

**Department of Sociology**  
**Bajkul Milani Mahavidyalaya**

**Semester-wise Unit Outcomes (CBCS)**

**Sociology Honours**

After the successful completion of the units in each paper, the student will be able to learn:

<b>1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER</b>		
<b>Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of the Paper</b>	<b>Unit Outcomes</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>CC – 1: Introduction to Sociology I</b>	<p><b>1. Sociology: Discipline and Perspective</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>1.1 Thinking Sociologically:</b> This unit introduces the sociological way of thinking which is the key theme in the study of Sociology</li> <li>➤ <b>1.2 Emergence of Sociology and Social Anthropology:</b> This unit describes the historical background of the development of Sociology and Anthropology</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Sociology and Other Social Sciences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1 Sociology and Social Anthropology:</b> This unit informs about the similarity and difference between Sociology and Anthropology</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2 Sociology and Psychology:</b> This unit informs about the similarity and difference between Sociology and Psychology</li> <li>➤ <b>2.3 Sociology and History:</b> This unit informs about the similarity and difference between Sociology and History</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Basic Concepts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1 Individual and Group:</b> This unit explains sociological concepts of individual and group</li> <li>➤ <b>3.2 Associations and Institutions:</b> This unit explains sociological concepts of associations and institutions</li> <li>➤ <b>3.3 Culture and Society:</b> This unit explains sociological concepts of change and society</li> <li>➤ <b>3.4 Social Change:</b> This unit explains sociological concept of social change</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	<b>CC – 2: Sociology of India I</b>	<p><b>1. India: An Object of Knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>The Colonial Discourse:</b> This unit discusses colonisation and social structure of colonised India</li> <li>➤ <b>The Nationalist Discourse:</b> This unit discusses different meanings of nation, nationalism and nationhood in India</li> <li>➤ <b>The Subaltern Critique:</b> This unit discusses who is a subaltern and perspectives from the subaltern</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Indian Society: Concepts and Institutions</b></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1. Caste:</b> This unit provides a compact understanding of India's caste system and its complexities</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2. Agrarian Classes:</b> This unit provides a clear understanding of India's agrarian class, its nature and peculiarities</li> <li>➤ <b>2.3. Industry and Labour:</b> This unit provides a deep insight into the relationship as well as the dynamics between industry and labour in India.</li> <li>➤ <b>2.4. Tribe: Profile and Location:</b> This unit explains what are tribes and schedule tribes as well as society, culture, economy and polity of tribes in India</li> <li>➤ <b>2.5. Village: Structure and Change:</b> This unit explains the rural class, its nature and evolution from pre- to post-independence of India</li> <li>➤ <b>2.6. Kinship:</b> This unit explains the vast kinship terminologies along with kinship types, rules and behaviour patterns</li> <li>➤ <b>2.7. Religion and Society:</b> This unit provides a clear understanding of religion, its relationship with society and complexities</li> </ul>
<b>2<sup>ND</sup> SEMESTER</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>CC - 3: Introduction to Sociology II</b>	<p><b>1. On the Plurality of Sociological Perspective:</b> The unit presents the classical theoretical perspectives and principles in Sociology</p> <p><b>2. Functionalism:</b> The unit explores functionalist perspective based on the original writings by Durkheim and Radcliffe-Brown</p> <p><b>3. Interpretive Sociology:</b> This unit teaches Weber's interpretive approach and concepts from his original books</p> <p><b>4. Conflict Perspective:</b> This unit teaches the conflict perspective of Dahrendorf and Marx based on their original writings</p> <p><b>5. Structuralism:</b> This unit teaches the structuralist approach</p> <p><b>6. Interactionism:</b> The unit discusses the interactionist approach of Magill and Giddens from their original writings.</p> <p><b>7. Feminist Perspective:</b> This unit discusses the gender approach and feminist perspectives</p>
<b>2</b>	<b>CC - 4: Sociology of India II</b>	<p><b>1. Ideas of India</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>1.1 Gandhi and Ambedkar:</b> This unit introduces Ambedkar's views on caste system and discusses Ambedkar vs Gandhi conflict</li> <li>➤ <b>1.2. Indological and Ethnographic Approaches:</b> This unit imparts understanding on Indological and Ethnographic approaches and the differences between them</li> </ul>

		<p><b>2. Resistance, Mobilization, Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1. Dalit Politics:</b> This unit explains who are Dalits and what are the contexts and reasons behind Dalit politics</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2. Mobility and Change:</b> This unit teaches social mobility that leads to change in social position and status over time</li> <li>➤ <b>2.3. Women’s Movement:</b> This unit extensively discusses various women’s movements in India and the contexts behind their emergence during pre- and post-independence</li> <li>➤ <b>2.4. Peasant Movements:</b> This unit broadly discusses different peasant movements in India which emerged during pre- and post-independence</li> <li>➤ <b>2.5. Ethnic Movements:</b> This unit sheds light on what is ethnicity in the Indian context and the reasons behind the emergence of ethnic movements over time</li> <li>➤ <b>2.6. Middle Class Phenomenon:</b> This unit analyses the middle class in India, what contributes to their middle position in class hierarchy, what led to their emergence and their contribution in nation-building</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Challenges to Civilization, State and Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1. Communalism:</b> This unit explains what is communalism, its distinguishing characteristics, and consequences with case studies from Indian context</li> <li>➤ <b>3.2. Secularism:</b> This unit explains what is secularism, characteristics that distinguish it from other forms of secularism, and debates with case studies from Indian context</li> <li>➤ <b>3.3. Nationalism:</b> This unit explains what is nationalism, its emergence in India, and its current forms and meanings</li> </ul>
3	<b>GE – 2: Gender and Violence</b>	<p><b>1. What is Gendered Violence:</b> This unit teaches gendered nature of violence, reasons behind gender violence, and forms of gender violence with case studies from India</p> <p><b>2. Structural and Situated Violence:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1 Caste, Gender and Violence:</b> The unit sensitizes students to issues of sexual violence, domestic violence and caste violence and their respective reasons</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2 Domestic and Familial Violence:</b> This unit sensitizes students to issues of domestic and family violence, their reasons, examples from India and Indian laws available for remedy</li> <li>➤ <b>2.3 Gender and the Conflict Situation:</b> The unit explains what constitutes gender and conflict situations, reasons behind them, gender devaluation, and gender power imbalance</li> <li>➤ <b>2.4 Violence, Harassment and the Workplace:</b> This unit explains what constitutes sexual harassment, including at</li> </ul>

		<p>workplace, their reasons, examples from India and Indian laws available for remedy</p> <p><b>3. Sexual Violence:</b> This unit explains what constitutes sexual violence, its forms, reasons, examples from India and Indian laws available for remedy</p> <p><b>4. Addressing Gendered Violence- Politics and Public Policy:</b> This unit explores India’s perspective and approach to tackle gender violence, Indian laws available for remedy, and central as well as state policies for women empowerment and welfare</p>
<b>3<sup>RD</sup> SEMESTER</b>		
	<p><b>CC - 5: Political Sociology</b></p>	<p><b>1. Contextualising the study of Politics:</b> This unit provides a basic understanding of what is Political Sociology, its history of emergence, and its development over time</p> <p><b>2. Basic Concepts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1 Power and Authority:</b> This unit helps to understand what is power, various forms of power and expressions of power, definition of authority, various types of authority, and difference between power and authority</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2 State, Governance and Citizenship:</b> This unit provides ideas on state, governance, and citizenship, governmentality, and the relationship between them</li> <li>➤ <b>2.3 Elites and the Ruling Classes:</b> This unit provides a critical understanding of the power elite and the ruling classes, their expressions of power, and their control over masses and resources</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Political Systems: Segmentary, Totalitarian and Democratic:</b> This unit provides a clear understanding of the different political systems found in primitive or tribal or modern societies all over the world</p> <p><b>4. Everyday State and Local Structures of Power:</b> This unit provides a comprehensive understanding of the Indian state and intricate politics at the central, state and local levels based on highly relevant case studies</p>
	<p><b>CC - 6: Sociology of Religion</b></p>	<p><b>1. Social and Religious</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>1.1 Formulating Religious:</b> This unit defines religion, explains myriad forms of religion found in primitive and modern societies, and the relationship between religion and society, based on the original writings of Durkheim</li> <li>➤ <b>1.2 Asceticism and Accumulation:</b> This unit explores the emergence of Protestant asceticism and the concomitant rise of capitalism, and the relationship between religion and economy in the West, based on the original writings of Weber</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>1.3 Theodicy and Eschatology:</b> This unit explores the socio-religious concepts of theodicy and eschatology, and how these concepts shape the social lives of religious followers, based on the original writings of Weber</li> <li>➤ <b>1.4 State, Religion and Emancipation:</b> This unit explore the relationship between politico-economy and Jewish religion, based on the original writings of Marx</li> <li>➤ <b>1.5 Religious and Solitude:</b> This unit explores the question if religion can be practiced in solitude and how or is it always a social phenomenon, based on the original writings of Malinowski</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Elements of Religious</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1 Sacred, Myth, Ritual:</b> This unit explores the concepts of sacred, myth and ritual from a socio-religious perspective, based on the original writings of Durkheim, Malinowski and Srinivas</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2 Time-Space:</b> This unit explores the concepts of time and space ritual from a socio-religious perspective, based on the original writings of Evans-Pritchard</li> <li>➤ <b>2.3 Rationality:</b> This unit explores rationality within the context of religion, that is, the logic behind magic and science within the framework of religion, based on the original writing of Tambiah</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Techniques of Religious</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1 Prayer:</b> This unit discusses the role of prayer from a socio-religious perspective, based on the original writings of Mauss</li> <li>➤ <b>3.2 Craft:</b> This unit discusses the role of religious craft and ecstasies from a socio-religious perspective, based on the original writings of Ginzburg</li> <li>➤ <b>3.3 Body:</b> This unit discusses the significance of right hand in religion from a socio-religious perspective, based on the original writings of Robert</li> </ul>
	<p><b>CC – 7: Sociology of Gender Course Contents</b></p>	<p><b>1. Gendering Sociology:</b> This unit introduces the concept of gender, its difference from sex, and its relevance in everyday life situations</p> <p><b>2. Gender as a Social Construct</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1. Gender, Sex, Sexuality:</b> This unit discusses concepts of gender, sex, and sexuality, followed by relationship between genders, politics of sexuality and stigma of homosexuality</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2. Production of Masculinity and Femininity:</b> This unit discusses how society produces and enforces masculine and feminine identities and ideologies, and what happens in cases of deviation</li> </ul>

		<p><b>3. Gender: Differences and Inequalities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1. Class, Caste:</b> This unit discusses the intersectionality among gender, class and caste and how it affects destinies of women</li> <li>➤ <b>3.2. Family, Work:</b> This unit discusses the role expectations from women within the family, particularly in patrilineal and patriarchal societies</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Gender, Power and Resistance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>4.1. Power and Subordination:</b> This unit explores subordination of women and women’s coping strategies as well as strategies of navigating domination and appropriating power in own ways</li> <li>➤ <b>4.2. Resistance and Movements:</b> This unit explores how women, from difference races, all over the world, have resisted oppression, by organising movements against patriarchal norms and practices such as Sati, and took back power to define themselves</li> </ul>
	<p><b>SEC – 1: Framing Questionnaire and Conducting Interview</b></p>	<p><b>1. Questionnaire and Interview Method:</b> This unit provides an overview of social research methods with specific focus on questionnaire and interview methods</p> <p><b>2. Types of Questionnaire, framing a questionnaire:</b> This unit provides a detailed approach to questionnaire- advantages and types of questionnaire as well as how to frame a questionnaire for social research</p> <p><b>3. Types of Interviews, preparing interview schedule:</b> This unit provides a detailed approach to interviews- advantages and types of interviews as well as how to frame an interview schedule for social research</p> <p><b>4. Data Recording, Processing and interpretation:</b> This unit teaches what is data collection, how to collect and record data, why data must be processed and interpreted, and the advantages of processed data over raw data</p> <p><b>5. Limitations of Questionnaire and Interview Methods:</b> This unit discusses the disadvantages of Questionnaire and Interview Methods in social research</p>
	<p><b>GE - 3: Sociology of Social Movements</b></p>	<p><b>1. Contextualizing Social Movements:</b> This unit introduces what social movements are, their fundamental features, their types, and reasons for their emergence</p> <p><b>2. Theories of Social Movements:</b> This unit discusses various theories of social movements by Le Bon, Crossley, Nilsen, McCarthy, Sidney, and Snow</p>

		<p><b>3. Ideology, Participation and Mobilization:</b> This unit discusses myriad ideologies of social movements to mobilise mass participation and uses many case studies on social movements to study the wide range of issues covered by activists</p> <p><b>4. Contemporary Social Movements:</b> This unit discusses contemporary social movements through visual programmes and interactive sessions</p>
<b>4<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER</b>		
	<p><b>CC - 8: Economic Sociology</b></p>	<p><b>1. Perspectives in Economic Sociology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Formalism and Substantivism:</b> This unit introduces two broad perspectives in economic sociology, Formalism and Substantivism, and the differences in approach between them</li> <li>➤ <b>New Economic Sociology:</b> This unit introduces new economic sociology, what sets it apart from economic sociology, its history, and its significance</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Forms of Exchange</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1 Reciprocity and Gift:</b> This unit explores different forms of exchange in primitive and complex societies from a sociological perspective</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2 Exchange and Money:</b> This unit explores the forms of exchange before the arrival of money and how the arrival of money drastically changed erstwhile notion of exchange and contributed to further growth of civilizations</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Systems of Production, Circulation and Consumption</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1 Hunting and Gathering:</b> This unit explores the primitive economics that belonged to hunting and gathering societies</li> <li>➤ <b>3.2 Domestic Mode of Production:</b> This unit explores how agriculture and cattle husbandry evolved erstwhile economics</li> <li>➤ <b>3.3 Peasant:</b> This unit explores how expansion and stabilisation of peasant mode of life further evolved economics</li> <li>➤ <b>3.4 Capitalism:</b> This unit explores how industrialisation and modern capitalism changed society and economics as well as human relations</li> <li>➤ <b>3.5 Socialism:</b> This unit explores how the coming of socialist mode of production will greatly change society and human relations</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Some Contemporary Issues in Economic Sociology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>4.1 Development:</b> This unit discusses the meaning of development, politics of development, and factors in development</li> <li>➤ <b>4.2 Globalisation:</b> This unit discusses the meaning of globalisation, its manifestation in different forms in</li> </ul>

		different spheres of life, its influence on societies, and its effect on human relations
<b>CC - 9: Sociology of Kinship</b>	<p><b>1. Introduction:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Key Terms: Descent, Consanguinity, Filiation, Incest Taboo, Affinity, Family, Residence:</b> This unit introduces fundamental concepts in Kinship Sociology</li> <li>○ <b>1.2 Approaches</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>1.2.1 Descent:</b> This unit explains the descent approach to understand kinship framework based on case studies from India, USA, Africa, and Indonesia</li> <li>➤ <b>1.2.2 Alliance:</b> This unit explains the alliance approach to understand kinship framework based on case studies from India and Africa</li> <li>➤ <b>1.2.3 Cultural:</b> This unit explains the cultural approach to understand kinship framework based on case studies from India, Africa, and Indonesia</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>2. Family, Household and Marriage:</b> This unit discusses definitions as well as importance of family, household and marriage, and sheds light on the nature and patterns in patrilineal as well as matrilineal family systems</p> <p><b>3. Re-casting Kinship</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1 Relatedness:</b> This unit explores meanings of kinship beyond biological relatedness through case studies</li> <li>➤ <b>3.2 Kinship and Gender:</b> This unit explores the intersectionality between kinship and gender in patriarchal North India through case studies</li> <li>➤ <b>3.3 Re-imagining Families:</b> This unit explores new ways of family formation beyond heteronormality, ie, family formation by homosexual couples</li> <li>➤ <b>3.4 New Reproductive Technologies:</b> This unit explores how new fertility mechanisms function within religious and cultural mores and norms</li> </ul>	
<b>CC - 10: Social Stratification</b>	<p><b>1. Introducing Stratification:</b> This unit introduces the meaning of social stratification, types of stratification, and underlying causes of stratification</p> <p><b>2. Theories of Stratification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1. Marx, Weber and Class:</b> This unit discusses theories on capitalism-induced class stratification by Marx and Weber</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2. Functionalism:</b> This unit discusses the positive aspects of inequality and stratification</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Identities and Inequalities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1. Caste, Race and Ethnicity:</b> This unit examines stratification based on caste, race and ethnicity, while</li> </ul>	

		<p>emphasising patterns of inequalities and politics of domination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.2. Feminism and Gendered Stratification:</b> This unit examines the operation of gender, class and race concomitantly that leads to discrimination and deprivations at home and work for women, and the role of feminism as well as types of feminism and their respective goals</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Mobility and Reproduction:</b> This unit lays out how hierarchy and social difference affects our understanding of space, personal choices, social capital, cultural identity and more</p>
	<p><b>GE - 4: Population and Society</b></p>	<p><b>1. Introducing Population Studies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Sociology and Demography:</b> This unit introduces the meaning of demography and the sociological method of studying demography</li> <li>➤ <b>Concepts and Approaches:</b> This unit introduces important concepts such as fertility rate, birth rate, death rate, maternal mortality rate etc, and approaches by Malthus, Davis, Dudley and more</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Population, Social Structure and Processes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1. Age and Sex Structure, Population Size and Growth:</b> This unit explains the correlation between population growth and age-sex structure, the population structure in India and demographic dividend</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2. Fertility, Reproduction and Mortality:</b> This unit provides knowledge on distinctive features of India's demography, population trends since independence, and analysis of infant mortality rate</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Population, Gender and Migration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1. Population and Gender:</b> This unit provides knowledge on the relationship between son-preference and skewed sex ratio in India as well as new reproductive technologies and social practices to ensure birth of sons over daughters</li> <li>➤ <b>3.2. Politics of Migration:</b> This unit analyses migration and regional imbalance, causes of female migration and migration politics</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Population Dynamics and Development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>4.1. Population as Constraints and Resources for Development:</b> This unit analyses the positive and negative aspects of population growth and decline from the perspective of development</li> <li>➤ <b>4.2. Population Programmes and Policies:</b> This unit discusses population control policies of India since independence and the nature as well as fallouts of such policies</li> </ul>

	<p><b>SEC – 2: Statistical Reasoning for Sociology</b></p>	<p><b>1. Use of statistics in Social Research:</b> This unit introduces what is sociological research and the importance of statistics in social research, particularly Descriptive and Inferential Statistics</p> <p><b>2. Basic Concepts: Statistics, population, parameter, statistics, sample, variable:</b> This unit teaches fundamental concepts in statistics essential for quantitative analysis</p> <p><b>3. Sampling – types and applications:</b> This unit teaches what is sampling, types of sampling techniques, application of sampling techniques, advantages and disadvantages of sampling techniques</p> <p><b>4. Frequency Distribution and Graphical Techniques:</b> This unit teaches class limit, frequency, cumulative frequency, and different graphical/visual methods to present data</p> <p><b>5. Coding and Tabulation:</b> This unit teaches coding techniques, its advantages and disadvantages, and uses of tables to present and analyse data</p> <p><b>6. Central tendency -- Mean, Median, Mode:</b> This unit teaches calculation of mean, median and mode, and application of Central tendency</p> <p><b>7. Dispersion --- Range, variance, Standard Deviation:</b> This unit teaches calculation of range, variance, standard deviation, and application of Dispersion</p>
<p><b>5<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER</b></p>		
	<p><b>CC – 11: Sociological Thinkers - I</b></p>	<p><b>1. Karl Marx</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Materialist Conception of History:</b> This unit teaches Marx’s conception of human history, and distinguishes his notion of history from Hegel’s and Feuerbach’s</li> <li>➤ <b>Capitalist Mode of Production:</b> This unit teaches Marx’s famous conflict theory- pivoted on class inequality and working class revolution to create a classless society</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Max Weber</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1. Social Action and Ideal Types:</b> This unit explains Weber’s concepts of ideal types and social action followed by types of social action</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2. Religion and Economy:</b> This unit explains Weber’s theory of emergence of Protestantism <i>and</i> capitalism, ie, the how the doctrine of pre-destination led to the consequent development of businesses in order to validate whether blessed or not</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Emile Durkheim</b></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1. Social Fact:</b> This unit teaches Durkheim’s concept of social fact which provides the necessary subject matter of Sociology</li> <li>➤ <b>3.2. Individual and Society:</b> This unit teaches Durkheim’s conception of the individual- as a product of society- proved by his theory on suicides where he deemed suicides to be social (not personal) acts due to the presence of underlying social reasons</li> </ul>
	<p><b>CC – 12: Sociological Research Methods – I</b></p>	<p><b>1.The Logic of Social Research</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>1.1 What is Sociological Research:</b> This unit introduces what is research, specifically what is sociological research which requires sociological imagination and methods</li> <li>➤ <b>1.2 Objectivity in the Social Sciences:</b> This unit lays out the fundamental tenets of sociological research which leads to objective execution of sociological research</li> <li>➤ <b>1.3 Reflexivity:</b> This unit makes a critical analyses of the approaches and methods of researchers which may corrode objectivity in sociological research</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Methodological Perspectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1 The Comparative Method:</b> This unit teaches how comparative method is a powerful tool in sociological research which sheds light on aspects otherwise overlooked by the researcher</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2 Feminist Method:</b> This unit examines if there is a feminist method to undertake research, rather it was found that feminists use the same techniques of research in a gender-sensitive way</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Modes of Enquiry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1 Theory and Research:</b> This unit teaches what theory is, its types, and its usefulness as well as the importance of fieldwork in theory-building</li> <li>➤ <b>3.2 Analyzing Data: Quantitative and Qualitative:</b> This unit teaches the difference between Quantitative and Qualitative data as well as how to collect and analyse Quantitative and Qualitative data</li> </ul>
	<p><b>DSE – 1: Urban Sociology</b></p>	<p><b>1. Introducing Urban Sociology:</b> This unit introduces the concepts of Urban, Urbanism, evolution of cities in the West and the East, and the emergence of city experience</p> <p><b>2. Perspectives in Urban Sociology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1. Ecological:</b> This unit discusses the ecology of cities as well as its components, features and functions</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2. Political Economy:</b> This unit discusses the complex political economy typical of cities, being the hubs of</li> </ul>

		<p>political and economic activities, and it affects social life in cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.3. Network:</b> This unit discusses social networks in cities, its peculiarities, its advantages and disadvantages, and how it differs from the countryside</li> <li>➤ <b>2.4. City as Culture:</b> This unit discusses the city culture, its nature, its features, its functions, how it differs from rural culture</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Movements and Settlements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1. Migration:</b> This unit discusses the push and pull factors affecting migration such as caste discrimination and poverty on one hand, and urbanisation, industrialisation and glamour of city life on the other hand</li> <li>➤ <b>3.2. Community:</b> This unit discusses communities found in urban centers, their nature, their features, their functions, how they differ from rural communities</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Politics of Urban Space</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>4.1. Culture and Leisure:</b> This unit offers insights into the culture and concept of leisure in cities through the lens of urban nightlife, shopping malls, social capital and public life in cities</li> <li>➤ <b>4.2. Caste, Class and Gender:</b> this unit offers insights into the joint operation of caste, class and gender in the context of cities, particularly in slums and resettlement sites</li> </ul>
	<p><b>DSE – 2: Environmental Sociology</b></p>	<p><b>1. Envisioning Environmental Sociology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>1.1 What is Environmental Sociology:</b> This unit introduces the meaning and scope of Environmental Sociology</li> <li>➤ <b>1.2 Realist-Constructionist Debate:</b> This unit introduces the concepts of realism and constructionism environmental ethics, the differences between them, and ways to reconcile the two distinct environmental ethics</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Approaches</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1 Treadmill of Production:</b> This unit discusses the theory of ‘treadmill of production’ developed by Schnaiberg to understand how greater economic growth and job creation does not necessarily improve well-being due to unsustainable environmental damages.</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2 Ecological Modernization:</b> This unit discusses the theory of ‘Ecological Modernization’ developed by Joseph Huber and Arthur Mol as an alternate and better version of sustainable development where environmental reform could further industrialisation.</li> <li>➤ <b>2.3 Risk:</b> This unit discusses the environmental risks posed by massive industrialisation, trade the release of chemicals</li> </ul>

		<p>into the environment, and international treaties/regulations to combat/regulate risks to human health and environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.4 Ecofeminism and Feminist Environmentalism:</b> This unit discusses concepts of Ecofeminism and Feminist Environmentalism, their meaning, their differences, and their significance through the works of famous ecofeminists and feminist environmentalists</li> <li>➤ <b>2.5 Political Ecology:</b> This unit discusses the concept of ‘Political Ecology’ developed by Frank Thone to shed light on the relationship between polity and nature, themes of political economy, the production of knowledge, materiality, and contexts of history, place, and scale as well as principles and significance of Political Ecology</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Environmental Movements in India</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1 Forest based movement – Chipko:</b> This unit explores Chipko Andolan as an environment protection movement as well as the important role of women in protecting/preserving forests from threats</li> <li>➤ <b>3.2 Water based movement – Narmada:</b> This unit explores Narmada Bachao Andolan as a social and environment protection movement as well as democratic movement against the state by mobilising different segments of society</li> <li>➤ <b>3.3 Land based movements – Anti-mining and Seed:</b> This unit explores the various Anti-mining and Seed Movements in India such as the Oil Refinery Movement (1956-57), Uranium Mining and The Social Movement in Meghalaya (1970s-1980s), Movement Against POSCO For Steel Mining in Orissa (2005-2017), Monsanto’s Round-Up-Ready Gene Agreement: Triggering the Genes of Protest, Beej Bachao Andolan (1980s), and Seed Satyagraha (1990s)</li> </ul>
<b>6<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER</b>		
	<p><b>CC - 13: Sociological Thinkers - II</b></p>	<p><b>1. Talcott Parsons</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Action Systems:</b> This unit teaches Parsons’ famous action systems (AGIL) which forms the entire social system, concept of pattern variables, and functional prerequisites of a social system within the framework of structural-functionalism</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Claude Levi-Strauss</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1. Structuralism:</b> This unit teaches Levi-Strauss’ concept of structure as a mental construct, and his use of structuralism in analysing kinship and cultural universalities</li> </ul> <p><b>3. G. H. Mead and Erving Goffman</b></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1. Interactional Self:</b> This unit teaches Mead’s theory of self as well as Goffman’s theory of dramaturgy to explain what the self is composed of and how the self presents itself in everyday interactions</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>4.1. Social Construction of Reality:</b> This unit teaches Berger and Luckmann’s theory of knowledge to explain how human beings interact and communicate which leads to social construction of reality and, in turn, leads to social construction of knowledge</li> </ul> <p><b>5. Max Horkheimer, T.W. Adorno and Herbert Marcuse</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>5.1. Critical Social Theory:</b> This unit teaches theories of Frankfurt School scholars, Max Horkheimer, T.W. Adorno and Herbert Marcuse, concepts of Enlightenment and One-Dimensional Man, within the framework of class analysis</li> </ul> <p><b>6. Pierre Bourdieu</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>6.1. A Theory of Practice:</b> This unit teaches Bourdieu’s theory of practice by explaining and building on the concepts of capital, field, habitus, and doxa</li> </ul>
	<p><b>CC -14: Sociological Research Methods – II</b></p>	<p><b>1. Doing Social Research</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>1.1 The Process of Social Research:</b> This unit introduces what is social research, the importance of social research, and how to undertake social research</li> <li>➤ <b>1.2 Concepts and Hypothesis:</b> This unit teaches the various concepts used in social research (such as variables, data etc), meaning of hypothesis, usefulness of hypothesis, formation of hypothesis</li> <li>➤ <b>1.3 Field (Issues and Context):</b> This unit introduces what is a field, what is ethnography, how to enter a field and collect reliable data and so on</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Methods of Data Collection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1 Sampling, Questionnaire, Survey Methods and Interview:</b> This unit teaches quantitative and qualitative research methods and meaning as well as importance of sampling and sampling techniques in social research</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2 Observation- Participant and non-participant:</b> This unit teaches how to observe in a field as a fieldworker to collect reliable data, ie, through participant observation and non-participant observation</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Statistical Methods</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1 Graphical and Diagrammatic Presentation of Data (Bar diagrams, Pie-diagram, Histogram, Frequency Polygon, Smoothed frequency curve and Ogives):</b> This</li> </ul>

		<p>unit teaches how to present data in graphical and diagrammatic forms for easy interpretation and analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.2 Measures of Central Tendency (Simple Arithmetic Mean, Median and Mode):</b> This unit teaches basic statistical analysis of data through Measures of Central Tendency</li> <li>➤ <b>3.3 Measures of Dispersion (Standard Deviation, Variance and Covariance):</b> This unit teaches a slightly advanced statistical analysis of data through Measures of Dispersion</li> </ul>
	<p><b>DSE – 3 : Indian Sociological Tradition</b></p>	<p><b>1. G S Ghurye</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>1.1 Caste and Race:</b> This unit discusses Ghurye’s contribution in shaping Indian sociology through his extensive studies in caste and race in India</li> <li>➤ <b>1.2 City and Civilization:</b> This unit discusses Ghurye’s understanding of Indian civilisation and the formation of Indian cities from British era onwards</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Radhakamal Mukerjee</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1 Personality, Society, Values:</b> This unit discusses Mukherjee’s contribution in shaping Lucknow School of Sociology through his works on construction of personality, Social Structure of Values and theory of society</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2 Social Ecology:</b> This unit discusses Mukherjee’s understanding of social ecology, ie, the impact of social, economic or political factors on the ecology and the need for balance and organization in social ecology</li> </ul> <p><b>3. D P Mukerji</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1 Tradition and Modernity:</b> This unit discusses Mukherji’s concepts of tradition and modernity wherein he denoted the former as a “living tradition” and the latter in terms of history and rationality, and believed both shared a dialectical relationship</li> <li>➤ <b>3.2 Middle Class:</b> This unit discusses Mukherji’s study of middle class in India from a Marxian sociological perspective</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Verrier Elwin</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>4.1. Tribes in India:</b> This unit discusses the extensive anthropological contributions of Elwin in India and his policies for tribal welfare in the Northeast</li> </ul> <p><b>5. M.N. Srinivas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>5.1. Social Change:</b> This unit discusses Srinivas’ extensive works on caste system in India, his concepts of Sanskritization, Brahmanization, and Westernization, and their applicability for social change</li> </ul>

		<p><b>6. Irawati Karve</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>6.1. Gender and Kinship:</b> This unit discusses Karve’s famous work on kinship patterns found in east, west, north south, and central zones of India</li> </ul> <p><b>7. Leela Dube</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>7.1 Caste and Gender:</b> This unit discusses Dube’s unique works on matriliney in Lakshadweep, socialization of Hindu girls, relationship between gender and caste, kinship in North India</li> </ul>
	<p><b>DSE – 4 Project: Fieldwork and Dissertation</b></p>	<p><b>No Syllabus provided</b></p>

## **Sociology General**

After the successful completion of the units in each paper, the student will be able to learn:

<b>1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER</b>		
<b>Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of the Paper</b>	<b>Unit Outcomes</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>GE - 1 (Hons): Indian Society: Images and Realities</b>	<p><b>1. Ideas of India: Civilization, Colony, Nation and Society:</b> This unit teaches key concepts (Civilization, Colony, Nation and Society) and their applicability in the context of India</p> <p><b>2. Institutions and Processes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1 Village, Town and Region:</b> This unit explains structures and processes operating in Indian rural and regional locales</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2 Caste, Religion and Ethnicity:</b> This unit expounds highly relevant concepts of today (Caste, Religion and Ethnicity) and their applicability in current times</li> <li>➤ <b>2.3 Family and Gender:</b> This unit explores the concepts of family and gender in detail and how they operate in everyday life</li> <li>➤ <b>2.4 Political Economy:</b> This unit discusses how national politics and economy intertwined during pre- and post-independence of India</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	<b>DSC - 1A (CC - 1) : Introduction to Sociology</b>	<p><b>1. Nature and Scope of Sociology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>1.1 History of Sociology:</b> This unit discusses the emergence and evolution of sociology</li> <li>➤ <b>1.2 Relationship of Sociology with other Social Sciences:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>1.2.1 Anthropology:</b> This unit informs about the similarity and difference between Sociology and Anthropology</li> <li>○ <b>1.2.2 Psychology:</b> This unit informs about the similarity and difference between Sociology and Psychology</li> <li>○ <b>1.2.3 History:</b> This unit informs about the similarity and difference between Sociology and History</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>2. Sociological Concepts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1 Status and Role:</b> This unit teaches sociological concepts of status and role and their importance in our social lives</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2 Groups:</b> This unit teaches sociological concept of groups (in-group, out-group, reference group), its features and functions</li> <li>➤ <b>2.3 Culture:</b> This unit teaches sociological concepts of culture, types of culture, its features and functions</li> <li>➤ <b>2.4 Socialization:</b> This unit teaches sociological concepts</li> </ul>

		<p>of socialisation, its gendered dimension, its features and functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.5. Structure and Function:</b> This unit teaches sociological concepts of structure and function as well as how they operate in societies</li> <li>➤ <b>2.6. Social Control and Change:</b> This unit teaches sociological <b>concepts of social change and control</b>, how they operate in societies, their features and functions</li> </ul>
<b>2<sup>ND</sup> SEMESTER</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>DSC - 1B: Sociology of India</b>	<p><b>1. India as a Plural Society:</b> This unit explores the diversity of India with respect to societies and cultures, and changes over time</p> <p><b>2. Social Institutions and Practices</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1 Caste:</b> This unit explores the India caste system and its complexities</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2 Tribe:</b> This unit explains what are tribes and schedule tribes as well as society, culture, economy and polity of tribes in India</li> <li>➤ <b>2.3 Class:</b> This unit explores the class structure of India, its complexities and changes over time</li> <li>➤ <b>2.4 Village:</b> This unit explores rural societies, its nature and evolution from pre- to post-independence of India</li> <li>➤ <b>2.5 Family and Kinship:</b> This unit explains concept of family and kinship, types of families and kinship, kinship terminologies, rules and behaviour patterns</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Identities and Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1 Dalits' Movement:</b> This unit explains who are Dalits and what are the contexts and reasons behind Dalit movements</li> <li>➤ <b>3.2 Women's Movement:</b> This unit extensively discusses various women's movements in India and the contexts behind their emergence during pre- and post-independence</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Challenges to State and Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>4.1 Communalism:</b> This unit explains what is communalism, its distinguishing characteristics, and consequences with case studies from Indian context</li> <li>➤ <b>4.2 Secularism:</b> This unit explains what is secularism, characteristics that distinguish it from other forms of secularism, and debates with case studies from Indian context</li> </ul>
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> SEMESTER</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>DSC – 1C: Sociological Theories</b>	<b>1. Karl Marx</b>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Materialist Conception of History:</b> This unit teaches Marx's conception of human history, and distinguishes his notion of history from Hegel's and Feuerbach's</li> <li>➤ <b>Class and Class Struggle:</b> This unit teaches Marx's famous conflict theory- pivoted on class inequality and working class revolution to create a classless society</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Emile Durkheim</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1 Social Fact:</b> This unit teaches Durkheim's concept of social fact which provides the necessary subject matter of Sociology</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2 Forms of Solidarity:</b> This unit teaches Durkheim's approach on social cohesion in the context of simple and complex societies</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Max Weber</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1 Ideal Types and Social Action:</b> This unit explains Weber's concepts of ideal types and social action followed by types of social action</li> <li>➤ <b>3.2 Types of Authority:</b> This unit explains what constitutes authority and what are the different types of authority according to Weber</li> </ul>
2	<b>SEC - 1: Framing Questionnaire and Conducting Interview</b>	<p><b>1. Questionnaire and Interview Method:</b> This unit provides an overview of social research methods with specific focus on questionnaire and interview methods</p> <p><b>2. Types of Questionnaire, framing a questionnaire:</b> This unit provides a detailed approach to questionnaire- advantages and types of questionnaire as well as how to frame a questionnaire for social research</p> <p><b>3. Types of Interviews, preparing interview schedule:</b> This unit provides a detailed approach to interviews- advantages and types of interviews as well as how to frame an interview schedule for social research</p> <p><b>4. Data Recording, Processing and interpretation:</b> This unit teaches what is data collection, how to collect and record data, why data must be processed and interpreted, and the advantages of processed data over raw data</p> <p><b>5. Limitations of Questionnaire and Interview Methods:</b> This unit discusses the disadvantages of Questionnaire and Interview Methods in social research</p>
<b>4<sup>th</sup> SEMESTER</b>		
<b>Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of the Paper</b>	<b>Course Outcomes</b>

1	<b>DSC - 1D: Methods of Sociological enquiry</b>	<p><b>1. The Logic of Social Research</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>What is Sociological Research:</b> This unit introduces what is research, specifically what is sociological research which requires sociological imagination and methods</li> <li>➤ <b>Objectivity in the Social Sciences:</b> This unit lays out the fundamental tenets of sociological research which leads to objective execution of sociological research</li> <li>➤ <b>Reflexivity:</b> This unit makes a critical analyses of the approaches and methods of researchers which may corrode objectivity in sociological research</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Methodological Perspectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1 The Comparative Method:</b> This unit teaches how comparative method is a powerful tool in sociological research which sheds light on aspects otherwise overlooked by the researcher</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2 The Ethnographic Method:</b> This unit discusses a novel method to study everyday life/structures and processes and expounds the usefulness of ethnomethodology in sociological research</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Modes of Enquiry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1 Theory and Research:</b> This unit teaches what theory is, its types, and its usefulness as well as the importance of fieldwork in theory-building</li> <li>➤ <b>3.2 Analyzing Data: Quantitative and Qualitative:</b> This unit teaches the difference between Quantitative and Qualitative data as well as how to collect and analyse Quantitative and Qualitative data</li> </ul>
2	<b>SEC- 2: Counselling</b>	<p><b>1. Aims, Goal and Scope of Counselling:</b> This unit introduces the concept, theory, and applications of counselling, as well as sets it apart from techniques of guidance</p> <p><b>2. Characteristics/Frameworks:</b> This unit lays out the distinctive features of counselling, basic assumptions of counselling, and the qualities required of a good counsellor</p> <p><b>3. Types/Areas:</b> This unit provides a clear understanding of the different types of counselling available today which caters to the context/domains and needs of the individual</p> <p><b>4. Counsellor-Client Communication:</b> This unit highlights the necessity of effective communication between Counsellor and Client and ways to achieve/sustain it for successful counselling</p> <p><b>5. Processes and Outcome:</b> This unit lays out the entire step-by-step process involved in counselling to achieve the desired outcome of counselling</p>
<b>5<sup>th</sup> SEMESTER</b>		

<p><b>1</b></p>	<p><b>DSE - 1(A): Social Stratification</b></p>	<p><b>1. Social Stratification:</b> This unit introduces the meaning of social stratification, types of stratification, concepts and approaches and underlying causes of stratification</p> <p><b>2. Forms of Social Stratification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1 Race and Ethnicity:</b> This unit examines stratification based on race and ethnicity, while emphasising patterns of inequalities and politics of domination</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2 Caste and Class:</b> This unit examines stratification based on caste and class and the effect of inequalities, power play, and poverty on them</li> <li>➤ <b>2.3 Gendering Inequality:</b> This unit examines the operation of gender inequality that leads to discrimination and deprivations at home and work for women, and the role of feminism as well as types of feminism and their respective goals</li> <li>➤ <b>2.4 Poverty and Social Exclusion:</b> This unit examines the concepts of poverty and social exclusion, correlation between them, and the complex effects of their twin operation in social lives</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Social Mobility:</b> This unit teaches about social mobility, , types of social mobility, and consequences of social mobility that leads to change in social position and status over time</p>
<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>SEC - 3: Gender Sensitization</b></p>	<p><b>1. Sex, Gender and Sexuality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Introduction to debates on the social construction of sex and gender:</b> This unit introduces key concepts of sex and gender, tells the difference between them, and deliberates on the social significance of the concepts</li> <li>➤ <b>Cultural construction of masculinity and femininity:</b> This unit discusses the methods and reasons for construction of binary genders within patriarchal culture and how it affects life-chances of men and women</li> <li>➤ <b>Understanding sexual preference as a right:</b> This unit discusses the concept of sexuality, society’s perception of sexuality, and a right-based approach to sexuality</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Gender, Family, Community and the State:</b> This unit examines gender dynamics within micro- and macro-frameworks, ie, within family and community on one hand and the state on the other hand, from a feminist perspective</p> <p><b>3. Gender Rights and the Law</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1 Right to property:</b> This unit teaches women’s right to property from pre-independence till date and how it affects women’s bargaining/economic power</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.2 Personal laws:</b> This unit discusses personal laws from a gendered perspective with focus on provisions for women and positive/negative consequences for women</li> <li>➤ <b>3.3 Violence against women:</b> This unit extensively discusses gender-based violence- definitions, forms, social causes, international laws/treaties and domestic legal remedies</li> <li>➤ <b>3.3.1 Sexual harassment:</b> This unit discusses what is sexual harassment, types of sexual harassment, social causes, and domestic legal remedies</li> <li>➤ <b>3.3.2 Rape:</b> This unit discusses what is rape, social causes, evolution of rape laws and current legal remedies</li> <li>➤ <b>3.3.3 Domestic violence:</b> This unit discusses what is domestic violence, social causes, evolution of laws against domestic violence and current legal remedies</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Understanding Intersections of Gender, Caste, Class, Region, Religion and Disability:</b> This unit provides a clear understanding of the complex nature of discrimination and marginalisation arising from the intersectionality of gender and disability, gender and caste, as well as gender, class, region, religion</p>
<b>3</b>	<b>GE - 1: Invitation to Sociology I</b>	<p><b>1. Sociology as a Discipline:</b> This unit introduces the sociological way of thinking which is the key theme in the study of Sociology, scope and subject matter of Sociology and relation of Sociology with other social sciences</p> <p><b>2. Some Basic Concepts:</b> This unit explains fundamental sociological concepts such as social institution, association, groups and its forms, status and role, norms &amp; values, social structure social processes, and so on</p> <p><b>3. Culture, Society and Socialization:</b> This unit explains further fundamental sociological concepts such as culture, society and socialization in terms of their definitions, components, features, and roles in social life</p> <p><b>4. Social Change and Social Mobility:</b> This unit explains slightly complex sociological concepts such as social change and social mobility in terms of their meanings, types and agencies, and functions in social life</p> <p><b>5. Social Stratification:</b> This unit discusses social stratification in terms of its meaning, types, features and underlying social causes</p>
<b>6<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>SEC- 4: Project Report Writing</b>	<b>1. Report Writing:</b> This unit introduces what is report writing, why do we write reports, scope and format of research reports

		<p><b>2. Stages in Planning and Writing Process:</b> This unit teaches what are the stages in report writing- from planning to building hypothesis, data collection and analysis, and result presentation</p> <p><b>3. Structure and Components of Research:</b> This unit discusses what is an ideal structure of a research report, ie, what components arranged in a logically sequential order make up the structure of a report</p> <p><b>4. Interpretation of Tables, Graphical Representation of Data:</b> This unit discusses how data may be visually represented in a research report, either in the tabular form or graphical forms, which enable convenient data interpretation and analysis</p> <p><b>5. Use of Photographs:</b> This unit discusses how photographs can be used in qualitative research as evidence to substantiate research claims but use of photographs need to adhere to research ethics</p> <p><b>6. Case History:</b> This unit discusses how case studies can be used in qualitative research as part of micro-level investigation but use of case history has its limitations as well as advantages</p> <p><b>7. Ethical Issues:</b> This unit discusses research ethics that should be strictly followed by researchers to keep research original and authentic, particularly plagiarism should be avoided by referencing the works of others</p>
2	DSE - 2: Gender and Sexuality	<p><b>1. Gendering Sociology:</b> This unit introduces the concept of gender, its difference from sex, and its relevance in everyday life situations</p> <p><b>2. Gender as a Social Construct</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1. Gender, Sex, Sexuality:</b> This unit discusses concepts of gender, sex, and sexuality, followed by relationship between genders, politics of sexuality and stigma of homosexuality</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2. Production of gender and sexuality:</b> This unit discusses how society produces and enforces masculine and feminine identities and ideologies, and what happens in cases of deviation</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Gender: Differences and Inequalities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1. Class, Caste:</b> This unit discusses the intersectionality among gender, class and caste and how it affects destinies of women</li> <li>➤ <b>3.2. Family, Work:</b> This unit discusses the role expectations from women within the family, particularly in patrilineal and patriarchal societies</li> </ul>

		<p><b>4. Politics of Gender</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>4.1. Resistance and Movements:</b> This unit explores how women, from different races, all over the world, have resisted oppression, by organising movements against patriarchal norms and practices such as Sati, and took back power to define themselves</li> </ul>
3	<p><b>GE - 2: Sociology of India</b></p>	<p><b>1. India as a Plural Society:</b> This unit introduces various aspects of Indian society to give an idea about diversity and change</p> <p><b>2. Social Institutions and Practices</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2.1 Caste:</b> This unit provides a compact understanding of India's caste system and its complexities</li> <li>➤ <b>2.2 Tribe:</b> This unit explains what are tribes and schedule tribes as well as society, culture, economy and polity of tribes in India</li> <li>➤ <b>2.3 Class:</b> This unit discusses class-based stratification, the middle class phenomena, correlation between class and other forms of capital, and class inequalities</li> <li>➤ <b>2.4 Village:</b> This unit explains the rural class, its nature and evolution from pre- to post-independence of India</li> <li>➤ <b>2.5 Family and Kinship:</b> This unit explains family and kinship, types of family and kinship, kinship terminologies, kinship rules and residence patterns</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Identities and Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>3.1 Dalits' Movement:</b> This unit explains who are Dalits and what are the contexts and reasons behind Dalit politics and movements</li> <li>➤ <b>3.2 Women's Movement:</b> This unit extensively discusses various women's movements in India and the contexts behind their emergence during pre- and post-independence</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Challenges to State and Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>4.1 Communalism:</b> This unit explains what is communalism, its distinguishing characteristics, and consequences with case studies from Indian context</li> <li>➤ <b>4.2 Secularism:</b> This unit explains what is secularism, characteristics that distinguish it from other forms of secularism, and debates with case studies from Indian context</li> </ul>