

**B.A. Course in Sociology**  
(Semester-I, II, III, IV, V & VI)

**Syllabi Prepared by the Experts Committee in Sociology**

**Submitted to**

**Telangana State Council for Higher Education  
Hyderabad (T.S)**

**B.A. Course in Sociology – Syllabi at Glance**

<b>Semester</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Title of the Paper</b>	<b>Nature of Paper</b>
Semester-I	I	Fundamentals of Sociology	Core Paper
Semester-II	II	Indian Society: Structure and Change	Core Paper
Semester-III	III	Social Issues, Policies and Development	Core Paper
Semester-IV	IV	Research Methodology	Core Paper
Semester-V	I	Rural and Urban Sociology	Discipline Specific Course
	Paper-II (A)	Sociology of Development	Discipline Specific Elective
	Paper-II (B)	Social Anthropology	Discipline Specific Elective
	Paper-II (C)	Social Stratification and Social Mobility	Discipline Specific Elective
	Generic Paper-I	Criminology	Generic Paper
Semester-VI	Paper - I	Industrial Sociology	Discipline Specific Course
	Paper – II (A)	Political Sociology	Discipline Specific Elective
	Paper – II (B)	Medical Sociology	Discipline Specific Elective
	Paper – II (C)	Gender and Society	Discipline Specific Elective
	Generic Paper-II	Social Demography	Generic Paper

# **B.A. (Sociology), Semester-I**

## **PAPER-I**

### **FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY**

**(Core paper)**

#### **1. Introduction to Sociology**

- a) French and Industrial Revolutions – Origin and Emergence of Sociology
- b) Definition, Nature and Scope of Sociology and its relationship with other Sciences.
- c) Sociology as Discipline, Scientific Method, Methods and Tools used in Sociology

#### **2. Basic Concepts**

- a) Society, Community, Association, Institution
- b) Social Group: Its typologies - Primary, Secondary, In and Out Groups, Vertical and Horizontal, Gemeinschaft and Geshellschaft, Peer Group and Reference group
- c) Social Structure - Social System - Social Organization - Social Norms, Values and Customs

#### **3. Culture, Sociological Processes and Institutions**

- a) Culture: Definition - Elements of Culture, Cultural Relativity; Cultural Lag, Acculturation, Enculturization, Ethnocentrism, Xenocentrism
- b) Socio-cultural Process: Associative and Dissociative Processes – Socialization: Definition, Stages, Types, Agencies and Theories – CH Cooley, GH Mead, Sigmund Freud
- c) Social Institutions: Marriage, Family, Kinship, Religion and Political Systems
- d) Social Control: Formal and Informal Agencies
- e) Social Stratification and Mobility – Forms – Caste – Class, Gender – Estate, Social Change: Meaning, Factors and Theories

#### **4. Sociological Perspectives**

- a) Structural-Functional
- b) Conflict
- c) Symbolic and Interactionist Perspective
- d) Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology

#### **5. Sociological Thinkers:**

- a) August Comte: Positivism, Hierarchy of Sciences, Social Static and Dynamics, Social Progress.
- b) Herbert Spencer: Organic View of Analogy, Societal Evolution,
- c) Karl Marx- Historical Materialism, Mode of Production, Alienation, Class Struggle.
- d) Emile Durkheim: Division of labour, Social Fact, Suicide, Religion and Society.
- e) Max Weber: Social Action, Ideal Types, Authority, Bureaucracy, Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism.

## **B.A. (Sociology), Semester-II**

### **PAPER-II**

#### **INDIAN SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHANGE**

(Core Paper)

##### **1. Perspectives on the study of Indian society:**

- a) Indological/Textual – Manu, Dumont, Ghurye
- b) Structural-Functionalism – M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube
- c) Marxist Perspective: DP Mukherjee, A.R. Desai,
- d) Civilization Approach: NK Bose, Surajit Sinha
- e) Subaltern Perspective: Phule, BR Ambedkar, David Hardiman

##### **2. Historical Mooring of the Indian Society**

- a) Traditional Hindu Social Organisation and Vedic Indian Society- Ashrama Dharma, Purusharthas
- b) Emergence of Buddhism, Advent of Islam and Europe Colonization
- c) Cultural Assimilation and Unity in Diversity in India

##### **3. Social Structure**

- a) Rural and Agrarian Social Structure
- b) Caste System: Perspectives on the study of caste systems, Features of caste system. Untouchability - forms and perspectives.
- c) Tribal communities in India
- d) Social Classes in India: Agrarian Class Structure, Industrial Class Structure. Middle classes in India.
- e) Family, Marriage and Kinship in India.
- f) Religious Compositions in India –Communalism, Social Tensions, Religious Revivalism, Problems of Religious Minorities.

##### **4. Social Change in India**

- a) Vision of Social Change in India: Idea of Development Planning and Mixed Economy - Constitution, Law and Social Change - Education and Social Change- Green Revolution and Social Change
- b) Industrialisation and Urbanisation
- c) Social Movements in Modern India: Peasant, Tribal, Backward Class, Dalit and Women

##### **5. Challenges for Social Transformation:**

- a) Crisis of Development: Displacement and Environmental Issues – Question of Rehabilitation and Sustainability.
- b) Social Problems in India: Poverty, Violence against women, Caste and Ethnic Conflicts, Illiteracy and Disparities in Education, Unemployment and Youth Unrest, Corruption etc

## **B.A. (Sociology), Semester-III**

### **PAPER-III**

#### **SOCIAL ISSUES, POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENT (Core paper)**

##### **1. Understanding Social Issues**

- a) **Social Issues:** Illiteracy, Untouchability, Casteism, Communalism, Violence against Women, Child Labour, Bonded Labour, Caste Conflicts, Poverty, Unemployment
- b) **Developmental Issues:** Regional Imbalances, Environmental Degradation, Displacement

##### **2. Understanding Social Policy**

- a) Social Policy: Concept, Significance and Implementation
- b) National Policies for Women, Children, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC, Minorities, Aged and Disabled.

##### **3. Social Development and Human Development:**

- a) Concept of Social Development, its Theories and Models
- b) Perspectives on Social Development: Rightist, Marxist, Subaltern and Feminist
- c) Approaches and Strategies for Social Development: Growth with Equity, Minimum Needs and Quality of Life.
- d) Concept of Human Development and its Indicators and Models

##### **4. Welfare Schemes**

- a) Constitutional Safeguards for SC, ST, OBC, Women, Minorities, Children, Aged and Disabled
- b) National and State Level Welfare Schemes for SC, ST, OBC (BC), Minorities, Aged and Disabled

##### **5. Contemporary Concerns Related to Social and Human Development**

- a) Globalization, Human Development, Sustainable Development
- b) Problems of Social and Human Development in India.
- c) Overview of Human Development Reports with special reference to India

##### **References:**

- Middle, James, Social Development, Delhi Sage Publications, 1995.  
Titmus Richard M. Social Policy, London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1974.  
Sharma, P.N. & Shastri C., Social Planning, Lucknow, Print House (India) 1984.  
Singh, R.R., Whither Social Development? New Delhi, ASSWI, 1995.  
Bhat K.S. ed, Towards Social Development, Delhi, Rawat Publications, 2008.  
SACHS Jeffrey D., The End of Poverty, London, Delhi Penguin Books, 2005.  
UNDP, Human Development, Report 2010, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2011.  
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Sen Amartya, The Idea of Justice, London, Penguin Books, 2009

## **B.A. (Sociology), Semester-IV**

### **PAPER – IV RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (Core Paper)**

#### **1. Social Research:**

- a) Theory and Research –Concepts, Construct, Values, Hypothesis – Scientific Method, Subjectivity vs Objective Debate, Value Neutrality.
- b) Meaning, Definitions and Characteristics of Social Research
- c) Types of Research: Pure and Applied – Qualitative and Quantitative - Cross-sectional and Time Series.
- d) Purpose of Research: Exploratory, Descriptive and Explanatory
- e) Major Steps in Social Research.

#### **2. Quantitative and Qualitative Research:**

- a) Research Design – Aims and Importance – Types of Research Design – Exploratory Design –DescriptiveDesign – Experimental design – Their Advantages and Disadvantages.

#### **3. Sampling Techniques:**

- a) Universe/Population, Characteristics of Sample, Criteria for Sample Size – Sample Size Formulas.
- b) Sampling Design: Probability and Non-Probability Methods - Sampling Errors.

#### **4. Tools and Methods of Data Collection:**

- a) Observation, Interview, Case Study, Focus Group Study, Content Analysis, PRA/PLA
- b) Interview Schedule, Questionnaire, Survey Format.

#### **5. Data Processing, Classification, Tabulation and Report Writing.**

- a) Social Statistics –their Importance, Types and Usages.
- b) Frequency Distribution Tables – Diagrammatic and GraphicRepresentation of Data.
- c) Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode
- d) Research Report Writing – Purpose, Audience – Format, Tones & Styles (Citation & References)

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- |                            |  |
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| 3. Kerlinger F.N. (1995)   | Foundations of Behavior Research                     |
| 4. Yadava S & Yadav K.N.   | Statistical analysis for Social Sciences             |
| 5. Gupta S.P.              | Statistical Methods                                  |
| 6. Jahoda, Deutsch& Cook   | Research Methods in Social Relations                 |
| 7. Pauline V. Young        | Scientific Social Survey and Research                |
| 8. B.N. Ghosh              | Social Research and Scientific Methods               |
| 9. Bernard Philips         | Strategy for Social Research                         |

## **B.A. (Sociology), Semester-V**

### **PAPER-I RURAL AND URBAN SOCIOLOGY (Discipline Specific Course)**

#### **1. Rural and Urban Sociology**

- a) Meaning, Importance, Nature and Scope of Rural and Urban Sociology
- b) Rural and Urban Communities: Characteristics
- c) Rural-Urban Continuum
- d) Concept of Settlement: Village, Town, City

#### **2. Social Structure of Villages:**

- a) Caste System, Jajmani System, Caste based Segregation,
- b) Agrarian Social Structure and Emerging Class Structure in Rural India
- c) Caste and Class
- d) Gram Swaraj, Panchayat Raj
- e) Impact of Green Revolution and Land Reforms in India
- f) Migration: Push Factors, Rural to Urban
- g) Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Programmes  
- CDP, IRDP, SGSY, MGNREGS, NRLM

#### **3. Urbanization as a Process**

- a) Impact of Industrialization on Urbanization in India
- b) Urban Areas: Definition, Types and Growth
- c) Urbanism as a Way of Life
- d) Migration: Pull Factors, Urban to Urban

#### **4. Urban Ecology**

- a) Theories of City Growth: Central Place Theory, Concentric Zone Model, Hoyt Sector Theory, Multiple Nuclei Theory

#### **City Planning, Practices and Problems**

- a) Urban Problems: Over-Population, Housing, Slums, Unemployment, Environmental Pollution, Traffic Congestion, Urban Poverty, Education, Health
- b) Urban Development Programmes: JNNURM, SSRY, Smart Cities Project
- c) Urban Planning: Principles and Practices
- d) Role of a Sociologist in Country and Town Planning

**B.A. (Sociology), Semester - V**

**Optional Paper – II (A)**

**SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT**  
**(Discipline Specific Elective)**

**1. Conceptual Perspective on Development**

- a) Concept of Change, Progress and Development
- b) Economic Growth
- c) Human Development
- d) Social Development
- e) Sustainable Development: Ecological and Social

**2. Theories of Development**

- a) Liberal Theories: Max Weber, Gunnar Myrdal
- b) Economic Theory: Karl Marx
- c) Dependency Theories: Frank's Centre-Periphery theory, Samir Amin's Under-development theory, Wallerstein's World System theory

**Paths of Development**

- a) Capitalist
- b) Socialist
- c) Mixed Model
- d) Gandhian

**3. Social Structures and Development**

- a) Social Structure as a facilitator / inhibitor
- b) Development and Socio-Economic Disparities
- c) Gender and Development.
- d) Culture as an aid / impediment in Development.

**4. Development Issues in India**

- a) Development Induced Displacement: SEZ, Dams, Industries
- b) Issues in Resettlement and Rehabilitation
- c) Development Planning and Policies: Industrial, Education, Agriculture, Health, Rural and Tribal Development



**B.A. (Sociology), Semester - V**

**Optional Paper-II (B)**

**SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

**(Discipline Specific Elective)**

**1. Social Anthropology**

- a. Definition, Meaning, and Scope of Anthropology. Relationship of Anthropology with Sociology and its Branches
- b. Meaning and Definition of Tribes
  - i. Characteristics of Tribal Society
  - ii. Geographical Distribution of Tribes in India

**2. Culture**

- a. Concept, Definition and Characteristic of culture
- b. Cultural Traits, Ethos and Cultural Processes: Fission, Diffusion, Acculturation, Enculturation, Assimilation.
- c. Cultural Theories: British, American and Chicago School of thoughts

**Social Institutions**

- d. Family and Marriage: Definitions, Characteristics and Typologies
- e. Kinship: Structure, Types and Usages.

**3. Tribal Economy, Polity and Religion**

- a. Characteristics and Forms of Tribal Economy: formalist, Substantivist and Market Exchange
- b. Tribal Religion: Animism, Animatism, Totemism, Naturism, Shamanism, Structural-Functionalism - Functions of Religion
- c. Religion and Magic: James Frazer, Raymond Firth

**4. Tribal Problems, Law and Justice**

- a. Tribal Law and Justice
- b. Exploitation of Tribes
- c. Land alienation and Displacement
- d. Problems of Health and Nutrition
- e. Constitutional Provisions for Scheduled Tribes
- f. Tribal Development in India

**B.A. (Sociology), Semester – V**

**Optional Paper – II (C)**

**SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND SOCIAL MOBILITY  
(Discipline Specific Elective)**

**1. Social Differentiation and Social Stratification**

- a) Attributes and Dimensions of Social Stratification
- b) Perspectives and Concepts in the study of Social Stratification and Social Mobility
- c) Social inequality in historical and contemporary contexts - Indices of inequality - Life Chances and Life Styles.
- d) Principal types of stratification systems: Caste, Class, Estate and Gender

**2. Theoretical Perspectives:**

- a) Contributions of Karl Marx and Max Weber to the understanding of Social Stratification
- b) Functional theory of stratification (Davis & Moore theories)
- c) Parson's theory of stratification
- d) Lenski's theory of stratification

**Social Stratification in Indian Context:**

- (a) Caste Stratification in India. Present situation of caste in rural and urban areas.
- (b) Class Stratification in India: Emergence, Factors and Consequences

**3. Interface between Social Stratification and Mobility.**

- a) Relationship between social stratification and mobility.
- b) Types of Social Mobility: Vertical and Horizontal Mobility, Intra and Inter-generational Mobility, Social and Occupational Mobility, Gender and Social Mobility
- c) Factors Responsible for Mobility.

**4. Reference Group Theory and Mobility**

- a) Sanskritization and De-sanskritization,
- b) Modernization and Westernization
- c) Indigenization and Secularization
- d) Islamization in India
- e) Social Mobility Trends in Rural and Urban India, Constraints to Mobility in India

**B.A. (Sociology), Semester-V,**

**CRIMINOLOGY  
(Generic Paper – I)**

**1. Principles of Criminology:**

- a) Definition, Nature and Scope of Criminology
- b) Sociology and Criminology
- c) Criminology and Penology

**Conceptual Approaches to Crime:**

- a) Deviance, Crime and Delinquency
- b) Theories of Crime: Biological, Clinical, Positivist, Psychological, Geographical, Sociological: Functionalist, Sub-cultural and Labelling Theories

**2. Typology of Crime and Criminals:**

- a) Organized Crime, Professional Crime, White-collar Crime, Cyber Crime, Crime against Women, Children, Juvenile Delinquency, Corruption
- b) Factors and Preventive Programmes
- c) State and Surveillance

**Victimology:**

- b) Role of Victim in Crime
- c) Types of Victim and Compensation to Victims
- d) Penology:
  - a. Types of Punishment, Prison Reforms
  - b. Concept, Objective of Reformation

**Criminal Justice System:**

- a) Police, Court and Prison
- b) Correctional Administration and Institution

**B.A. (Sociology), Semester-VI**

**PAPER - I**

**INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY**

**(Discipline Specific Course)**

**1. Introduction to Industrial Sociology**

- a. Definition, Nature and Scope of Industrial Sociology
- b. Growth of Industrialisation, Industrial Revolution and its Impact on Society, Changing Structure of Modern Industrial Enterprises, Principles of Organisation- Formal and Informal

**2. Sociological Theories related to Industry and Society:**

- a. Classical theories : Adam Smith, Karl Marx, Max Weber and Durkheim
- b. Modern Sociological Theories: Scientific Management Theory of F.W. Taylor - Elton Mayo's Human Relations Approach – Harry Braverman's Labour and Monopoly Capital – Maslow theory of Industrial Management.

**Trade Union Movement in India:**

- c. Structure and Functions of Trade Unions
- d. Workers Participation in Management and Collective Bargaining

**3. Industrial Disputes and Settlements:**

- a. Causes and Consequences of Industrial Disputes
- b. Strikes, Lockouts, Layoff, Negotiation, Conciliation, Arbitration and Adjudication
- c. Industrial Dispute Act

**4. Labour Problems:**

- a. Absenteeism, Alcoholism, and Alienation; Labour Welfare Schemes;
- b. ILO- Fundamental Principles and Major activities
- c. Commitment and Motivation of Workers
  - i. Incentives, Wages, Bonus and other Benefits like compensation and maternity benefits
  - ii. Compensation legislation Act (1923)- Main Provisions
  - iii. Impact of Globalisation on Industry and labour

**B.A (Sociology), Semester- VI**

**Optional Paper – II (A)  
POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY  
(Discipline Specific Elective)**

**1. Introduction to Political Science**

- a) Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Sociology
- b) Approaches to the Study of Politics
- c) Political Systems, Political Processes and Political Socialization

**Basic Concepts:**

- a) Power and Authority
- b) Consensus and Conflict
- c) Elites and Pressure Groups
- d) State and Stateless Societies

**2. State and Society**

- a) State and the Power, Class Structure, Hegemony
- b) Civil Society, Welfare State, Nation-State
- c) State and Society under capitalism and Socialism
- d) Power, Institutional Autonomy and State Control
- e) Ideology and Consensus

**3. Voting Behaviour**

- a) Political Parties, Ideology and Voting Behaviour
- b) Patterns and Factors of Voting Behaviour
- c) Impact of Caste, Class, Ethnicity, Religion and Region in Electioneering

**4. Local Structures of Power:**

- a) Varieties of Local Power Structure
- b) Panchayat Raj System and Decentralization of power
- c) Political Reservations, Participation of Weaker Sections in Politics and Social Change

**B.A. (Sociology), Semester-VI**

**Optional Paper – II (B)**  
**MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY**  
(Discipline Specific Elective)

**1. Health and Society**

- a. The emerging relationship between Medicine and Sociology
- b. Social Perspective of Health and Health care

**2. Infectious Disease and Physical Deficient Diseases**

- a. Tuberculosis, Malaria
- b. Heart diseases, diabetes, obesity
- c. Malnutrition and Health

**Social Epidemiology**

- d. Cultural factors bearing on health in India
- e. Common Occupational diseases and prevention of occupational diseases

**3. Health Education**

- a. Preventive and Protective Hygienic habits
- b. Health Education Policy in India
- c. Population Policy in India

**4. Health and Social Problems**

- a. Relevance of Sex education
- b. Revelation of Aids and HIV
- c. Aging- Social Gerontology

**B.A. (Sociology), Semester – VI**

**Optional Paper – II (C)**  
**GENDER AND SOCIETY**  
(Discipline Specific Elective)

**1. Gender in Sociological Analysis**

- b) Gender as Social Construction
- c) Approaches to the Study of Gender
- d) Models of Gendered Socialization
- e) Cultural Symbolism and Gender Roles

**2. Social Structure and Gender Inequality**

- a) Patriarchy and Matriarchy
- b) Division of Labour: Production and Reproduction
- c) Family, Work and Property

**Theories and Perspectives of Feminism**

- a) Liberal Feminism
- b) Marxist / Radical Feminism
- c) Socialist Feminism
- d) Post-Modern Feminism

**3. Gender and Development**

- a) Indicators of Women Status: Demographic, Social, Economic, Educational and Workforce
- b) Women Empowerment in India: Schemes, Policies, Strategies and Programmes
- c) Voluntary Sector and Women Development

**4. The Politics of Gender:**

- a) Women's Movements in Pre-Independence and Post-Independence India
- b) Current Women's Movements
- c) Displacement and Eco-Feminism
- d) Women Reservation as Socio-Political Issue

**B.A. (Sociology), Semester-VI**

**SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY  
(Generic Paper - II)**

**1. Social Demography**

- a. Nature and scope
- b. Demography and population Studies
- c. Sources of Demographic Data
  - i. Census, Vital Registration, Sample Survey and Population Registers

**Population Theories**

- d. Malthusian Theories
- e. Demographic Transition Theory
- f. Optimum Population Theory

**2. Composition Population in India**

- a. Age and Sex (sex ratio and child sex ratio)
- b. Marital Status, Ethnic and Religious Composition
- c. Literary, Rural and Urban Population
- d. Trends in population growth in India

**Population Processes**

- e. Fecundity, Fertility- its meaning and significance measures of fertility, differential fertility
- f. Mortality- its meaning and significance, mother and child mortality rate, measures of mortality, differential mortality
- g. Socio-economic factors effecting fertility and mortality
- h. Migration- types, factors and consequence of migration

**Population Policy (UN and India)**

- i. Family planning and family welfare
- j. Population Education
- k. National Rural Health Mission

**References:**

1. Agarwal, S.N. (1989): Population Studies with Special Reference to India, New Delhi: LokSurjeet Publication.
2. Bose, Ashish (1991): Demographic Diversity in India, Delhi: B.R.Publishing Corporation.
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- Chandrasekhar, S. (ed.) (1974): Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India, London: George Alen and Unwin Ltd.
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