

Sociology

Code No. 331

Introduction

The world we live in today, is simultaneously shrinking and expanding, growing and under constant pressure for change. The large-scale changes in use of technology, the great increase in the traffic in culture and political and economic changes are the cause of the changes around the world. Understanding these socio-cultural changes requires studying the social world scientifically and developing some understanding of the character of society.

Sociology is the scientific study of society and its institutions, social interactions, organizations, and groups. It investigates the practices and processes operating in the society. By observing the broad range of activities in society, and getting a space for exploring topics such as family, caste, class, gender, religion, socialization and population dynamics, Sociologists provide a base for in-depth understanding and perspectives on our social order and processes of social change. Sociology provides an important platform which is useful both to personal wellbeing and social development as well. Sociology is among the broadest of the social sciences and thus provides the opportunity for the learners to understand the broad range of social issues operating in the space between individual, community and society.

Rationale

After the Secondary level, a student starts developing some understanding of the nature and character of the society he lives in. Sociology explores all aspects of the social relationship, and it helps to understand why human beings create the societies they inhabit and how they behave with other individuals and groups in which they live. Sociology is considered as another branch of all Social Sciences because it studies the economic, political, anthropological, historical geographical and psychological dimensions of society. Sociology, however, is primarily concerned with the diversity of human relation particularly along the lines of social class, race, ethnicity, gender and age etc.

Ignorance about society is the cause of all social evils. The knowledge, obtained by scientific methods, about society, can contribute to the development of a good society. August Comte, father of Sociology, has said the man would become the master of this social destiny as soon as he develops a science of society.

Change is continuous and permanent. The changes occurring today in the world make Sociology an extremely important subject to study. This course on Sociology will make students familiar with processes of change and development in general and with reference to Indian Society in particular.

Objectives

After completing this course, the learner will be able to:

- define basic concepts in Sociology;
- draw generalizations about various social institutions and social divisions in society;

- explain the process of change and development in society in general and with reference to Indian society in particular;
- extrapolate the different dimensions of Indian society;
- evaluate social realities objectively; and
- develop the ability to perceive social realities scientifically.

Scope and job opportunity

The career potential in the subject of sociology majors is almost limitless. The experts in Sociology are employed by research institutes, public health and various welfare organizations at both national and international level. Students with degree in sociology have the potential of getting secure employment as social researchers, case workers, community organizers, public policy researchers, and data analysts. Sociology also provides scope for going on to law school, social work programme, criminology and public policy etc.

Eligibility conditions

Age: 15 Years

Qualification: 10th pass

Medium of instruction: Hindi, English, Urdu, Gujarati, Bengali, Odia

Duration of the course: 1 Year

Weightage

Theory: 100 Marks

Tutor Marked Assignments (TMA): 20% Marks of theory

Scheme of studies: Theory (240 hours), TMA (self paced)

Scheme of evaluation: Theory paper 100 marks (3 hours), internal assessment (TMA) (20% of theory marks)

Pass criteria: 33% marks in theory

Course content

S. No.	Module/Topics	Duration (in hours)	Module Approach/Description	Weightage (marks)
1.	Module-1 Sociology: Basic	70	The Module is meant to introduce Sociology to the learner. It acquaints	30

	<p>Concepts</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An Introduction to Sociology 2. Emergence and Development of Sociology 3. Sociology: Its Relationship with other Social Sciences 4. Methods and Techniques of Research in Sociology 5. Social, Community, Association and Institution 6. Social Groups 7. Social Structure and Social System 8. Norms and values 9. Status and Role 10. Cooperation, Competition and Conflict 11. Acculturation, Assimilation & Integration 		<p>the learner with the definition of Sociology, its development and growth, relationship with other Social Sciences. It further exposes the learner to certain techniques used in Sociological research. This module also explains important basic sociological concepts.</p>	
2.	<p>Module-II</p> <p>Social Institutions and Social Stratification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Marriage 13. Family 14. Kinship 15. Economy, Polity and Religion 16. Social Stratification: Hierarchy, Differentiation and Inequality 	35	<p>This module has been designed to acquaint the learner about major social institutions found in a society and also to acquaint him with the system of social divisions based on hierarchy, differentiations and inequality.</p>	12

3.	Module-III Social change, Socialization and Social Control 17. Factors of Social change 18. Processes of Social Change 19. Socialization 20. Social control 21. Social Deviance 22. Society and Environment	35	This module acquaints the learner with the processes of social change in society, and how an individual becomes an accepted member of a society through socialization. It also explains how social control is maintained in a society, and the relationship between society and environment.	13
4.	Module-IV Indian Society 23. Indian Social Thinkers 24. Unity and Diversity 25. National Integration : Concept and Challenge 26. Indian Society: Tribal, Rural and Urban 27. Caste System in India 28. Major Religious communities in India 29. Major Social Problems of India 30. Problem of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 31. Problems of other Deprived Sections	60	This module acquaints the learner with certain Indian Social thinkers and various dimensions of Indian society. It sensitizes and learner with major social problems of India in general and of certain weaker sections in particular	30
5.	Module-V(A)* Status of Women 32. Status of Women in Indian Society: A	40	This module has been designed to acquaint the learner with the status of women from historic to present times. It also explains gender	15

	<p>Socio-Historical perspective</p> <p>33. Gender Discrimination</p> <p>34. Problems of women</p> <p>35. Quest for Equality and Women's Empowerment</p>		<p>discrimination and problems of women and their quest for equality and empowerment.</p>	
	<p>Module-V(B)</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>32. Culture: Concept and Characteristics</p> <p>33. Indian Cultural Heritage</p> <p>34. Cultural Pluralism</p> <p>35. Media and culture</p>		<p>This module has been designed to acquaint the learner with concept of culture and its characteristics. This also enriches the knowledge about different aspects of culture in general and with particular reference to Indian cultural heritage. It also briefly tells us about the influence of media on culture.</p>	

***Note: Learner has to choose one Module from VA or VB**