

Subject	Paper	Topic	Sub topic	Modular number	No: of classes	Section	Module Name	Module Plan	Learning Outcome
Introductory Sociology	I	Sociological perspective	a)Scientific nature of sociology b) Sociology in everyday life	I	10	A	NA	To teach an understanding of distinctiveness of sociology and how it is applicable in daily life	The student must gain the idea of sociological outlook, imagination and how sociology is different in contrast to other social sciences
Introductory Sociology	I	Social interaction	a)Importance and forms of interaction b)Importance and forms of social relations	I	10	B	NA	To teach what is interaction and how it is important in daily life	The students should know what is the difference between verbal, non- verbal interaction and primary secondary relations
Introductory Sociology	I	Culture	a)Meaning& characteristics b)Factors and c)Types and functions of Culture	II	10	A	NA	To teach about the elements and forms of culture and how its functioning towards society	Students can get a clear view about the various forms of culture like popular culture, folk culture, Elite culture and consumer culture. They can also get an idea about Multiculturalism and pluralism.
Introductory Sociology	I	Types of Society	a)Meaning& characteristics of pre-modern and modern society	II	6	B	NA	To teach difference between pre-industrial and	Students gain an understanding regarding hunting, gathering, pastoral, industrial and

			b) industrial, post modern and developing society					post- industrial society	post- industrial societies
Introductory Sociology	I	Socialization	a)Meaning and characteristics B)Agencies and c) Theories of child Development	I	11	A	NA	To teach the process of socialization & the theory of Mead, Freud & piegy related to socialization and child development.	Students can understand the process of socialization and the relation between culture socialization and personality.
Introductory Sociology	I	Social control	a)Meaning and characteristics B)Agencies and c) Conformity and Deviance.	I	8	B	NA	To make them understand the nature and factors of social control and the relation between conformity and deviance.	Students will get to know about how society can maintain its given order and the relation between socialization and social control.
Introductory Sociology	I	Social stratification	a)Forms of stratification b)Theories of stratification c)Social closure and social exclusion	II	8	A	NA	To teach social differences and inequality, main forms of stratification, sociological theories of	Students will get to know about social inequality, like slavery, estate, caste system and class society. Theories of Marx, Weber, Erik Olin Frank Perkin, idea of

			and social mobility					stratification, idea of social mobility	social mobility, upward-downward, horizontal & vertical mobility
Introductory Sociology	I	Social change	Definition, factors and theories of social change	II	6	B	NA	Meaning of change, crucial factors important sociological theories of change	Understanding of the concept, its nature, essential & non-essential factors of change, worldwide pattern of change and impact of globalisation, modernisation and post modernisation
Western Sociological thought	II	Development of Sociology	a)emergence of sociology b)importance of Montesquieu and Saint Simon in sociology	I	7	A	NA	To teach how sociology emerged and contributions of two sociologists	Understanding of sociology as a distinct discipline
Western Sociological thought	II	Auguste Comte	a)Law of three stages B)positivism C)social static and social Dynamics	I	6	B	NA	Sociological thought of August Comte in the light of social evolutionism.	Students will get to know how society has evolved to the positivistic stage through different successive stages of development.
Western Sociological thought	II	Herbert Spencer	Theories of social evolution Organicism	II	6	A	NA	Theories of social evolutionism	Students get to know how society has evolved from simple to complex, Different of society, analogy between living body and society
Western	II	Emile	Theory of Division of	II	7	B	NA	To teach the	Students get the idea of

Sociological thought		Durkheim	Labour Theory of Suicide Rules of sociological method					Durkheimian view of society, Social solidarity, sociological interpretation of suicide and social fact	nature of social solidarity prevail in pre & post industrial society, different types of suicide, concept of anomie, to study society with scientific approach and the knowledge of social fact
Western Sociological thought	II	Karl Marx	Dialectical materialism Historical materialism Capitalism Alienation Class struggle Revolution	III	12	A	NA	To teach the theories of Karl Marx	Understanding of Marxian sociology
Western Sociological thought	II	Max Weber	Social action, methodology, protestant ethic, authority	III	9	B	NA	Different Concepts of Max Weber	Weberian sociology
Western Sociological thought	II	George Simmel	Formal sociology Sociation Objective culture Place of money	IV	7	A	NA	To teach important theories of Simmel	Introduction of the concept of micro sociology and theories regarding this view
Western Sociological thought	II	Vilfredo Pareto	Logical, non-logical action Residues and derivations, Circulation of elites	IV	6	B	NA	To teach the sociological thought of Pareto.	Understanding of the pareto's view of sociological Action and Human behaviour

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PART-II Sociological Theory	III	Sociological Theory	Meaning , nature and task of sociological theory	I	05	Group-A	NA	To teach about the characteristics and significance of sociological theory	Understanding about the basic features of sociological theory and the practical significance of it
		Functional Theory	a)general arguments b)parsons c) Merton	I	08	Group-A	NA	To teach about the contributions of parsons and Merton in action theory and social system.	To established the brief knowledge about structural functionalism in the light of Persons and Merton.
		Conflict theory	a)general arguments b)Dahrendorf c)Coser	II	08	Group-A	NA	To give the idea about the contributions of Dahrendorf and Coser in the context of conflict theory	Enlighten them towards the structure and institutions in the light of conflict theory and the efforts to deal with them
		Exchange Theory	a)general arguments b)Homans C)Blau	II	08	Group-A	NA	To teach about the exchange and power in the work of Peter Blau and Homans.	Enlighten them on social and economic exchange processes and rise of the differentiation of power, reciprocity and inequality and also the legitimation of POWER.
		Symbolic Interactionism	a)general arguements	III	08	Group-B	NA	To teach the theory of symbolic	Students must gain the idea of micro

			b)Mead c)Blumer					interactionism and its basic features and the concept of micro sociology with help of the ideas by Mead & Blumer, micro – macro integration	aspect of social life through the perspective of symbolic interactionism, the relation between mind, self and society; looking glass self & stages of self development by Blumer & concepts of Erving Goffman
		Critical Sociology	a)general arguments b)Frankfurt school: contribution of Adorno c)contribution of Marcuse	III	07		NA	To teach the origin & development of critical theory as the criticism of Marxian theoretical tendency towards determinism, criticism of positivism, critique of modern society	Students get the knowledge of critical theory as an institution in the name of Frankfurt school, the criticism of Marxian theory, criticism of Sociology & modern society. Contribution of Adorno, Marcuse and Hebermas to study the differences with Marx and concept of rationalization
		Feminist Sociology	a)general arguments b)stages of development of feminism c)varieties of	IV	07		NA	To teach Historical roots of feminism & sociology, gender difference and inequality, gender and structural	Students shall have an idea of the concept Feminism, different stages of its development and about the eminent

			feminist sociology					oppression	feminist sociologists and their contributions
		Post-modern Sociology	a)General arguments b)basic features		08		NA	To teach the meaning of post modernism, the transition from modernism to post modernism and its characteristics, social impacts of this era	Students will acquire the knowledge of post modernism, its development and the concept that post modern encompasses a new historical epoch, new cultural products and new type of theorizing about the social world
Research methods and Social Statistics	IV	Theory and Research	a)concepts b)variables c)proposition d)hypothesis e)conceptualization f)operationalization g)qualitative and quantitative research	I	13	A	NA	NA	Students will have a detail analytical knowledge of the topics mentioned in sub-topic column
		Research Design	a)stages and types of social research b)steps of research design c)uses and abuses of social research	I	08	B	NA	NA	Students will have a detail analytical knowledge of the topics mentioned in sub-topic column

		Research Method	a)survey research b)field research	II	A (I&II)	07	NA	NA	Students will have a detail analytical knowledge of the topics mentioned in sub-topic column
		Research Method	Sampling	II	B	06	NA	NA	Students will have a detail analytical knowledge of the topics mentioned in sub-topic column
Social Statistics	IV								
PART-III									
Social And Sociological thought in India	V	Development of sociology in India	a)contribution of Binoy Kumar Sarkar b)contribution of G. S. Ghurye	I				An attempt to teach sociological interpretation of Indian tradition and social structure	Students will gain an understanding of Indian society and culture
		Development of sociology in India	a)contribution of D.P.Mukherjee b)contribution of N.K.Bose	II				Chapter aims to highlight structure and tradition of Indian society	Students will know about the contribution of D.P.Mukherjee and N.K.Bose
		Other contributors	a)Rabindranath Tagore b)M.K.Gandhi	III				To teach Tagore's concept of man, society ,rural development strategy and Gandhi's view of Hind swaraj, education and industrialism	An understanding of Tagore's and Gandhi's plan for India's development

		Other contributors	a)B.R.Ambedkar b)Swami Vivekananda	IV				To teach Ambedkar's critique of verna, class, clans and agenda for Dalits. Also a focus on Vivekananda's view of society, progress, democracy and class rule	To know contribution of Ambedkar and Vivekananda in Indian Sociology
Social Institutions	VI	Social aggregates	a)community and groups b)institutions and organizations	I	A	04	NA	Definition of social institutions, organizations, community and group. Their various forms and functions and the crucial role played by them in maintaining social equilibrium and mobility	Students shall have the understanding of various social institutions & groups that weave the web of social relationship and reciprocal interaction based on custom, norms and laws. Students also get the knowledge of the functions performed by them and their impact on social structure.
	VI	Family, marriage and kinship	a)forms of family, marriage and kinship b)changes in family pattern worldwide, alternatives to family, divorce and separation	I	A	04	NA	Nature and different types of family and its changing pattern, importance of family in society. Marriage- its meaning, forms and social significance of marriage. Concept of	From this chapter students will be enlightened by the sociological concept of family, marriage and kinship that play very crucial role in the study of sociology. Family as

			c)importance of kinship					divorce that became a very detrimental issue now a-days. Concept of kinship and lineage, degree of kinship and different kinship terminology	the most important agent of socialization influences the social action and participation of an individual. They will also have the concept of divorce, separation and recent changes in family function and different kinship that enriches social interaction
	VI	Religion	a)defining religion, varieties of religion b) theories of religion			04		To teach what is the meaning of religion, the existence of various religions in all over the world as the symbol of belief on humanity. Theories of religion that reveal different meaning of social action and how religion pursues its authority as important medium of social control	Students will get to know about the nature and function of religion and its importance for maintaining social solidarity and social cohesion. By analysing its different theories students will have an idea of social fact namely religion that exerts its significant authority on human belief, thought process by make people have faith on collective conscience.

	VI	Education	<p>a)the development of literacy and schooling, gender and the education system, education and ethnicity</p> <p>b)theories of schooling</p> <p>c)education and cultural reproduction; education and inequality</p>			06		<p>To teach the concept and evolution of education as an agent of social control.</p> <p>Development of the concept of schooling and modern trends in education system.</p> <p>How education relates with ethnicity and influence cultural reproduction. How social inequality is being expressed through educational system in the third world countries.</p>	<p>Students will gather the idea of education system and its functioning as a whole. Different theories of schooling and evolution of education system that incorporates the idea of social inequality, education and gender, ethnicity and different socio-economic background that influence the system in a particular society. Also the cultural reciprocity &amp; cultural reproduction as a result of education system that a society holds.</p>
	VI	Economy	<p>a)importance of work</p> <p>b)organisation of work</p> <p>c)fordism and post-fordism</p> <p>d)work and technology</p> <p>e)future of work</p> <p>f)market and</p>			06		<p>To teach the concept of economy and its importance in society. The function of economy namely work and different organisation of work.</p> <p>Analysis of the concepts likes Fordism and post-</p>	<p>The students shall have the idea of economy and its importance in social life, how work plays a crucial role in maintaining social mobility and the different types of society pursues</p>

			society					<p>Fordism that influenced the 19<sup>th</sup> century work culture and future mode of economy. The relation between work and technology and its impact. Discussion of future of work with reference to gender discrimination in different sphere of work and primary concept of market &amp; society, two important elements that determine the pace of social mobility.</p>	<p>different means of occupation to fulfil the need of economy. Also different techniques and technologies of work in the sphere production will be the focus of this study. Work and production system also holds the gender discrimination, &amp; thus comes the concept of part-time fulltime jobs, the rise of service sector and end of capitalist production based social system.</p>
	VI	Polity	<p>a)modern state, concepts of power and authority b)forms of social distribution of power: Marxist, elitist, pluralist and neo- pluralist</p>			03		<p>To teach one of the important institutions in the society, namely polity. Being member of a particular society every individual owns a political behaviour that reflects in every stage of social evolution. The</p>	<p>The students will gain the knowledge of political process through which collective power is generalized, organized, distributed and used in social system. Politics is organised primarily around the institution of state, whereas the concept</p>

								concept of modern state, including the ideas of power and authority that is an inevitable part of nation building policy. This chapter also explores the political views of Marxist, elitist, pluralist and neo-pluralist explanations of distribution of power.	of state has also been changed. The modern state is a complex whole of polity, economy, power and authority. Power that over reflects social system organized hierarchically and views power as a substance of resource that individuals or social systems can possess.
	VII	Mass Media	a)types and power of Media b)Role of Media c) popular culture			05		To teach the different types and role of Media in Modern Society	Enhance the understanding of the power of Mass Media in Present Day Context and its impact on our life. (Positive and Negative
	VII	Health and Medicine	a)meaning of Health b)illness and medicine c)Globalization of Health			05		To give the idea about health disease and medicine and the correlation between them	Developing the knowledge of health in the context of Globalization

	VII	Nature of Indian society	A)Unity and b)Diversity c)Sources of unity Village society d)Continuity and change					To teach the nature of diversities in India and its bases and the reason behind the changing village society with the notion of continuity	Students can get a clear view about our traditions in reference to village society and the problems related to diversities in India.
	VII	Family	a)Forms b)Functions c)Emerging forms d)Kinship patterns					To make them learn the concept of family and the nature of change in family pattern and kinship categories	Will enlighten them in the area of the family system in India and various changes in intra family relations and kinship structure
	VII	Caste	A) persistence and change b) Varna and Jati C) Jajmani system d) Sanskritization					To teach about the structural and cultural concepts of caste and the factors moulding around with the merits and demerits of the caste system and also the factors prompting Sanskritization	Students can get an idea about the changing structure of caste and its future with caste mobility
	VII	Class	a)class structure b)different types of class c)class as a form of stratification					To teach about the various forms of class and class structure in India	Established the knowledge about the social classes as a dimension of social stratification in India

	VII	Tribes	a)Definitions b)Problems c)Development					To teach about the various tribes of our country and their different problems and welfare activities	Enlighten them about the problems of scheduled Tribes and the Measures for the upliftment of them regarding their
	VII	Indian State	a)Nature b)Liberal view c)Marxist view					Make them learn about the Marxian view of State and the different orientations regarding Indian State	To established the Knowledge about the Nature of Indian state and the different views regarding this.
	VII	Gender Inequality in India	a)Caste b) Class c) Gender					To teach them about sexual discrimination and the traditional bases of sexual Identity and Change	Students will get to know about the sociological analysis of Gender differentiation and the bases of sexual identity and social consequences
	VII	Social change in India	a)westernization b)modernization c)globalization			03		To teach the concept of change, an inevitable process of social and natural life as well. Change in perspective of Indian society, and its nature, that influenced by the various factors derived from history, economics and	Students will have the knowledge of social change that is any alteration in the cultural, structural, population or ecological characteristics of a social system such as a society. They shall gain the idea of different elements

								political waves that touched the country till the date. However, the concept of westernization, modernization and globalization will also be a part of the study.	that influence the social change worldwide. The idea of westernization i.e. the influence of western culture, modernization i.e. post industrial influence on socio economic matter and impact of globalization i.e. the emergence of a global cultural system.
	VII	Social movements in India	Post independence movements of- a)peasant b)working class c)Dalit d)women's e)environmental			04		To teach the concept of movement in Indian social background. Social system in post independence India and how it paved the way to various avenues, the influence of these important movements' like-peasant, working class, and dalit. Syllabus focuses on the definition of movement & its impact on society.	Students will have the knowledge of social movement i.e. an organized effort by a significant number of people to change some major aspects of society. Students will go through the overview of important movements that explained post independence social unrest of the country. Moreover the newly emerged movements like

								Different forms of movement that portrayed enriched social texture of Indian socio political consciousness.	women and environmental issues. First one refers to the mobilization of women around project of changing and improving their position in society, the later one deals with the issues like pollution, global warming.
Contempor a-ry Indian social problems	VIII	Conceptualisi- ng social problems							
	VIII	Population							
	VIII	Poverty	a)conceptualising poverty b)poverty in India- its nature and extent c)poverty amelioration programmes			03		To teach the concept of poverty, as a major social problem, especially in a country like India. The nature of poverty in India that known as vicious circle. The socio-	Students will get to know the poverty is a state in which resources usually material but sometimes cultural, are lacking. They will learn to distinguish between absolute

								economic background of this country and some important causes are there to study this problem in large. Some policies and plans will also be explained.	and relative definition of poverty. There will be the introduction the concept of poverty line, a level below which families are unable to meet the necessities for subsistence.												
	VIII	Problems of mass illiteracy	a)definition b)causes c)problems regarding this d) government's action & future plan e)school drop outs f) Mass literacy programmes In India.					Aware them about the reasons behind mass illiteracy in India and related measures taken by the government to eradicate the problem.	To established the awareness about the problems of illiteracy and how to deal with this problem and the different efforts taken by the government and NGOs												
	VIII	Problems of youth	a)addiction b)alienation c)identity crisis among youth			03	<table border="1" data-bbox="1234 991 1429 1102"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>													To teach problems like youth unrest, addiction, alienation and identity crisis. Youth unrest, its sources, various aspects, causes and effects will be the focus of the study. Addiction and its fatal impact on	Students will have an idea of the concept called youth problem or youth culture by analysing various problems faced by them in particular social structure. Youth, a socially constructed label, used generally for a

								society & preventive actions will be the point of study.	set supposed emotional and social problem associated with growing up in urban industrial society.
	VIII	Abuse of children and women	a)abuse against children b)women c)elderly			03		To teach the concept of abuse that takes place in various phases of human life. In the institution like family, members of every age encountered with this problem in some way or other.	Students get the idea of an evil called abuse that takes place in family. Children and women are the worse sufferer of the problem. Sexual abuse, wife battering, different kind of physical torture etc are part of abuse. Elderly abuse includes the inter-generational problems and all other social, psychological-economic crisis that shattered them in various ways.

		Communalism	a)concept of communalism b)secularism c)terrorism d)ethnic problems					Make them aware about the problems of Secularism, terrorism, Communalism and various ethnic Problems in India.	Educate them with the prescriptive measures to meet with these problems by recommending the most effective ways to implement the laws.
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