

**PARVATIBAI CHOWGULE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)**

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

**COURSE STRUCTURE
THREE YEARS B.A. DEGREE COURSE IN SOCIOLOGY**

SEMESTER	CORE COURSES		ELECTIVE COURSES			
I	SOC-I.C-1 Fundamentals of Sociology	SOC-I.C-2 Social Change and Processes	-	-	-	-
II	SOC-II.C-3 Social Movements in India	SOC-II.C-4 Sociology of Religion	-	-	-	-
III	SOC-III.C-5 Social Institution in India	-	SOC-III.E-1 Understanding Goa's culture	SOC-III.E-2 Introduction to Qualitative Research Methods	SOC-III.E-3 Introduction to NGO Management-1	SOC-III.E-4 Globalization and New Media (Digital Story Telling)
IV	SOC-IV.C-6 Sociology of Education	-	SOC-IV.E-5 Teaching sociology: Theory and Practice	SOC-IV.E-6 Producing Knowledge (research paper writing)	SOC-IV.E-7 Strategies for Social Development	SOC-IV.E-8 Family, Kinship and Marriage in India
V	SOC-V.C-7 Classical Sociology	-	SOC-V.E-9 Rural sociology	SOC-V.E-10 Social concern's in Contemporary India-1	SOC-V.E-11 Women and Society in India	SOC-V.E-12 Introduction to Social Work and Social Welfare
VI	SOC-VI.C-8 Schools of Sociological Theory	-	SOC-VI.E-13 Urban sociology	SOC-VI.E-14 Social Concern's in Contemporary India-2	SOC-VI.E-15 Contemporary Issues of Women in India	SOC-VI.E-16 Migration and Society in Goa

**PARVATIBAI CHOWGULE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)**

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

**APPROVED SYLLABI FOR SEMESTER-I AND SEMESTER-II
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2015-16**

SEMESTER I

Course Title: FUNDAMENTAL'S OF SOCIOLOGY

Course Code: **SOC-I.C-1**

Name of Faculty:

Marks: 100

Credits: 4

Course Objective:

1. To acquaint the students to the sociological perspective
2. To strengthen the fundamentals of sociology

Learning Outcomes: At the end of this course students will be able to

1. Students will be able understand the emergence of sociology as a science.
2. Understand the various aspects of society from a sociological perspective.
3. Students will be able to define, compare and contrast, explain and apply the various concepts in sociology to one's day to day life.

Each paper shall have sixty lectures of one hour duration i.e. four lectures per week over a period of fifteen weeks of a semester.

Course Content

I. Introduction (30 marks) (20 hours)

1.1 Idea of science

1.2 Division of social sciences

1.3 Emergence of Sociology

1.4 Understanding Sociology and its perspectives

II. Uses/relevance of sociology (20 marks) (10 hours)

2.1 Applied sociology

2.2 Roles/careers in sociology

III. Organizing social life (20 marks) (10 hours)

3.1 Society

3.2 Culture

IV. Creation of Social beings (30 marks) (20 hours)

4.1 Socialization

4.2 Social groups

4.3 Status and role

4.4. Social Stratification and Social Mobility

4.5 Deviance and social control

Essential Reading.

Haralambos, M. 1998.Sociology: Themes and perspectives. New Delhi: Oxford University Press,
Rao, C.N.Shankara.2011. Sociology.New Delhi:S.Chand

Additional Reading:

Inkeless, 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

Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P. Lamm .1999.Sociology. New Delhi: Tata-McGraw Hill

Course Title: SOCIAL CHANGE AND PROCESSES

Course Code: **SOC –II.C-2**

Name of Faculty:

Marks: 100

Credits: 4

Course Objective: This paper is intended

- (1) to train the students to look at Indian society from the sociological perspective,
- (2) to familiarize students with factors/processes of change in Indian society, and
- (3) to make students understand the changing aspects of Indian society.

Learning Outcome: Students will be able

1. To Apply the sociological perspective in the analyses of the factors and processes of change in Indian Society
2. Understand, define, differentiate the various concepts associated with social change

Each paper shall have sixty lectures of one hour duration i.e. four lectures per week over a period of fifteen weeks of a semester.

Course Content

1. Social Change: Basic Concepts (25 marks) (20 lectures)
 - 1.1 Evolution
 - 1.2 Progress
 - 1.3 Revolution
 - 1.4 Social change.

2. Revolutions as social movements (10 hours)

2.1 The French Revolution

2.2 The Russian Revolution

3. Factors/Processes of Change in India

(30 marks) (20

lectures)

3.1 Sanskritisation

3.2 Westernisation and modernization

3.3 Industrialisation and urbanization

4. Social Change in Goa since liberation

4.1 Gaonkari System

4.2. Transportation

4.3. Education

4.4 Tourism

4.5 The Big Families and Mining

4.6. Cultural Change

Essential readings:

Ahuja, Ram.1993. Indian social system, Jaipur, Rawat Publications

Bottomore, T.1975. Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature, Bombay: Blackie and Sons,

Dube, S.C. 1990.Indian Society: New Delhi: National Book Trust

Dantes, Norman.1999.The transforming of Goa.ed.Dantes.Other India Press:Mapusa

De Souza,Teotonio.1994.Goa To Me.Concept Publishing Co:New Delhi.

Newman, R.S.2001.Of umbrellas, goddesses and dreams.Other India Press:Mapusa

Additional Readings

Lannoy, Richard.1997. The speaking tree: A study of Indian culture and society: New Delhi:
Oxford University Press

Singh, Yogendra.1994.Modernization of Indian tradition. Jaipur: Rawat Publications

Srinivas, M.N.1992.Social change in modern India, Delhi: Orient Longman

Srinivas M.N.1996.Caste: Its twentieth century avatar. New Delhi: Viking Penguin

SEMESTER II

Course Title: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

Course Code: **SOC-II.C-3**

Name of Faculty:

Marks: 100

Credits: 4

Course Objectives: This course aims at

1. Familiarizing students with the phenomenon of social movements.
2. It attempts to present a balanced perspective on social change by taking into consideration the processual dimensions of social reality with special reference to India.

Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to

1. Define and elaborate the Idea of social movement
2. Understand the structure of social movement and apply it in the analyses of various social movements
3. Understand, the nature, causes and outcomes of various social movements in India

Each paper shall have sixty lectures of one hour duration i.e. four lectures per week over a period of fifteen weeks of a semester.

Course Content

1. Perspectives on social movements (10 hours)
 - 1.1 Social movement: Definition, characteristics and types
 - 1.2 Structure of a social movement
2. Collective action and state response (30 hours)
 - 2.1 Peasant movements
 - 2.2 Student and youth movements

2.3 Tribal movements

2.4 Dalit movement

2.5 Women Movement

3. New social movement (10 hours)

3.1 General characteristics

3.2 Environmental Movements (Narmada Bachao Andolan, Chipko Movement and Salient Valley movement)

4. Social Movements in Goa (10 hours)

4.1 Progressive student's movements

4.2 Anti-Meta Strips Movement

4.3 Goa Bachao Andolan

4.4 Anti-SEZ movement

4.5 Ramponkar Movement

Basic readings:

Alvares, Claude. 1999. *Fish, Curry and Rice*. Goa Foundation: Goa

Dantes, Norman. 1999. *The transforming of Goa*. ed. Dantes. Other India Press: Mapusa

De Souza, Teotonio. 1994. *Goa To Me*. Concept Publishing Co: New Delhi.

Newman, R.S. 2001. *Of umbrellas, goddesses and dreams*. Other India Press: Mapusa

Rao, M.S.A.: *Social movements and social transformation*. New Delhi: Manohar, 1978. Shah, Ghanshyam: *Social movements in India*. New Delhi: Sage, 1990.

Additional readings:

Jones, Keneth. 1989. *Socio-religious reform movements in British India*. Hyderabad: Orient Longman

Omvedt, Gail. 1994. *Dalits and the democratic revolution*. New Delhi: Sage

Oommen, T.K. 1990. *Protest and change*. New Delhi: Sage

Touraine, Alain.2004‘On the frontier of social movements’, in *Current Sociology*, July 2004, Vol. 52(4): 717-725.

Course Title: SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

Course Code: **SOC-1.C-4**

Name of Faculty:

Marks: 100

Credits: 4

Course Objective: Religion is a ubiquitous phenomenon and its relation to society, culture and polity raises important sociological issues. The objective of this course are

1. To introduce the students to the subfield of sociology of religion.
2. To analyze the basic concepts and key interpretations of religion,
3. To understand the interface between religion and society in India and the contestation over religion in contemporary times.
4. To analyze social change in relation to religion.

While the canvas of the paper is Global, it draws illustrations from Goa.

Learning Outcomes.

1. Students will be able to understand ‘religion’ and its functioning from a sociological perspective.
2. Students will be able to analyze the relationship between religion and society.
3. Students will be able to describe, understand and analyze the role of religion in social change.

UNIT-1: The scope of sociology of religion (10 hours)

1.1 Religion in Contemporary sociology and their cultural analysis

UNIT-2: Religion as a phenomena, definition and dimensions (15 hours)

2.1 Classical sociologist and their theories of religion

- UNIT-3: Society and Religion (15 hours)
- 3.1 Religion is socially learned
 - 3.2 Social life affecting religion
 - 3.3 Religion affecting social life
- UNIT-4: Religion and Culture (20 hours)
- a. Popular Religiosity
 - b. New Religious Movements
 - c. Religion and Globalization
 - d. Secularization

Essential Reading

Repstad, Pal.2006. An Introduction to the Sociology of Religion. England:Ashgate publishing Ltd.
Zuckerman, Phil. 2003. Invitation to Sociology of Religion.Newyork: Routledge

Additional Reading

D'Souza, Leela:2005. *The sociology of religion: A historical review*. Jaipur: Rawat Publishers
Madan, T.N. 1992.(ed.): *Religion in India* (enlarged edition). New Delhi: Oxford University Press,
Roberts, Keith A.1984: *Religion in sociological perspective*. Homewood, Ill.: The Dorsey