

**SIDDHARTH UNIVERSITY, Kapilvastu, Siddharthnagar**  
*Under Graduate Syllabus*

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

**B.A. I (Sociology)**

**Paper I**

**Elements of Sociology**

- The nature, scope and subject matter of sociology; sociology and social philosophy, sociology and other social sciences, methods of study
- Primary concepts: society-animal society and human society; community, association and institution, social group: in-group and out-group, primary group and secondary group; social-institutions: marriage, family, religion, polity, economy and education
- The concept of 'total environment', geographical environment and its impact on social life; the concept of social ecology- the city and the country
- The individual and the society: social contract theory, organismic theory, the interdependence between the individual and the society
- Social differentiation and stratification, caste and class, status and role; basic social processes: cooperation, competition and conflict
- The concept of culture: tradition, folkways and mores

**B.A. I (Sociology)**

**Paper II**

**Indian Social Institutions**

- The textual and the field view of Indian society: the significance of the field view; the interface between the present and the past
- Traditional bases of Indian social system: varanashram vyavastha, purusharthas, samskaras, the concept of dharma-samanyas and vishistha; the doctrine of karma, karma and rebirth
- Caste system: definition and salient characteristics, theories of origin, recent changes in the caste system, factors responsible for changes, emerging pattern of stratification: caste and class
- Hindu Marriage: its sacramental nature, forms of Hindu marriage: prashast and aprashasta, anuloma and pratiloma; rules of marriage: endogamy and exogamy; recent changes
- The Hindu Family: forms and functions, recent changes, emerging pattern of family in India
- Marriage and family among Muslims and Christians in India
- Tribal marriage and family, problems of acculturation

**B.A. II (Sociology)**

**Paper I**

**Social Control and Social Change**

- Socialization: primary socialization and secondary socialization, anticipatory socialization, stages of socialization, agencies of socialization, theories of socialization: C.H. Cooley, G.H. Mead and Sigmund Freud; role of learning and imitation in socialization
- Social control: concept of social control; agencies of social control: family, state and religion; means of social control: public opinion, propaganda, reward and punishment, language, humour and art
- Social Change: concept and patterns of social change; social evolution, progress and development, theories of social change: linear and cyclic theories; factors of social change: population and social change, technology and social change, economy and social change, cultural and social change

**B.A. II (Sociology)**

**Paper II**

**Social Disorganisation**

- The concept of social disorganisation; personal disorganisation: creative and pathological personality types; family disorganisation; cultural disorganisation: degeneration in morals and manners; social disorganisation in India
- Social Problems: crime: concept of crime – legal and sociological, theories of crime, types of crimes – juvenile delinquency, white collar crime
- Dowry, divorce and domestic violence, intra and integrational conflict
- Poverty, unemployment, casteism, communalism, regionalism and terrorism, youth activism, prostitution, alcoholism and drug addiction, environmental pollution

**B.A. III (Sociology)**

**Paper I**

**Perspectives in Sociology**

- Positivism with particular reference to Auguste Comte: definition, place in the law of three stages, classification of sciences, place of sociology in the hierarchy of sciences, plan for the reorganisation of society
- Historicism with particular reference to Karl Marx: historicism and historical materialism, place of dialectics in historicism, class-struggle
- Evolutionism with particular reference to Herbert Spencer: concept of evolution and its distinction from that of historicism, cosmic evolution and social evolution, social Darwinism

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- Verstehende sociology with particular reference to Max Weber: the concept of verstehende sociology, subject-matter: social action, methodology: Ideal Type
- Structural-functionalism: anthropological functionalism – B. Malinowski and A. Radcliffe-Brown; Sociological functionalism- its root in early sociologist, contributions of R.K. Merton – system analysis with particular reference to Talcott Parsons – conceptualization of system, action system, pattern-variables
- Symbolic interactionism with particular reference to George Herbert Mead – basic premises and principles of symbolic interactionism, specific contributions of Mead: act, symbol, development of self, society
- Deterministic approaches – sociologism of Emile Durkheim, geographical determinism and psychological determinism

**B.A. III (Sociology)**

**Paper II**

**Social Anthropology**

- Definition, scope and subject matter; sociology and social anthropology; culturedefinition, culture and society, culture and personality, patterns and configuration of culture, culture relativism; theories of cultural growth: evolutionism, diffusionism, structural-functional approach
- Tribes-distinctive features of tribal societies, tribal social organisation with particular reference to Indian tribes: dormitory system; marriage, family and kinship; religion: totem and taboo, religion and magic, theories of religion; political organisation: law, custom and government
- Changing canvas of Indian tribal life, culture contact and its problemsacculturation; government and tribal welfare

**B.A. III (Sociology)**

**Paper III**

**Sociology of Movements in India**

- Social movements: definition, characteristics and types; theories of the emergence of social movements: Marxist and post-marxist, structural-functional
- Reform movements in India: Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Aligarh Movement
- National movement in India
- Old social movements: peasant movement, labour and trade-union movement, tribal movement
- New social movements: dalit movement, women's movement, ecological and environmental movement, ethnic movements
- Primary concepts: society-animal society and human society; community, association and institution, social group: in-group and out-group, primary group and secondary group; social institutions: marriage, family, religion, polity, economy and education

