

BACHELOR OF ARTS -(SPECIALIZATION IN SOCIOLOGY)

SEMESTER I

Course Name: Sociology of Deviance

Course Objectives:

This course provides an overview of theoretical, empirical, and policy issues in the sociology of deviance. The primary emphasis is on the characteristics of various theoretical approaches in the sociology of deviance, the policy implications of these perspectives and selected examples of empirical research.

Pre-requisites: Students should be 10+2 pass out from any stream.

Student Learning Outcomes: The course is designed to acquaint the students with recent advances in deviant behavior, changing profile of crime and criminals, particularly in India; prison reforms in India; correctional measures and programmes in prisons, difference between Organizational and disorganization behavior.

Module I

Meaning, Nature, Types and Scope Social Organization & Disorganization: Concept and Theories of Organizational and Disorganization behavior Perspective on Deviance: Social Learning approach, Marxist Perspective, Control Theory and Interactionist Approach.

Module II

Changing Profile of Crime and Criminals: Delinquency, Sexual Deviances, organized crimes, crimes against women and children, cyber crimes, corruption, Harijans & Minorities in India, changing socio-economic profile of criminals in contemporary India. Theories of Punishment: retributive, deterrent, reformative, futility and cost of punishment

Module III

Correction and its Forms: meaning and significance of correction; forms of correction – prison-based, community-based

Module IV

Correctional Programmes in Prisons: history of prison reforms in India, national policy on prisons; scientific classification of prisoners; modernization of prison industry and involvement of private sector; correctional programmes – educational, vocational, psychiatric, Meditation and recreation

Text: Shankardas, Rani Dhavan, 2000. Punishment and the Prison: India and International Perspective. New Delhi: Sage Publications. Sutherland, Edwin H. and Donald R. Cressey. 1968. Principles of Criminology. Bombay: The Times of India Press. Bedi, Kiran. 1998. It Is Always Possible. New Delhi: Sterling Publications Pvt. Ltd.

References: Gill, S.S. 1998. The Pathology of Corruption. New Delhi: Harper Collins Publishers (India). Goel, Rakesh M. and Manohar S. Powar. 1994. Computer Crime: Concept, Control and Prevention. Bombay: Sysman Computers Pvt. Ltd. Reid, Suetitus. 1976. Crime and Criminology. Illinayse : Deydan Press

Course Title: Social Institutions

Course Objectives: This introductory paper is intended to acquaint the students with sociology as a social science and the distinctiveness of its approach among the social sciences. It is to be organized in such a way that even students without any previous exposure to sociology could acquire an interest in the subject.

Student Learning Outcomes:

- To define Society and its various Institutions
- To apply various terms and concepts related to Sociology in Society
- To analyze the structure and function of society

Course Contents/Syllabus:

Module I

Social aggregates: Community, Groups, Institutions and Organizations, Family, Marriage and Kinship: Key concepts; Different forms of family and marriage; Changes in family pattern worldwide; Alternatives to Family; Divorce and Separation; Importance of Kinship.

Module II

Religion: Defining religion; Varieties of religion; Theories of religion, Education: The development of literacy and schooling; Gender and the education system; Education and ethnicity; Theories of schooling; Education and cultural reproduction; Education and inequality.

Module III

Economy: Importance of work; Organization of work; Fordism and Post- Fordism; Work and technology; Future of work; Market and society, Polity: Modern State; Concepts of Power and Authority; Forms of social Distribution of power: Marxist, Elitist, Pluralist and Neo-Pluralist.

Module IV

Mass media: Types of media; Power of the media; Role of media in modern society; Media and popular culture, Health and Medicine: meaning of health, illness and disease: The social basis of health, illness and medicine; Globalization of health, illness and medicine.

Text:

- Bottomore, T.B. 1972. Sociology: A guide to problems and literature. Bombay: George Allen and Unwin (India).
- Harlambos, M. 1998. Sociology: Themes and perspectives. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Inkeles, Alex. 1987. What is sociology? New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
- Jayaram, N. 1988. Introductory sociology. Madras: Macmillan India.
- Johnson, Harry M. 1995. Sociology: A systematic introduction. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.

References:

- Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P.Lamm. 1999. Sociology. New Delhi: Tata-McGraw Hill.
- Bauman, Zygmunt. Thinking Sociologically, London: Blackwell, 1990.
- Berger, Peter. An Invitation to Sociology – A Humanist Perspective, Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1966

Course Title: Indian Social Structure and Process

Course Objectives: This paper will further awareness about Indian Society with focus on social diversity and inequality and of the nature of social process which underpin them. The focus is on the contemporary Indian society.

Pre-requisites: Students should be 10+ 2 pass out from any stream.

Student Learning Outcomes: Students will able to demonstrate and examine reasons behind social diversity and inequality and of the nature of social process which underpin Indian Society.

Module I

Nature of Indian society: Diversity and Unity: sources and bases; Village society: continuity and change. Family: continuity and change; Forms and functions of family; Emergent forms of family; Kinship patterns in India and its importance

Module II

Persistence and change; Varna and Jati; Jajmanisystem; Pollution and Purity; Dominant Caste; Sanskritization, Class: Importance of class as a dimension of stratification in India; Class structure in

India: capitalist class, working class, middle class And peasantry, Tribes in transition; Problems of tribal development

Module III

Nature of the Indian State: Liberal view and Marxist view, Gender inequality in India: Caste, Class and gender

Module IV

Social change in India: Westernization, Modernization and Globalization, Social movements in India: Post-independence Peasant, Working Class, Dalit, Women's and Environment movements.

Text: Dube, S.C. 1995, Indian Village (London : Routledge) Dube, S.C. 1958: India's changing Villages (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul). Srinivas, M.N. 1980 : India: Social Structure (New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation) Srinivas, M.N. 1963: Social Change in Modern India (California, Berkeley: University of California Press). Singh, Yogendra, 1973: Modernization of Indian Tradition (Delhi: Thomson Press).

References: Karve, Irawati, 1961 : Hindu Society : An Interpretation (Poona : Deccan College Lannoy, Richard, 1971: The Speaking Tree : A study of Indian Society and Culture (Delhi: Oxford University Press). Mandelbaum, D.G. 1970 : Society in India (Bombay: Popular Prakashan)

Course Name: Business Communication

Course Objectives: This course is aimed to equip students with effective oral and written communication. In this course, students will learn Essential English grammar and English writing mechanics; Some theoretical inputs in to the process of communication, its difference between written and oral communication, and presentation skills, the process of writing, its different types and the correct format of business documents, job search creating resume participation in group discussion and interview.

Syllabus:

Module: I

Essential English Grammar

Module: II

Written English communication

Module III

Concept and nature of communication

Module IV

Listening

Module V

Nonverbal communication

Module VI

Effective presentation

Module VII

Writing for the Web

Module VIII

Correspondence

Module IX

Reports

Module X

Employment communication

Course Title: Introduction to Sociology

Course Objectives: This introductory paper is intended to acquaint the students with sociology as a social science and the distinctiveness of its approach among the social sciences. It is to be organized in such a way that even students without any previous exposure to sociology could acquire an interest in the subject.

Pre-requisites: Student should be 10+ 2 pass out from any stream.

Student Learning Outcomes:

- To define Society and its various Institutions
- To apply various terms and concepts related to Sociology in Society
- To analyze the structure and function of society

.Course Contents/Syllabus:

	Weightage (%)
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Module I	
Descriptors/Topics Sociological perspective; Sociology as a science; Sociology and Common Sense; Sociology and other social Sciences, Society, community, Institution, Association, Group, Social structure, Status and Role, Human and Animal Society.	20%
Module II	
Descriptors/Topics Institutions: Family and kinship, religion, education, State, Culture: meaning and characteristics; Types of culture, Types of society; Pre-modern societies: hunters and gatherers, pastoral and agrarian, non-industrial and traditional; Modern societies: Industrial, Advanced/Post industrial, Developing societies.	20%
Module III	
Descriptors/Topics (a) Socialization: meaning and agencies; Theories of child development socialization. (b) Social control: meaning, agencies and mechanisms; Conformity and Deviance	30%
Module IV	
Descriptors/Topics (a) Social stratification: meaning and forms – Caste, Class, Status, Power, Gender Ethnicity; Social Mobility, Social Closure and Social Exclusion. (b) Social Change: definition, factors and theories of social change. (c) Social Processes: Conflict, Cooperation, Competition, Assimilation, Accommodation	30%

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The course is designed to be taught through the lecture mode. However, during tutorial sessions group discussions and seminar presentations on various themes and empirical related to the course may be organized.

Text:

- Bottomore, T.B. 1972. Sociology: A guide to problems and literature. Bombay: George Allen and Unwin (India).
- Harlambos, M. 1998. Sociology: Themes and perspectives. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Inkeles, Alex. 1987. What is sociology? New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
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References:

- Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P.Lamm. 1999. Sociology. New Delhi: Tata-McGraw Hill.
- Bauman, Zygmunt. Thinking Sociologically, London: Blackwell, 1990.
- Berger, Peter. An Invitation to Sociology – A Humanist Perspective, Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1966

2nd Semester Onwards syllabus will be available soon.