



**HKE SOCIETY'S
SMT. C.B.PATIL ARTS AND COMMERCE
DEGREE COLLEGE CHINCHOLI, KALABURAGI**



FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 2018-19 TO 2020-21

PROPOSED UNDER GRADUATE (UG) SYLLABUS IN SOCIOLOGY

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

WITH EFFECT FROM 2018-19 ONWARDS



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**Proposed, Under Graduate Sociology Syllabus as per (CBCS) Choice Based Credit System,
for the Academic year 2018-19 onwards**

SEM ESTE R	TYPES OF PAPER	TITLE OF THE PAPERS	NO. OF HOURS OF TEACHING /WEEK / T	NO. OF CREDITS	THEOR Y 80	IA 20	TOTAL 100
I	DSC 1A	DSC1A: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY	06	06	80	20	100
II	DSC 1B	DSC 1B: FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT	06	06	80	20	100
III	GE 1	GE 1: CRIME AND SOCIETY	02	02	40	10	50
	DSC 1C	DSC 1C: SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS	06	06	80	20	100
IV	GE 2	GE 2: SOCIETY IN INDIA	02	02	40	10	50
	DSC 1D	DSC 1D: INDIAN SOCIETY ISSUES & PROBLEMS	06	06	80	20	100
V	SEC 1	SEC 1: SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY	02	02	40	10	50
	DSE 1	DSE 1: POPULATION AND SOCIETY	06	06	80	20	100
	DSE 1	OR DSE 1: SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH	06	06	--	--	--
VI	SEC 2	SEC 2: CULTURE & SOCIETY IN INDIA	02	02	40	10	50
	DSE 2	DSE2: SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION	06	06	80	20	100
	DSE 2	OR DSE 2: SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT	06	06	--	--	--
Total			56	56	640	160	800

**NOTE: DSC-Discipline Specific Core Course,
GE-Generic Elective, SEC-Skill Enhancement Course,
DSE-Discipline Specific Elective,
L=Lecture,
T=Tutorial**



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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

SEMESTER – I

DSC1A: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Objective:

- To make the students to understand the basic concepts of sociology.
- To provide the knowledge to understand the importance of certain social processes such as socialization, social control and social change, in human social life.
- To mould the student as an ethical human being and good citizen.

Unit- I: Introduction

- A) Meaning, Definition, Nature, and Scope
- B) Development & Significance of Sociology
- C) Sociology its Relationship with other Social Science
Psychology, Environmental Science, Public Health

Unit –II: Uses of Sociology

- A) Introduction to Applied Sociology
- B) Trends in Sociology
- C) Sociology & Professional Development
- D)

Unit- III: Basic Concepts of Sociology

- A) Community – Meaning, Definition & Characteristics
- B) Association - Meaning, Definition & Characteristics
- C) Institution - Meaning, Definition & Characteristics

Unit – IV: Individual and Society

- A) Meaning, Definition & Characteristics of Culture
- B) Meaning, Definition & Importance of Socializations
- C) Individual & Society its Significance

Unit –V: Social Stratification and Mobility

- A) Meaning, Definition & characteristics of Stratification
- B) Forms and theories of Social Stratification
- C) Forms of Social Mobility
- D)

Unit-VI: Social Control and Social Change.

- A) Meaning, Definition and Types of Social Control.
- B) Meaning, Definition, and Factors of Social Change.
- C) Evolution, Revaluation, Progress & Development

References:

1. Bottomore, T.B. 1972. Sociology: A guide to problems and literature. Bombay: George Allen and Unwin (India).
2. Harlambo, M. 1998. Sociology: Themes and perspectives. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Inkeles, Alex. 1987. What is sociology? New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
4. Jayaram, N. 1988. Introductory sociology. Madras: Macmillan India.
5. Johnson, Harry M. 1995. Sociology: A systematic introduction. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.


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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

SEMESTER – II

DSC 1B: FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT

Objectives:

- Intended to familiarise the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline.
- The students gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions in sociology and their continuing relevance to its contemporary concerns.
- To provide the better knowledge to the student about the difficult sociological theories and its application in present society.

Unit –I: The Emergence of Sociology

- A) Origin & Growth of Sociology
- B) Contributors to Development of Sociology
- C) Role of French and Industrial Revolution in Emergence of Sociology

Unit –II: The Pioneers of Sociology

- A) August Comte - Positivism
- B) Herbert Spencer - Social Darwinism, Super Organic Evolution.
- C) Max Weber - Authority, and The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

Unit –III: School of Classical Theory

- A) Emil Durkheim - Social Solidarity, and Suicide
- B) Karl Marx- Materialist Conception of History, and Class Struggle
- C) Vilfredo Pareto- Circulation of Elites

Unit –IV: Schools of Sociological Theory

- A) Redclif Brown – Structural Theory Functionalism - Conflict School
- B) Talcot Parson – Functional Theory
- C) Herbert Bloomer – Symbolic Interactionism

Unit –V: Sociological Thought in India


- A) Basaweshwara – Life Sketch
- B) Social Equality & Kayaka Concept
- C) Status of Women

Unit –VI: Modern Sociological Thought

- A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar - Life Sketch
- B) Education, Organization & Agitation
- C) Alienation of Caste & Social Change

References:

1. Aron, Raymond. 1967 (1982 reprint). Main currents in sociological thought (2 volumes). Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books.
2. Barnes, H.E. 1959. Introduction to the history of sociology. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
3. Coser, Lewis A. 1979. Masters of sociological thought. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
4. Fletcher, Ronald. 1994. The making of sociology (2 volumes). Jaipur: Rawat.
5. Morrison, Ken. 1995. Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formation of modern social thought. London: Sage.
6. Ritzer, George. 1996. Sociological theory. New Delhi: Tata-McGraw Hill.


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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

SEMESTER –III
GE 1: CRIME AND SOCIETY

Objectives:

- To acquaint the students with the changing profile of crime and criminals
- To equip students with the emerging perspectives of crime causation with particular stress on sociological explanations
- To prepare students to deliver as a professional roles as a corrective agents in bringing reformatory steps the justice administration system, particularly in prison and other social institutions

Unit –I : Introduction

- A) Meaning Definitions & Types of Crimes
- B) Legal, Behavioral, Sociological; Crime & Delinquency
- C) Types of Crime, White-Collar Crime, Terrorism-Related Crimes

Unit – II: Sociological Perspectives

- A) Differential Association, Group Processes, Delinquent Subculture, Opportunity Structure,
- B) Social Structure and Anomie,
- C) Marxian Perspective, Labeling Theory

Unit –III: Changing Profile of Crime and Criminals in Contemporary India

- A) Theories of Punishment - Retributive, Deterrent, Reformatory
- B) Correction: Meaning and Types – Prison-Based, Community-Based
- C) Probation, Parole, & Open Prison

References:

1. Teeters, Negley and Harry Elmer Barnes. 1959. New Horizons in Criminology. New Delhi. Prentice Hall of India. Sociology 35
2. Sutherland, Edwin. H. and Donald R. Cressey. 1968. Principles of Criminology. Bombay: Times of India Press.
3. Parsonage, William H. 1979. Perspectives on Criminology. London: Sage Publications.
4. Ministry of Home Affairs. 1998. Crime in India. New Delhi: Government of India
5. Gill, S.S. 1998. The Pathology of Corruption. New Delhi: Harper Collins Publishers(India)
6. Reid, Suetitus. 1976. Crime and Criminology. Illinois: Deyden Press. Merton, R.K. 1972. Social Theory and Social Structure. New Delhi: Emerind Publishing Co.


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SEMESTER –III
DSC 1 C: SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS

Objectives:

- To study the research methods as a means of understanding social scientific reality.
- To use of the tools techniques as only analysis instruments and not the end or goal of research.
- To study different social perspectives through different methods in understand the social phenomena.

Unit –I: Introduction

- A) Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance of Social Research
- B) Conceptualization and Formulation of Hypothesis
- C) Concept & Significance of Research Design

Unit –II: Scientific Study of Social Phenomena

- A) Scientific Method, Logic in Social Science
- B) Objectivity and Subjectivity in Social Science
- C) Major Steps in Social Research

Unit –III: Methods of Research

- A) Quantitative Research
- B) Qualitative Research
- C) Questioner & Interview Method

Unit –IV: Types of Research

- A) Basic and Applied Research
- B) Historical and Empirical Research
- C) Descriptive, Exploratory, Explanatory & Experimental

Unit –V: Source of Data Collection:

- A) Survey, Sampling Techniques,
- B) Primary and Secondary Sources of Data
- C) Scheduled & Observation

Unit –VI: Classification and Presentation of Data

- A) Coding, Tables, Graphs, Histograms
- B) Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion
- C) Statistical Analysis of Correlation, Variance and Co-Variance.

References:

1. Bajaj and Gupta. 1972. Elements of Statistics. New Delhi: R.Chand and Co.
2. Bryman, Alan. 1988. Quality and Quantity in Social Research. London: Unwin Hyman.
3. Jayaram, N. 1989. Sociology: Methods and Theory. Madras: MacMillian.
4. Kothari, C.R. 1989. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, Bangalore, Wiley Eastern.
5. Shipman, Martin. 1988. The Limitations of Social Research. London: Sage.
6. Young, P.V. 1988. Scientific Social Surveys and Research. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.


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SEMESTER –IV
GE 2: SOCIETY IN INDIA

Objectives:

- The connectivity between the present and the past is an evident feature of Indian society
- The continuity reflects in the social structure on the contemporary Indian society.
- To enable the students to gain a better understanding of their region and situation

Unit –I: Introduction

- A) The Structure and Composition of Indian Society
- B) Villages, Towns, Cities and Rural-Urban Linkages;
- C) Tribes, Weaker Section, Dalits, Women and Minorities, Theirs Problems, Challenges & Constructional Safeguards

Unit –II: Cultural and Ethnic Diversity

- A) Meaning Definition & Significance of Unity & Diversity of Indian Society
- B) Diversities in respect of Languages Caste & Religion
- C) Merits & Demerits of Religious Beliefs & Practices

Unit-III: Basic Institutions of Indian Society

- A) Meaning, Definition & Importance - Kinship, Family, Marriage
- B) Meaning, Definition & Importance - Religion Caste and Class
- C) Changing Dimensions

References:

1. Bose, N.K. 1967: Culture and Society in India. Bombay : Asia Publishing House.
2. Bose, N.K. 1975: Structure of Hindu Society. New Delhi.
3. Dube, S.C. 1990 : Society in India (New Delhi : National Book Trust)
4. Dube, S.C. 1995 : Indian Village (London : Routledge)
5. Dube, S.C. 1958 : India's Changing Villages (London : Routledge and Kegan Paul)
6. Karve, Irawati, 1961 : Hindu Society : An Interpretation (Poona : Deccan College)


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SEMESTER –IV
DSC 1D: INDIAN SOCIETY ISSUES & PROBLEMS

Objectives:

- To sensitize the students to the emerging social issues and problems of contemporary India,
- To enable them to acquire sociological understanding over the issues and problems of commonsense & understanding
- To empower them to deal with these issues and problems and serve as a change agents both in governmental and non-governmental organizations

Unit –I: Introduction

- A) Meaning & Definitions of Social Problems
- B) Disharmony – Religious, Ethnic and Regional Problems
- C) Intra & Inter Generational Conflict

Unit-II: Familial Problems

- A) Causes, Consequences & Remedies - Dowry
- B) Causes, Consequences & Remedies - Divorce
- C) Causes, Consequences & Remedies - Domestic Violence

Unit –III: Developmental Issues

- A) Regional Disparities, Development Induced Displacement
- B) Ecological Degradation and Environmental Pollution
- C) Consumers Crisis of Values

Unit-IV: Social Disorganization

- A) Causes, Consequences & Remedies - White Collar Crime
- B) Causes, Consequences & Remedies - Corruption
- C) Causes, Consequences & Remedies - Drug Addiction & Suicide

Unit-V: Violence Against Women

- A) Meaning and Definition of Violence
- B) Nature and Extent of Violence
- C) Remedial Programmes

Unit VI: Intolerance

- A) Meaning, Definition & Importance of Intolerance
- B) Causes and Consequences
- C) Remedial Measures

References:

1. Beteille, Andre. 1974. Social Inequality, New Delhi: OUP
2. Beteille, Andre. 1992. Backward Classes in Contemporary India., New Delhi: OUP
3. Berreman, G.D. 1979. Caste and Other Inequalities: Essays in Inequality. Meerut: Folklore Institute.
4. Dube, Leela. 1997. Women and Kinship. Comparative Perspectives on Gender in South and Southeast Asia. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
5. Gadgil, Madhav and Guha, Ramchandra. 1996. Ecology and Equity : The use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India., New Delhi.: OUP


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SEMESTER –V
SEC- 1: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY

Objectives:

- To intend to create awareness among students interaction between science and technology on the one hand and society on the other.
- To know rapid change of scientific ideas and technology within the whole fabric human society and vice-versa
- To make them understand and interpret their surroundings more rationally than before

Unit-I: Introduction: Science and Technology:

- A) Concept of Science- Features, Ethos of Science, Social Responsibility of Science.
- B) Concept of Technology –Technological Determinism,
- C) Social Control of Science and Technology.

Unit-II: History of Science in India:

- A) Science in Pre-Colonial Era
- B) Science in Colonial Era and Postcolonial Era.
- C) Science, Ethics and Social Responsibility.

Unit-III: Technology and Social Change:

- A) Technology and the Rate of Social Change
- B) Mechanization and Social Change and Barriers to Technological Change
- C) Social Consequences of Science and Technology on Civil Society

Reference:

1. Merton Robert. K: "Social Theory and Social Structure "American Publishing Co. New Delhi, 1981.
2. Wearley, Steven: "Science, Technology and Social Change" Unwin Hyman, London, 1988.
3. Merton Robert. K: "Sociology of Science: theoretical and Empirical Investigations" Norman W Stour (Ed.) Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1973.
4. Toffler, Alvin: "Future Shock New York: Alfred A. Knot, 1970. Toffler explores the implications of the rapid pace of change in the modern world.
5. S.C. Datt and S.B. Srivastave (Ed.) "Science and Society" Vikas Publishing house Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 1985.
6. A.N. kothar. John Misquitale, S.J. Sidhansher Palsale (Ed.)"Science technology and social Change", Wiley Eastern Ltd. New Delhi.1986


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SEMESTER –V
DSE 1: POPULATION AND SOCIETY

Objectives:

- To understand about the origin and development of population science, as a discipline population, trends in world population growth as well as the population growth in India.
- To instill the knowledge to the students related to population education, health education & population policy and family welfare programmes in India.
- To provides a comprehensive understanding for the students with regard to the population composition, population dynamics and population problems in India.

Unit-I Introduction:

- A) Meaning, Definition and Origin of Population Science
- B) Nature and Scope of Population Science
- C) Importance and Development of Population Science

Unit II Fundamental Concept of Population Science

- A) Nuptiality,
- B) Fertility
- C) Mortality & Migration

Unit –III Theories of Population

- A) Malthusian Theory of Population
- B) Optimum Theory of Population
- C) Transition Theory of Population

Unit- IV Population Growth

- A) World Population Growth (trends)
- B) Indian Population Growth (trends)
- C) Causes and Consequences of Populating Growth

Unit V Population Education


- A) Sex, Health, Education
- B) Family Welfare Education.
- C) Family & Reproductive Health

Unit-VI: Population Policy of India

- A) Problems of Implementing Growth Control Measures
- B) Causes for Success and Failures of Government Policies
- C) Population Policy of India

Reference:

1. Thompson and Lowis: Population Problems
2. A Bhende and Tara Kaniska :Principles of Population Study
3. Hans Raj: Introduction to Demography
4. Premi and others : An Introduction to social Demography
5. Donnia Wron: Indias Population Problems
6. Agarwal S.N : Indian Population Problems


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SEMESTER –V
DSE 1: SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

Objectives:

- To discuss the sociological perspectives on health illness & importance of Indian health system
- To examine the relationship between the cultural practices and health status of the people and Govt. policies.
- To provide an exposure to the students with regard to the various types of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Unit- I

Introduction

- A) Meaning and definition of health
- B) Scope and importance of sociology of health
- C) Sociological perspective on health and illness

Unit-II

Indian Medicine System

- A) Origin and growth of Indian medicine
- B) Forms of Indian medicine
 - a) Yoga b) Ayurveda c) Unani d) Homeopathy e) Allopathy

Unit-III

Community health in India

- A) Meaning and definition of community health.
- B) Community health problems
- C) Mal-nurtured and nutritious components

Unit –IV

Social Epidemiology in India.

- A) Meaning and definition of epidemiology
- B) Public health concept
- C) Life style and Non-communicable diseases (B.P. obesity and sugar)

Unit- V

National Health Policy

- A) Health policies in India
- B) Health education
- C) Millennium health goals

Unit – VI: Swacha Bharat Abhiyan

- A) Meaning Definition & Significance
- B) Objectives of Swatch Bharat Abhiyan
- C) Swacha Bharat Abhiyan & Health Awareness

Reference:

1. Albert Gary L :Quality of Life in Health Care Advances in Medical Sociology
2. Bloom Sameelw :The Doctor and His Patient
3. Coe, Rodney M: Sociology of Medicine
4. Chloe Berd Feter Conard: Medical sociology
5. Cookerharm Wilkim.C.: Medical sociology.


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SEMESTER –VI
SEC – 2: CULTURE AND SOCIETY IN INDIA

Objectives:

- To know the significance of Indian Culture
- To understand the different Cultures of the world
- To understand the characteristics and role of Culture in society

Unit-I: - Society

- A) Meaning, Definition, Forms and Origin of Society
- B) Characteristics, Nature and Scope of Societies
- C) Theories of origin of Society and Individual.

Unit-II:- Culture


- A) Concept, Characteristics and Classification of Culture
- B) Culture, Civilization and Components of Culture
- C) Structure of Culture and Importance of Culture

Unit –III: - Relationship between Culture and Society

- A) Characteristics of Indian Culture
- B) Culture and Personality Development
- C) Cultural Factors of Social Change.

Reference:

1. Bose, N.K. 1976, Culture and Society in India. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
2. Bose, N.K. 1975, Structure of Hindu Society. New Delhi
3. Dube, S.C. 1990, Society I India. (New Delhi: National Book Trust)
4. Dube, S.C. 1995, Indian Village (London: Rout ledge).
5. Karve, Irawati, 1961: Hindu Society: An Interpretation (Poona: Deccan – College) Lannoy.
6. Mandelbaum, D.G. 1970: Society in India (Bombay: Popular Prakashan).
7. Srinivas, M.N. 1963: Social Change in Modern India (California, Berkeley: University of California Press).
8. Singh, Yogendra, 1973: Modernization of Indian Tradition (Delhi: Thomson Press)


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SEMESTER –VI

DSE2: SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Objectives:

- To understand the constitutional provisions and welfare goals of the state in India.
- To uphold the social welfare needs of the people of India.
- To know the social welfare programmes initiated by governments, implementation, their successes and failures.

Unit –I: Introduction

- A) Meaning, Definition & Important of Social Welfare
- B) Social Legislation - as an Instrument of Social Welfare
- C) Limitations of Social Legislation

Unit-II: Social Welfare Programmes

- A) Compulsory Primary Education Health Care Needs,
- B) Welfare of Women and Children
- C) Welfare of Disadvantaged Groups and Housing needs

Unit-III: Social Legislations

- A) Constitutional Provisions for Dalits, Tribes & Other Backward Classes, Women and Children
- B) Law Relating to Compulsory Education Employment & Labor Legislations
- C) Human Rights, Trafficking in Women and Children.

Unit –IV: Legislations Initiated by State Legislative Bodies

- A) Regional and Local Social Welfare Needs
- B) Health for All
- C) Insurance Schemes & Social Security

Unit –V: Organizations Promoting Social Welfare Programmes

- A) Central and State Government Organizations and their Functioning.
- B) Semi-Government and Nongovernmental Organizations and their Role in Social Welfare
- C) Achievements and Failures of Government Programmes

Unit-VI: New Approaches and Efforts

- A) Constitutional Goals in the Context of Liberalization
- B) Privatization
- C) Globalization of Indian Economy

Reference:

1. Kulkarni, P.D. Social Policy and Social Development in India. Madras. ASSWI, 1979.
2. Pathak, S. Social Welfare: An Evolutionary and Development Perspective, Delhi: McMillan, 1981
3. Patil, B.R. The Economics of Social Welfare in India, Bombay, Somayya, 1978
4. Bhatia, K.L. Law and Social Change towards 21st Century, New Delhi, Deep and Deep, 1994.


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SEMESTER –VI

DSE-2: SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Objectives:

- To understand the significance of Social Movements
- To analyse the Social Transformation and social change
- To make the students to understand the concepts of movements witnessed by the Indian society

Unit – I:- Social Movements:

- A) Meaning, Definitions and Characteristics of Social Movements,
- B) Types, Revolutionary, Reform, Revival and Counter movements
- C) Basis of Social movements, Leadership and Ideology, Resource

Unit – II:- Religious movements in India:

- A) The SNDP movements in Kerala,
- B) The Brahma Samaj Movement
- C) The Arya Samaj Movement

Unit – III:- Peasant Movements in India:

- A) The Champaran Satyagraha (1917),
- B) The Kheda Peasant Struggle, the Bardoli Movements in Gujarat,
- C) The peasant movement in Telangana and Tebhaga Movement in Bengal.

Unit – IV:- Backward Class Movements in India:

- A) Mahar Movement in Maharashtra
- B) Dalit Movement in Tamil Nadu
- C) The Non Brahmin Movement in Tamil Nadu

Unit – V:- Women's Movements in India:

- A) Pre independence era
- B) The post independence period
- C) Ecological movements.

Unit –VI: Trade Union Movement in India

- A) Meaning, Definitions & Significance
- B) Theories of Trade Union Movements
- C) Objectives & Achievements of Trade Union Movements

Reference:

1. Foweraker Joe, 1995 Theorising Social Movements, Pluto Press, London
2. Buechler, S. New Social Movement Theories in Buechler, S. and Cylke, F.K., Jr (eds) 1997. Social Movements: Perspectives and Issues. Mountain View: Mayfield Publishing Company.
3. Rao, MSA 1979. Social Movements in India Vol.I and II, Manohar, New Delhi.
4. Rao, MSA. 1979. Social Movements and Social Transformation, Manohar, New Delhi.
5. Dhangare, D.N. 1983. Peasant Movements in India 1920-1950, OUP. Delhi
6. Kaur, Manmohan, 1968. "Role of Women in the Freedom Movement 1857-1947", sterling, New Delhi.
7. Basu, Aparna, "Role of Women in the Freedom movement", in B.R. Nanda, ed, 1976. Indian Women from purdah to Modernity, Vikas, Delhi.


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