

Department of Sociology and Social Work
H. N. B. Garhwal University (A Central University)
Curriculum Framework and Credit Allocation for Course: B.A. (Sociology)
U.G. Four-Year Honours with Research

B.A. (Sociology) - Fourth Year (UG Honours with Research)

Entry Requirement	(After completing requirements of a 3-year bachelor's degree (120 credits) and 2 additional credits under SSD, candidates who meet a minimum CGPA of 7.5 will be allowed to continue studies in the fourth year of the undergraduate programme leading to the four-year bachelor's degree (Honours with Research)).							
Course Type	Semester-VII				Semester-VIII			
	Core/ Elective	Subject/Title	No. of paper	Credits	Core/ Elective	Subject /Title	No. of paper	Credits
Major Subjects	Core Major -I	Sociology: Concepts, Perspectives and Institutions	1	5	Core Major – I	Perspectives on Indian Sociological Traditions	1	5
	Core Major-II	Foundations of Sociological Thought	1	5				
	Core Major-III	Indian Society: Tradition, Transformation and Issues	1	5				
Electives	Elective - 1A Or Elective - 1B	Contemporary Social Issues in India Or Anthropological Perspectives on Society and Culture	1	4	Elective - 2A Or Elective - 2B	Disasters and Society: A Sociological Approach Or Human Behaviour and Society	1	4
		Foundations of Social Research	1	5		Research Methods and Basic Statistics	1	3
Minor - I*		Human Society and Social Life	1	4		Dissertation	1	12
						Industry and Society	1	4
Total			6	28			5	28
NHEQF Level-6	Student on exit after successfully completing four years (i.e., securing the minimum required 176 credits, along with securing an additional 2 credits under SSD coursework) will be awarded "Four years Bachelor's Degree (Honours)" in the related field/discipline.							

Minor-I* For students with Core subjects other than Sociology. The minor courses opted by any learner should be different from the Core Major offered by the Department. If a student selects a minor course from a particular subject or department, they are required to study the courses offered by that same subject/department in both the 7th and 8th semesters.

Important Note: The student may select Minor course either from his/her second Core, studied up to 6th semester or may select from the ID/M.D subjects they have pursued in the first and second year of their U.G. Programme.

For Example, If a student has passed B.A 3-year program with two Core subjects, i.e. Sociology and Political Science, and the student have opted for Political Science as his/her Major subject, then the student may either opt for Sociology or any ID/M. D. course as a Minor course, which he/she has studied in the first two years of the FYUP.

Bachelor's Degree Program-Sociology (4th Year Honours with Research)

Fourth Year Honours with Research (Semester-7)

CORE Major Paper - I (5 Credits)

Sociology: Concepts, Perspectives and Institutions

Bachelor's Degree Program 4th Year Honours with Research	
Year: IV	Semester: VII
Subject	Sociology
Type of Paper	Core Major (5 Credits)
Paper Name	Sociology: Concepts, Perspectives and Institutions
Course Objectives: This course introduces the main ideas and theories of sociology. Students will learn how the field began and its connection to other subjects. The class covers key concepts like culture, norms, and social structures such as family and religion. It also explores how societies change over time through processes like socialization and globalization. The goal is to give students the tools to see and understand the social forces that influence our everyday lives and the world around us.	
UNITS	TOPICS
Unit I	Origins and Scope of Sociology: Rise of Sociology as a discipline, Nature, Subject-matter and Importance; Linkages with Allied Social Sciences: Anthropology, Political Science, Economics, History, Psychology; Relevance of Interdisciplinary Studies in Contemporary World
Unit II	Approaches and Basic Ideas: Major Perspectives: Evolutionary, Positivist, Functionalist, Conflict and Interpretative traditions; Core Ideas: Society, Community, Association, Institutions, Groups; Concepts of Role and Status, Culture, Norms, Folkways, and Mores
Unit III	Institutions and Social Organization: Family, Marriage, Kinship networks; Caste, Religion and Education; Economic and Political structures; Shifts and Transformations in Indian society; Comparative Insights from Global Context
Unit IV	Social Processes and Change: Socialization: Meaning, Stages and Agencies; Social Stratification: forms and Theoretical Perspectives; Social Mobility: Channels and Factors Influencing Mobility; Media, Globalization, and Education as Instruments of Social Change
Course Outcomes: After completing this course, students will learn how to use sociology to look at everyday life. They will understand how social structures like family or caste work. They will be able to discuss the causes and effects of social change. By the end, students will be able to clearly talk and write about how society shapes people's experiences.	

Suggested Readings:

- Berger, Peter (1963), Invitation to Sociology: A Humanistic Perspective, New York, Doubleday.
- Bottomore, T.B. (1972), Sociology – A Guide to problems and Literature, Bombay: George Allen and Unwin.
- Davis, Kingsley (1981), Human Society, New Delhi: Surjeet Publications. Giddens, Anthony (1989),

Sociology, Oxford University: Polity Press.

- Harlambos, M. (1998), Sociology – Themes and Perspectives, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Inkeles, Alex (1987), What is Sociology? New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
- Jayaram, N. (1988), Introductory Sociology, Madras: McMillan India.
- Johnson Harry M. (1995), Sociology – A Systematic Introduction, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
- MacIver, R.M. and H. Page (1974), Society – An Introductory Analysis, New Delhi: McMillan.
- Smelser, N.J. (1993), Sociology, New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India.

Fourth Year Honours with Research (Semester-7)

CORE Major Paper-II (5 Credits)

Foundations of Sociological Thought

Bachelor's Degree Program 4th Year Honours with Research	
Subject	Sociology
Type of Paper	Major Core (5 Credits)
Year: IV	Semester: VII
Paper Name	Foundations of Sociological Thought
Course Objectives: This course is designed to examine sociology's foundational thinkers and their enduring ideas. Students will explore Comte's positivism, Durkheim's social integration studies, Marx's class conflict theories, and Weber's analysis of authority and social action. The course connects these classical frameworks to modern social analysis. Participants will gain understanding of how these theoretical foundations continue to shape contemporary sociological approaches and interpretations of social phenomena across different societies and historical contexts.	
Units	Topics
Unit I	Auguste Comte: Positivism and the Spirit of Enlightenment; Conservatism and its Critique; Contribution to Sociology: Idea of Social Statics and Social Dynamics
Unit II	Émile Durkheim: Division of Labour in Modern Society; Mechanical and Organic Solidarities; Suicide: A Sociological Interpretation; Sacred and Profane; Social Facts; Durkheim's Methodological Legacy
Unit III	Karl Marx: Dialectical and Historical Materialism; Class Formation and Class Conflict; Dynamics of Capitalist Development; Alienation and Its Social Outcomes
Unit IV	Max Weber: Theory of Social Action; Protestant Ethics and rise of Capitalism; Power, Status, and Types of Authority; Bureaucracy, Ideal Types, Value Neutrality in Science
Course Outcomes: Upon completion, students can identify core concepts from classical sociological theory. Learners will be able to differentiate between major theoretical frameworks and their applications. Students will apply these classical perspectives to analyze contemporary social structures and transformations. The course develops ability to critically evaluate social phenomena using established sociological frameworks. Participants will demonstrate understanding of how foundational theories inform current sociological research and analysis.	

Suggested Readings:

- Adams Bert N. and Sydnie, R.A. (2001), Sociological Theory, New Delhi: Vaster Publication.
- Aron Raymond (1967), Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol. 1 and 2, Penguin, Chapters on Marx, Durkheim, and Weber.
- Bendix, Rinehart (1960), Max Weber, an Intellectual Portrait (For Weber) Double Day.
- Coser, L.A. (1977), Master of Sociological Thought, New York: Harcourt Brace, pp. 43-87, 129-174, 217- 260.
- Dehrendorf, Ralph (1959), Class and Class Conflict in an Industrial Society, Stanford University Press.
- Giddens, Anthony (1977), Capitalism and Modern Social Theory- An analysis of Writing of Marx, Durkheim and Weber, Cambridge University Press, Whole Book.

- Hughes, Jhon, A. Martin, Perer, J. and Sharrok, W.W. (1995) Understanding Classical Sociology- Marx, Durkheim and Weber, London: Sage Publication.
- Nisbet, Robert (1996), The Sociology Tradition, London: Heinemann Education Books Ltd.
- Parsons Talcott (1949), The Structure of Social Action, New York, McGraw Hill.
- Popper Karl (1945), Open Society and its Enemies, London, Rutledge.
- Ritzer, George, (1992), (3rd edition), Sociological Theory, New York, McGraw Hill.
- Turner, Jonathan H. (1995) (4th edition), The Structure of Sociological Theory Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
- Zeitin Irving M. (1981), Ideology and the Development of Sociological Theory, Prentice Hall.
- Zeitin, Irving M. (1998), (Indian edition). Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of Contemporary Theory, New Delhi: Rawat Publication.

Fourth Year Honours with Research (Semester-7)

CORE Major Paper-III (5 Credits)

Indian Society: Tradition, Transformation and Issues

Bachelor's Degree Program 4th Year Honours with Research	
Year: IV	Semester: VII
Subject	Sociology
Type of Paper	Core Major (5 Credits)
Paper Name	Indian Society: Tradition, Transformation and Issues
Course Objectives: This course examines the foundational structures and transformative processes of Indian society. It explores traditional institutions like caste, family, and village communities alongside colonial influences. The curriculum addresses key social change processes including Sanskritization, modernization, and globalization. It investigates patterns of marginality and mobility among various social groups. The program also analyzes the role of elites and leadership in shaping India's social transformation, focusing on continuity and change within the nation's diverse social fabric.	
UNITS	TOPICS
Unit I	Social Foundations of India: Unity in Diversity; Caste system, Family, and Village Community; Social Change during the Colonial Period
Unit II	Processes of Change: Meaning and Nature of Social Change; Continuity and Transformation in Indian Society; Sanskritization; Modernization; Globalization; Urbanism and Urbanization
Unit III	Marginality and Mobility: Social Mobility among Scheduled Castes and Tribes; Islamization and Modernization in Muslim Society
Unit IV	Leadership and Social Transformation: Role of Elites in Shaping and Modernizing Indian Society
Course Outcomes: Upon completion, students can analyze India's social institutions and their contemporary transformations. Learners will evaluate processes like Sanskritization and globalization in shaping modern Indian society. Students will assess patterns of social mobility and marginalization among different communities. The course develops ability to critically examine the role of leadership in social change. Participants will demonstrate understanding of both traditional foundations and ongoing transformations within Indian society.	

Suggested Readings:

- Aziz, Abdul, (1994), Poverty Alleviation in India: Policies and Programmes, New Delhi: Ashish Publishing.
- Desai, Neera and Maithreyi Krishna Raj. (1987), Women and Society in India, New Delhi: Ajanta Publishers.
- Desai, Neera & Usha Thakkar (2007), Women in India Society, New Delhi: National Book Trust. Dube,
- S.C. (1967), The Indian Village, New Delhi: National Book Trust.
- Ghurye, G.S. (1957), Caste and Class in India, Bombay: Popular Book Depot. Karve, Irawati (1961), Hindu Society: An Interpretation, Poona: Deccan College. Prabhu, P.H. (1979): Hindu

Society: An Interpretation, Poona: Deccan College.

- Sharma, K.L. (2001), Social Inequality in India, New Delhi: Rawat Publications. Srinivas, M.N. (1960), India's Villages. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Srinivas, M.N. (1970), Social Change in Modern India, Berkeley, California: University Press.
- SrinivasM.N. (1991), India: Social Structure, Delhi: Chaman Offset Printers.
- Mandelbum, D.G. (1990), Society in India, Berkeley: University of California Press, Vol. I Parts 24 & 4.
- Singh, Yogendra. (1983), Modernization of Indian Tradition: A Systematic Study of Social Change, New Delhi: Thompson Press.
- C. Parvathamma , Scheduled Castes at the Cross Roads.

Fourth Year Honours with Research (Semester-7)

Elective Paper- 1A (4 Credits)

Contemporary Social Issues in India

Bachelor's Degree Program 4th Year Honours with Research	
Year: IV	Semester: VII
Subject	Sociology
Type of Paper	Elective (4 Credits)
Paper Name	Contemporary Social Issues in India
Course Objectives: The main objective of this course is to explore major social issues in contemporary India. It examines the nature and types of social problems using concepts like anomie and alienation. The curriculum covers theoretical perspectives including social disorganization and labeling theory. It explores specific issues like casteism, communalism, corruption, and regional conflicts. The course also addresses policy concerns including poverty, dowry, environmental problems, and child labor. The program aims to develop a comprehensive understanding of India's current social challenges and their underlying causes.	
UNITS	TOPICS
Unit I	Understanding Social Issues: Meaning, features, and types of social issues; Concepts of Anomie and Alienation
Unit II	Perspectives on Social Problems: Social Disorganization Approach; Value Conflict Approach; Cultural Lag Theory; Labeling Theory
Unit III	Conflicts and Social Tensions: Casteism and Communalism; Regionalism and Terrorism; Corruption and Beggary
Unit IV	Policy, Law, and Social Concerns: Poverty and Unemployment; Dowry and Divorce; Environmental Pollution and Health Issues; Child Labour, Untouchability, Problems of the Elderly; Consumer Protection measures
Course Outcomes: After completing this course, students can identify and analyze India's contemporary social issues. Learners will evaluate problems using sociological perspectives and theories. Students will examine specific challenges like communalism, corruption, and environmental concerns. The course develops ability to assess policy responses to social problems. Participants will demonstrate understanding of both the causes and potential solutions to various social issues affecting modern Indian society.	

Suggested Readings:

- Ahuja Ram. Social problems in India Rawat Publication, New Delhi. 1999
- Elliot, Mabel A and Merrill, Francis E. Social Disorganization, Harper and Brothers, New York, 1950.
- Gurr, Ted Robert, Why Men Rebel, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1970.
- Madan G.R. Indian Social problems Allied Publisher, New Delhi. 1976.
- Pachauri, J.P. (1999) (ed.), Drug Abuse and Alcoholism in India, Bareilly, MTC Printers.
- Robert K. Merton and Robert Nisbet, (ed.) Contemporary social problems, Harcourt Brace, New York,

Fourth Year Honours with Research (Semester-7)

Elective Paper -1B (4 Credits)

Anthropological Perspectives on Society and Culture

Bachelor's Degree Program 4th Year Honours with Research	
Subject	Sociology
Year: IV	Semester: VII
Type of Paper	Elective (4 Credits)
Paper Name	Anthropological Perspectives on Society and Culture
Course Objectives: This course aims to explain the fundamental concepts and scope of social anthropology. It seeks to explore classical theoretical approaches and examine key social institutions across societies. The course also aims to analyze tribal communities in India, with special attention to development challenges and the specific context of Uttarakhand's tribal population	
Units	Topics
Unit I	Basics of Social Anthropology: Meaning, Nature, and Scope of Social Anthropology; Relationship with Sociology, History, Economics, and Psychology
Unit II	Classical Approaches in Anthropology: Functionalism: Radcliffe-Brown & B. Malinowski; Structuralism: Claude Lévi-Strauss; Fieldwork Tradition in Social Anthropology
Unit III	Cultural Concepts and Social Institutions: Culture and Society; Clan, Caste, and Race; Family, Kinship, Marriage, and Religious Institutions
Unit IV	Tribal Life and Change in India; Defining Tribe and Characteristics; Problems and Challenges of Tribal Communities; Tribal Movements in India; Social and Cultural Change in Tribal Society; Tribal Development Policies and Measures; Tribes of Uttarakhand (Special Reference)
Course Outcomes: Upon completion, students can describe core anthropological concepts and theories. They will analyze social institutions like kinship and marriage systems. Learners will examine tribal communities' situations and evaluate development approaches. Students will be able to apply anthropological perspectives to understand social organization and cultural change in diverse societies.	

Suggested Readings:

- Beattie, John (1964), Other Cultures: Aims, Methods and Achievements in Anthropology, London: R.K.P.
- Beteille (1974), Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, New Delhi: OUP.
- Fox, Robn (1973), Encounter with Anthropology, England: Penguin Books Ltd.
- Godelier, Maurice (1973), Perspectives in Marxist Anthropology, London: Cambridge University Press. Harris, Marvin (1972), The Rise of Anthropology, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Keesing, Roger, M. (1976), Cultural Anthropology: A Contemporary Perspective, America: Holt Remmhart and Winston.
- Kuper, Adam (1977), Social Anthropology of Redcliff Brown, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Madan, T.N. and D.N. Majumdar (1980), An Introduction to Social Anthropology, Delhi: Asia

Publishing House.

- Mandelbaum, D.G. (1974), *Society in India*, Bombay Popular Prakashan.
- Manners and Kaplan (1968), *Theories in Anthropology*, Chicago Aldine Publishing Co. Pritchard, Evans (1972), *Social Anthropology*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Fourth Year Honours with Research (Semester-7)

Core Course Research-Based (5 Credits)

Foundations of Social Research

Bachelor's Degree Program 4th Year Honours with Research	
Year: IV	Semester: VII
Subject	Sociology
Type of Paper	Core Course Research-Based (5 Credits)
Paper Name	Foundations of Social Research
Course Objectives: This course aims to introduce the fundamentals of social research methodology. It covers the meaning, types, and objectives of scientific research in social sciences. The course explores how to identify and formulate research problems and develop testable hypotheses. Students will learn about various research designs and their application in social studies, with attention to challenges researchers face in practical settings.	
UNITS	TOPICS
Unit I	Basics of Research: Meaning and objectives of research; Types and significance of research; Scientific method and criteria of good research; Problems faced by researchers in India
Unit II	Identifying Research Problems: Selection and importance of research problems; Necessity of defining a research problem; Techniques and steps in problem formulation
Unit III	Hypotheses in Social Research: Concept and characteristics of a hypothesis; Importance and role in research; Types of hypotheses; Testing and problems in formulation
Unit IV	Designing Research Studies: Meaning, need, and features of research design; Types of design: Exploratory, Descriptive, Diagnostic, Experimental
Course Outcomes: Upon completion, students can explain the basic principles and types of social research. They will formulate research problems and develop appropriate hypotheses. Learners will design research studies using different methodological approaches. Students will apply scientific methods to address social research questions while recognizing common practical challenges in research implementation.	

Suggested Readings:

- Ahuja. Ram (2001), Research Methods, Delhi: Rawat Publications. Blalock, Hubert M.(1970),Social Statistics. New York: Tata Mc-Graw-Hill.
- Champion, Dean. J. (1981), Basic Statistics for Social Research New Delhi: Macmillan Publishing New York.
- Dooley, David (1998), Social Research Methods, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi.
- Goode,WJ. and Hatt.P.K.(1952),Methods in Social Research, New York: McGraw International Students Edition.
- Gupta,S.P.(2002),Statistical Methods, New Delhi: Sultan Chand and Sons Publication.
- Kothari, C.R.(1988),Research Methodology, Willey Publishers, New Delhi.
- Moser, S.C. and G. Kalton(1971),Survey Methods in Social Investigation, London: Heinmann.
- Seltiz, Claire et al (1959), Research Methods in Social Relation, New York: Henry Holt and Co.
- Srinivas, M.N. and A.M. Shah (1979), Fieldworker and the Field, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Fourth Year Honours with Research (Semester-7)

Minor Core Course (4 Credits)

Human Society and Social Life

Bachelor's Degree Program 4th Year Honours with Research	
Year: IV	Semester: VII
Subject	Sociology
Type of Paper	Minor Core Course (4 Credits)
Paper Name	Human Society and Social Life
Course Objectives: This course is designed to explore how human societies are organized and how social life shapes individual experience. Students will learn about sociology's origins and its key founders, examining both Western and early Indian thinkers. The program investigates fundamental building blocks of society including status, roles, and institutions and the process of socialization. The course further examines everyday social interactions and contemporary challenges like globalization and inequality, demonstrating sociology's relevance for understanding modern life.	
UNITS	TOPICS
Unit I	Emergence of Sociology and Study of Human Society: Historical development of Sociology, Industrial Revolution, Modernity, Urbanization; Founding Thinkers: Comte, Marx, Durkheim, Weber; Beginnings of Indian sociology: G.S. Ghurye, M.N. Srinivas (brief overview); Importance of Sociology for Understanding Human Life
Unit II	Social Structure and Socialization: Society, Individual, and Community; Elements of Social Structure: Status, Roles, Institutions, Groups; Socialization: Meaning, Stages, Agencies; Personality as a Product of Social Interaction
Unit III	Roles and Everyday Social Life: Role Set, Role Strain and Role Conflict; Adjustment, Accommodation and Identity in Society; Everyday Interaction and Self-Development; Confidence, Motivation and Personal Growth in Social Context
Unit IV	Social Issues and Contemporary Challenges: Family Change and Generational Conflict; Youth and Identity Issues in Modern Society; Gender and Social Inequalities; Environment, Wellbeing, And Globalization; Significance of Sociology in Addressing Future Social Challenges
Course Outcomes: Upon completion, students will be able to explain sociology's historical development and major theoretical perspectives. They will analyze social structures and socialization processes. Learners will examine role dynamics and identity formation in social contexts. Students will apply sociological perspectives to understand contemporary issues like gender inequality and globalization's societal impacts.	

Suggested Readings:

- Giddens, A., & Sutton, P. W. (2021). Sociology (9th ed.). Polity Press.
- Macionis, J. J. (2018). Society: The basics (15th ed.). Pearson.
- Ritzer, G., & Stepnisky, J. (2023). Sociological theory (10th ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Collins, R. (1994). Four sociological traditions: Selected readings. Oxford University Press.
- Ghurye, G. S. (2018). Caste and race in India. SAGE Publications. (Original work published 1932)
- Srinivas, M. N. (1962). Caste in modern India and other essays. Asia Publishing House.

- Goffman, E. (1959). *The presentation of self in everyday life*. Anchor Books.
- Henslin, J. M. (2021). *Essentials of sociology: A down-to-earth approach* (13th ed.). Pearson.
- Connell, R. (2018). *Gender: In world perspective* (3rd ed.). Polity Press.
- Giddens, A., & Birdsall, K. (2001). *Sociology: A brief but critical introduction* (5th ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.

Fourth Year Honours with Research (Semester- 8)

Core Major Paper-I (5 Credits)

Perspectives on Indian Sociological Traditions

Bachelor's Degree Program 4th Year Honours with Research	
Year: IV	Semester: VIII
Subject	Sociology
Type of Paper	Core Major (5 Credits)
Paper Name	Perspectives on Indian Sociological Traditions
Course Objectives: This course is designed to introduce the development of sociological thought in India through its major theoretical traditions. It examines diverse perspectives including Indological, structural-functional, Marxist, and subaltern approaches. The course covers foundational thinkers from Ghurye to Ambedkar, exploring how each contributed to understanding India's unique social structure. Students will learn to appreciate the distinct evolution of sociology within the Indian context.	
UNITS	TOPICS
Unit I	Development of Sociology in India: Evolution of Sociology in India; Structure of Indian Society; Theoretical approaches to the study of Indian society
Unit II	Indological Tradition: G.S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont, Radhakamal Mukherjee Civilizational Approaches: N.K. Bose, Surjeet Sinha
Unit III	Structural -Functionalist Contributions: M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube, McKim Marriott Synthetic Approaches: Irawati Karve, André Beteille
Unit IV	Marxist Perspectives: D.P. Mukherji, A.R. Desai, Ramkrishna Mukherjee Subaltern Thinkers: Ranjit Guha, David Hardiman, B.R. Ambedkar
Course Outcomes: After this course, students will be able to identify major Indian sociological traditions and their key contributors. Learners will compare different theoretical approaches to studying Indian society. Students will analyze how these perspectives address caste, social change, and cultural specificity. Participants will apply these frameworks to contemporary Indian social issues, demonstrating understanding of India's rich sociological heritage.	

Suggested Readings:

- Desai, A.R. (1981), "Relevance of the Marxist Approach to the Study of Indian Society", Sociological Bulletin, 10(1). pp. 1-20
- Dhanagare, D.N. (1998), Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology, New Delhi, Rawat Publications.
- Dumont, Louis (1970), Homo-Hierarchicus: Caste System and its Implications, Chicago.
- Ghurye, G.S. (1957), Caste and Class in India, Bombay: Popular Book Depot.
- Mukherjee, D.P. (1958), Diversities, Delhi: People's Publishing House.
- Singh, Y. (1973), Modernization of Indian Traditions, Delhi: Thomson Press.
- Srinivas, M.N. (1960), India's Villages. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Bose, N.K. (1977), Culture and Society in India, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- David, Hardiman (1996), Feeding the Bania: Peasants and Usurers in Western India Oxford

University Press.

- David, Hardiman (1987), *The Coming of Devi: Adivasi Assertion in Western India*: Oxford University Press.
- Dube, S.C. (1967), *The Indian Village*, New Delhi: NBT.
- Sinha, S. (1974), 'Sociology of Religion: A trend report' in ICSSR'. *A Survey of Research in Sociology and Social Anthropology*. 11, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Jodhka, S.S. (1997), 'From Book view to Field view: Social Anthropological Constructions of the Indian Village'. *Oxford Development Studies*, 26(3)
- Nagla, B.K. (2008), *Indian Sociological Thought*, Jaipur, Rawat Publications.
- Unithan, T.K.N. (1965), (Ed.), *Sociology of India*, New Delhi, Prentic-Hall of India.

Fourth Year Honours with Research (Semester- 8)

Elective-2 A (4 Credits)

Disasters and Society: A Sociological Approach

Bachelor's Degree Program 4th Year Honours with Research	
Year: IV	Semester: VIII
Subject	Sociology
Type of Paper	Elective (4 Credits)
Paper Name:	Disasters and Society: A Sociological Approach
Course Objectives: This course examines disasters through a sociological lens, exploring their classification and underlying causes. It analyzes the profound social consequences on communities, including trauma, displacement, and collective resilience. The program investigates institutional response mechanisms through state policies and disaster management frameworks. Finally, it assesses the crucial roles of civil society and international organizations in disaster preparedness and recovery efforts.	
UNITS	TOPICS
Unit I	Nature and Types of Disasters: Concepts and definitions of disasters; Causes and classifications: famine, flood, earthquake, epidemic, war, industrial accidents, nuclear hazards
Unit II	Social Consequences of Disasters: Sociological perspectives on victims and survivors; Displacement, trauma, and community loss; Coping mechanisms and resilience
Unit III	State and Institutional Mechanisms: Role of the State in disaster prevention, preparedness, and management; Disaster Management Act and policy framework; Institutional arrangements: SDRF, NDRF, and other agencies
Unit IV	Civil Society and International Response: Role of NGOs, voluntary groups, political organizations, and citizens' associations; Global efforts and international organizations in disaster management; Community participation in disaster risk reduction
Course Outcomes: After completing this course, students can classify disaster types and explain their social causes. Learners will analyze the social impacts of disasters on communities and institutions. Students will evaluate disaster management policies and institutional response systems. Participants will assess community and organizational roles in disaster resilience and recovery processes, applying sociological perspectives to real-world disaster scenarios.	

Suggested Readings:

- Veena Das and Ashis Nandy: 'Violence, Victimhood and the Language of Silence', Contributions to Indian Sociology.
- Dharendra Sharma, India's Nuclear Estate (New Delhi: Lancers, 1983).
- P.N.Haksar et. al.,: A Statement of Scientific Temper, Bombay: Nehru Centre, 1981. Ashish Nandy: Science, Authoritarianism and Culture.
- Praful, Bidwai: Atomic Power on the Run, The Times of India, 13-15 October 1986
- Dharendra Sharma (ed.): The Indian Atom: Power and Proliferation (New Delhi: Philosophy and Social Action, 1986). Dharendra Sharma, India's Nuclear Estate
- Ashish Nandy: The Bomb, The Illustrated Weekly of India, 4 August 1985
- Jatinder K. Bajaj: The Bhopal Tragedy: The Responsibility of the Scientific Community',
- Sunil Sahasrabudhe, Bhopal: Science Must Share the Blame, PPST Bulletin, 1985, 5, pp. 6-14,25

Shiv Visvanathan Bhopal: The Imagination of a Disaster, *Alternatives*, 1986, II, pp. 147-65.

- Sen Amartya (1981) *Poverty and Famines* New Delhi: UP

Fourth Year Honours with Research (Semester- 8)

Elective- 2B (4 Credits)

Human Behaviour and Society

Bachelor's Degree Program 4th Year Honours with Research	
Subject	Sociology
Year: IV	Semester: VIII
Type of Paper	Elective (4 Credits)
Paper Name	Human Behaviour and Society
Course Objectives: This course aims to explain how individual behavior shapes and is shaped by social environments. It examines the relationship between psychology and sociology, focusing on attitude formation, motivation, and learning processes. The course explores collective behavior patterns including prejudice, rumors, and crowd dynamics. It also analyzes leadership types and group processes, demonstrating how social contexts influence human actions and interactions.	
Units	Topics
Unit I	Basics of Social Psychology: Nature, scope, and meaning of social psychology; Relationship with sociology; Individual and society; Psychological basis of social and cultural growth
Unit II	Attitudes, Motivation, and Learning: Attitudes: formation, change, and measurement (scales); Motivation: biogenic and sociogenic motives; Learning: major concepts and theories
Unit III	Collective Behaviour and Cognition: Public opinion and propaganda; Prejudice and stereotypes; Rumours and mass psychology
Unit IV	Leadership and Group Processes: Leadership: nature, types, and theories; Group behaviour: audience, crowd, and crowd dynamics; Concept of "group mind"
Course Outcomes: After this course, students will be able to explain the psychological foundations of social behavior. Learners will analyze how attitudes form and change within social contexts. Students will examine collective phenomena like prejudice and crowd behavior. Participants will apply theories of motivation and leadership to understand group dynamics and individual behavior in various social situations.	

Suggested Readings:

- B.N. Maltzer, W. John & Others (1945), Symbolic Interactionism, Routledge, and Kenan Paul Ltd. New Jersey, 1945.
- Krech D. and Crutchfield R.S. (1975), Theory and Problems of Social Psychology, McGraw Hill, New York.
- Kimball Young (1963), A Handbook of Social Psychology (Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd. London, Revised Edition.
- Kari Mannheim (1966), Essays on Sociology and Social Psychology, Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., London, 3rd Edition.
- Lindzey (ed.) (1964), handbook of Social Psychology, Vol. I & II Wiley Publishing Co. The London Third Edition.

- Robert R. Evans (1975), Readings in Collective Behaviour, Chicago: Rand Monally College Publishing Co.
- T.M. Newcomb (1950), Social Psychology, Drvdon Press, New York.
- W.J.H. Sprott (1952), Social Psychology, Methuen, and Co. London.

Fourth Year Honours with Research (Semester- 8)

Core Course Research-Based (3 Credits)

Research Methods and Basic Statistics

Bachelor's Degree Program 4th Year Honours with Research	
Year: IV	Semester: VIII
Subject	Sociology
Type of Paper	Core Course Research-Based (3 Credits)
Paper Name	Research Methods and Basic Statistics
Course Objectives: This course introduces fundamental research methodologies and basic statistical techniques used in sociological inquiry. It covers sampling strategies, data collection methods, and presentation formats. Students will learn various approaches to gathering both primary and secondary data. The course aims to develop practical skills in data organization, visualization, and elementary statistical analysis applicable to social research contexts.	
UNITS	TOPICS
Unit I	Basics of Sampling: Census vs. Sample; Population and Sampling Frame; Types of Sampling (Probability and Non-Probability: Random, Stratified, Quota, Purposive); Characteristics of good sampling design
Unit II	Methods of Data Collection: Primary sources: Questionnaire, Interview, Observation, Case Study, Survey; Secondary sources: Documents, Journals, Reports
Unit III	Data Presentation and Scaling: Classification and Tabulation of data; Simple frequency tables and charts (Bar diagram, Pie chart, Histogram); • Basics of Scaling Techniques (Likert, Bogardus – only introduction)
Unit IV	Elementary Statistical Measures: Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode; Measures of Dispersion (basic idea only): Range and Standard Deviation; Simple Correlation: introduction to Karl Pearson and Rank methods
Course Outcomes: After completing this course, students can select appropriate sampling methods for research projects. Learners will design and implement basic data collection instruments like questionnaires and interviews. Students will organize and present data using tables and charts. Participants will calculate and interpret fundamental statistical measures including central tendency and basic correlation techniques for sociological analysis.	

Suggested Readings:

- Ahuja, Ram (2001), Research Methods, Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- Bailey, Kenneth D. (1982), Method of Social Research, New York: The Free Press, Second Edition.
- Blalock, Hubert M. (1979), Social Statistics. New York: Tata Mc-Graw-Hill.
- Champion, Dean. J. (1981), Basic Statistics for Social Research New York: Macmillan Publishing.
- Goode, W.J. and Hatt, P.K. (1952), Methods in Social Research, New York: McGraw International Students Edition.
- Gupta, S.P. (2002), Statistical Methods, New Delhi: Sultan Chand and Sons Publication.
- Kumar Ranjit (2006), Research Methodology: A Step-by-step Guide for beginners, Australia,

Pearson Education.

- Moser, S.C., and G. Kalton (1971), Survey Methods in Social Investigation, London: Heinmann.
- Nachmias David & Nachmias Chava (1981), Research Methods in Social Sciences, New York. St. Martin's Press.
- Seltiz, Claire et al (1959), Research Methods in Social Relation, New York: Henry Holt and Co.
- Thakur, Devender (2003), Research Methodology in Social Science, New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- Young, P.V. (1988), Scientific Social Surveys and Research, New Delhi Prentic Hall.

Fourth Year Honours with Research (Semester- 8)

Dissertation-(12 Credits)

Bachelor's Degree Program 4th Year Honours with Research	
Year: IV	Semester: VIII
Subject	Sociology
Type of Paper	Dissertation (12 Credits)
Paper Name	Dissertation
Course Objectives: This course provides students with practical experience in designing and executing an original sociological research project. It aims to develop skills in formulating research questions, collecting primary data through fieldwork, and analyzing findings. The dissertation process emphasizes applying theoretical knowledge to empirical investigation while working under faculty supervision. Students will learn to organize and present research in academic format.	
The dissertation will focus on fieldwork that collects primary data, conducted under the supervision of the supervisor or the Head of the Department. Two typed copies of the dissertation must be submitted to the Department through the Head of the Department. The dissertation will be evaluated by a board of examiners, which includes the Head of the Department or Supervisor and an external examiner appointed by the University. The external examiner will also conduct the candidate's Viva Voce. Both examiners will assign grades.	
Course Outcomes: After completing this dissertation, students can easily design and implement a complete research project using appropriate methodologies. Learners will demonstrate ability to collect and analyze primary data through fieldwork. Students will produce a structured academic dissertation that presents coherent arguments supported by evidence. Participants will effectively defend their research methodology and findings during the viva voce examination.	

Fourth Year Honours with Research (Semester- 8)

Minor Core Course (4 Credits)

Industry and Society

Bachelor's Degree Program 4th Year Honours with Research	
Subject	Sociology
Year: IV	Semester: VIII
Type of Paper	Minor Core (4 Credits)
Paper Name	Industry and Society
Course Objectives: This course examines the relationship between industrial development and social change. It explores the process of industrialization and its impact on society, particularly in the Indian context. The course analyzes different types of industrial organizations and their structures. It investigates industrial conflicts and various resolution mechanisms. The program also covers the role of trade unions and collective bargaining in maintaining industrial relations.	
Units	Topics
Unit I	The Meaning of Industry and Society, and Their Interrelationship. Industrialization, Industrial Revolution, Industrialization in India, Industrialization and Social Change
Unit II	Industrial Organizations, Types of Industrial Organizations, Formal Organization, Informal Organization, Comparison between Formal and Informal Organization
Unit III	Industrial Dispute and Its Resolution: Concept of Industrial Dispute or Conflict, Causes of Industrial dispute, Types of Industrial Conflict, Resolution of Industrial dispute: Conciliation, Voluntary Arbitration and Courts of Inquiry
Unit IV	Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining: Concept of Trade Unions, Features of Trade Unions, Functions of the Trade Union, Impact of the Trade Union Movement. Collective Bargaining: Concept of Collective Bargaining, Approaches to Collective Bargaining, Features of Collective Bargaining, Importance of Collective Bargaining, Collective Bargaining in the Indian Context
Course Outcomes: After completing this course, students can analyze the social consequences of industrial development. Learners will compare formal and informal organizational structures in industrial settings. Students will evaluate causes of industrial disputes and appropriate resolution methods. Participants will assess the functions and impact of trade unions. Students will apply collective bargaining principles to industrial relations scenarios in the Indian context.	

Suggested Readings:

- Gisbert Pascal, Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Tata Mc. Graw Hill Publishing Co. New Delhi, 1972.
- Schneider Engeno ,V. Industrial Sociology 2nd Edition, Mc. Graw Hill Publishing Co. New Delhi, 1979.

- Mamoria, C.B. and Mamoria, S. Dynamics of Industrial Relations In India.
- Sinha, G.P. and P.R.N. Sinha, Industrial Relations and Labour Legislations, New Delhi, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. 1977.
- Tyagi, B.P. Labour Economics and Social Welfare, Jai Prakashnath and Co. Meerut, 1980.
 - Methrotra, S.N. Labour Problems In India, 3rd Revised Edition, S. Chand and Co. New Delhi, 1981