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Syllabus for B.A. (Honours and General)
under revised new course structure
for Part-I, Part-II and Part-III

SOCIIOLOGY

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
Raja Rammohunpur, Darjeeling - 734 013
West Bengal, India.

V, VI, VII missing.
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New Syllabus introducing from the session 2005 – 06

Sociology (Honours)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part - 1</th>
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<th>Duration</th>
<th>Full Marks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper I</td>
<td>Introducing Sociology</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paper II</td>
<td>Rural Sociology in India</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>100</td>
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<th>Part - II</th>
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<tr>
<td>Paper III</td>
<td>Society &amp; Culture in India</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paper IV</td>
<td>Sociological Theory</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>100</td>
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Paper V: Sociology of Tribes, Minorities, etc., Western Society
Paper VI: Urban and Industrial Society in India
Paper VII: Social Demography and Social Problems in India
Syllabus for B.A. Part – I (Honours)
Full Marks – 100

Paper – I: Introduction to Sociology

1. Sociology:
   - Definition – Nature, Scope, Subject matters.
   - Sociology and other social sciences
   - Philosophy, History, Political Science, Economics and Art

2. Basic Concepts:
   - Society
   - Community
   - Institution
   - Association
   - Groups
   - Social Status
   - Status and Role
   - Norms and Values
   - Folkways and Mores

3. Individual, Culture and Society:
   - Meaning of Culture, its aspects
   - Society and culture/relationship
   - Culture and personality

4. Family:
   - Definition
   - Origin
   - Features
   - Functions
   - Forms
   - Changes in Structure and Function
5. **Marriage:**
   - Definition
   - As a social institution
   - Forms and Rules
   - Ways of acquiring mates

6. **Kinship:**
   - Meaning
   - Types
   - Terminology
   - Its importance in understanding society

7. **Social Process:**
   - Cooperation
   - Competition
   - Conflict
   - Accommodation
   - Assimilation
   - Socialization

8. **Social Control: Meaning, nature, purpose and agencies:**
   - Religion, education and mass media

9. **Social Stratification:**
   - Meaning and Characteristics
   - Forms: Caste, Class, Power and Gender
   - Social Mobility

10. **Social Change: The Concepts:**
    - Change, Evolution and Progress
    - Factor of Social change
    - Concept of cultural lag
References:

9. Gupta Dipankar (Ed.) – Social Stratification, OUP
10. Davis, K. – Human Society
Syllabus for B.A. Part I (Honours)
Full Marks - 100

Paper - II: Rural Sociology in India

1. Rural Sociology:
   - Definition, subject matter and significance of studying rural society.

2. Rural Social Structure:
   - Characteristics of rural society, Rural-urban differences,
   - Caste: Jajmani System and Indian Joint family: Features, Structures, Function and Change.

3. Rural Power:
   - Patterns of dominance and influence, Characteristics and nature of rural leadership, Democratic decentralization of power, Panchayati Raj Institution, Structure, function and change.

4. Rural Economy:
   - Characteristics of rural economy, land tenure system, during British Period and present, changing dimensions of agriculture, technology and cropping pattern.

5. Agrarian Classes and their Relations:
   - Agrarian class: Meaning, types, characteristics and their interrelationship, Agriculture labour, definitions, types and characteristics, Tenants: Definitions, types and characteristics.

7. Rural Development: Concept, programmes and evaluations.

References:

1. A. R. Desai – Rural Sociology, Popular Prakashan, Bombay
5. A. R. Desai – (1979) Rural India in Transition
6. G. R. Madan – India’s Developing Villages, Allied Publishers
Syllabus for B.A. Part – II (Honours)
Full Marks – 100

Paper – III: Indian Society and Culture in India

1. India in pre-historic period: Roots of Indian civilization
2. Vedic Society and culture.
3. Economy, Polity and Society in Ancient India.
4. Early Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Islam.
5. Islamic Tradition and culture: Islamic condition, its impact on economy, polity, caste and religion; Synthesis of Hindu and Muslim culture.
6. India in the context of South Asian Region; Interlink ages of social, political, religious and cultural.
7. Indian under the British Raj: Transformation of Indian society in respect of: Economic, social and political.
8. Influence of Christianity.
9. Westernization of Bengal and Bengal renaissance.
10. Indian Society after Independence: Unity in Diversity, problems of Nationalism, underlying principles of Indian Constitution: Social, economic, political and cultural.
11. Globalization and its impact: Meaning, its impact on social, economic, political and cultural spheres.
References:


Syllabus for B.A. Part - II (Honours)

Full Marks – 100

Paper – IV : Sociological Theory

Group – A (Theory)

1. Sociological Theory:
   - Meaning, Characteristics, Types, Role of Theory in research

2. Evolutionary and Neo-evolutionary Theory:
   - Classical-Morgan, Spencer
   - Neo-Evolutionist-Stewart

3. Functionalism:
   - Meaning, premises and propositions.
   - General Arguments
   - Contributions of Malinowski, Radcliffe Brown, T. Parsons and R. Merton
   - Critical Overview

4. Conflict Theory:
   - Meaning, Major proposition
   - Contributions of Marx, Dahrendorf and Coser
   - Critical Overview

Group – B (Thoughts)

5. a) Comte:
   - Positivism, The law of three stages, Social Statics and Social dynamics, hierarchy of sciences.

   b) Durkheim:
   - Methodology, Division of labour, suicide, religion, social fact.

   c) Marx:
   - Historical Materialism, class and class struggle, Alienation
d) Weber:
   - Ideal Type, Social Action, Authority, Protestant Ethics and capitalism

e) Pareto:
   - Types of Action: Elite Theory.

6. Social (Indian) thoughts of:

   a) Rammohan: Social Reforms
   b) Vidyasagar: Education, women
   c) R. N. Tagore: Education, Rural Reconstruction, Nationalism
   d) Gandhi: Rural Development, Trusteeship
   e) Binoy Sarkar
   f) D. P. Mukherjee
   g) R. K. Mukherjee

Reference:

1. Aron, Raymond – (1967) Main Currents in Sociological Thoughts (2
   Penguin Books


7. Alan Swingewood – A Short History of Sociological Thought.

Syllabus for B.A. Part – III (Honours)
Full Marks – 100

Paper V: Sociology of Tribes, Minorities and other Weaker Sections
Group – A (Tribe)

1. Tribe: Definition, features, tribe and caste.
2. Demographic Profile: Distribution, Separation, Tribal Zones.
3. Economy: Food gatherers and hunters, shifting cultivators, nomads, pastorals, artisans, settled agriculturists and industrial labour.
5. Problems of Tribal People: Poverty, illiteracy, indebtedness, land alienation, agrarian issues, exploitation.
6. Tribes of West Bengal: Distribution and special features.
8. Minorities and other weaker sections.
10. Other weaker sections: Cultural features, constitutional provisions for development, implementation and impact.

References:
2. Choudhuri, B. (ed) – Tribal Development in India, Inter India Publications.
3. Vidyarthi, L. P. – Tribal Culture in India, Inter India Publications.

Das, A. K. – Research Institute, Govt. of West Bengal.
Syllabus for B.A. Part – III (Honours)
Full Marks – 100

Paper VI: Urban and Industrial Society in India

Group – A (Urban Society in India.)

1. Nature and scope of Urban sociology – Urbanization and Urbanism
4. Early Towns: Locations, Features and Functions
5. Recent Trends in Urbanization, new forces, spread of Urban Centers, classification of towns cities in terms of size and functions.
7. Urban Problems and Policies in India.

References:
8. Ronnan Paddison - (2001), Handbook of Urban Studies, Sage India

Group – B (Industrial Sociology)

1. Industrial Sociology: Nature, scope and its Development in India.
3. Industry and society: Factory as a social System, formal and informal organizations, interaction of social structure on industry and impact of industry on society.
4. Industrialization and social changes in India: Class and class conflict in industrial society and obstacles to and limitations of Industrialization.

5. Industrial Labour: Organised and Unorganised, Social Background of Indian Labour, Labour commitment and absenteeism, trade union.


References:
4. Schneider Eugene - (1979) Industrial Sociology, New Delhi, Tata Mac Graw Hills
7. Ramaswamy, E. A. - (1978) Industrial Revolution in India, New Delhi
Syllabus for B.A. Part – III (Honours)
Full Marks – 100

Paper VII: Social Demography and Social Problems in India

Group – A

A. 1. Social Demography
   a) Social Demography: Nature and scope
   b) Demographic factors of social change
   c) Theories of population: Malthusian and post-Malthusian

2. Demographic Processes
   a) Fertility - Concept and factors of variation
   b) Mortality - Trends and factors affecting mortality with reference to rural Ind

   a) Population and Economic Development in India
   b) Population Policy in India: Problems and Challenges

Group – B

B. 1. Roots of Social Problems – Importance of studying social problems

2. Social Problems in India
   a) Poverty: Concept, measurement, Social Indicators, poverty in India
   b) Women: Domestic violence against women, Dowry, Divorce.
   c) Problem of Youth
   d) Juvenile Delinquency
   e) Old Age problem: Problem, policies, and programmes.
   f) Mass illiteracy – Mass Literacy programmes
   g) Corruption
   h) Communalism and secularism – Nature and Problems.

References:

4. B. Kuppuswamy - (1975) Population and Society in India, Bombay, Popular
7. Srivastava, O. S. - Demography and Population Studies, New Delhi, Vikash Pub. House (1
8. Govt. of India - Census of India Reports.
Syllabus for B.A. Part – III (Honours)
Full Marks – (50 + 30 + 20) = 100

Paper VIII: Social Research Methods, Field work and Viva-Voce

Group A (Research Methods)
Full Marks – 50

Social Research: Meaning, Scope and Significance.

Conceptualization and formulation of hypothesis

Scientific Study of Social Phenomenon:
- The Scientific Method
- Objectivity and Subjectivity

Types of Research:
- Basic and applied
- Historical and empirical
- Descriptive, explanatory, exploratory, experimental

Research Design:
- Purposes of Research
- Problem formulation
- Major steps in research design
- Factors affecting Research Design

Quantitative Methods:
- Survey
- Hypothesis
- Sampling

Qualitative Methods:
- Observation (participant)
- Case Study

Techniques of Data Collections:
- Observation
- Questionnaire and schedule
- Interview

Analysis and presentation of Data:
- Meaning of Data Analysis
- Elementary Analysis and Data
- Scrutiny
- Classification
- Coding and tabulation
- Statistical analysis of data
- Importance of Statistics in sociological research
- Mean, Median and Mode
- Graphic presentation of Data
New Syllabus introducing from the session 2005 – 06

Sociology (General)

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<th>Part – I</th>
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<th>Duration</th>
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<td>Paper – I A</td>
<td>Introduction to Sociology</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paper – II A</td>
<td>Indian Society : Structure and Change</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paper – III A</td>
<td>Indian Social Issues and Problems</td>
<td>1 year</td>
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<td>Introduction to Sociology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paper – II B</td>
<td>Indian Society : Structure and Change</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>Paper – III B</td>
<td>Social Research Methods</td>
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<td>Paper – IV</td>
<td>Sociological Theory</td>
<td>1 year</td>
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Syllabus for B.A. Part – I (General)

Full Marks – 50

Paper – I A : Introduction to Sociology

1. Nature of Sociology :
   - Definition – Nature and Scope, subject matters,
   - Sociology and social sciences : Philosophy, history, political science, anthropology and economics
   - Sociology as a science

2. Basic Concepts :
   - Definitions, features and types
   - Society, community, institutions, association, social groups and social structure.
   - Norms and values, status and role, folkways and mores.

3. Culture and society :
   - Culture, definition and elements
   - Individual and culture
   - Culture and civilization
   - Culture and society

4. Social Process :
   - Cooperation
   - Competition
- Conflict
- Accommodation
- Assimilation
- Socialization

5. Social Control:
- Meaning, nature and purpose
- Agencies of social control

References:

6. Giddens Anthony – Sociology
8. Parimal Bhushan Kar – Samajthathwa
9. Khogendranath Sen – Samaj Bigyanen Bhumika
11. Anadi Kumar Mahapatra – Bishayi Samajthatwa
Syllabus for B.A. Part – I (General)

Full Marks – 50


1. Society and Culture in India : Unity in Diversity

2. Society in British India :
   - Land tenure system
   - Self-sufficient village economy
   - Jajmani System

3. Impact of British rule on Indian society :
   - Commercialization of agriculture
   - Growth of rural poverty
   - Rise of new social classes

4. Basic Social Institutions :
   - Economic :
     - Land tenure system
     - Land reform programmes (with special reference to West
     - Mode of production with changing aspects
     - Agrarian Class and class relations
References:

1. Desai, A. R.: Social Background of Indian Nationalism
2. Desai, A. R.: Bharatiya Jatiyatabader Samajik Patabhum

Complimentary Copy
Syllabus for B.A. Part – I (General)

Full Marks – 50


1. Issues :
   - Inequality – Caste and Gender
   - Problems of Nation Building : Secularism, Pluralism and communal
   - Globalization – Nature and Problem

2. Problems :
   - Nature and definition of social problem
   - Poverty – Rural and Urban Areas
   - Child Labour
   - Problems of Youth
   - Old – Age Problem
   - Population
   - Problem of Mass Illiteracy

Reference :

2. Ram Ahuja – Social Problems in India
Syllabus for B.A. Part - II (General)

Full Marks - 50

Part - I B : Introduction to Sociology.

1. Family :
   - Definition, features
   - Forms
   - Changes in structure and functions

2. Marriage :
   - Definition
   - As a social institutions
   - Forms
   - Rules
   - Ways of acquiring mates

3. Kinship and Unilineal Descent :
   - Meaning
   - Type
   - Terminology
   - Importance in understanding society
   - Unilineal descent groups - clan, lineage, phratry, moiety

4. Social Stratification :
   - Meaning and characteristics
   - Forms of stratification - caste, class, power, gender
Social mobility – concept and type

5. Social change, social evolution and social progress:
   - Meaning – Nature
   - Factors of social change
   - Concept of cultural lag

References:

5. Worsley, P. : Introducing Sociology
10. Holm, Dusan K.: Samajtathwa
11. Khagendra Nath Sen : Samaj Bigyaner Bhumika
12. Tom Bottomre : Samajvidya – Tattawa O Ruprekha
Syllabus for B.A. Part – II (General)
Full Marks – 50

Part – II B : Indian Society : Structure and Change

1. Basic Social Institutions :
   a) Social :
      - Caste - features, hierarchy, changing dimensions
      - Rural family – definition, features, functions and changing aspects.
   b) Political :
      - Institutions of Panchyat, Panchayat and rural development (with special reference to West Bengal).
      - Traditional village council : caste Panchayat.

2. Tribes in India :
   - Definitions, features, distribution.
   - Social organization, economic classification
   - Problems

3. Social Changes : Role of :
   - Industrialization
   - Urbanization
   - Westernization
   - Sanskritization
   - Education and social legislations.
Reference:

5. Srinivas M. N.: The Dominant-Casts & Other Essays OUP, Delhi
Part – III B : Social Research Methods

1. Social Research:
   Meaning, scope and significance

   Types: Basic and applied, historical, empirical, description, explanatory, experimental.

2. Techniques and Tools of Data Collection:
   i. Observation
   ii. Interview
   iii. Questionnaire and schedule

3. Methods of Data Analysis:
   i. Tabulation
   ii. Graphic representation (Bar, pie-chart, histogram)
   iii. Report writing

Reference:


Part – IV : Sociological Theory
Group – A (Theory)

1. Sociology Theory :
   - Meaning, characteristics, types, role of theory in research

2. Evolution and Neo-evolutionary Theory :
   - Classical – Morgan, Spencer
   - Neo-evolutionary – Stewart

3. Functionalism :
   - Meaning, Premises and propositions
   - General Arguments
   - Contributions of Malinowski, Radcliffe Brown, T. Parsons and R
   - Critical overview

4. Conflict Theory :
   - Meaning, major proposition
   - Contributions of Marx, Dahrendorf, Coser
   - Critical overview

Group – B (Thought)

5. a) Comte :
   - Positivism, The Law of Three Stages of Development, Social Science
   - Social Dynamics, Hierarchy of Science.
b) Durkheim:
   - Methodology, Division of Labour, Suicide, Religion, Social fact.

c) Marx:
   - Dialectical materialism, Historical materialism, class and class struggle.

d) Weber:
   - Ideal type, social action, authority, Protestant ethics and capitalism.

6. Social (Indian) thoughts of:
   a) Rammohan: Social Reforms
   b) Vidyasagar: Education and Women
   c) R. N. Tagore: Education, Rural reconstruction
   d) Gandhi: Rural Development, Trusteeship

Reference:
4. Abraham and Morgan – Sociological Thought
5. Ritzer George – 1996 Sociological Theory
6. Santanu Ghosh – Samaj Tathwik Chintadhara
7. Anadi Mahapartra – Samaj Tathwik Chindadhara
9. Jha, Makhan. – An Introduction to Anthropological Thought.
10. Abraham, Francis – Modern Sociological theory.