

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME (FYUGP-2023-24)**

**SEMESTER-VI (SOCIOLOGY)
MAJOR -13 SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS-II
Full marks 75 (Theory 60 & Tutorial 15) (Credit -4)**

Course Objectives: The course aims to provide students with a foundational understanding of key sociological ideas related to social action, social systems, interaction, structure, knowledge, and power. It seeks to develop analytical skills to interpret social behaviour, institutions, and everyday life, and to relate individual experiences to broader social and historical contexts.

Course Outcomes: After completing the course, students will be able to understand and explain core sociological concepts related to social action, structure, self, interaction, and social reality. They will be able to analyze everyday social life, institutions, and power relations, link individual experiences with wider social structures, and apply sociological reasoning to contemporary social issues.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I: Talcott Parsons – Action System & Social System

- 1.1 Action Approach- Types of Social Actions
- 1.2 Social System – concepts and elements
- 1.3 Pattern Variables
- 1.4 Functional Prerequisites

UNIT-II: Claude Lévi-Strauss – Structuralism

- 2.1 Concept of Structuralism
- 2.2 Structure, Culture and Binary Opposition
- 2.3 Structural Analysis of Myth and Kinship
- 2.4 Significance of Structuralism

UNIT-III: G. H. Mead & Erving Goffman – Interactional Self

- A. G. H. Mead
 - 3.1 Concept of Self
 - 3.2 “I” and “Me”
 - 3.3 Mind, Self and Society
 - 3.4 Development of Self through Social Interaction

B. Erving Goffman

- 3.5 Dramaturgical Approach
- 3.6 Presentation of Self
- 3.7 Front Stage and Back Stage
- 3.8 Impression Management

UNIT-IV: Berger & Luckmann – Social Construction of Reality

- 4.1 Meaning of Social Construction of Reality
- 4.2 Primary and Secondary Socialization
- 4.3 Knowledge, Reality and Everyday Life

UNIT-V: C. Wright Mills – Sociological Imagination

- 1. Concept of Sociological Imagination
- 2. Power Elite and Structure of Power

References

Berger, P. L., & Luckmann, T. (1966). *The Social Construction of Reality: A Treatise in The Sociology of Knowledge*. Anchor Books.

Durkheim, E. (1895/1982). *The Rules of Sociological Method* (S. Lukes, Ed.; W. D. Halls, Trans.). Free Press.

Giddens, A. (1984). *The Constitution of Society: Outline of the Theory of Structuration*. Polity Press.

Goffman, E. (1959). *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*. Doubleday.

Lévi-Strauss, C. (1963). *Structural Anthropology*. Basic Books.

Marx, K. (1867/1976). *Capital: A Critique of Political Economy* (Vol. 1). Penguin Books.

Mead, G. H. (1934). *Mind, Self, and Society*. University of Chicago Press.

Mills, C. W. (1959). *The Sociological Imagination*. Oxford University Press.

Merton, R. K. (1968). *Social Theory and Social Structure*. Free Press.

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Ritzer, G. (2011). *Sociological Theory* (8th ed.). McGraw-Hill.

Turner, J. H. (2013). *The Structure of Sociological Theory* (10th ed.). Wadsworth.

Weber, M. (1905/2002). *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*. Routledge.

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SEMESTER-VI (SOCIOLOGY)
MAJOR- 14: SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS - I

Total Marks: 75 (Theory 60+Tutorial 20) Credit – 4

Course Objective: The course on Sociological Research Methods aims to introduce undergraduate students to the basic principles, concepts, types and techniques of sociological research. It seeks to develop an understanding of the scientific approach to social research and to familiarize students with various methods of data collection and presentation. The course also aims to cultivate critical thinking and the ability to relate theoretical knowledge to empirical social realities.

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to understand the nature and significance of sociological research and differentiate between various types of data and research methods. They will acquire the ability to select appropriate methods of data collection and basic skills in data interpretation and report writing. Overall, the course prepares students for further academic research and for applying sociological research skills in social and developmental fields.

Course Contents:

Unit – I : The Concept of Social Research

- 1.1 Meaning, Objectives, Features and Importance
- 1.2 Scope of social research
- 1.3 Objectivity and Subjectivity in social research
- 1.4 Hypothesis -meaning, Definition, and role in research

Unit – II : Types of Research

- 2.1 Basic - Applied / Action research
- 2.2 Historical - Empirical
- 2.3 Descriptive, Explanatory, Exploratory

Unit – III :Types and Presentation of Data, Significance

- 3.1 Primary and Secondary data
- 3.2 Qualitative and Quantitative data
- 3.3 Diagramic presentation of data (Bar, Pie chart, histogram)
- 3.4 Report writing

Unit – IV: Basic Tools and Techniques of Sociological Research

(Meaning, Types, Advantages and Limitations)

- 4.1 Observation
- 4.2 Interview
- 4.3 Survey
- 4.4 Questionnaire and Schedule

References

Ahuja, R. (2022). Research Methods (2nd ed.). Rawat Publications.

Babbie, E. (2016). The Practice of Social Research (14th ed.). Cengage Learning.

Blackstone, A. (2012). Principles of Sociological Inquiry: Qualitative and Quantitative Methods. Saylor Foundation.

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Creswell, J. W. (2014). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, And Mixed Methods Approaches (4th ed.). SAGE Publications.

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Kumar, R. (2014). Research Methodology: A Step-By-Step Guide For Beginners (4th ed.). SAGE Publications.

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Ranganathan, M., & Krishnaswamy, O. R. (2016). Methodology of Research in Social Sciences. Himalaya Publishing House.

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**SEMESTER-VI (SOCIOLOGY)
MAJOR – 15: INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITIONS
Full Marks: 75 (Theory 60+Tutorial15) Credits: 4**

Course Objective: This course introduces students to the perspectives of major Indian sociologists and their interpretations of Indian society. It enhances understanding of key themes such as tradition and modernity, caste, kinship, gender, social change, and development, enabling students to critically apply indigenous sociological concepts to analyze social structures, transformations, and contemporary issues in India.

Course Outcome: On completion of this course, students will be able to understand and critically engage with the major contributions of Indian sociologists, analyze Indian social institutions and processes such as caste, kinship, gender, social change, and development, and apply indigenous sociological perspectives to interpret contemporary social realities in India.

Course Content

Unit-1: D P Mukerji

- 1.1 Tradition and Modernity
- 1.2 Middle Class
- 1.3 Values and ideology in Indian society

Unit-2: G S Ghurye

- 2.1 Caste and Race
- 2.2 City and Civilisation
- 2.3 Rural urbanisation in India

Unit-3: Irawati Karve

- 3.1 Kinship Map of India
- 3.2 Gender and Kinship

Unit-4: M.N. Srinivas

- 4.1 Concept of Social Change
- 4.2 Westernization, Secularization, Sanskritization, Dominant Caste

Unit-5: Radhakamal Mukerjee

- 5.1 Social Ecology
- 5.2 Personality, Society,
- 5.3 Social structure of Values

Unit -6:S.C. Dube

- 6.1 Concept of Development
- 6.2 Indian Village, Tradition,
- 6.3 Modernization and Development

Unit -7: Benoy Kumar Sarkar

- 7.1 Hindu sociology
- 7.2 Neo socialism

References:

B. K. Nagla (2012). Indian Sociological Thought. Rawat Publications, Jaipur

Chakraborty, D. (2010). D P Mukerji and the Middle Class in India, *Sociological Bulletin* 59(2), May-August 235-255

Dhanagare, D.N. (1999), *Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology*. Delhi: Rawat Publications

Dube, S.C. (2005). *Society in India*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.

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SEMESTER-VI (SOCIOLOGY)
MAJOR-16: SOCIOLOGY OF TRIBES IN INDIA
Full Marks 75 (Theory 60+ Tutorial 15) Credit -4

Objectives: The course aims to provide students with a basic sociological understanding of tribal societies in India. It seeks to explain the meaning, characteristics, classification, and social organization of tribes, and to examine their issues, challenges, state policies, development initiatives, and recent changes in tribal life.

Outcomes: After completing the course, students will be able to develop a comprehensive profile of tribal communities in India, understand their demographic features, social structure, and cultural patterns, and critically examine major issues such as land alienation, displacement, education, and development initiatives aimed at improving tribal life

Course Content

Unit: 1. Tribes: Basic Understanding

- 1.1 Tribe: Meaning and definitions
- 1.2 Characteristics
- 1.3 Caste and Tribe

Unit: 2. Tribes in India: Classification, distribution and features

- 2.1 Economic Classification
- 2.2 Geographic distribution of the tribes
- 2.3 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

Unit: 3. Social Organization of the Tribes

- 3.1 Nature of Tribal political system (Village Council, Role of Headman, Council of Elders)
- 3.2 Tribal religion & belief system-animism, totemism, ancestor worship, rituals, sacred practices, and their role in social life.
- 3.3 Women in Tribal Society-status, roles, gender relations, and changing position in family, economy, and Society

Unit: 4. Issues and Challenges the Tribes in India

- 4.1 Land alienation, Migration
- 4.2 Illiteracy and Indebtedness
- 4.3 Tribal Displacement and Rehabilitation
- 4.4 Development-induced problems

Unit: 5: Tribes, State and Development

- 5.1 Constitutional safeguards for the Scheduled Tribes
- 5.2 Legal provisions for tribes: Forest Rights) Act, 2006, Land Transfer Regulations
- 5.3 Development Programmes for Tribes:
 - 5.3.1 Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana
 - 5.3.2 Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN)
 - 5.3.3 Dharti AabaJanjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA)
 - 5.3.4 Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP)
 - 5.3.5 Tribal Area Development Programme

Refernces:

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SEMESTER-VI (SOCIOLOGY)
Minor -06 Sociological Research Methods
Full Marks: 75 (Theory 60+Tutorial 15) (Credit: 4)

Course objective: This course is an introduction to the methodology of sociological research. It will provide the student with some elementary knowledge of the complexities of research. It will also provide knowledge on how social researches are actually done. With emphasis on formulating research design, types of data and research, it will provide students with some elementary knowledge on both qualitative and quantitative research.

Course outcome: Learners will develop the ability to comprehend the foundations of social research, identify research gaps and develop logical and testable hypothesis. Students will be able to differentiate between different types of research. Students will be able to design qualitative research and they will also learn to apply quantitative research methods.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: The Logic of Social Research

- 1.1 Social/Sociological research: meaning, definition, objectives, features, and importance
- 1.2 Scope of social research
- 1.3 Hypotheses: meaning, types, and role in research

Unit 2: Types of Research

- 2.1 Basic, applied, and action research
- 2.2 Historical and empirical research
- 2.3 Explanatory and exploratory research

Unit 3: Methods of Research – Qualitative Methods

(Definition, types, advantages, and limitations)

- 3.1 Interview
- 3.2 Observation
- 3.3 Case study

Unit 4: Methods of Research – Quantitative Methods

(Definition, types, advantages, and limitations)

- 4.1 Survey
- 4.2 Sampling
- 4.3 Questionnaire and schedule
- 4.4 Primary and secondary data

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Ahuja, R. (2022). Research Methods (2nd ed.). Rawat Publications.

Kothari, C. R., & Garg, G. (2004). Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques (2nd ed.). New Age International Publishers.

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