

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(A Statutory body of the Government of Andhra Pradesh)

PROGRAMME: THREE-YEAR B.A

(With History, Pol. Sc. and Sociology Disciplines)

DOMAIN SUBJECT

SOCIOLOGY

**(With Learning Outcomes, Unit-wise Syllabus, References, Co-curricular Activities & Model
Q.P**

for Five Courses of 1, 2, 3 & 4 Semesters)

(To Be Implemented From 2020-21 Academic Year)

SUBJECT EXPERTS

Dr. P. Chand Basha

Reader in Sociology (Retd.), Government Degree College, Dharmavaram

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(A Statutory body of the Government of Andhra Pradesh)

CBCS – UG SYLLABUS SUBJECT REVIEW COMMITTEE – 2019-20

(To Be Implemented From 2020-21 Academic Year)

PROGRAMME: THREE-YEAR B.A (With History, Pol. Sc., and Sociology Disciplines)

Domain Subject: SOCIOLOGY

(Syllabus with Outcomes, References & Model Q.P for Five Courses of 1, 2, 3 & 4 Semesters)

Structure of SOCIOLOGY Syllabus under CBCS for 3-year B.A. Programme

(with domain subject covered during the first 4 Semesters with 5 Courses)

Sl. No	Code	Course	Name of Course (Each Course consists 5 Units with each Unit having 12 hours of class-work)	Sem	Hours/Week	Credits	Marks	
							Mid Sem	Sem End
1		1 st Sem I	Basic Concepts in Sociology	I	5	4	25	75
2		2 nd Sem II	Sociology of Indian Society	II	5	4	25	75
3		3 rd Sem II	Select Sociological Theories	III	5	4	25	75
4		4 th Sem V	Methods of Social Research	IV	5	4	25	75
5		Open (either 2/3/4)	Rural Sociology and Development	'O'	5	4	25	75
Total						20	125	375

PROGRAMME: THREE-YEAR B.A.
(With History, Political Science and Sociology Disciplines)

Course Code:

Domain Subject: Sociology

Semester-wise Syllabus under CBCS

I Year B. A. –Semester – I

Course1 : Basic Concepts in Sociology

Learning Outcomes:

After successful completion of this course, the student will be able to:

- The Course will provide students with a solid grounding in the fundamentals of the sociology discipline
- To understand the basic concepts in sociology and their fundamental theoretical interrelations
- Students will be able to define the relevance of the concepts like, culture, social structure, institutions, race/ethnicity, gender and class.

Unit - 1. Introduction to Sociology: Definition of Sociology – Nature and Scope of Sociology –Origin and development of Sociology – Founding fathers and their contributions: Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber – Sociology and other social sciences – Sociology in India – Importance of Sociology.

Unit - 2. Human Society and Culture: Human society, Definition, characteristics and functions – Individual and society- Culture and Personality- Heredity and Environment

Unit - 3. Structure of Human Society: Social groups and its major types – Community – Association – Institution – Status and Role – Norms, Values and Customs

Unit - 4. Socialization, Social Control & Social Change: Concept of Socialization – Theories of development of ‘Self’ of G.H. Mead, C.H. Cooley and Sigmund Freud – Agencies of Socialization: Family, School, Religion, Peer group, Community and Government- Social Control: Concept of Social Control – Means of Social Control: Formal and Informal means.- Concept of Social Change – Theories and Factors of Social Change

Unit - 5. Social Stratification: Social Differentiation – Social Stratification: Class, Caste,

References:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| C.N. Shankar Rao | : Sociology Principles of Sociology with an introduction to Social thought, S. Chand & Co. Ltd., New Delhi. |
| T. B. Bottomore | : Sociology A Guide to Problems and Literature Blackie & Son (India) Ltd., / S. Chand & Co. Ltd., New Delhi. |
| Alex Thio | : Sociology Inkeles, Alex : What is Sociology? Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi |
| Peter Worsley (Ed) | : Introducing Sociology Penguin Books. |

Suggested Co-Curricular Activities:

- Book Reading
- Student seminars
- Quiz Programmes
- Individual / Group Field Studies
- Group Discussions on topics covered by syllabus
- Co-operative learning
- For effective teaching and meaningful learning, illustrations may be drawn from relevant empirical studies.
- Conscious effort should be made to drive home the relevance and significance of sociology for understanding society and in attempting to solve its problems.
- Examinations (Scheduled and surprise tests)

PROGRAMME: THREE-YEAR B.A.
(With History, Political Science and Sociology Disciplines)

Course Code:

Domain Subject: SOCIOLOGY
Semester-wise Syllabus under CBCS

I Year B. A. – Semester – II

Course2 : Sociology of Indian Society

Learning Outcomes:

- After Studying the course students will be able to:
- Discuss important concepts and perspectives of Indian society.
- Explain the Indian reality through the lens of sociology
- Discuss the significance of social institutions and practices
- Analyze resistance and movement against deprivation and exclusion which is ingrained in Indian society.

Syllabus:

Unit- 1. Structure of Indian Society: Diversity and Unity; Religious, Linguistic, Cultural and Regional diversities of Indian society – Basic tenets of Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Zoroastrianism- Hindu Social Organization: Purusharthas, Varnashrama dharma.

Unit - 2. Social Institutions: Forms of Marriage, Family and Kinship among Hindus, Muslims and Christians and their changing trends. Decline of Joint family: causes and consequences

Unit - 3. Stratification: Varna and Jati - Definition, features and functions of Caste system; Caste and Class: Emergence of Dominant Caste; changing trends in Caste System.

Unit- 4. Communities: Tribal Community, Rural community and Urban Community: Distribution of population - Difference between rural and urban communities- Village settlement patterns - Growth of urban centres, types of urban communities.

Unit- 5. Problems of Indian Society

a. Tribal Society: Exploitation of Tribes, Land alienation and displacement and Problems of Health and Nutrition

b. Rural Society: Poverty and Unemployment, Indebtedness and farmers' suicides

c. Urban Society: Housing and civic services, Pollution, Corruption and HIV/AIDS.

Books suggested:

1. M.N.Srinivas:
 1. India's Social Structure
 2. Caste in Modern India and Other Essays
 3. Social Change in Modern India
2. P.N. Prabhu: Hindu Social Organization

3. K M. Kapadia: Marriage and Family in India

Suggested Co-Curricular Activities:

- Debates
- Student seminars
- Viva voce interviews
- Quiz Programmes
- Organize guest lectures
- Examinations (Scheduled and surprise tests)
- Use of audio-visual media should be necessary and important component of instruction.

PROGRAMME: THREE-YEAR B.A.
(With History, Political Science and Sociology Disciplines)

Course Code:

Domain Subject: Sociology

Semester-wise Syllabus under CBCS

2nd Year B. A. – Semester – III

Course 3 : Select Sociological Theories

Learning Outcomes:

- To learn about some of the important classical theories in Sociology.
- To know the theoretical foundations of Sociology.
- To develop critical thinking, analytical ability to interpret the social scenario.

Syllabus

Unit-1: Auguste Comte: Law of the Three Stages, Hierarchy of Sciences, Positivism

Unit-2: Herbert Spencer: Organic Analogy, Theory of Social Evolution, Social Darwinism,

Unit-3: Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism, Class struggle, Alienation, Social Change

Unit-4: Emile Durkheim: Division of Labour in Society, Rules of Sociological Method, Theory of Suicide.

Unit-5: Max Weber: Social Action, Protestant ethics and the spirit of capitalism, Ideal types, Bureaucracy, Authority

References :

Aron, Ramond. 1967(1982 reprint) : Main currents in sociological thoughts (2volumes).
Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books.

Barnes, H.E. 1959 : Introduction to the history to the sociology The University of
Chicago press.

Coser, Lewis A. 1979 : Masters of Sociological Thought. New York : Harcourt
Brance Jovanovich.

Fletcher, Ronald. 1994 : The Making of Sociology (2 volumes) Jaipur-Rawat.

Morrison, Ken.1995 Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formation of Modern Social Thought.
London; sage.

Ritzer, George. 1996 : Sociological Theory . New Delhi. Tata-McGraw Hill.

Singh, Yogendra. 1986 : Indian Sociology: social conditioning and emerging Trends.
New Delhi: Vistaar.

Suggested Co-Curricular Activities:

- Debates
- Student seminars
- Viva voce interviews
- Organize guest lectures
- Quiz Programmes
- Evaluation of the relevance and significance of the contributions of the pioneers should be briefed by the historical context of the discipline.
- Examinations (Scheduled and surprise tests)

PROGRAMME: THREE-YEAR B.A.
(With History, Political Science and Sociology Disciplines)

Course Code:

Domain Subject: Sociology
Semester-wise Syllabus under CBCS
2nd Year B. A. – Semester – IV

Course 4 : Methods of Social Research

Learning Out Comes: After completing the course the students should be able to:

- Formulate research questions.
- Practice observation and conduct interviews.
- Carry out small research project.
- To present their researched views in the form of a research report.

Syllabus:

Unit-1: Meaning, Scope and Significance of Social Research. Nature of scientific Method, Applicability of scientific method to the study of social phenomena. Major steps in social research,

Unit-2: Research Design, Meaning, Need , Types of Research Design

Unit-3: Sampling: Meaning, and characteristics. Types: Probability and Non-Probability Sampling. Role of Sampling in Social Research.

Unit-4: Qualitative Methods in Social Research: Interview, Observation, Case Study, Content Analysis

Unit-5: Quantitative methods in Social Research: Survey research, Questionnaires, Interview. Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode.

References:

- Bajaj and Gupta. 1972 : Elements of Statistics. New Delhi: R.Chand and Co., New Delhi.
- Beteille, A. and Madan, T.N. 1975: Encounter and experience: Personal Accounts of Fieldwork. Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Bryman, Alan. 1988 : Quality and Quantity in Social Research Unwin Hyman, London.
- Jayram, N.1989 Sociology: Methods and Theory. Madras: MacMillan, Madras.
- Kothari,C.R. Research Methodology : Methods and Techniques, Bangalore, Wiley Eastern.
- Punch, Keith. 1996. Introduction to Social Research, Sage, London.
- Shipmen, Martin. 1988 The Limitations of Social Research Sage, London.
- Young, P.V. 1988 Scientific Social Survey and Research Prentice Hall, New Delhi.

Suggested Co-Curricular Activities:

- Watch movies related to the topics in the e-class room
- Organize guest lectures
- Viva voce interviews
- Quiz Programmes
- Examinations (Scheduled and surprise tests)
- Understanding of social reality, especially the local context, is imperative. Therefore, examples and illustrations may be drawn from local / regional contexts for effective teaching and meaningful learning.

PROGRAMME: THREE-YEAR B.A.
(With History, Political Science and Sociology Disciplines)

Course Code:

Domain Subject: Sociology
Semester-wise Syllabus under CBCS
I/II Year B. A. – Semester 2/3/4
Course ‘O’ : Rural Sociology and Development

Learning Out Comes:

- To provide sociological understanding of rural and urban society in India
- To acquaint students with basic concepts in rural and urban studies
- To analyze rural and urban problems in India
- To impart skills to reconstruct rural institutions, evaluate rural development.
- To understanding the linkages between urban and rural reality

Syllabus:

Unit-1 :Rural Sociology : Origin and Scope , Nature , Importance of Rural Sociology in the global context and the Indian context.

Unit-2 : Rural social Structure: Village Community, Agrarian Economy, Caste System, Mobility and Migration. Rural-Urban Contrast and Continuum

Unit-3: Rural Social problems: Poverty, Unemployment, Food Insecurity, Landlessness, Indebtedness, Health care and Sanitation

Unit-4: History and Evolution: Community Development Programme, Land Reforms, Green Revolution, Co-operative Movement.

Unit-5: Rural Development Programmes: MGNREGA, SGSY, Indira Awas Yojana, Livelihood Mission, National Rural Health Mission

References :

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Desai A.R. 1997 | : Rural Sociology in India – Bombay Popular Prakasan. |
| Dhanagare D.N. 1988 | : Peasant movements in India, New Delhi, Oxford. |
| Gupta D.N. 2001 | : Rural Development System. New Delhi Books India International. |
| Dube, S.C. 1988 | : India’s changing Village: Human Factor in Community Development Himalayan Publishing House, Bombay. |
| Maheshwari, S.R. 1985 | : Rural Development In India, Sage Publication, New Delhi. |
| Jain, Gopal Lal, 1985. | : Rural development. Mangaldeep Publication, Jaipur. |

Suggested Co-Curricular Activities

- Students may be asked to identify the primary institutions both in rural and urban areas
- Assign students to write a note on the social structure of their respective areas – thus taking teaching out of the classroom and in to the field, and creating opportunities for students to familiarize with their own surroundings
- Viva voce interviews
- Quiz Programmes
- For effective teaching and meaningful learning, illustrations may be drawn from relevant empirical studies.
- Use of audio-visual media should be necessary and important component of instruction.
- Examinations (Scheduled and surprise tests)

PROGRAM: B. A. SOCIOLOGY (CBCS) MODEL QUESTION PAPER & PATTERN

Time : 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

Paper -I : SOCIOLOGY: BASIC CONCEPTS AND PERSPECTIVES

SECTION – A

Answer any FIVE of the following

(5 X 5 = 25 Marks)

1. Explain nature of Sociology ?
సమాజశాస్త్ర స్వభావాన్ని వివరించండి?
2. Write about the features of Human Society?
మానవసమాజ లక్షణాలను వివరించండి?
3. Social Values?
సామాజిక విలువలు?
4. Explain the differences between Institution and Association?
సంస్థ మరియు సంఘం మధ్య గల భేదాలను వివరించండి?
5. Define Class and explain its features?
వర్గమును నిర్వచించి దాని లక్షణాలను వివరించండి?
6. Discuss the characteristics of Social Stratification?
సామాజిక స్తరీకరణను చర్చించండి?
7. Describe Social Contract theory?
సామాజిక ఒడంబడిక సిద్ధాంతాన్ని వివరించండి?
8. Discuss the concept of Community?
సముదాయము అనే భావనను చర్చించండి?
9. Social Mobility?
సామాజిక గతిశీలత?
10. Endogamy?
బహిర్వివాహము?

SECTION – B

Answer any FIVE of the following

(5 X 10 = 50 Marks)

11. Define Sociology and explain its Scope and Nature?

సమజశాస్త్రాన్ని నిర్వచించి దాని పరిధి మరియు స్వభావాన్ని వివరించండి?

12. Explain the origin and development of Sociology?

సమజశాస్త్ర పుట్టుక మరియు అభివృద్ధిని వివరించండి?

13. Explain the relationship between sociology and other social sciences?

సమజశాస్త్రానికి ఇతర సాంఘికశాస్త్రాలతో గల సంబంధాన్ని వివరించండి ?

14. Discuss about the relationship between Individual and Society?

వ్యక్తి మరియు సమాజముల మధ్య గల సంబంధాన్ని వివరించండి?

15. Explain the features and functions of Primary Groups?

ప్రాథమిక సమూహాల లక్షణాలు మరియు ప్రకారాలను వివరించండి?

16. Discuss various classifications of Social Groups?

సాంఘిక సమూహాల వివిధ వర్గీకరణలను చర్చించండి?

17. Define Social Control and explain about the means of Social Control?

సామాజిక నియంత్రణను నిర్వచించి దాని సాధనోపకరణాలను వివరించండి?

18. Write about the influence of Heredity and Environment on Individual?

వ్యక్తి పై పరిసరాలు మరియు అనువంశికతల ప్రభావాన్ని వ్రాయండి?

19. Define Socialization and explain its importance?

సాంఘికీకరణను నిర్వచించి దాని ప్రాధాన్యతను వివరించండి?

20. Define Caste and explain the differences between Caste and Class?

కులాన్ని నిర్వచించి, కులము మరియు వర్ణముల మధ్య గల భేదాలను వివరించండి?
