

## **NEED FOR THE SEMESTER SYSTEM**

Under the so-called conventional system of higher education governed by the old and unchanged University Act, largely shaped by the state Government keeping in view the convenience and state of mind of the majority of the mediocre learners, the undergraduate colleges entrusted with the task of catering to the needs of higher education in society, have been constrained to operate freely towards achieving their goal of both quantity and quality in higher education. Any kind of innovative change in the form of introduction of the new papers having potentials for job market or ensuring skills for the jobs in demand seems to be almost impossible owing to their lack of academic autonomy. Perhaps due to the same reason the colleges are unable to initiate some reforms in the examination and evaluation patterns largely warranted in the interest of the students' community as well as the institution. In the present crisis in higher education the semester-oriented syllabi and the corresponding examination system would be just a boon to the undergraduate colleges affiliated to Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University by ensuring the teaching faculties as much academic autonomy as required for the change and reform in the curriculum, internal and external examination patterns and evaluation of the students from time to time.

With the commencement and implementation of semester pattern U.G. Syllabi there can be higher academic autonomy resulting into more creativity and thoughtful engagement of the teachers for academic pursuit. The colleges can hopefully bring about some meaningful changes in terms of more quantity of students admitted as well as the quality in the academic performance.

## **OBJECTIVES OF SEMESTER SYSTEM IN SOCIOLOGY**

Sociology as one of the most dynamic disciplines is primarily involved in the study of society and the social structure characterizing society. Conventionally the interest of sociology has been on knowing the intricacies of the older institutions such as family, marriage, kinship, religion and many other aspects such as group, culture, norms, values, education, stratification, etc., gaining momentum in the process of building up of a society. The focus in sociology has always been on understanding the web of social relationship and interaction which go into making the society a stronger social fabric. The theories claiming an overriding influence in sociology till the recent past have been mainly of structural-functional and conflict perspective and said to characterize the mainstream society. The structural-functional and conflict theories as a part of the mainstream society operate as the two extremes opposing each other on the basis of their respective laws of operation which mostly remain fixed or unchanged in their own right. But sociology today does not seem to remain confined to the fixed boundaries determined by the laws of structural-functionalism and social conflict. The subject has now acquired enormous flexibility and thus entered into the realms of other social sciences. It has in general assumed an interdisciplinary character. Some of the early areas of interest now either have started losing their importance or giving way to the new thrust areas of study. The prevailing scenario at the global level makes the subject oblivious of one dominant culture, order, system of values, ideas and thought. Sociology at present engages itself in focusing more on the emerging trends of multiculturalism, post-structuralism, post-modernism, hyper-modernity and globalization. The theory at present emerges to be increasingly characterized as synthetic or integrative rather than deterministic. The trend now accommodates more of a soft approach and avoids as much of a hard core approach as it can. The proposed semester pattern syllabus in sociology at the undergraduate level has been planned keeping in mind the growing acceptance for the new trends, facts of life and orientations within the domain of sociology as a science of society. The learners of

sociology, the students and teachers, now will have ample scope to know and understand the subject in a broad perspective. The U.G. course under semester pattern syllabi will aim at the following objectives in general:-

1. To make students understand the nature of sociology and its nexus with other disciplines.
2. To make students understand the recent concepts surfacing in the studies of sociologists and social scientists.
3. To make students know the current issues, problems and the measures to address them in right perspective.
4. To sustain the interest of the students in terms of making them capable of fitting into the job market.
5. To develop a multi-disciplinary interest and a broad perspective among the students to understand the intricacies of the concepts, issues and problems brought by the papers.

### **YEAR OF COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEMESTER PATTERN SYLLABI**

The semester pattern syllabi shall come into force from the academic year 2020-2021 for the students seeking enrollment in B.A. Semester I and Semester II. For B.A. Semesters III & IV, and V & VI, the admissions shall be given in the academic years 2021-2022 and 2022-2023, respectively. This suggests for successive implementation of the U.G. semester pattern syllabi for all three years.

### **STRUCTURE OF THE SEMESTER PATTERN SYLLABI**

1. The semester pattern syllabi shall give sufficient opportunity for continuous internal evaluation of the students (CIE).
2. The whole course shall be of full-time course of three years duration equally divided among six semesters.
3. Each semester shall have only one paper having four units. The students, on the whole, in order to complete B.A. degree, shall have to give examinations for 600 marks in the subject of sociology.
4. The system shall be based on continuous external evaluation based on a descriptive written examination of 80 marks (External) and internal evaluation of 20 marks in each paper of a semester.

### **CODE/SCHEME OF EXAMINATION**

Students shall undergo the following process of examination:

#### **Written Examination:**

1. There shall be a written examination of descriptive type in each paper at the end of every semester.
2. Each paper shall be of 80 marks of 3 hours duration.
3. The question paper shall contain in all total 4 questions among which only first question shall be in the long form with an internal choice, carrying 20 marks. The second, third and fourth questions shall be of short forms wherein second and third questions shall have four questions each (A, B, C and D) with an internal choice (E, F, G and H), carrying 20 marks each at the rate of 5 marks for each short question.

4. The question number four shall also consist of four questions with 5 marks each but without an internal choice.
5. Each paper shall be of 80 full marks in which each question, whether in long form or

### **PASSING MARKS**

1. The students shall be required to score a minimum of 32 marks out of 80 in order to pass in the external examination in each paper.
2. The minimum passing marks in the internal evaluation shall be 8 out of 20 in each paper.
3. This means the passing marks both in the written (external) examination and internal evaluation shall be considered separately.

### **ABSORPTION OF FAILURE CANDIDATES**

1. The failure students of all B.A. I, II & III of old and annual pattern syllabi shall be given two consecutive terms such as one in winter and another in summer to clear their papers.

**Semester I**  
**Sociology: An Introduction**

**Objectives of the Paper:**

1. This paper intends to induct the students to sociology as the beginner of the subject.
2. The paper thus aims to expose the students to the basic concepts in sociology.

**1. Understanding Sociology:**

- A. Sociology: Its meaning, definition and characteristics as a science.
- B. Relationship of sociology with other social sciences: Anthropology, History, Political Science and Economics.

**2. Basic Concepts in Sociology:**

- A. Groups, reference groups, association, institution, community and society.
- B. Development of human societies: **Pre-modern societies** (hunting and gathering societies, pastoral and agrarian societies.) **Modern industrial Society:** Its characteristics- Secularism, Industrialism, Urbanism, Democracy.
- C. Society and Individual: A mutual relationship.

**3. Socialization:**

- A. Meaning, processes and importance of socialization.
- B. Agencies of socialization: Family, education, religion, peer group and mass media.
- C. Socialization and Construction of Caste, Class, Gender and Religion

**4. Social structure:**

- A. Elements of social structure: Group-Subgroup, Norms and Values, Roles, and Status
- B. Functions and dysfunctions of social Structure.
- C. Forms of Social Structure: Patriarchal, Feudal Caste, Capitalist Class

**Suggested Readings**

1. Bottomore, T.B., Sociology: A guide to problems and literature, George Allen and Unwin (India), Bombay, 1972.
2. Harlambos Michael, Martin Holborn and Robin Heald, 2000, Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, Collins.
3. Inkeles, Alex, What is Sociology? Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi, 1987.
4. Jayaram, N., Introductory Sociology, Macmillan India, Madras, 1988.
5. Johnson, Harry M., Sociology: A Systematic Introduction, Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 1995.
6. Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P. Lamm, Sociology, Tata-McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 1999.
7. Ghode R.N., and BhauDaydar, Sociology: Basic concepts, S. Spectrum Publication, Nagpur.
8. Melvin M. Tumin, Social Stratification, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
9. Vivek, P.S., Sociological Perspectives and Indian Sociology, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2002.
10. Vaidya, N. S., Samajshastra, VidyaPrakashan, RuikarMarg, Nagpur.
11. दध, भश्राभ, फोयकय आण सौनटक्क, सभ्राजशास्त्र - वषम आण सकलन्ना, जी.सी. नब्रशस, नागनय

**Semester II**  
**Sociology: Themes and Perspectives**

**Objectives of the Paper:**

1. This paper intends to orient the students to certain basic perspectives in sociology.
2. The paper also intends to make students know in details about culture, stratification and mobility and the deviant patterns and social control in society.

**1. Culture and Society:**

- A. Meaning, definition and characteristics of culture.
- B. Elements of culture: Cognitive elements, beliefs, values and norms, and signs.
- C. Culture and ways of individual behavior and personality.

**2. Social Deviation and Social Control:**

- A. Social deviance and conformity: Meaning and definition, causes of and measures to check deviant behavior. Factors promoting conformity.
- B. Anomie and social deviation, social structure and social deviation.
- C. Social Control: Meaning, definition and means – formal and informal means.

**3. Social Stratification:**

- A. Difference between Social differentiation and social stratification.
- B. Social Stratification: Meaning, definition and unequal distribution of Powers and Authorities
- C. Forms of Social Stratification: Caste, Class and Gender
- D. Functions and dysfunctions of social stratification.

**4. Concept of Gender**

- A. Definition and Meaning of Gender
- B. Distinctive categories of Gender: Male, Female, LGBTAQ
- C. Issues in Gender rights: human, economic, political, health

**Suggested Readings**

1. Bottomore, T.B., Sociology: A guide to problems and literature, George Allen and Unwin (India), Bombay, 1972.
2. Harlambos Michael, Martin Holborn and Robin Heald, 2000, Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, Collins.
3. Inkeles, Alex., What is Sociology? Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi, 1987.
4. Jayaram, N., Introductory Sociology, Macmillan India, Madras, 1988.
5. Johnson, Harry M., Sociology: A Systematic Introduction, Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 1995.
6. Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P. Lamm, Sociology, Tata-McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 1999.
7. Ghode R.N., and BhauDaydar, Sociology: Basic concepts, S. Spectrum Publication, Nagpur.
8. Melvin M. Tumin, Social Stratification, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
9. Ronald S. Edari, Social Change, WM. C. Brown Company Publishers, 1976.
10. Vivek, P.S., Sociological Perspectives and Indian Sociology, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2002.
11. Vaidya, N. S., Samajshastra, VidyaPrakashan, RuikarMarg, Nagpur.
12. दध, भश्राभ, फोयकय आणसो नटकक, सभजशास्त्र - वषम आणसकलनना,
13. आगरा, प्रदीन, सभजशास्त्र - वषम आणसकलनना, श्री साईनाथ

## Semester III Foundations of Sociological Thought

### Objectives of the Paper:

1. The paper aims at orienting the students to the basic sociological thoughts of the great masters of sociology.
2. The paper also intends to help the students to shape their thoughts and ideas and also addressing many current sociological issues and problems.

### 1. Emergence of Sociology as a Discipline:

- A. Socio-Economic and Political Conditions leading to the Emergence of Sociology
- B. Renaissance and Sociology: Enlightenment, Reason, Empiricism, Idealism, Rationalism, Humanism and Attitude of Scientific Enquiry

### 2. Founders of Sociology: I

- A. August Comte: Views on positivism and law of three stages of society.
- B. Herbert Spencer: Organic analogy, theory of social evolution, military and industrial society.

### 3. Founders of Sociology: II

- A. Charles Horton Cooley: Looking-Glass Self, primary group - its characteristics and importance
- B. Emile Durkheim: Types of suicide, religion and its functions.

### 4. Founders of Sociological Thought: III

- A. Karl Marx: Capitalism and its criticism, class and class struggle
- B. Max Weber: Types of social action, types of authority and bureaucracy.

### Suggested Readings:

1. George Ritzer, 1996, Sociological Theory, TheMcGRAW-HILLInternational Editions.
2. Parsons Talcott, The Structure of Social Action, Vol. I & II, McGraw Hill, New York.
3. Nisbet, 1966, The Sociological Tradition, Heinmann Educational Books Ltd, London.
4. Zetlin Irving, 1981, Ideology and the Development of SociologicalTheory, Prentice Hall.
5. Dahrendorf Ralph, 1959, Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society.
6. BendizRinehard, 1960, Max Weber, An Intellectual Portrait.
7. Popper Karl, 1945, Open Society and its Enemies, Routledge, London.
8. Aron Raymond, Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol. I & II, Penguin.
9. Coser L.A., 1977, Masters of Sociological Thought, New York.
10. Giddens Anthony, 1997, Capitalism and Modern Social Theory.
11. Writings of Marx, Durkheim and Weber, Cambridge University Press.
12. R.N. Mukherjee and ArunansuGhoshal, Social Thought, VivekPrakashan, Delhi.
13. Francis Abraham and John Henry Morgan, Sociological Thought.
14. Michael Haralambos, Martin Holborn and Robin Heald, 2000, Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, Harper Collins, London.
15. H.E. Barnes, Introduction to Sociology.
16. N.S. Vaidya, SamajikVicharbant.
17. आगरा, प्रदीप, भरबत सभाजशास्त्रीम विचार, श्री साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागनय

## Semester IV Indian Sociological Tradition

### Objectives of the Paper:

1. The paper intends to make the students understand the seminal ideas and thoughts reflected in the works of Indian Sociologists.
2. The paper also aims to help the students in understanding at the theoretical level the sociological issues concerning Indian society.

### 1. Theoretical Roots of Caste in India:

- A. **B.R. Ambedkar:** Origin of caste and its social, political and economic criticism.
- B. **G. S. Ghurye:** Characteristics of caste and the emergence of sub-castes.

### 2. Social Change from Indian Perspective:

- A. **M.N. Shrinivas:** Dominant caste –Meaning and implication. Sanskritization—as a factor of social change, mobility and development.
- B. **D.P. Mukherjee:** Historical Dialecticism, Indian tradition and social change.

### 3. Indian Society and Contemporary Change:

- A. **R.K. Mukherjee:** Values, symbols, personality and change.
- B. **S.C. Dubey:** Values in modernity; modernity, Indian society and social change.

### 4. Gender and Society in India:

- A. **Tarabai Shinde:** Characteristics and criticism of patriarchy in Indian society
- B. **Jyotirao Phule and Savitribai Phule:** Patriarchy and issues of women's right, Women's education: need and objectives.

### Suggested Readings:

1. George Ritzer, 1996, Sociological Theory, TheMcGRAW-HILLInternational Editions.
2. Parsons Talcott, The Structure of Social Action, Vol. I & II, McGraw Hill, New York.
3. Nisbet, 1966, The Sociological Tradition, Heinmann Educational Books Ltd, London.
4. Zetlin Irving, 1981, Ideology and the Development of SociologicalTheory, Prentice Hall.
5. Dahrendorf Ralph, 1959, Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society.
6. BendizRinehard, 1960, Max Weber, An Intellectual Portrait.
7. Popper Karl, 1945, Open Society and its Enemies, Routledge, London.
8. Aron Raymond, Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol. I & II, Penguin.
9. Coser L.A., 1977, Masters of Sociological Thought, New York.
10. Giddens Anthony, 1997, Capitalism and Modern Social Theory.
11. Writings of Marx, Durkheim and Weber, Cambridge University Press.
12. R.N. Mukherjee and ArunansuGhoshal, Social Thought, VivekPrakashan, Delhi.
13. Francis Abraham and John Henry Morgan, Sociological Thought.
14. Michael Haralambos, Martin Holborn and Robin Heald, 2000, Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, Harper Collins, London.
15. H.E. Barnes, Introduction to Sociology.
16. N.S. Vaidya, SamajikVicharbant.
17. आगरा, प्रदीन, भरबत सभाजशास्त्रीम विचार, श्री साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागनय
18. आगरा सयोज, जोतीया वि पर माच साभाजक विचार, सगा वि प्रकाशन, न

**Semester V**  
**Indian Society: The Structural Issues**

**Objectives of the Paper:**

1. The paper aims at acquainting the students with Indian society in terms making them know the issues and problems confronting the institutions of caste and family.
2. The paper also aims to bring into fore the issues and problems concerning the tribes and rural communities in India.

**1. Indian Society, Structure and Inequality**

- A. Caste as a structure of inequality and discrimination.
- B. Problems of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Castes.
- C. Constitutional Provisions for Scheduled Castes.
- D. Mandal Commission for Other Backward Castes.

**2. Family in Contemporary India:**

- A. Intra and inter generational conflict: Meaning, causes and measures to check them.
- B. Crime against women: Domestic violence, Dowry Deaths, Rape
- C. Problems of elderly people.

**3. Tribal Issues and Problems in India:**

- A. Tribal problems: Education, development and agrarian problem.
- B. Social mobility and change: Hinduization, Democratization, Politicization
- C. Reservation among the tribals, Provision of Schedule V, PESA & Forest Act.

**4. Rural Community in India:**

- A. Migration: causes and consequences
- B. Unemployment: causes and consequences
- C. Farmers' suicide & its impact on family

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Beteille, Andre., Social Inequality, OUP, New Delhi, 1974.
2. Beteille, Andre., Backward Classes in Contemporary India, OUP, New Delhi, 1992.
3. Berreman, G.D., Caste and Other Inequalities : Essays in Inequality, Folklore Institute, Meerut, 1979.
4. Dube, Leela., Women and Kinship : Comparative Perspectives on Gender in South and Southeast Asia, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1997.
5. Gadgil, Madhav and Guha, Ramchandra., Ecology and Equity : The use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India, OUP, New Delhi, 1996.
6. Kothari Rajani, (ed.) Caste in Indian Politics, 1973.
7. Mehta, S.R., (ed.), Population, Poverty, and Sustainable Development, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1997.
8. Dube, S.C., Society in India.
9. Ahuja Ram, social Problems in India, Rawat Publications.
10. Finkle, Jason L and C. Alison McIntosh (eds.) The New Policies of Population, The Population Council, New York, 1994.
11. Bose Ashish, Demographic Diversity of India, B.R. Publishing Corporation, Delhi, 1991.
12. Premi, M.K. et al, An Introduction to Social Demography, Vikas Publishing House, Delhi, 1983.
13. Rajendra Sharma, Demography and Population Problems, Atlantic Publishers, New Delhi, 1997.
14. Srivastava, O.S., Demography and Population Studies, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1994.
15. Chandrasekhar, S., (ed.) Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family planning in India, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London, 1974.
16. आगरा, प्रदीप, प्रश्न आण सभत्मा, श्री साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागनय



**Semester VI**  
**Current Social Problems in India**

**Objectives of the Paper:**

1. The paper is based on the problems the society in India is facing at present.
2. The paper thus intends to make the students know the nature, causes and consequences of those problems as well as the measures to put a check on them.

**1. Education in contemporary India:**

- A. Educational status among different communities in India.
- B. Gender bias in education in India: Obstacles to women's education.
- C. Problems of education among SCs, STs and Other Backward Castes and the measures to resolve it.

**2. Displacement and Rehabilitation:**

- A. Displacement: Meaning, causes and consequences.
- B. Rehabilitation: Concept, problems and plans.

**3. Intolerance, Riot and Crime:**

- A. Caste, religious and cultural intolerance.
- B. Communal riots, caste and ethnic conflict.
- C. Measures to check intolerance, riots and crime.

**4. Epidemic: Social Issues & Policy Intervention**

- A. Meaning and concept of epidemic and pandemic, health as social construction
- B. Emerging Socio-economic problems in epidemic and policies to contain epidemic.
- C. Issues in epidemic: migrant labor, poor and deprived sections

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Beteille, Andre., Social Inequality, OUP, New Delhi, 1974.
2. Beteille, Andre., Backward Classes in Contemporary India, OUP, New Delhi, 1992.
3. Berreman, G.D., Caste and Other Inequalities : Essays in Inequality, Folklore Institute, Meerut, 1979.
4. Dube, Leela., Women and Kinship : Comparative Perspectives on Gender in South and Southeast Asia, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1997.
5. Gadgil, Madhav and Guha, Ramchandra., Ecology and Equity : The use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India, OUP, New Delhi, 1996.
6. Kothari Rajani, (ed.) Caste in Indian Politics, 1973.
7. Mehta, S.R., (ed.), Population, Poverty, and Sustainable Development, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1997.
8. Dube, S.C., Society in India.
9. Ahuja Ram, social Problems in India, Rawat Publications.
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12. Premi, M.K. et al, An Introduction to Social Demography, Vikas Publishing House, Delhi, 1983.
13. Rajendra Sharma, Demography and Population Problems, Atlantic Publishers, New Delhi, 1997.
14. Srivastava, O.S., Demography and Population Studies, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1994.
15. Chandrasekhar, S., (ed.) Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family planning in India, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London, 1974.
16. आगरा, प्रदीप, पश्चिम आण्ड सभस्मा, श्री साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागनय