

(Applicable to the batch of students admitted in the academic year 2025-26 onwards)

B.A. Sociology (CBCS)

FACULTY OF ARTS, SU

B.A.(SOCIOLOGY)
Syllabus (CBCS)
(w.e.f. 2025-2026)



FACULTY OF ARTS
SATAVAHANA UNIVERSITY
KARIMNAGAR – 505002

2025

B.A. (Sociology), I-Semester
PAPER-SOC101: FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY

Course Objectives:

This introductory course is designed to:

1. Introduce students to fundamental social processes, institutions, and patterns of social behavior in society.
2. Familiarize students with key concepts, theories, and methods used in the study of behavioral and social sciences.
3. Enable students to understand the dynamic nature of society and the factors influencing social change.

Course Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Define Sociology and explain its nature, scope, and subject matter.
2. Distinguish Sociology from other social sciences and recognize their interrelationships and areas of convergence.
3. Identify and explain foundational sociological concepts such as society, community, institution, association, group, social structure, status, and role.
4. Describe and analyze basic social processes including cooperation, competition, conflict, accommodation, and assimilation.
5. Understand the structure and functions of key social institutions such as marriage, family, kinship, religion, and systems of social stratification.
6. Demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between the individual and society, including the roles of culture and socialization.
7. Apply basic sociological knowledge through practical exercises such as observation, group interaction, and reporting, to develop analytical skills and sociological imagination.

Syllabus:

Unit-I: Sociology: Origin, Development and Application

French and Industrial Revolutions – Origin and Emergence of Sociology; Definition, Nature and Scope of Sociology and its Relationship with other Sciences; Sociology as Discipline; Sociological Imagination; Methods and Tools used in Sociology; Application of Sociology in Everyday Life and in promoting Peace, Justice, Equality, Human Rights, and Human Dignity.

Unit – II: Basic Sociological Concepts and Processes:

Sociological Concepts, Characteristics and Typologies of Society, Community, Group, and Association; Social Structure and Social System - Social Norms (Folkways & Mores), Sanctions, Customs, Values, Social Status and Roles; Culture: Definitions - Elements of Culture - Cultural Relativity - Cultural Lag - Ethnocentrism and Xenocentrism; Associative and Dissociative Processes of Socio-Cultural Processes; Influence of Hereditary and Environment on Human Personality.

Unit – III: Social Institutions, Social Control, Social Stratification, and Social Change

Social Institutions: Marriage, Family, Kinship, Religion, Economy, and Political Systems – their Structure, Functions, and Significance in Society; Socialization: Definitions, Stages, Types, Agencies, and Major Theories of Socialization; Social Stratification: Features, Forms, Bases and Theories; Social Mobility: Types, Factors and Dynamics; Social Control: Meaning, Formal and Informal Agencies; Social Change: Definition, Key Factors, and Its Major Theoretical Perspectives.

Unit – IV: Sociological Perspectives and Sociological Thinkers:

Sociological Perspectives: Structural-Functional, Conflict, Symbolic and Interactionist, Exchange and Rational Choice, Feminist, Postmodern, Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology

Classical Thinkers and Their Contributions: August Comte: Positivism, Hierarchy of Sciences, Law of Three Stages, Social Static and Dynamics, Social Progress; Herbert Spencer: Societal Evolution, Organic View of Analogy and Types of Societies; Karl Marx: Dialectical & Historical Materialism, Mode of Production, Surplus Value, Class Struggle, Alienation; Emile Durkheim: Social Fact, Collective Consciousness, Division of Labour, Religion and Society, Suicide; Max Weber: Social Action, Ideal Types, Verstehen, Authority, Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism and Bureaucracy.

Unit – V: PRACTICALS

- Exercise on Sociological Imagination
- Role-Play on Social Roles, Identity and Status
- Observation Exercise of a Family/Marriage/Kinship
- Photo Essay on Sociology of Religious Life or Political-Economy
- Theoretical Application Exercise on Hypothetical or Real-Life Situations
- Drawing Kinship/Lineage through Digital Tools
- Thematic Presentation: Surveillance and Social Control

References:

Abraham, M. F. (2014). *Contemporary Sociology: An Introduction to Concepts and Theories* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press

Alex Inkeles (1979): *What Is Sociology? An Introduction to the Discipline and Profession*, Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited

Anthony Giddens (2017): Sociology: An Introduction, Atlantic Publishers
Atal, Yogesh. (2015). Sociology: Study of the Social Sphere (2nd ed.). Pearson Education India

Shankar Rao, CN (2024): Sociology: Principles of Sociology with an Introduction to Social Thoughts, S.Chand Publications, New Delhi.

Haralambos, M., & Holborn, M. (2013). Sociology: Themes and perspectives (8th ed.). Collins Educational

Henslin, J. M. (2014). Sociology: A Down-to-Earth Approach, Practice Tests. Allyn & Bacon

Macdonis, J. J., & Bhatia, R. (2021). Sociology (17th ed.). Pearson India

B.A. (Sociology), II - Semester
PAPER- DSC203: INDIAN SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHANGE

Course Objectives:

This course on Indian Society is designed to:

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the historical, structural, and cultural foundations of Indian society.
2. To analyze the diversity, stratification, and institutions shaping Indian social life.
3. To examine processes of continuity and change in the context of modernization and globalization.
4. To critically engage with contemporary social problems, movements, and state interventions

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Explain the historical and cultural foundations of Indian society.
2. Analyze key components of India's social structure, including caste, class, tribe, and religion.
3. Evaluate the role of social institutions in maintaining and transforming Indian society.
4. Examine contemporary social issues and movements within a sociological framework.
5. Assess the impact of modernization, globalization, and policy interventions on Indian society.
6. Develop critical insights into the dynamics of tradition and change in a diverse society like India.

Syllabus:

Unit-I: Historical Mooring and Features of the Indian Society

Indian Society: Characteristics, Unity and Diversity, People of India and their Racial, Geographical, Linguistic Classifications; Society during Indus Valley Civilization; Vedic Indian Society: *Varnashrama dharma*, *Purusharthas* – Social Hierarchy - Status of Women; Emergence of Philosophical Systems: Vedanta, Jainism, Buddhism – their Impact on Social Order; Social and Cultural Consequences of the Advent of Islam and European Colonization - Impact of Bhakti and Sufi Movements on Social Integration and Reform

Unit-II: Social Structure in India

Indian Social Structure: Tribal, Pastoral, Peasant, Agrarian or Rural, Urban, Middle Class, Working Class, and the Rise of the New Urban Elite; Caste System: Characteristics and Theories of Origin - Changing Trends and Mobility within the Caste System - Dominant Caste Theory - Caste-Panchayats - Caste in Contemporary India: Reservation, Assertion, and Identity Politics; Religious Composition in India: Major Religious Groups, Interfaith Relations, Religious Revivalism, Communalism, Problems of Religious Minorities, Challenges and the Necessity of Secularism in a Plural Society.

Unit – III: Social Institutions in India

Indian Family System: Forms, Patterns and Trends of Change in Structure and Values; Importance and Types of Marriages among Hindus, Muslims and Christians – Preferential Marriages – Issues and Challenges in Marriages: Dowry, Inter-Caste, Interfaith, Delayed/Late Marriages - Marriage Legislations; Education: Traditional Systems (Gurukula, Madrasa, Missionary), Modern Education, Right to Education, Role of Education in Social Mobility and Perpetuating Inequalities; Economy: Agrarian Transformation, Green Revolution & its Impact, Rural Indebtedness and Farmers Suicides; Polity: Local Self-Governance, Role of Civil Society, Political Participation and Electoral Behaviour.

Unit-IV: Social Change and Contemporary Issues in India

Forms of Social Change: Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization, Globalization; Agents of Change: Developmental Planning & Mixed Economy, Education, Technology, Media, NGOs, Judiciary, Social Legislation; State, Policy, and Transformation: Constitution and Social Justice, Affirmative Action, Welfare Schemes, Digital India and Governance Reforms; Social Movements in Modern India: Peasant, Tribal, Backward Classes, Dalit and Women, Farmers, and Environmental Movements; Development-induced-Displacement: Over-Urbanization, Improper Industrialization, SEZs, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Issues; Contemporary Social Problems: Poverty, Unemployment, Substance Abuse, Gender-based Violence, Communalism, Regionalism, Corruption

Unit-V: Practicals

- Field Visit Report of Rural Village/Urban Slum/Tribal Area
- Social Stratification Ladder Exercise on Indian Society
- Occupational Mapping Exercise of Rural Areas
- Simulation and Role-Play on Birth-based-Inequalities
- Media Review Assignment on Social Problems
- Group Presentation on Social Institutions of India
- Case Analysis of Social Vulnerabilities
- Poster/Infographic on continuity and change in Indian society.

References:

- Desai, A. R. (2000). Rural Sociology in India (5th ed.). Popular Prakashan.
- Hasnain, N., & Hasnain, A. (2021). Indian society: Themes and social issues (2nd ed.). McGraw Hill Education India.
- Nagla, B.K. (2012): Indian Sociological Thought, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
- Ram Ahuja (1999): Society in India: Concepts, Theories and Recent Trends, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
- Shankar Rao, C.N. (2006): Sociology of Indian Society, S.Chand Publications, New Delhi
- Srinivas, M.N. (1987). The Remembered Village (Rev. ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Uberoi, P. (1993). Family, Kinship and Marriage in India. Oxford University Press
- Yogesh Atal (2016): Indian Society: Structure and Change: Continuity and Change, Pearson Education India

Model Question Paper

B.A. (Sociology), Semester -

PAPER-SOC101: Discipline Specific Course(s)

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

Section – A (Short Notes)

(4 X 4 = 16 Marks)

Answer Any Four*: (*Choose either only Odd- or Even-Numbered Questions).

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Section – B (Essay Type Questions)

(4 X 11 = 44 Marks)

All Questions are Compulsory:

9 (a)
OR

(b)

10 (a)
OR

(b)

11 (a)
OR

(b)

12 (a)
OR

(b)