to study the basic concept of anthropology and the primary social institutions in primitive societies. • The course provides the knowledge about cultural theories as it applies to all forms of human life and indicates pattern of growth. • The course studies the power and social structure in tribal societies. • The course aims to provide the knowledge of socio - culture dimensions of tribal. • To make students understand tribal law, justice pattern and their religious believes. 			
<p>Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the syllabus, learners will be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After going through this course, the students will be able to understand tribal culture and social pattern and can identify its uniqueness. • students can use the basic concepts like groups, institutions, organization and community in understanding of society and culture as well as tribal structure. • They will be able to appreciate the significance of Sociology and Social Anthropology and its contemporary role in the society as well as its importance to understand society. 			
Unit	Course Content		
I	<p>Social Anthropology- Meaning, Scope, branches of anthropology, nature and its relation with sociology, psychology, economics, political science and history, Concept of multiculturalism and civil society.</p>		
II	<p>Theories of Cultural growth and religion- concept of Culture, Theories of Cultural Growth- Evolutionism- Taylor and Morgan, functionalist- Malinowski and R Brown, diffusionist- Clark Wissler and W H Rivers, Neo – Evolutionism.</p> <p>Theories of religion- animism, naturism, functional</p>		

	theory and sociological theory. Myth and ritual, religion and science,
III	Institutions in Primitive Society - Primitive Social Organization with special reference to Tribes, Marriage and family system among Indian Tribes, Clan and Kinship pattern, Youth Organization among primitive societies.
IV	Primitive Law & Justice, Economy & Religion - Nature and sections of Law, Laws and customs, Justice in Primitive societies, Punishment and Governance in primitive Societies, Economic Organization, Religion, Magic and Totemism, taboo.

References:

- Babbie Earl.;1990, Survey Research Methods, USA: Wadsworth Publishing.
- Ellison Kirk W.;1997, Fundamentals of Social Statistics, McGraw Hill Humanities/SocialSciences/ Language.
- Good W.J & Hatt P.K.;1952, Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill, New York.
- Lazarsfeld, Paul S.;1993, On Social Research and its Language, University of Chicago Press.
- Mueller, J.H & K.F Schuessler.;1977, Statistical Reasoning in Sociology, Houghton Mifflin.
- Mukherji, Parth Nath ed.;2000, Methodology in Social Research: Dilemmas and Perspectives, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Neuman Lawrence W.;2005, Social Research Methods: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches, London: Alyn & Bacon.
- Taylor, Steven J. and Robert Bogdan.;1984, Introduction to Qualitative Research methods: The Search for Meanings, New York.
- Merton R.K.; 1979, The Sociology of Science: Theoretical and Empirical Investigations, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- N. Fielding and R. Lee, eds.;1991, Using Computers in Qualitative Research, London: Sage.
- Paul Ten Have.;2004, Understanding Qualitative Research and Ethno-methodology, London: Sage Publications.

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- Srinivas M.N. ed.; 2004, The Fieldworker and the Field: Problems and Challenges in Sociological Investigation, New Delhi, McGraw Hill.

Semester	VII		
Course Code	A070704T		
Course Title	Sociology of Development		
Credit	<u>05</u>	Maximum Marks	100(75+25)
Course Objectives:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The course offers a broad overview of the conceptualization of development and basic concepts in development. • To make students understand the different perspectives of development that emerged in specific historical and political conditions. • To make Students understand the concept of development in sociological perspective. • The debates on development will provide the better understanding of the recent issues in the area. • To provide knowledge about social and economic organization and present world scenario. 			
Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the syllabus, learners will be able to			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having gone through this course, students would not only be able to understand various complex and contentious issues as well as developmental issues. • Students will be able to understand sociology of development and its impact on society. 			

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- Student can assess developmental policies of any country and can evaluate in terms of welfare of people.
- Students can not only differentiate between development and underdevelopment but will also be able to pursue professional careers as development academics, planners, managers, policymakers etc.

Unit	Course Content
I	introduction to Sociology of Development- Meaning, Nature and Scope of Sociology of Development, perspectives on development, Nation of Development and Developing Societies, concepts of Growth, economic development, social development and Human Development, sustainable development.
II	Organizations and ideology- Capitalism, Imperialism & Socialism, Institutional and Cultural Barriers of Development, national and international organizations- WTO, WHO, UNISEF, UNESCO, one district one product for promoting local product (Ballia Specific).
III	Changing pattern of Development- conventional development approach and human development, social development in India, Relationship between change and Development, concept of sustainable development, world convention on sustainable development, dimensions and challenges of sustainable development.
IV	Sociological Aspects and theory of development- Role of Diaspora in India's development, theory of modernization, dependency, world system and globalization. Thoughts of Development - B.F. Hoselitz, W.W. Rostow, W.A. Lewis.

References:

- Alatas, Syed Hussein; 1974, The Captive Mind and Creative Development, International Social Science Journal, 26 (4).
- Alavi, Hamza and T Shanin Ed.; 1984, Introduction to the Sociology of Developing Societies. London: Palgrave
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- Deb Debal; 2009, Beyond Developmentalist: Constructing Inclusive Freedom and Sustainability, Earthscan Publications.
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- Gusfield, Joseph R.; 1967, 'Tradition and Modernity: Misplaced Polarities in the Study of Social Change' American Journal of Sociology Vol. 72. No.4 pp 351-362.
- Haq, Mahbub Ul.; 1991, Reflections on Human Development. New Delhi, OUP.
- Myrdal, Gunnar; 1972, Asian Drama: An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations, Pantheon.
- Schumacher, E. F.; 1973 Small is Beautiful: Economics as if People Mattered Blond & Briggs.
- Schuurman, Frans J.; 2001, Globalization and Development Studies, New Delhi, Vistar Publications.
- Sen Amartya; 1999, Development as Freedom New Delhi, OUP.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel; 1974, The Modern World System. New York, OUP.
- Webster, Andrew; 1984, Introduction to the Sociology of Development, London,
- Weber, Max; 1958, The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism (T Parson translated) Gloucester M.A., Peter Smith.
- K.C. Alexander; 1994, The Process of Development of Societies, New Delhi, Sage.

Semester	VIII		
Course Code	A070801T		
Course Title	Social Research and Statistics		
Credit	05	Maximum Marks	100(75+25)
Course Objectives:			

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- To acquire knowledge about social phenomenon, events, issue, etc in terms of research.
- To provide understanding of various perspective and methods used in social research.
- To equip students with the knowledge of research tool and research design for datacollection and development of research.
- To enable students to undertake independent social research.
- To provide the knowledge of statistical tools for analyzing their research topic and giveaccurate results.

Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the syllabus, learners will be able to

- After going through this course students will understand the epistemology of research.
- Studentscan understand the basis of different theories and different disciplines, and the way that disciplines are defined by their methods.
- Students will be able to use different research methodsin accordance with research topics and issues.
- The emphasis of this course on practical application of research and appreciation for the underlying logic and rational methods used for research.

Unit	Course Content
I	Social Research- research and Social Research: Meaning, characteristics and its importance, perspectives in social research, Objectivity and Subjectivity, Hypothesis, Methodology, methods and Techniques.
II	Research Design and Type of Social Research- Research Design - Exploratory, Descriptive and Experimental, explanatory, Types of Research - Qualitative, Quantitative, applied, pure, deductive and inductive, Sampling and its types.
III	Tools and Methods- - Survey, experiments Questionnaire,

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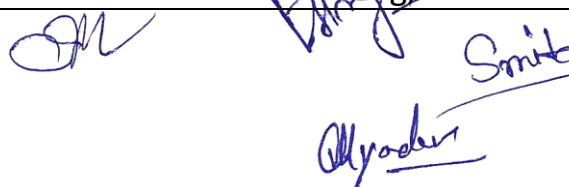
	interview Schedule, Interview, Scaling, Observation, Life History, Case study, content Analysis.
IV	Statistical Analysis in Social Research- Variable and its types, Measures of central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode Tests of correlations, regression analysis, Measures of Dispersion: Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation.

References:

- Bell, Michael Mayerfeld; 2004, An Invitation to Environmental Sociology', Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Malik, S.L. & Bhattacharya, D.K.; 1986, Aspects of Human Ecology, Northern Book Centre, New Delhi.
- McIntosh, Robert, P.; 1985, 'The Background of Ecology: Concept & Theory', Cambridge University Press, New York.
- Giddens, Anthony; 2006, Global Problems and Ecological Crisis in Introduction to Sociology, 2nd Edit, W.W. Norton & co., New York.
- Morse, Stephen & Stocking, Michael, Ed.; 1995, People and Environment, UCL Press Limited, London.
- Good W.J. & Hart P.K.; 1952, Method in social research. New York Mc. Graw hill.
- Mukherji, Partha Nath ed.; 2000, Methodology in Social Research: Dilemmas and Perspectives New Delhi, Sage Publications.

Semester	VIII
Course Code	A070802T

Course Title	Sociology of Environment		
Credit	<u>05</u>	Maximum Marks	100(75+25)
Course Objectives:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make students familiar with major environmental issues To make students familiar with environmental sociological theories To provide knowledge about social environment and social ecology To provide knowledge of basic environmental problems and their solution To give insight of the concept of sustainable development and its 			
Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the syllabus, learners will be able to			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After going through this course students will be able to acquire knowledge of fundamental concepts and ideas in environmental sociology. Students can try to demonstrate critical thinking in evaluating arguments in environmental sociology. Will be able to analyse major assertions, background and assumptions in environmental issues. Students can explain how environmental sociology can be used to analyse contemporary issues and to develop policies for social change as well for environment protection. 			
Unit	Course Content		
I	Concept of Environment- Natural and social Environment, Total Environment, Concept of Heritage- Natural and social, green environment, eco feminism, eco criticism, bio diversity, bio diversity of Ballia dist.		
II	Environment and Ecology- Social Ecology, Impact of Ecology on Social Life, climate change adaptation, consumer and consumption, ecological citizenship, ecological practices, environmental attitudes		
III	Issues Concerning Environment and Development- Pollution, Desertification, Water Depletion, Environment Discourse and Movements, E – Waste, sustainable environment.		
IV	Environmental problems and issues- Global Warming, Green House		



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Effect, Acid Rain, Energy Crises in India and the Management, Environment and Sustainable development.

References:

- Bell, Michael Mayerfeld; 2004, An Invitation to Environmental Sociology', Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Malik, S.L. & Bhattacharya, D.K.; 1986, Aspects of Human Ecology, Northern Book Centre, New Delhi.
- McIntosh, Robert, P.; 1985 The Background of Ecology: Concept & Theory', Cambridge University Press, New York.
- Giddens, Anthony; 2006, Global Problems and Ecological Crisis in Introduction to Sociology 2nd Edit, W.W. Norton & Co., New York.
- Morse, Stephen & Stocking, Michael (Ed.); 1995, People and Environment, UCL Press Limited, London.
- Gadgil, Madhan - Guha, Ramchandra; 2009 Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India, New Delhi.
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- Schaumberg, Allan; 2007, The Environment, Oxford University Press, New York.
- Rao, M.S.; 2011, Social Movements and Social Transformation, Macmillan, Madras.
- Krishna, Sumi; 1996, Environmental Politics, People's lives and Development Choices, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
- Agrawal, Anil, Darryl D. Monte and Ujjwala Samarth, Ed.; 1987, The Fight for Survival: Peoples Action for Environment, CSE, New Delhi.
- Fernandes, Walter and Minakshi Ganguli Thakral Ed.; 1989, Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation: Issues for a National Debate, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi

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Semester	VIII		
Course Code	A070803T		
Course Title	Perspectives of Indian Sociology		
Credit	<u>05</u>	Maximum Marks	100(75+25)
Course Objectives:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This course aimed to familiarize students with different perspectives on Indian society • This course aimed to provide knowledge of sociological thought and theory in terms of Indian society. • This course is designed to provide theoretical understanding of the development of Indian sociology and sociological understanding of Indian society. • This course is designed to make students understand contemporary issues of Indian society. 			
Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the syllabus, learners will be able to			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After going through this course students will be able to acquaint with continuities and contradictions in Indian society through centuries and to explain the history of ideas related to the analysis of Indian society. • It will also help to familiarise the students with the different perspectives on Indian Society. • And can be able to use specific perspective to study specific issues. 			
Unit	Course Content		
I	Development of Sociology in India: Pre - Independence Period, Post- Independence Period, Indological Perspective: G.S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont, Irawati Karve .		
II	Structural Functional Perspective: M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dubey,		

	A.M. Shah, Stratificational and Cultural Perspective - Andre Beteille, Yogendra Singh.
III	Subaltern Perspective: B.R. Ambedkar, David Hardiman. Historical Perspective -DD Kosambi
IV	Civilizational Perspective: N.K. Bose, Surjeet Sinha, Marxist Perspective - D.P. Mukherjee, A.R. Desai.

References:

- Singh, Y.; 1986, Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging Concerns, Del.
- Bose, N.K.; 1967, Culture and Society in India, Bombay, Asia Publishing House.
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- Chauhan, B. R.; 1967, A Rajasthan Village, New Delhi, Associated Publishing House.
- Desai, A.R.; 1966, Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Bombay, PopularPrakashan.
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- Dube, S.C.; 1955, Indian Village, London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1955, India's Changing Villages, London, Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Dumont, L.; 1970, Homo Hierarches: The Caste System and Its Implications, London, Weidenfeld and Nicolson.
- Ghurye, G.S.; 1969, Caste and Race, Bombay, Popular Prakashan.
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Semester	VIII		
Course Code	A070804T		
Course Title	Globalization and Society		
Credit	<u>05</u>	Maximum Marks	100(75+25)
Course Objectives:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide basic knowledge about the concept of globalization and globalism • To make students understand about different ideology related to globalization • To equip students with fundamentalism, liberalism and ethnicity as an approach • To equip students with the role of governments in national interest and the process of globalization • To give insight about various problems emerged in the process of globalization 			
Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the syllabus, learners will be able to			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After going through this course students will be able to analyse globalization as a process and its connection with development. • Students will be able to think critically about different ideology such as liberalism, neo liberalism, religious fundamentalism etc. • students can correlate globalization process and national interest. • And will be able to understand the functions and structure of multinational corporations. 			
Unit	Course Content		
I	introduction to Globalization: Meaning, Definition, Characteristics & Dimensions of globalization, Background of Globalization. Capitalism and Globalization, Role of information Technology and Mass-		

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	Communication. Main Agencies of Globalization- Multinational Corporations, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, WTO. Nation-State and Globalization.
II	Globalization and theoretical debates- Theoretical debates with special reference to Martin Albrow, R. Robertson, Anthony Giddens, Wallerstein, Manuel Castells and Samir Amin
III	Globalization and contemporary issues- Resurgence of religion, Globalization and Culture, Consumerism and Globalization, Ethnicity and Globalization. Global Tourism, Individualism and Globalization and Globalization and Poverty.
IV	Globalization and social movements- Anti-globalization movement, World Social forum, challenges for people's movement, marginal section and marginalization, Neo- Liberalism.

References:

- Singh, Yogendra Culture .) 2000 (Publications. change in India: Identity and Globalization. Raw at Publications.
- Agarwal, Babita-Agarwal, Anil.; 2009, Globalization and India Society, A.B.D. Publishers.
- Sharma, Upasana; 2016 Globalization and society, EBH Publishers.
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- Dreze, Jean and Amartya Sen; 2011, Indian Economy in Development and Social Opportunity.
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- Waters, Macklam; 2009, Globalization, London Routledge
- Giddens, Anthony; The Consequence of Modernity.
- Giddens, Anthony; Modernity and self-Identity Self and society in the late Modern Age.
- Giri, Ananta K.; Global Transformation: Post modernity and Beyond.
- Robertson, R.; Globalization: Social Theory and Global Culture.
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- Srivastava, Rajeev Kumar; Globalization and India

Department of Sociology
Jananayak Chandrashekhar University, Ballia

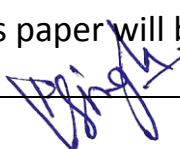
Shaheed Smark, Near Surha Taal, Basantpur, Ballia - 277301, Uttar Pradesh, India

Program - **B.A. (NEP2020)**

Subject –**Sociology (Minor)**

Syllabus

Semester	I		
Course Code			
Course Title	Introduction to Basic Concepts of Sociology		
Credit		Maximum Marks	100 (75+25)
Course Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To create understanding about basic concepts in sociology.• To create awareness about social processes.• To make student understand about basic Social institutions.• To enhance the knowledge about nature and scope of sociology.• To create general understanding about culture and civilization.			
Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the syllabus, learners will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This paper will introduce students to new concepts of Sociology discipline.• These concepts will enhance the conceptual learning and understanding of the basic concepts used in Sociology. • This paper will contribute in enriching the vocabulary and scientific temperament of the students. • The course is designed to incorporate all the key concepts of sociology which would enable the learner to develop keen insights to distinguish between the common sense knowledge and Sociological knowledge. • This paper will be at the better understanding of basic concepts.			



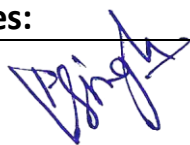
Unit	Course Content
I	Sociology: History and Emergence of Sociology , Meaning, Nature, Scope & Subject Matter, Sociology and other Social Sciences
II	Basic Concepts: Society, Community, Institutions, Association, Social Group, Basic Institutions: Family, Kinship, Marriage, Education, State & Religion.
III	Socio-Cultural Processes: Cooperation, Conflict, Competition, Acculturation, Assimilation and Integration. Culture and Civilization: Pluralism, Multiculturalism, cultural Relativism.
IV	Social Structure, Status and Role, Norms& Values Folkways and Mores, Sanctions and Values, Social Stratification: Meaning, Forms and Basics, Social Mobility: Meaning and Types.

References:

- Berger, P. 1963. An Invitation to Sociology: A humanistic Perspective.
- Bottomore, T.B.1973 Sociology: A guide to Problems and Literature. (Hindi version available).
- Davis, Kingsley.1973. Human Society.
- Giddens.Anthony 2009. Introduction to Sociology.
- Haralambos M .Sociology: Themes and Perspectives. (Hindi version available).
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- Maclver,R.M.and Charles H.Page. 1949. Society: An Introductory Analysis.(Hindi version available)
- S.Mills, C.W.1950 The Sociological Imagination.
- Thakur, Navendu. 2016, Samaj Shastra Ek Parichay.
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Semester	III		
Course Code			
Course Title	Social Change and Social Movement in India		
Credit		Maximum Marks	100(75+25)
Course Objectives:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To introduce students be concepts of social change and social movement. • To introduce students with different types of theories of change processes. • To provide students understanding of social movement. • To introduce students with concepts of new social movement. • To familiarize students with the role of social movement in the process of change in Indian society. 			
Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the syllabus, learners will be able to			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This paper is designed in a manner, so that students are introduced to the concepts related to Social change and Social Movement. • This course will introduce students to the dynamic aspect and dissension tendencies of society. • The critical evaluation would enable students to come out with better suggestions, contributing in cohesion of society. 			
Unit	Course Content		
I	Social Change: Concept, Meaning & Nature. Factors of Social Change, Forms of Social change: Evolution, Progress, Movement, Revolution and Development.		
II	Theories of Social Change: Linear, Cyclical, Conflict. Information Technology and Social Change. Processes of Social: Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization, Globalization.		
III	Social Movement: Definitions, Characteristics. Social Movement: Reform, Rebellion, Revival, Insurrection, Counter Movement, New Social Movement.		
IV	Social Change in India through Social Movements: Peasant Movements, Labour Movement, Dalit's Movement, OBC Movements, Women's Movements.		
References:			




- Social change in India: Crisis and resilience - Yogendra Singh
- Social movement and Social Transformation -MSA Rao
- Social change: WF Ogburn
- Protest and change: Studies in social movement -T K Oommen
- आधुनिक भारत में सामाजिक परिवर्तन: डॉ जेपी सिंह
- भारत में सामाजिक आंदोलन : वीएन सिंह, जनमेजय सिंह
- आधुनिक भारत में सामाजिक परिवर्तन: एम एन श्रीनिवास

