

**B.A. Part –I**

**Sociology**

**Paper –I**

**Elements of Sociology**

**Unit 1.** Sociology: Meaning, Scope and Nature.

Relationship between Sociology and other Social Science

Anthropology, Psychology, Political Science and Philosophy.

**Unit 2.** Basic Concepts, Society, Community, Institution Association and social groups.

Concept of culture, folkways, Mores customs. Tradition, Social norms.

**Unit 3.** Socialization Meaning agencies and its theories: Durkheim, Mead,

Cooley, Freud.

**Unit 4.** Social Stratification & Differentiation-Meaning, Norms and Bases, Status of Role.

**B.A. Part –I**

**Sociology**

**Paper –II**

**Indian Society**

**Unit –I:** Approaches to study of Indian Society- Indological, Structural- Functional and Historical. Unity in Diversity in India Society.

**Unit –II:** Traditional bases of Indian Society- Varna Vyavastha. Ashram Vyavastha, Prushartha, Dharma, Karma and Sanskar.

**Unit –III:** Basic Institutions of Indian Society and its transition- Kinship, Family, Marriage –Hindu, Muslim and Christian Caste.

**Unit –IV:** Some Current Issues of Indian Society- Castesim, Communalism, Regionalism.

## **B.A. Part –II**

### **Sociology**

#### **Paper –I**

#### **Social Research and Statistics**

**Unit –1** Social Research –Nature, Scope and types Objectivity and Subjectivity, Major steps of Social Research, Social Survey –Meaning, Characteristics, Type and importance, Differences between Social research and Social Survey.

**Unit –2** Hypothesis – Types source and importance, Research Design and its types.

**Unit –3** Sampling – Universe, Sample and Sampling Techniques, Types and Importance, Source of Data collection – Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Schedule, Caste Study.

**Unit -4** Significance of statistics in behaviour science with special reference to Sociology, Classification and Tabulation of data, Measures of Central Tendency Mean, Median, Mode and its relevance.

## **B.A. Part –II**

### **Sociology**

#### **Paper –II**

### **Indian Society: Issues and Problem**

**Unit -I:** Issues and Problem of Indian Society Structural Problems: Inequality of Cast and gender, Minorities, Backward Classes and Dalit.

**Unit –II:** Familial Problems: Dowry, Domestic Violence, Divorce, Problems of Elderly.

**Unit –III:** Development Problems: Unemployment, Illiteracy and Poverty.

**Unit –IV:** Disorganization Problem: Crime, White Collar Crime, Juvenile Delinquency, Corruption.

**B.A. Part –III**

**Sociology**

**Paper –I**

**Foundation on Social Thought**

**Indian Society: Issues and Problem**

**Unit -I:** Concept of Social thought and its development.

**Unit –II:** The Pioneers – (a) Comte: Law of three stage and Positivism

(b) Speneer: Organic theory and Social Evolution.

**Unit –III:** The Classical Tradition:

**(a)** Durkheim: Social Fact, Suicide.

**(b)** Max Weber: Protestant Ethics and spirit of capitalism, Ideal type, Social Action.

**Unit –IV:** (a) Karl Marx: Historical Materialism, Dialectical Materialism, Class Struggle

(b) Pareto: Circulation of Ethics and Social Action.

**B.A. Part –III**

**Sociology**

**Paper –II**

**Social Control and Change**

**Indian Society: Issues and Problem**

**Unit -I:** Social Control: Meaning and its importance.

Theory of social control: Ross, summer, Durkheim and Parsons.

**Unit –II:** Means of Social control: Formal means: Education, Sate and Law.

Informal means of social control: Family, Religion, Propaganda, Public opinion, Reward and Punishment.

**Unit –III:** Social change: Concept and Pattern, Social and Cultural Change, Social Progress and Social Development, Factors of Social Change, Demographic, Technological, Cultural and Biological.

**Unit –IV:** Theories of social change: Karl Marx, Veblen, Sorokin, and Toynbee.

Process of social change: Sanskritization, Westernization and Modernization.

**B.A. Part –III**

**Sociology**

**Paper –III**

**Rural and Urban Sociology**

**Unit -I:** Rural Sociology: Meaning, Nature, Subject Matter, Scope and Significance.

**Unit –II:** Urban Sociology: Meaning, Nature, Subject Matter, Scope and Significance, Differences between Rural and Urban Society and its Continuum.

**Unit –III:** Jaymani System, Little and Great Tradition, Rural Social Problems: Indebtedness, Untouchability, Castism.

**Unit –IV:** Local Governance in Rural Community.

Local Governance in Urban Community.