

Pedagogy:

: The use of audio-visual media should be necessary and important component of instruction.

: The participation and involvement of students should be ensured through formal and informal discussions in the class room and field visits. They should be encouraged to write short essays on the local situation and local issues under the guidance of the teacher.

: Wherever possible, illustrations should be drawn from the local situation.

## B.A.II Sociology

### Paper-I: Social Change and Social Control

#### **Objectives:**

Social change and Social Control have always been a central concern of sociological study. So far as Social Change is concerned, it has gained in salience partly because of its unprecedented rapidity and partly because of its planned character. The course is designed to achieve all aspects of social change as well as of Social Control.

- Unit 1:** Social Change: Meaning, Nature and Factors of Social Change-Biological, Demographic, Economic, Cultural, Technological and Info-technological.
- Unit 2:** Theories of Social Change: Evolutionary, Diffusionist, Linear and Cyclic.
- Unit 3:** Processes of Social Change: Industrialization, Urbanization, Modernization, Sanskritization and Globalization.
- Unit 4:** Social Control: Definition, Need, Importance and Types ;  
Agencies and means of Social Control: Family, Education, State, Religion, Propaganda and Public Opinion.

#### **Additional Reading :**

- Sumner, T.B., 1972: Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature, Bombay, George Allen and Unwin (India)
- and Gillin, Cultural Sociology : New York, The Mac millan and Co.
- Kingsley, 2004: Human Society: New Delhi, Surjeet Pub. (also Hindi Translation)
- W.B., 1965: Social Change, New Delhi, Prentice-Hall of India
- Herbert, 1906: First Principles, New York
- W.F. and Nimkoff M.F., 1960: A Handbook of Sociology, London Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd.
- M.N., 1963: Social Change in Modern India, Berkeley University of California, University Press 1963.
- RM. and Page, Society, London,
- .....: Social Control,
- A.A., 1979: Social Movements and Social Transformation, New Delhi, Macmillan
- .....: Urbanization and Social Change

na nagan (New) by R. & S. for  
for  
Rough  
convert II

Paper-II Ind : Indian Society- Issues and Problems

**Objectives:**

Society in India is undergoing rapid and massive changes. Many of the changes are such that they tend to call into question the age-old social norms and practices, thus giving rise to some critical social issues and problems.

This course is designed to identify and analyze some of such emerging social issues and problems from sociological perspective. In the interest of systematic ordering, the issues and problems have been classified into four sets: structural, familial, developmental and organizational. The course seeks to go beyond the commonsense understanding of the prevailing social issues and problems in order to project them into their structural context. Accordingly, it focuses on their structural linkages and interrelationships.

Hence the objectives of the course are to sensitize the students to the emerging social issues and problems of contemporary Indian society enable them to acquire sociological understanding of these issues and problems over and above their commonsense understanding, empower them to deal with these issues and problems and to serve as agents change of both in governmental and non-governmental and organizations.

**Course outline**

- Unit 1: ✓ STRUCTURAL: Poverty, inequality of caste and gender, Problems : Religious, ethnic and regional, minorities, backward classes and Dalits.
- Unit 2: ✓ FAMILIAL: Dowry, domestic violence, divorce, intra and inter-generational conflict, problems of elderly.
- Unit 3: ✓ DEVELOPMENTAL: Development induced Displacement, Ecological Degradation, Crisis of Values.
- Unit 4: ✓ DISORGANIZATIONAL: Crime and Delinquency, White Collar Crime, Drug Addiction, Suicide, Terrorism, Cyber Crime. ✓

**Essential readings:**

- Beteille, Andre, 1974: Social Inequality, New Delhi, OUP
- Beteille, Andre, 1992: Backward Classes in Contemporary India, New Delhi, OUP
- Berreman, G.D., 1979: Caste and Other Inequalities: Essays in inequality, Berkeley, Folkore Institute
- Dube, Leela, 1997: Woman and Kinship : Comperative Perspective on Gender in South and Southeast Asia, New Delhi, Sage Publications
- Gadgil, Madhav and Guha, Ramchandra, 1996: Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India, New Delhi, OUP
- Gill, S.S., 1998: The Pathology of Corruption, New Delhi
- Guha, Ranjit, 1991: Subaltern Studies, New York, OUP
- Inden, Ronald, 1990: Imaging India, Oxford, Brasil Blackward
- Lewis, Oscar, 1966: "Culture of Poverty", Scientific American, Vol. II and V No. 4pp. 19-25
- Madan, T.N., 1991: Religion in India, New Delhi, OUP
- Ministry of Home Affairs, 1998: Crime in India, New Delhi. Govt. of India

C.C.S. University, Meerut

*Rajesh Kumar*  
*convener II* *Abhishek*

- Satya Murty, T.V., 1996: Region, Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in Contemporary India, New Delhi, OUP
- Rao, M.S.A., 1979: Social Movements and Social Transformation, New Delhi, Mc Millan
- Sharma, S.L., 1997: "Towards Sustainable Development in India" in S.R. Mehta (Ed.) Population, Poverty, and Sustainable Development, Jaipur, Rawat Publications
- Sharma, Ursula, 1983: Woman, Work and Property in North West India, London, Tavistock

**References:**

- Allen, Douglas (Ed), 1991: Religion and Political Conflict in South Asia, West Port Conn., Connecticut University Press
- Bardhman. P., 1984: Land, Labour and Rural Poverty, New Delhi, OUP
- Breckenridge, C., 1996: Consuming Modernity: Public Culture in Contemporary India, New Delhi, OUP
- Singh, Anoop Kumar, 2011: Ramification of Human Rights in India, New Delhi, Serials Publication
- Guha, Ramchandra, 1994: Sociology and the Dilemma of Development, New Delhi, OUP
- Juergensmeier, Mark, 1993: Religious Nationalism Confronts the Secular State, New Delhi, OUP
- Sharma, S.L., 2000 : "Empowerment Without Antagonism: A case for Reformulation of Woman's Empowerment Approach", Sociological Bulletin, Vol.49, No.1, pp.:
- Waxman, 1983: The Stigma of Poverty: A Critique of poverty Theories and policies,.....

**B.A. III SOCIOLOGY.**

**Paper I – Foundations of Sociological Thought**

**Objectives:**

Sociology originated as an intellectual response to the crisis facing the mid nineteenth century European society. Its development over two century since then has been influenced by a variety of socio-economic and political conditions where it has been taught and practiced. It has been established as a multi-paradigmatic academic discipline, with its body of enriched theoretical knowledge and its methodological techniques and procedures systemized. Nevertheless, some of its original concerns have persisted and some of its classical theoretical and methodological landmarks are relevant even now.

This paper is intended to familiarize the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline. Its objective is to help students gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions in sociology, and their continuing relevance to its contemporary concerns.

*Imu*  
*23/03/11*

*Sharma*