

# DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

**B.A. GENERAL COURSE DISTRIBUTION (NEP)**

**Course Structure for 4<sup>th</sup> Year Bachelor Programme  
(Major in Sociology)**

**Faculty Name: DilrubaYeasmin**

**Ripom Paul**

# B.A. SOCIOLOGY IN MAJOR (NEP)

## SEMESTER- I

SOC- INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY :(4 Credits)

MC-1(4)

Full Marks- 50

Faculty Name: DilrubaYeasmin

### 1. Fundamentals of Sociology

Definition; Nature and Scope; Sociology and other social sciences; Sociology and common sense; Growth and development of sociology as a discipline

### 2. Concepts

Society, Community, Institution, Association, Social group, Norms and Values, Folkways and Mores

### 3. Individual, Culture and Society

Meaning of Culture; „Man in Society“, „Society in Man“; Culture and Personality; Socialization: Concept, Process, Agencies.

### 4. Social Institutions: Evolution and Progress

**a)** Family: Definition, Origin, Features, Functions, Forms, Recent changes in family structure, Alternatives to family:

Step parenting, single-parent family, cohabitation, gay- parent family

Kinship terminologies, Typologies, Functions, Descent, Recent changes

**b)** Marriage: Definition, Marriage and promiscuous relationship, Marriage as an institution, Forms of marriage, Rules of marriage, Marriage selection in cyber-age, Recent developments. **c)** Political Institution: Non – state forms of power, concept of state: Characteristics and Types. Concept of civil society

**d)** Economic Institution: Property, Exchange, Reciprocity, Gift exchange, Market, Recent manifestations.

**e)** Religions Institutions: Forms of religion, Religion as an institution.

**f)** Education as a cultural institution.

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**5. Social Structure: Social Relationship:**

Social status, Status and Role , Multiple roles , Role – set , Role- conflict, Status- set , Status sequence.

**6. Social Control:**

Meaning, Nature, Purpose and agency: Religion, Education, Mass media as agencies of social control

**7. Social Stratification, Inequality and Hierarchy:**

Theories of Stratification, Forms of social Inequality: Caste, class, power and gender, Social hierarchies

Social mobility: Nature, forms

**8. Social process and Social Change:**

Social processes: Cooperation, competition, conflict, Accommodation, Assimilation

Social change: Concept: Change, Evolution and Progress, Factors of social change, Theories of social change, Concept of Cultural lag

**9. Uses of Sociology:**

Sociology and social problem; Sociology and social policy; Sociology and professions;

# B.A. SOCIOLOGYIN MAJOR (NEP )

## SEMESTER- I

SOC -FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIAL THOUGHT (WESTERN) :(4 Credits)

MC -2(4)

Full Marks- 50

Faculty Name: DilrubaYeasmin

**1. Origin and development of Sociology** as an academic discipline, Role of Enlightenment , Industrial and French Revolution, Saint- Simon

**2. Harriet Martineu**

Morals and Manners; Religion; Methodology;

**3. August Comte**

Law of Three stages; Hierarchy of sciences; Positivism; Social Statics and Social Dynamics

**4. Herbert Spencer**

Organic Analogy; Evolutionism; Social Darwinism;

**5. Emile Durkheim**

Division of Labour; Suicide; Religion; Methodology;

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**6. Karl Marx**

Dialectics; Historical Materialism; Capitalism; Class and class struggle; Revolution

**7. Max Weber**

Social Action; Ideal Type; Concept of Power; Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

**8. Vilfredo Pareto** Types of Action; Circulation of Elites

**9. Georg Simmel**

Modern Society; Social Relationships and culture; Money

# B.A. SOCIOLOGY IN MAJOR (NEP)

## SEMESTER- I

SOC- SOCIAL WELFARE, LEGISLATION AND JUSTICE :(3 Credits)

### SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE 1

Full Marks- 50

Faculty Name: DilrubaYeammin

#### 1) Meaning and nature of Social Welfare

Constitution of India

Social welfare and related instruments of constitution: parliament, local government, state government

Social legislation as an instrument of social welfare

#### 2) Social welfare legacy

State: Law related to compulsory primary education, employment, labour legislation, health for all, social security, insurance schemes, housing need

Beneficiaries: Dalits, Tribe, Other Backward Class, Women and children, Disadvantaged groups, Differently Abled, Elderly

# B.A. SOCIOLOGY IN MAJOR (NEP)

## SEMESTER- II

SOC –**SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY** (4 Credits)

MC-3(4)

Full Marks- 50

**Faculty Name: DilrubaYeasmin**

### 1. Sociological Theory:

Meaning, Characteristics, Types , Role of Theory in Research

### 2. Functionalism

Origin of functionalism

Evolutionary and Neo Evolutionary Theories Meaning and general Arguments of functionalism Contributions of:

B. Malinowski: Culture and Function, views on primitive society

A.R. Radcliffe- Brown: Social structure, structural functionalism

T.Parsons: Voluntaristic Action Theory, Notion of System, Pattern variables Critical overview: Substantive, Critical, Ideological criticism

### 3. Conflict Theory

Meaning; General Arguments; Contribution of:

K.Marx: Inequality and conflict R.Dahrendorf: Dialectical conflict Theory L.Coser: Conflict Functionalism

Critical Overview

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### 4. Exchange Theory General Arguments Contribution of: G.Homans:

P. Blau:

Critical overview

### 5. Symbolic Interactionism General Arguments Contributions of:

G. H. Mead: Mind, Self, Society

C. H. Cooley: Looking-glass self

H. Blumer:

E.Goffman: Dramaturgy, Everyday life Critical overview

### 6. Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology General Arguments Contributions of:

A.Schutz: Life world, Intersubjectivity H.Garfinkel: Field as a text

# B.A. SOCIOLOGY IN MAJOR (NEP)

## SEMESTER- II

SOC –**SOCIETY IN INDIA** :(4 Credits)

MC- 4 (4)

Full Marks- 50

Faculty Name: DilrubaYeasmin

**1. Family, Village, Community and Religion** Perspectives on family: Viewing family in pre-colonial (*mitakshara* and *dayabhaga*; Hindu succession Act), colonial and post-colonial India  
Perspectives on Village: Village as a reality (Village as an autonomy; village as power- structure); caste and *jajmani* in pre-colonial and colonial periods and its changes after independence. Directions of village studies

Perspectives on community: Community in pre-colonial (*sampradayaparampara*), community in colonial period (rise of communitization through Hindu/ Muslim divisions; Role of Gandhi; communalism in rural areas); community in post-independent period (community and politics; community development programmes)

Use of religion in politics; Religion as *Dharma*

### **2. Caste, Class and Tribe**

Caste, Varna, *Jati*; caste-clusters; caste-councils; purity and pollution; dominant caste; sanskritization; using caste for governance; caste and class in post-colonial period

Class in pre-colonial India; Bureaucracy, *zamindari* system in pre-colonial period; formation of social classes in colonial period; agrarian class structure; other classes in rural and urban areas in colonial period; caste, class and politics in post-independent period

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**Tribe**

Tribal issues in colonial period; tribal absorption in colonial period and after; indentured labour in colonial period; issues of tribal development in post-colonial India; Tribal welfare

**3. State**

State in pre-colonial India Nation-building in colonial India Problems to Nationhood

State in post-colonial India: Nehruian welfare state; New liberal forces and the state in India

**4. Market**

Market prior to colonial rule; market in colonial period: caste-based markets and trading networks; commodification of markets in colonial period; homogenization and role of money

in colonial period; Primary, secondary and tertiary markets in post-colonial period; state initiated markets; Markets after period of Emergency; Branding, MNCs, and local markets after Liberalization



# B.A. SOCIOLOGY IN MAJOR (NEP)

SEMESTER- II

SOC –SURVEY METHOD IN SOCIAL RESEARCH :(3 Credits)

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE 1

Full Marks- 50

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2. Importance of Research Design in Surveys
3. Conceptualization, Measurement, and Operationalization
4. Quantifying Information: Scales and Indices
5. Importance and Types of Scientific Sampling used in Surveys
6. Univariate & Bivariate Analysis, Multivariate Analysis in Survey Research

# B.A. SOCIOLOGY IN MAJOR (NEP)

## SEMESTER- III

SOC -PROTESTS ,RESISTANCE AND MOVEMENTS (4 Credits)

MC -5(4)

Full Marks- 50

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### 1. Conceptualizing Protest, Resistance and Movements

Approaches to the study of Social Movements: Marxian approach; Functionalist Theory (Oomen, Gore, Y. Singh); Theory of relative deprivation (M.S. A. Rao); Resource- mobilization theory; The identity-oriented theory;

Types of social movements: Migratory movements; Utopian movements; Reform movements; Resistance movements; Revolutionary Movements; New Social Movements (Tilly, Melucci, Turaine, Cohen)

Ideas and concepts: collective behavior, pressure groups, protest, resistance, movements, collective interest

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**2. Old and New Social movements** in colonial and post-colonial India (with reference to leadership, organization, objectives and trajectories of the movements)

**Peasant movements** in colonial India; protests of the peasantry in post-independent period: green revolution and formation of collective interest groups of peasantry

**Working class movements** in colonial India: formation of Trade Unions; Trade Union movement in post independent India

**Tribal Movements** in colonial India; Tribal protests and resistance in Post-independent India

**Caste-based movements** in colonial and post colonial India: Dalit movement, Mandal commission,

**Other backward class movement**

**Movements for Environment** in colonial and post colonial India: Chipko movement; Narmada Bachao, Silent Valley Movement

**Students' movements** in colonial and post colonial India Protests, resistance of women: Anti-Price rise, Dowry, Violence

**3. Everyday forms of protest** Protest as a weapon, Everydayness of protest

# B.A. SOCIOLOGY IN MAJOR (NEP)

SEMESTER- III

SOC-RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA (4 Credits)

MC - 6(4)

Full Marks- 50

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## 1. Rural Sociology

Definition, subject matter and significance of studying Rural Society, Formation of Rural society, Intellectual beginning of Rural Sociology

## 2. Rural Society and Agrarian social structure

Characteristics of rural society, Rural-urban differences, Primary and secondary relationships

## 3. Rural society in India

Patterns of dominance and influence, Characteristics and nature of rural leadership, Democratic decentralization of power, Panchayati raj institution: Structure and function, Power to women and weaker section

## 4. Pre-colonial to colonial rural society

Caste, Family, Tribe, Rural-power structure, Rural economy

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## 5. Post-Independent India

Changes in rural society: Caste, Family, Tribe, Power structure, Rural Economy, Rural development programmes with special reference to IRDP, ITDP, ICDS, NREGS, DWCRA, SHG

## 6. Recent transformations in rural India

Withering Indian village, Role of NGOs, consumerism, Markets

# B.A. SOCIOLOGY IN MAJOR (NEP)

SEMESTER- III

SOC-COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (3 Credits)

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE 1

Full Marks- 50

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**Community Development:** Meaning, Concepts and History

**2. Rural development:** Concept, Definition, Rural development in India: Origin, Background and development of rural development in India: Sriniketan, Sevagram, Marthadam; Approaches to Rural development: Gandhi and VinobhaBhabe; Review of Area-based rural development programmes: DADP, HADP, TADP, WDP; Review of Target-based rural development programmes: IRDP, TRYSEM, NREP, IAY, MGNREG Act

**3. Understanding Urban Community development:** Urban development programmes in India; Review of Indian experience in urban development with reference to Town-planning, slum clearance and improvements. Integrated development of small and medium towns in India; 73rd Amendment and its relevance to Urban Community Development

# B.A. SOCIOLOGY IN MAJOR (NEP)

SEMESTER- IV

SOC-URBAN SOCIETY IN INDIA (4 Credits)

MC - 7 (4)

Full Marks- 50

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## 1. Nature and scope of urban Sociology

- a) Urbanization and Urbanism
- b) Urban community concepts and characteristics
- c) Approaches to the study of Urban society

## 2. Early Towns: Locations, features and functions

Urban India: History and Trends of Urbanization in India

Recent Trends in Urbanization, New forces, spread of urban centres, classification of Towns and cities in Terms of sizes and functions

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3 Nature of urban society in India family, classes, caste, urban groups and associations, strangers and traders, service providers

4. Urban problems and policies in India .

# B.A. SOCIOLOGY IN MAJOR (NEP)

SEMESTER- IV

SOC - FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT (INDIAN) (4 Credits)

MC- 8(4)

Full Marks- 50

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1. Approaches to Sociological study of Indian Society : Textual Vs Field View
2. Contributions of Indian Sociologists
  - a) Benoy Kumar Sarkar: Personality, Progress, Culture
  - b) P. Geddes: Ecology
  - c) G.S. Ghurge: Caste and Tribe, Indian Social order
  - d) A.R. Desai: Rural Agrarian Socioloy, Social change
  - e) Dhurjati Prasad Mukherjee: Personality, Idea of Community
  - f) Radha Kamal Mukherjee: Indian Tradition, Ecology

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- g) A.K. Saran: Caste
- h) D.N. Majumdar: Urban life, Tribe
- i) M.N. Srinivas: Dominant Caste, Social change, Modernization
- j) S.C. Dube: Indian society, public distribution, Rural life, Community development
- k) Surajit Sinha: Anthropology of Tribes
- l) Iravatkarve: Kinship, Kinship organization
- m) N.K. Bose: Cultural Anthropology, Structure of Hindu Society

# B.A. SOCIOLOGY IN MAJOR (NEP)

SEMESTER- IV

SOC - **INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY**(4 Credits)

MC -9 (4)

Full Marks- 50

**Faculty Name: DilrubaYeasmin**

## 1. Industrial Society and Industrial Sociology: Concepts

Basic Concepts: Industrialization; Industrialism; Industrial society; Post-Industrial society; Information Society; Formal Organizations; Informal organizations

Nature and Scope of Industrial Sociology;

Industrial Revolution and the birth of Industries in the West

The evolution of industries and changing concept of industry and organizations

## 2. Approaches and Changes in Productive systems

Scientific Management Theory; Taylorism; Human Relations Theory; Fordism, Post- Fordism; Japanization;

Types of productive systems: Guild system, Putting-out system, Factory system; Automation and work;

Industrial bureaucracy: Theoretical perspective, structure and characteristics; Line- staff Organization

Communication in industry; Workers participation in management; Labour welfare; Function and role of Trade-Union

Assembly-line production; Flexible specialization; Numerical flexibility; Informal relationships in formal organizations;

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## 3. Relationship between Industry and Society with reference to India

Impact of family on industry in India; Impact of industries on Families in India; Impact of industrialization on Caste

Class and class conflict in industrial society; Obstacles to and limitations of industrialization with respect to class, family in India: Monopoly in industry; Licence-Raj

## 4. Industrial policies in India

Liberalization, Privatization; Globalization Industrial Policy in India after 1991