

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
GOVERNMENT LAWNGTLAI COLLEGE**

**BACHELOR OF ARTS – SOCIOLOGY
COURSE OBJECTIVES & OUTCOME**

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY FM: 100: Credits: 6 (L+T+P-3+3+0=6)

Objectives of the Course: This course aims at introducing sociology as a discipline by looking at its origins and development and the way it is different from and related to other social sciences. By means of an informed engagement with basic concepts and processes, the course is an attempt at familiarising the students with the essentials of the discipline.

Unit I: Emergence and Subject Matter of Sociology:

- a) The Enlightenment
- b) Industrial Revolution
- c) French Revolution
- d) Nature of Sociology
- e) Subject matter and Scope

Unit II: Relations with other Social Sciences:

- a) Economics and Political Science
- b) History and Education
- c) Psychology and Anthropology

Unit III: Basic Concepts:

- a) Society and Community
- b) Associations and Institutions
- c) Status and Role
- d) Social Structure and Social Control

Unit IV: Social Groups:

- a) Characteristics of Social Groups
- b) Typologies of social groups
- c) Importance of social groups
- d) Importance of Primary groups

Unit V: Individual, Culture and Society:

- a) Individual and society inter-relationships
- b) Elements of culture
- c) Cultural Lag
- d) Socialization- Stages and types

Expected Outcome: Students are expected to comprehend the emergence, growth and development of sociology alongside understanding its basic concepts.

SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY FM: 100: Credits: 6 (L+T+P-3+3+0 =6)

Objectives :

1. To study of primitive culture in its present form.
2. To study of cultural contact and specific processes.
3. To understand and apply ethnographic and archeological ethics.
4. To inculcate ability to respects other cultures.

Unit I: Introduction to Social Anthropology:

- a) Emergence of Social Anthropology
- b) Nature and Scope of Social Anthropology
- c) Branches of Anthropology
- d) Importance of Social Anthropology

Unit II: Marriage:

- a) Forms of marriage
- b) Functions of marriage

- c) Mate selection
- d) Characteristics and importance of marriage

Unit III: Family and Kinship:

- a) Origin of the family
- b) Functions and typologies of family
- c) Types and degree of kinship
- d) Descent

Unit IV: Primitive Economic System:

- a) Characteristics of Primitive economy
- b) Production system
- c) Consumption pattern
- d) Barter and ceremonial exchanges

Unit VI: Primitive Political System:

- a) Characteristics of Primitive law
- b) Social Sanctions
- c) Types of political systems in primitive society
- d) Structure of Tribal political institutions

Expected outcome:

1. Students will be able to demonstrate an ability to respect other cultures.
2. Students will be able to explain and apply ethnographic and archeological ethics.
3. Students will acquire the ability to make sense of, describe, interpret, and analyze-an anthropological account while recognizing cultural contradictions, complexity.

SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY – I FM: 100: Credits: 6 (L+T+P-3+3+0 =6)

Objectives :

1. This paper introduces to the students the structural elements of the Indian society, its institutions and the peculiar and unique nature of Indian society.

Unit I:Nature of Indian Society I:

- a) Nature of diversity
- b) Forces of Unity
- c) Multiculturalism
- d) Issues of National Integration

Unit II: Nature of Indian Society II:

- a) Segments: Tribal,Agrarian,Industrial
- b) Landownership pattern in pre-colonial India
- c) Village community
- d) Jajmani System

Unit III: Population Dynamics:

- a) Demographic profile
- b) Causes of rapid growth of population
- c) Effects of rapid growth of population
- d) Measures to control Over Population.

Unit IV: Religions in India:

- a) Hinduism and Islam
- b) Christianity and Buddhism
- c) Jainism and Sikhism
- d) Problems of Religious Minorities

Unit V: Weaker Sections and their Problems:

- a) Scheduled Castes
- b) Scheduled Tribes
- c) Other Backward Classes

Expected outcome: Understanding the diversified nature of Indian society, respects the identity of Tribes,

SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY – II FM: 100: Credits: 6 (L+T+P-3+3+0 =6)

Objectives of the Course:

1. This course aims at familiarizing students with the nature of Indian society. Spread over two units its contents cover important social institutions of Indian society such as Family, Kinship, Marriage, Varna and Caste.

Unit I: Dimensions of Family in India:

- a) Joint Family – Characteristics
- b) Forces of change in the joint family system
- c) Changing Scenario of family in India
- d) Importance of kinship systems

Unit II: Marriage in India:

- a) Marriage among the Hindus
- b) Marriage among the Muslims
- c) Marriage among the Christians
- d) Changing scenario of marriage in India

Unit III: Caste system in India:

- a) Perspectives on the study of caste system
- b) Features of Caste System
- c) Untouchability – forms and perspectives
- d) Nature of changes in Caste system

Unit IV: Tribal situation in India:

- a) Zonal distribution
- b) Colonial policies and tribes
- c) Issues of integration and autonomy
- d) Modern factors of tribal transformations

Unit V: Pathological Issues in India:

- a) Poverty
- b) Unemployment
- c) Communalism
- d) Corruption

Expected Outcome:

1. Students are expected to grasp the nature of Indian Society and reflect upon its various - aspects.

PAPER –V

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL MOVEMENT

FM: 100: Credits: 6

(L+T+P-3+3+0 =6)

Objectives:

1. This course introduces the students to the important conceptual and theoretical approaches of social movements and their role in social change.
2. This course attempts to sensitize the students with regard to the important social movements in India besides exposing the students to the emerging social movements in recent times.

Unit I: Social Change:

- a) Nature of social change
- b) Characteristics of social change
- c) Progress and Development
- d) Evolution and Revolution

Unit II: Theories of Social Change:

- a) Evolutionary
- b) Functional
- c) Conflict
- d) Cyclical

Unit III: Process of Social Change:

a) Non-Directed Change- Westernization, Sanskritization and Modernization

b) Directed Social Change- Green Revolution, Panchayati Raj and Economic Liberalisation Policy.

Unit IV: Social Movements:

a) Nature of Social Movement

b) Types of Social Movement

c) Formation of Social Movement

d) Theories of Social Movement

Unit V: Social movements in Modern India:

a) Post independence Women's movements

b) Backward Classes movements

c) Environmental movements

d) Mizo National Front Movement

Expected Outcome:

1. This course would familiarise students with different theoretical perspectives on social change, different dimensions of development, and introductory debates on globalisation and privatisation with respect to healthcare and education

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

FM: 100: Credits: 6 (L+T+P-3+3+0 =6)

Objectives of the Course:

1. This paper introduces the concepts and theories of stratification alongside outlining different forms of stratification prevailing in religion, rural, urban and industrial societies. It also attempt to understand changing status/ position in the social hierarchy.

Unit I: Social Stratification:

a) Origin and Determinant b) Features

c) Functions d) Social differentiation and hierarchy

Unit II: Approaches to the Study of Social Stratification:

a) Functionalist Approach

b) Marxist Approach

c) Weberian Approach

d) Feminist Approach

Unit III: Types of Social Stratification:

a) Caste

b) Class

c) Estate

d) Slavery

Unit IV: Social Mobility:

a) Nature and Types of Social Mobility

b) Factors of Social Mobility

c) Barriers of Social Mobility

d) Consequences of Social Mobility

Unit V: Stratification among :

a) Muslims

b) Christians

c) Scheduled Tribes

d) Scheduled Castes

Expected Outcome:

1. Students are expected to develop a conceptual clarity in relation to social stratification, understand different theoretical approaches to it and factors or obstacles to change of position or status..

SOCIAL RESEARCH

FM: 100: Credits: 6 (L+T+P-3+3+0 =6)

Goals and Objectives of the Course:

1. The purpose of this course is to sensitize the undergraduate students in relation to the basic concerns in social research around its nature, meaning and objectives.
2. Moreover, they will be introduced to the application of important methods/techniques of data collection in social research

Unit I: Philosophies in Social Science Research :

- a) Research – Need and Scope
- b) Approaches to Social Research – Qualitative and Quantitative
- c) Aims of Social Research
- d) Characteristics of Scientific Research

Unit II: Steps in Social Research - I:

- a) Steps in scientific research
- b) Identification of a Research Problem
- c) Constructing Research Questions
- d) Hypothesis and Objectives of the Study

Unit III: Steps in Social Research - II:

- a) Functions and Characteristics of Research Design
- b) Sampling Methods
- c) Sources of Data- Primary and Secondary
- d) Problem of Objectivity

Unit IV: Types of Research:

Exploratory

- a) Basic and Applied
- b) Descriptive and
- c) Explanatory and Experimental
- d) Pilot Study

Unit V: Data Collection and Report Writing:

- a) Observation- types
- b) Questionnaire and Interview
- c) Data Analysis and Interpretation
- d) Report Writing

Expected Outcome:

1. Students will be able to grasp the basic understanding of social research and will develop an introductory understanding of applying different methods in fieldwork.

PAPER VIII

(A)

AGRARIAN SOCIOLOGY FM: 100: Credits: 6 (L+T+P-3+3+0 =6)

Objectives of the course: The purpose of this course is to aware students the society whose economy depends on the production of food crops and farmlands, trace their origin back to the time of hunters and gatherers which then shifted into the industrial societies. It also tend to sensitize land owning system.

Unit I: Emergence of Agrarian Sociology:

- a) Development of Agrarian Sociology
- b) Nature and Scope
- c) Agrarian Studies in Indian Sociology
- d) Relevance of Agrarian Sociology

Unit II: Basic Concepts:

- a) Peasantry
- b) Landowners (Zamindars)
- c) Agricultural Labourers
- d) Landless and Bonded

Labourers

Unit III: Agrarian Social Structure:

- a) Agrarian Structure- Pre-Colonial and Colonial India
- b) Commodification of Land
- c) De-Peasantization (Rise of Agrarian Proletariats)
- d) Migration

Unit IV: Agrarian Change in Post Colonial India: a) Community Development Programme

- b) Land Reforms
- c) Class Differences in Agrarian Sector
- d) Changing Agrarian Relations

Unit V: Agrarian social problems:

- a) Agricultural problems
- b) Illiteracy
- c) Bonded labour
- d) Indebtedness

Expected Outcome:

1. Students would familiarized land owning system in different ages and its impact on society.

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES FM: 100: Credits: 6 (L+T+P-3+3+0 =6)

Objectives of the Course:

1. The course will examine major works of sociological theorists including Indian Sociologist.
2. The principle objective of the course is to understand the various theoretical perspectives and use them as tools of critical analysis.

Unit I: Auguste Comte:

- a) Law of human progress
- b) Social statics and dynamics
- c) Positivism
- d) Religion of humanity

Unit II: Herbert Spencer and Emile Durkheim:

- a) Herbert Spencer – Theory of Social Evolution, Theory of Organic Analogy, Types of society.
- b) Emile Durkheim – Social facts, Theory of Suicide, Sociology of Religion.

Unit III: Max Weber and Karl Marx:

- a) Max Weber – Social Action, The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism, Types of Authority.
- b) Karl Marx – Historical Materialism, Class Struggle, *Alienation*.

Unit IV: Talcott Parsons and Robert K. Merton:

- a) Talcott Parsons – Social Action, Pattern Variables, AGIL paradigm.
- b) Robert K. Merton – Latent and Manifest Functions, Theory of Anomie, Reference Group Theory.

Unit V: Indian Sociological Thinkers:

- a) Emergence of Indian Sociological Thought
- b) G.S. Ghurye: Indology
- c) M.N. Srinivas: Structural Functionalism
- d) A.R. Desai: Marxist Sociology

Expected Outcome:

1. Students are expected to understand the historical context within which sociological theories/ideas have developed. This will inculcate in them critical thinking and they will be in a better position to understand the complexity of

human society.

RURAL SOCIOLOGY FM: 100: Credits: 6 (L+T+P-3+3+0 =6)

Objectives of the Course:

1. In this paper an attempt is made to introduce the student with the development of this branch overtime with its focus on the typicality of Indian villages, their structures, changing features and social problems faced by the rural people

Unit I: Introduction to Rural Sociology:

- a) Development of Rural Sociology
- b) Nature and Scope
- c) Studies in Rural Sociology
- d) Rural – Urban differences

Unit II: Rural Social Structure:

- a) Rural Family
- b) Rural Religion
- c) Rural Education
- d) Social framework of Village
Community

Unit III: Rural Social Stratification:

- a) Traditional Caste and Class Nexus
- b) Emerging Rural Class
Stratification
- c) Changing Rural Caste
Stratification
- d) Functions of caste in rural society

**Unit IV: Rural Social Change:
Society**

- a) Forces of Social Change in Rural
Society
- b) Obstacles to Social Change in
Rural Society
- c) Role of Civil Society in Rural
Development
- d) Emerging Rural Society in India
Overview of Rural Development

**Unit V: Rural Development Programmes:
Programmes-**

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a) IRDP, NREP | b) SGSY, NRDWP |
| c) MGNREGS, IAY | d) PMGSY, NRLM |

Expected outcome:

1. Students are expected to grasp the development of rural studies, its various institutions and understand various development programmes.

URBAN SOCIOLOGY FM: 100: Credits: 6 (L+T+P-3+3+0 =6)

Objectives of the course:

1. To provide an exposure to key theoretical perspectives for understanding urban phenomena in historical and contemporary contexts. The course also seeks to evolve critical thinking and develop a policy perspective on the urban.

Unit I: Urban Sociology:

- a) Development and Scope of Urban
Sociology

- b) Significance of Urban Sociology
- c) Urbanism
- d) Rurbanization (Rural – Urban Convergence)

Unit II: Urbanization Process:
Cultural

- a) Theories of Urbanization – Ecological and Cultural
- b) Factors of Urbanization
- c) Urban Influence on Rural Society
- d) Types of Cities

Unit III – Urban Social Structure:

- a) Urban family and kinship
- b) Urban Culture
- c) Urban Neighbourhood
- d) Voluntary Associations

Unit IV: Urban Social Problems:

- a) Slums
- b) Juvenile Delinquency and Drug Addiction
- c) Prostitution and Human Trafficking
- d) Over – crowding

Unit V: Urban Development:

- a) Role of Municipality
- b) Urban Development Programmes
- c) Urban Planning
- d) Urban Social Change

Expected outcome:

1. Students would understand the urban in the historical as well as modern contexts - the idea of urbanism and urban space and the intersections in these of institutions, processes and identities. It is also expected to familiar about key urban processes such as migration, displacement and urban slums, as well as critical contemporary issues such as resettlement and rehabilitation and also engage in issues of public policy, urban transformation and change.

PAPER XII (A)

SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER FM: 100: Credits: 6 (L+T+P-3+3+0 =6)

Objectives of the Course:

1. 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.

Unit I: Introduction
India

- a) Emergence of Women Studies in India
- b) Nature and Scope of Women Studies
- c) Importance of Women Studies
- d) Perspectives on Women Studies

Unit II: Social Construction of Gender:

- a) Sex and Gender
- b) Gender Identity
- c) Masculinity and Femininity
- d) Third Gender

Unit III: Sociological Perspective on Gender Roles:

- a) Gender Roles and Socialization
- b) Gender Inequality
- c) Gender and Religion
- d) Feminism

Unit IV: Status of Women In India:

- a) During Ancient India
- b) During Medieval India
- c) During Modern India
- d) Factors of Change in the Status of

Women

Unit V: Gender and Women Problems:

- a) Domestic Violence
- b) Harassment of Women at Work
- c) Rape and Molestation
- d) Gender Empowerment Policies and Programmes

Expected outcome:

1. Students would understand concepts such as sex and gender by problematising common-sensical notions of gender, also sensitized issues relating to gender both at a national and global level.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY FM: 100: Credits: 6 (L+T+P-3+3+0 =6)

Objectives of the course: The aim of this paper is to analyse the structure and process of industrial organizations from the sociological perspective. It also deals with the social effects of industrialization on Indian Social Systems and institutions.

Unit I: Introduction to Industrial Sociology:

- a) Emergence of Industrial Sociology
- b) Nature
- c) Scope
- d) Importance of Industrial Sociology in India

Unit II: Social– Industrial Thought:

- a) Adam Smith- Utilitarianism
- b) Karl Marx – Alienation
- c) Max Weber- Bureaucracy
- d) Durkheim- Division of Labour

Unit III: The Development of Industry:

- a) The Manorial System
- b) The Guild System
- c) The Domestic System
- d) The Factory System

Unit IV: Industrial Development In India:
Society

- a) Industrialisation and the Indian Society
- b) Factors of Industrial growth in India
- c) Effects of Industrialisation
- d) Post Industrial Society

Unit V: Employee Organizations:

- a) Blue Collar
- b) White Collar
- c) Managers
- d) MNC and their roles

Expected outcome:

1. Students sensed development of industrial society in different ages. They also expected to understand theoretical perspectives of industrial sociologists with the application of their theory. They should also familiarized types of workers in industries.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY FM: 100: Credits: 6 (L+T+P-3+3+0 =6)

Objectives of the Course:

1. The course is designed as an intensive introduction to the theoretical debates extant in the sub-field and equips students to learn both classical and contemporary arguments about age old questions of power, authority and resistance and their manifestations in political institutions and political systems.

Unit I: Introduction:

- a) Origin
- b) Nature and scope
- c) Contributions to Political Sociology by-
 - i) Karl Marx
 - ii) Max Weber

Unit II: Basic Political System:

- a) Democracy
- b) Monarchical
- c) Theocratic
- d) Totalitarian System

Unit III: Influence, Power and Authority:

- a) Type of influence
- b) Characteristics of Power
- c) Theory of elites by Vilfredo Pareto
- d) Methods of acquiring Legitimacy

Unit IV: Political Participation:

- a) Political Participation
- b) Types of Political participation
- c) Determinants of Political participation-
 - i) Psychological
 - ii) Social

Unit V: Political parties and Pressure Groups:

- a) Features
- b) Functions
- c) Structure
- d) Roles of Pressure groups

Expected outcome:

1. Students are expected to understand different theoretical and conceptual issues in political sociology and a capacity to use them to grasp political phenomena in a cross-cultural and comparative perspective