## SIDHO-KANHO-BIRSHA UNIVERSITY

# Curriculum

# BACHELOR OF ARTS(BA) PROGRAM COURSE WITH SOCIOLOGY

Semester	Paper	Course Title	Cours e Code	Contents and Class Teachers name- Subhash Ch. Mahato)	Course Outcome
I	I	Introduction to Sociology	BSOC CCRT 101	1. Nature and Scope of Sociology (No. of Classes 30)	1.Define Sociology and demonstrate nature, scope and subject matter, relationship with other social science.
				History of Sociology  Relationship of Sociology with other Social Sciences: Anthropology, Psychology, History  2. Sociological Concepts (No. of Classes: 30)  Status and Role; Groups; Culture; Socialization; Structure and Function; Social Control and Change	2.Acquaint themselves with the basic concept of sociology like society, socialization, social structure and function, social control and social change, status and role, norms and values.  3.Explain social groups.
	II	Sociology of India	BSOC CCRT 201	1.India as a Plural Society (No. of Classes: 5) 2. Social Institutions and Practices (No. of Classes: 25) Caste; Tribe; Class; Village; Family and Kinship  3. Identities and Change (No. of Classes: 15)Dalits' Movement; Women's Movement  4. Challenges to State and Society (No. of Classes: 15) Communalism; Secularism	1.Explain India as a Plural Society.  2.Know the basic social institution like Family Caste, Tribe, Village, Family and Kinship.  3. Discuss the Dalit Movement and Women's Movement.  4.Explain Communalism and Secularism.

III	III	Sociological Theories	BSOC CCRT 301	1. Karl Marx (No. of Classes: 20)Alienation Materialist Conception of History Class and Class Struggle  2. Emile Durkheim (No. of Classes: 20) Social Fact  Forms of Solidarity  Suicide 3. Max Weber (No. of Classes: 20)Ideal Types and Social Action  Types of Authority	1.Describe theory of Karl Marks like Alienation, Historical Materialism, Class and Class Struggle.  2.Describe Social Fact, Divison of Labour and Suicide.  3.Describing theory of Max Webar like Social Action and types of Authority.
IV	IV	Methods of Sociological Enquiry	BSOC CCRT 401	1.The Logic of Social Research (No. of Classes: 20) What is Sociological Research?  Objectivity in the Social Sciences  2.Methodological Perspectives (No. of Classes: 20) The Comparative Method  The Ethnographic Method  3. Modes of Enquiry (No. of Classes: 20)Theory and Research  Analyzing Data: Quantitative and Qualitative	1.Students are introduces to Sociological research both from a theoretical and methodological perspective. They understand the importance of research in social science.  2.Explain the Methodological Perspectives like The Comparative method and The ethnographic method.  3. Student learns that the research method and Theory. Also learn that data collection and data analysis and know that Quantitative and Qualitative data.
V	V	Sociology of Development I	BSOC SERT5 04	1. Basic Concepts: Development, Progress, Growth, Change 2. Sustainable Development: Concept, Goals and Approaches 3. Nature, Culture, Environment and Development: Concepts, Issues and Debates (Displacement and Migration, Women and Development) 4. Alternative Development and Post-development: Concepts and Debates	
VI	VI	Sociology of Development II	BSOC SERT6 04	1. Industrialization, Liberalization, Globalization: Concepts Liberalization of Development:	

Systems Theory, Capability Approach. 3. Contemporary Issues: Indian Population Issues and Economic Growth
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#### BACHELOR OF ARTS(BA) PROGRAM COURSE WITH SOCIOLOGY (Continued)

#### **List of Discipline Specific Electives**

Semester	Paper	Course Title	Course Code	Content and Teachers Name	Course Outcome
V	V	Marriage, Family and Kinship	BSOCD SRT	1. Introduction: Kinship (No. of Classes: 15) Biological and Social Kinship,Cultural Kinship	1.Impart comprehensive study of concepts relavant for understanding kinship, marriage and family.
				2.Family and Household (No. of Classes: 20)Structure and Charactaristic	2.Group the historical evolution of kinship theories from a biological deterministic approach to culture of
				Reimagining Families	relatedness.
				3.Contemporary Issues in Marriage, Family and Kinship (No. of Classes: 25)	3.Develop an analytical perspectives kinship theories from a biological deterministic approach to culture of relatedness.
				Choice and Regulation in Marriage	Telateuless.
				Power and Discrimination in the Family	4.Comprehend the coexistence of multiple perspectives in the study of family, marriage and kinship.
				Marriage Migration	
V	V	Religion and Society	BSOCD SRT	1. Understanding Religion (No. of Classes: 15) Sociology of Religion: Meaning and Scope Sacred and Profane	1.Student will be acquainted representative texts that symbolize the develop of knowledge in the field of sociology of religion.
				2. Religion in India (No. of Classes: 35) Hinduism,Islam,Christianity,Sikhism,Buddhism,J ainism	2.They will be able to identity different theories, approaches and cocept that make up the study of religion,
				Tribal Religion: Salient Features	distinguish between tem and also use terms specific to the field in specific
				3. Secularism & Communalism (No. of Classes:	context.
				10)	3.By encompassing contemporary developments the course anable student to think about linkage between religion and society at various levels.
VI	VI	Urban Sociology	BSOCD SRT	Urban Sociology: Urban-rural Differences, Urban-rural Continuum Industrialisation, Urbanisation; Urbanism, City, Urban, Rurban,	1.Expalin nature, scope,importance of urban sociology.
				Urban Out-growth, Urban Agglomeration, Metropolis	2.Describe town and characteristic.
				Urban Problems: Unemployment,	3.Understand relation between rural-urban

				Poverty, Congestion, Housing Problem, Pollution 2. Migration and Population Explosion	continuum.  4.expalin Migration and Urbanization,
					5.Analysis the Urban Problems, unemployment, poverty,congestion, Housing problem and pollution.
VI	VI	Rural Sociology	BSOCD SRT	Rural Society: Definition; Rural-Urban Differences, Types of Village; Physical Features, Socio-cultural Features, Demographic Features     Rural Institutions: Family, Economy (Folk and Tribal Contexts), Religion, Panchayat     Rural Stratification: Caste, Class and Gender  4. Agrarian Movements	1.Describing nature and scope of rural sociology.  2.Develop on understanding of Rural Social System, concept of village, characteristic of rural society.  3.Understand the caste system, Class and Gender.  4.Understanding Panchayati Raj System.
					5.Explain Agrarian Movements.

### BACHELOR OF ARTS(BA) PROGRAM COURSE WITH SOCIOLOGY (Continued)

#### **List of Generic Elective Courses**

Semester	Paper	Course Title	Course Code	Content and Teachers Name	Course Outcome
III		Indian Society:	BSOCGERT	1. Ideas of India: Civilization, Colony,	1. The mandate of the course is to
		Images and		Nation and Society (No. of Classes: 20)	introduce the society and culture of India.
		Realities		2. Institutions and Processes (No. of	2.This paper is expected to bring
				Classes: 40)	familiarity in a student about Indian
				Village, Town and Region	society.
				Caste; Religion and Ethnicity; Family and	3.Explain Religion and Ethnicity, Family
				Gender; Political Economy	and Gender, Political Economy.
IV		Family and	BSOCGERT	1.What is Family? Types of Family;	1.Define family, types of family and
		<u>Intimacy</u>		Functions of Family (No. of Classes: 15)	function of family.
				2. Family Relationships; Incest Taboo	2. understanding Incest Taboo.
				(No. of Classes: 10)	3. Student will be exciting Jocking
				3.Joking Relations; Relations of	Relations and relations of avoidance.
				Avoidance (No. of Classes: 10)	4.Explain Alternatives to family.
				4. Alternatives to Family (No. of Classes:	
				10)	
				5. Family and Intimacy: Themes,	
				Critiques and Transformations (No. of	
				Classes: 15)	