

**Department of Studies and Research in Sociology, Gulbarga
University, Kalaburagi**

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

| Semester | Type of Paper | Title of the Paper | No. of Hours of teaching/week | No. of Credits |
|----------|--|---|-------------------------------|----------------|
| I | DSC 1A | DSC1A: Principles of Sociology | 06 | 06 |
| II | DSC 1B | DSC 1B :Fundamentals of Sociology | 06 | 06 |
| III | GE 1(Generic Elective) DSC 1 C | GE 1: Rural Development and Panchayat Raj System DSC 1C: Study of Indian Social Thought | 02 | 02 |
| IV | GE 2 (Generic Elective) DSC 1 D | GE 2 : ----- DSC 1D: Indian Social Problems | 06 | 06 |
| V | SEC 1 DSE 1 DSE 2 DSE 3 | SEC 1: ----- DSE 1: Sociology of Health DSE 2 : Social Demography DSE 3 :----- | 02 | 02 |
| VI | SEC 2 DSE 4 DSE 5 DSE 6 | SEC 2 :----- DSE 4 : Contemporary Indian Social Problems DSE 5 : Industrial Sociology DSE 6 : Methods of Social Research | 02 | 02 |
| | | Total | | |

SEMESTER - I

CORE PAPER : 1.1 : PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY

Objective:

- To make the students with the basic concepts in sociology.
- It Provide the knowledge to the students to understand the nature and dynamics of society.
- To Sound the students to understand the importance certain social processes such as socialization, culture, 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 of Sociology
- C) Sociology Its Relationship with other Social Science. Psychology, Environmental Science, Public Health

Unit- II. Basic Concepts of Sociology

- A) Meaning, Definition and Characteristics
- B) Society/Community
- C) Association/ Institution,

Unit- III. Culture and Socialization

- A) Meaning, Definition and Characteristics of culture
- B) Types and Functions of Culture
- C) Meaning, Definition and Importance of Socialization.

Unit-IV. Social Control and Social Change.

- A) Meaning, Definition and Types of Social Control.
- B) Meaning, Definition, and factors of Social Change.

Unit-V .Social Thought

- A) August Comte: Life Sketch, Law of three Stages, and Hierarchy of Sciences
- B) Emile Durkheim: Life sketch, Division of labour, and Suicide.

Reference:

1. M. Ginsberg: Sociology
2. H.M. Johnson: A Systematic Introduction to Sociology
3. Ogburn and Nimkoff: A Handbook of Sociology
4. Sachdev and Vidyabhushan: An Introduction to sociology
5. Ahuja Ram: Indian Sociological Ttheory
6. Francis Abraham: Classical Sociological Theory
7. Lowis coser :Master of Sociological Theory
8. C.N. Shankarao: Introduction to Sociology

SEMESTER - II

CORE PAPER 2.1: FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY

Objective:

- To make the students to aware of about the various types of social groups, communities and basic social institutions that are existing in a society.
- To discusses about the structure, functions and changes in different types communities such as rural community, tribal community, urban community
- To discuss about the basic social institutions such as family marriage, kinship, religion, economy, polity and education etc.
- To make enable the students to have a broader and comprehensive understanding of a society in general and Indian society in particular.

Unit –I Introduction

- A) Meaning , Definition, and Scope
- B) Importance of Sociology
- C) Subject matter of sociology

Unit-II Types of Community

- A) Tribal Community
- B) Rural Community
- C) Urban Community
- D) Cosmopolitan community.

Unit-III Social Institutions

- A) Family: Meaning, Definition, and Types
- B) Marriage, Meaning Definition and Functions
- C) Kinship: Meaning, Definition, and Principals.

Unit- IV Culture

- A) Meaning and definition and characteristics of Culture
- B) Importance of Culture

Unit –V Social Groups

- A) Meaning Definition and characteristics
- B) Types of Social Groups
 - a) Primary b) Secondary

Reference:

1. M. Gins berg: Sociology
2. H.M. Johnson: A Systematic introduction to sociology
3. Ogburn and Nimkoff: A Handbook of Sociology
4. Sachdev and Vidyabhushan: An Introduction to sociology
5. Ahuja Ram: Indian social sociological theory
6. Francis Abraham: Classical sociological Theory
7. Lowis coser : Master of Sociological theory
8. C.N. Shankarao: Introduction to sociology

SEMESTER - III

GENERIC ELECTIVE (OPEN ELECTIVE) 3.1 RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT RAJ SYSTEM

Objectives:

- To provide the students to understand the concept and important of rural development
- To make aware of the political institutions such as Gram Panchayat Taluka Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat through which the objectives of rural development could achieve.
- To discuss the powers and functions of Grama Panchayat, Taluka Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat
- To create awareness about rural development programmes such as TRYSEM, grama Swaraj Yojana and so forth.
- To create awareness about rural society and rural political institutions. To generate leadership qualities among the youths.

Unit-I Introduction

- A) The concept of Rural Development
- B) Importance of the study of Rural Development
- C) Indian Village, its Characteristics

Unit-II Structure and Functions of Grama Panchayats

- A) Structure of Grama Panchayat
- B) Functions of Grama Panchayat
- C) Structure of Grama Sabhe
- D) Powers of Grama Panchayat President and Vice President

Unit- III Structure and Functions of Taluka Panchayat

- A) Structure of Taluka Panchayat
- B) Functions of Taluka Panchayat
- C) Functions of Taluka Panchayat President and Vice President

Unit-IV Structure and Functions of Zilla Panchayat

- A) Structure of Zilla Panchayat
- B) Functions of Zilla Panchayat
- C) Functions of Zilla President and Vice President

Unit-V Rural Development Programmes

- A) TRYSEM
- B) Arogya Sanjeevini Yojane
- C) Grama Swaraj Yojane
- D) Mahatama Gandhi Rashtriya Udyoga Khatri Yogane
- E) Swacha Bharat Abhiyan

Reference:

1. Bhargava, B.S. Gross root Leadership, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, (1997)
2. A.R. Desai Rural Sociology in India
3. H.V. Nagesh Rural Development in India
4. Mehta. S.R. Emerging Pattern of Rural Leadreship, New Delhi, Wiley Eastern (1972)
5. Singh, Vijandra (2003) "Chapter 5: Panchayati Raj and Gandhi". Panchayati Raj Administration. Studies in Development: Volume 3, perspectives on Panchayati Raj Administration. Studies in public administration. New Delhi : Sarup & sons pp 84-90

SEMESTER - IV

CORE PAPER 4.1: STUDY OF INDIAN SOCIAL THOUGHT

Objectives:

- To provide exposure to the students with regard to the social thought of Indian thinkers.
- To allow the students to inculcate the view of great Indian thinkers like Basaveshwar, Gandhiji and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- To provide a great insight for the students to have a critical understanding of Indian society.

Unit-I Introduction

- A) Meaning and Definition
- B) Nature and Scope of Indian Social thought
- C) Significance of Indian Social Thought

Unit-II Manu: Life Sketch and Contributions

- A) Status of Women
- B) Women and Education
- C) Women and Property

Unit-III Basaveshwar: Life Sketch and Contributions

- A) Social Equality
- B) Kayaka
- C) Status of Women

Unit-IV Gandhiji: Life Sketch and Contributions

- A) Rural Reconstruction
- B) Sarvodaya
- C) Satyagrah

Unit- V Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: Life Sketch and Contributions

- A) Education, Organization & Agitation
- B) Alienation of Caste
- C) Social Change

Unit VI M.N. Srinivas: Life Sketch and Contributions

- A) Sanskritisation
- B) Westernisation
- C) Indian Villeges

Reference:

1. R.N. Sharma : Indian society
2. M.N. Srinivas: Caste in Modern India
3. G.S. Ghurye : Caste and Race in India:
4. C.N. Shankarao: Sociology of Indian Society:
5. Ravindra kopper : Bharatiya Samajada Adhayana:
6. Ahuja a Ram: Indian Social System
7. Nanjmani : Bharatiya Samaja

SEMESTER - V
CORE PAPER 5.1: INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Objectives:

- To critically analyse the genesis, causal factors and consequences of various social problems prevailed in Indian society.
- To provide a great exposure to the students to have a critical outlook towards the problems of Indian society and they can come out with realistic solutions to these problems.
- To help the students to understand the approaches to the study of social problems, and the factor that contribute for the rise of various problems in the society.

Unit-I Introduction

- A) Meaning Definition, and nature of social problems.
- B) Importance of the study of Social problems.
- C) Approaches to study the social problems.

Unit-II Social organization and Disorganization

- A) Meaning and definition of organization.
- B) Meaning and definition of disorganization
- C) Forms of disorganization.
 - I) Individual ii) Family iii) societal

Unit- III Youth Unrest

- A) Meaning and Definition of youth unrest
- B) Causes and consequences of youth unrest
- C) Remedial measures youth unrest .

Unit-IV Violence against Women

- A) Meaning and definition of violence
- B) Nature and Extent of violence
- C) Remedial programmes

Unit-V Problems of Aged

- A) Meaning and Definitions of aging
- B) Problems of Aged
- C) Usages of aged people (senior citizens)

Reference;

1. G.R. Madan: Social Problems in India
2. C.B. Memoria : Social Problems and Social Change
3. Robert .K Merton: Contemporary Social Problems.
4. Ram Ahuja: Social Problems in India
5. Jogan Shankar :Social problems and Welfare in India
6. C.N Shankarao: Indian Social Problems

SEMESTER - V
ELECTIVE (DSE1) 5.2 (B) SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

Objectives:

- To discuss about the sociological perspectives on health and illness, importance of health in social and economic development, origin and growth of various types of medicinal and health care systems in Indian society.
- To examine the relationship between the cultural practices and health status of the people.
- To provide an exposure to the students with regard to the various types of communicable and non-communicable diseases, health policy and health care programmes in India.

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
- D) Swach bharat Abhiyana.

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)
- D) Culture and communicable disease (HIV/AIDS/STD/RTI).

Unit- V National Health Policy

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

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.

PAPER : 5.3 (C): SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

Objectives:

- To understand about the origin and development of social demography as a science, theories of population, trends in world population growth as well as the population growth in India.
- To instill the knowledge to the students with, related to population education, population policy in India, Family planning 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 social demography
- B) Nature and Scope of social demography
- C) Importance and development of social demography

Unit II Fundamental Concept of Social Demography

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

Unit –III Theories of Population

- A) Malthusian theory of Population
- B) Optimum population theory
- C) Demographic Transition theory

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) 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

SEMESTER - VI

CORE PAPER 6.1: CONTEMPORARY INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Objectives:

- To provide an insight and to exposure the students with regard to the various crucial issues which stood as barriers in the way of the social and economic progress of the nation.
- To enlighten the student that how the issues like corruption, terrorism, environmental degradation have become hurdles for the faster economic development in India from the sociological point of view.
- To create awareness about these issues among young Sociologists.
- To understand critically over these issues, this will help to make them the most responsible citizens of this country.

Unit I Corruption in Public Life
A) Meaning, and Definition,
B) Causes and Consequences
C) Eradication of Corruption

Unit II Terrorism
A) Meaning, and Definition,
B) Causes and Consequences
C) Remedial measures

Unit III Environmental pollution
A) Meaning and definition
B) Causes and Consequences
C) Types of Pollution: Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Noise Pollution.

Unit IV Intolerance
A) Meaning and Definition
B) Causes and Consequences
C) Remedial measures

Unit V Emerging New Social problems
A) Lesbian Culture
B) Living together
C) Single parenthood and Cyber crime
D) Cyber crime

Reference:

1. G.R. Madan : Indian social problems
2. C.B. Mamoria : Social organization and social disorganization
3. Ram Ahuja :Social problems
4. R.N. Sharma: Social organization and social disorganization
5. Jogan Shankar : Social problems and welfare in India
6. G. Subrahmany : Samajika Samasodhana

SEMESTER - VI
ELECTIVE 2 (DSE 6.2) (B) INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

Objectives:

- To discuss the nature, structure and functions of industrial organizations.
- To provide a comprehensive knowledge to the students about dynamics of industrial society, relationship between industry and society, Industrial conflicts, methods of settlement of industrial disputes and various legislations related to industrial organizations and industrial workers.
- To provide an exposure to the students over the concept of corporate social responsibility.

Unit I Introduction

- A) Meaning and Definition and Origin of Industrial Sociology
- B) Nature and scope of Industrial Sociology
- C) Importance of the study Industrial sociology

Unit II Internal Structure of Industry

- A) Growth of Indian Industries
- B) Meaning, Concept and forms of organization
- C) Principles of organization- line and staff.

Unit III. Corporate Social Responsibility

- A) Meaning and Definitions of Corporate Social responsibility
- B) Nature and Scope Corporate Social Responsibility
- C) Corporate Social Responsibility sustainable development

Unit IV. Industrial Relations

- A) Collective bargaining, strikes lock outs, picketing, Gherao,
- B) Trade union in India-origin and growth types objectives and functions.
- C) Labour in unorganized sector.

Unit V. Labour Legislation

- A) Labour laws in India
- B) Labour laws in Karnataka.
- C) International Labour laws

Reference:

1. Miller and Form: Industrial Sociology, London, Harper and Row Publishers 1964.
2. Schneider Eugene. V. : Industrial Sociology, London, McGraw Hill, 1971
3. Moore, W.E.: Industrial Relations and Social Order, New York: MacMillan, 1974.
4. Eldrige : Industrial Disputes, London Routledge and Kegan Paul.
5. Parker, S.R. et.al.: The Sociology of Industry, London George Allen and Unwin, 1967.
6. Etzioni, Amitai; Modern Organizations, New Delhi. Prentice Hall of India. 1976.
- 6) Sexena, R.C.: Labour Problems and Social Welfare, Jai Prakash Nath & Co. Meerat,

SEMESTER - VI

ELECTIVE 2 (DSE 6.3) (C): METHODS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

Objectives:

- To enrich the knowledge of the students with the concept of research, major steps in social research, various types of research designs and techniques of data collection.
- To train the students in developing a tool for data collection, processing and analysis of data, application of statistical techniques in data analysis and procedure of report writing.
- To enhance or develop the research skill among the students.

Unit I Introduction to social Research

- A) Meaning and Definitions of social research
- B) Types of Research

Unit II Steps of Social Research

- A) Identify area of interest
- B) Selecting of research topic/ problem

Unit III Organization of social Research

- A) Meaning and definition of research proposal
- B) Framing of objectives and Hypothesis
- C) Preparation of Interview scheduled/questionnaire and Pilot Study

Unit IV Research Design

- A) Meaning and Definitions of research design
- B) Types of research design
- C) Significance of Research Design

Unit V Sources of Data Collection

- A) Primary and secondary data source
- B) Methods of data collection: observation, Interview, Questionnaire and FGD interpretation
- C) Pre-testing of questionnaire

Reference:

1. Jayaram.N, Sociology Methods and Theories Macillan India
2. Ram Ahuja, Research Methods
3. Wilkinso T.S., Methodology and Techniques of Social Research
Himalaya, Publications
4. William J Goode and Pal, Methods in Social Research

OLD SYLLABUS

B.A SOCIOLOGY IST SEMESTER

Paper 1.1 Fundamentals of Sociology and social Thought

Chapter I Meaning, Definition, scope, and Importance of Sociology

Chapter II Basic concepts:

1. Society
2. Community:--Their Meaning, Definition, characteristics
3. Association
4. Institution

Chapter III : Types of community

- A. Tribal
- B. Rural: Meaning, Definition, features, Importance
- c. Urban

Chapter IV : Social Stratification

- a. Meaning, Definition, Functions
- b. Types: caste, class, Their Meaning Definition, characteristics

Chapter V : Auguste Comte

Life Sketch, Law of three stages, Hierarchy of sciences.

1.1 Chapter VI : Herbert Spencer

Life Sketch, Organic Analogy Laws of Evolution

B.A SOCIOLOGY IIIRD SEMESTER

Paper 3.1 Indian society and social thought-I

Chapter I : characteristics of Indian culture

Components of Indian society- ashram, Dharma, purusharthas ,and Samskaras

Chapter II : Religions of India

Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Sikkism, Christianity, and Islam- Basic Philosophy of these Religions

Chapter III : Backward class and minorities

Schedule caste, schedule tribe, backward class, and Minoritiestheir Population, characteristics, Problems, and constitutional safeguards.

Chapter IV : Basaveshwar –concept of Kayak and social equality

Chapter V : Mahatma Gandhi- Concepts of survodaya, and Rural Reconstruction

Chapter VI Dr. B. R. Ambedkar – a. Ways of bringing social change – Educate, organize, agitate, b. Unsociability

B.A SOCIOLOGY V SEMESTER (COMPULSORY)

Paper 5.1 Indian social problems-I

Chapter I : Meaning Definition and importance of study of social problems

Chapter II : Poverty- Meaning Definition, causes, effects and remedial Measures

Chapter III : Corruption: Meaning Definition, causes, effects and remedial Measures

Chapter IV Terrorism - Meaning Definition, causes, effects and remedial Measures

Chapter V : Youth unrest- Meaning Definition, causes, effects and remedial measures

Chapter VI Dowry- Meaning Definition, causes, effects and remedial measures

B.A SOCIOLOGY V SEMESTER (5.2 OPTIONAL)
ANY ONE MAY BE OFFERED

Paper 5.2 Sociology of Rural Development In India

Chapter I : Meaning Definition and importance of study of Rural Development

- b. Indian village and its characteristics
- c. Rural institution- Jajmani system, Dominant caste

Chapter II : Rural Economy

- a. Land tenure system – Medieval and Modern
- b. Land Reforms after Independence
- c. Bonded labour-Meaning ,Causes and its abolition
- d. Rural indebtedness- Meaning Definition, causes, effects and remedies

Chapter III : Rural Development programs,

- a. Community development programs-Objectives,
- b. I.R.D.P, JRY, TRYSEM, Jal Nirmal Yojana

Chapter IV Panchayat Raj

- a. Three tier system ,Gram panchayat, Taluka Panchayat, Zilla Panchayat-
Their structure and powers
- b. Role of panchayat raj in Rural Development

Chapter V : Governmental Agencies- Department of Rural Development

Non-Governmental Agencies Stree-Shakti Yojana, Self Help Groups Role of N.G.O's in rural development

B.A SOCIOLOGY IIND SEMESTER

Paper 2.1 Social Institution and social thought

Chapter I : Social Institutions

- a. Marriage - Meaning ,Definition, functions and types
- b. Family- Meaning ,Definition, functions and types
- c. Religion- Meaning, Definition, and functions.

Chapter II : Culture and Socialization

- a. Meaning, characteristics of culture
- b. Importance of culture
- c. Meaning ,Importance of socialization
- d. Agents of socialization- family, Peer and school

Chapter III : Social change

- A. Meaning and Definition
- B. Factors –Education, Technological and cultural

Chapter IV : Social Control

- a. Meaning, Definition and Objectives
- b. Agencies of social Control – Mores, folkways ,customs and Law

Chapter V : Durkheim –Life sketch, types of Solidarity, theory of suicide

Chapter VI : Max Weber - Life Sketch, Religion and society, Bureaucracy

B.A SOCIOLOGY IV SEMESTER

Paper 4.1 Indian society and social thought-II

Chapter I : Marriage

Marriage among Hindus, Muslims, and Christians- their meaning rituals and types

Chapter II : Family

Indian Family system (Traditional and modern)

Joint family –Meaning, Definition, Characteristics and changes

Chapter III: Caste system

Meaning, Definition, theories, features and changes in caste system

Chapter IV: Women in India

- a. Women in ancient India
- b. Women in Medieval India
- c. Women in Modern India
- d. Problems of Modern women

Chapter V : G.S. Ghurye

- a. Brief life sketch
- b. Caste and kinship in India
- c. Religious beliefs and rituals in India

Chapter VI M.N. Srinivas

- A.** Brief life sketch
- b.** Sanskritisation
- c.** Westernization

B.A SOCIOLOGY VI SEMESTER (COMPULSORY)

Paper 6.1 Indian social problems-II

Chapter I :a. Family Disorganization- Meaning ,Definition ,causes ,effects and remedial measures

Chapter II : Environmental pollution

- Meaning, causes, Types of pollution (Sound, Air, Water, and soil pollution)

Chapter III : Prostitution

Meaning, Definition , Types, causes ,effects and remedial measures

Chapter IV Alcoholism

Meaning, Definition , Types, causes ,effects and remedial measures

Chapter V :Old Age Problems

Meaning, their problems and remedial measures

Chapter V :Crime and juvenile Delinquency:

Meaning, Definition , causes and remedial measures

B.A SOCIOLOGY VI SEMESTER (6.2 OPTIONAL)

Any one may be offered

Paper 6.2 Urban sociology

Chapter I : Introduction - Meaning, scope and importance of Urban Sociology

Chapter II : Characteristics of urban Community-Distinguishing between Urban and rural community)

Chapter III : Changes in urban community

Family, religion, urban life, social mobility, occupational mobility

Chapter IV : Urban problems: Leisure and recreation, communal, riots, drug Addiction

Chapter V : Agencies of Urban Development

Housing and urban development, meaning, Urban voluntary Organization, HUDCO, Housing board urban development Authority, structure and objectives