

ACHARYA PRAFULLA CHANDRA ROY GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, SILIGURI
YEAR OF INTRODUCTION: (FYUGP) 23-24
NAME OF THE PROGRAMME: FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

COURSE OUTCOME
Major Course- 09 { Semester –V }
Sociological Thinkers-I
Paper code-MAJ009

Full Marks: (Written 60+Tutorial 15) = 75

Credit: 4

Duration: 2 hours 30 mins

Course Objectives:

The objective of teaching Sociological Thinkers to undergraduate students is to enable them to apply theory to their own everyday life experiences. This requires the students to develop their sociological imagination, thinking and the capacity to read each situation sociologically and locate them theoretically.

Course Outcomes: This course enriches the sociological knowledge of the students by understanding the works and theories of Sociological thinkers. Contributions of founding fathers like Comte, Spencer, Durkheim and Weber offers insight into the issues and problems of contemporary societies and the diverse ways of reflecting and resolving the same. On completion of the course, the students will be able to construct a theoretical understanding of Sociology as a discipline and apply its key concepts to analyze social structures and processes.

Course Content:

UNIT-1: Auguste Comte

- 1.1 Biography of Comte
- 1.2 The Law of Three Stages
- 1.3 Positivism

UNIT-2: Herbert Spencer

- 2.1 Biography of H. Spencer
- 2.2 The Theory of social Evolution - Organic Analogy

UNIT-3: Lewis Henry Morgan

- 3.1 Biography of L. H. Morgan
- 3.2 Theory of Social Evolution

UNIT-4: Emile Durkheim

- 4.1 Biography of Durkheim
- 4.2 Contribution to the Methodology of Sociology: Concept of Social Fact
- 4.3 Theory of Religion
- 4.4 Theory of Division of Labour
- 4.5 Theory of Suicide

UNIT-5: Karl Marx

- 5.1 Biography of Marx
- 5.2 Historical Materialism
- 5.3 Capitalism
- 5.4 Class und Class Conflict
- 5.5 Alienation

UNIT-6: Max Weber

- 6.1 Biography of Weber
- 6.2 Ideal Types
- 6.3 Social Action
- 6.4 Religion and Economy: Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism
- 6.5 Power and Authority

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
SOCIOLOGY

Major Course- 10 { Semester –V }

Social Demography

Paper code-MAJ010

Full Marks: (Written 60+Tutorial 15) = 75

Credit: 4

Duration: 2 hours 30 mins

Course Objectives:

This paper is designed to provide an idea to the students about population dynamics and its impact on society. It will also enable the students to learn the techniques of demographic analysis. It is designed to help students understand the larger factors shaping population size, composition and density. Through the semester, students will learn about key concepts, theories and basic measurements that are essential to study population dynamics.

Course Outcomes:

This paper aims to equip students with the knowledge and skills to analyze key issues associated with population and their relationship with social structures and processes. Students will gain an understanding of how social and cultural factors influence demographic trends, such as fertility, mortality, migration, and population distribution. They will also learn to apply demographic data and methods to understand social phenomena and different social policies to check over population in the country.

Unit 1: Introduction

- 1.1 Social Demography: Meaning, significance, nature and scope.
- 1.2 Key concepts: Fecundity, Morbidity, Age at marriage, Life Expectancy, Planned parenthood, Reproductive span, Reproductive cycle.
- 1.3 Sources of Demographic Data: Census, Vital Registration, Sample Survey.

Unit 2: Demographic Theories

- 2.1 Malthusian theory of population
- 2.2 Post- Malthusian theory of population: Demographic Transition Theory and Optimum Theory of Population
- 2.3 Marxian theory of population

Unit 3: Key Aspects and Challenges of Population Structure

- 3.1 Concept and significance of population structure
- 3.2 Age structure of Indian population

- 3.3 Sex Composition in population structure: Sex ratio, Sex Ratio at Birth, Child sex ratio, Elderly Sex Ratio
- 3.4 Rural-urban composition of population
- 3.5 Migration- types, factors, determinants and consequences.

Unit 4: Demographic Processes: Fertility and Mortality

- 4.1 Fertility - definition, factors, significance
- 4.2 Mortality- definition, factors, significance, infant mortality, child and maternal mortality
- 4.3 Declining Fertility and Mortality: causes, consequences and remedial measures

Unit 5: Population growth and policy in India

- 5.1 Population growth, Overpopulation and Population explosion in India: causes, impact and consequences
- 5.2 Population policy in India: Family Planning Programme, National Population Policy 2000

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SOCIOLOGY

Major Course- 11 { Semester –V }

Social Problems in India

Paper code-MAJ011

Full Marks: (Written 60+Tutorial 15) = 75

Credit: 4

Duration: 2 hours 30 mins

Course Objective: To gain an understanding of the concept of social problem and various social problems affecting the community at large. The syllabus is designed to introduce students to the emerging social problems in Indian Society.

Course Outcome: The course will enable students to identify the root causes and consequences of various social problems in India. It will foster critical thinking skills to analyse social problems from different sociological perspectives. Students will also be able to evaluate the effectiveness of various solutions and policies aimed at addressing these problems.

Unit -1- Introduction

- 1.1 Meaning and definition,
- 1.2 Concept of Social Problems and types of Social Problems

Unit 2: Major Socio-economic Problems

2.1 Unemployment -

- 2.1.1 Definition and Concept
- 2.1.2 Causes of unemployment
- 2.1.3 Consequences of Unemployment

2.2 Rural and Urban Poverty –

2.2.1 Definition and Concept

2.2.2 Causes and impact of poverty

2.2.3 Poverty Alleviation Programs

2.3 Corruption –

2.3.1 Concept and definition

2.3.2 Causes of Corruption

3.3 Consequences of Corruption

2.4 Illiteracy –

2. 4.1 Definition and concept

2.4.2 literacy programmes

2.4.3 Causes of illiteracy.

Unit 3: Gender issues

- 3.1 Domestic violence
- 3.2 Sexual harassment
- 3.3. Dowry
- 3.4 Women trafficking

Unit 4: Problems of youth

- 4.1 Youth Unrest and Agitation
- 4.2 Juvenile Delinquency

Unit 5: Child labor

- 5.1 Definition and concept
- 5.2 Causes of Child Labor

Unit 6: Old age Problem

- 6.1 Definition and Concept of Old Age Problem
- 6.2 Causes of Old Age Problems
- 6.3 Measures to eradicate the old age problems

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SOCIOLOGY

Major Course- 12 {Semester –V}

Industrial Sociology

Paper code-MAJ012

Full Marks: (Written 60+Tutorial 15) = 75

Credit: 4

Duration: 2 hours 30 mins

Course Objective

This course introduces students to Industrial Sociology, focusing on the relationship between industry and society. It explores the evolution of industrialization in India, the structure and challenges of industrial labor, and the role of trade unions. Students will examine the social impacts of industrial development on institutions like caste, family, and marriage, while gaining insights into relevant policies, movements, and legislations shaping industrial society in India.

Course Outcome

After completing this course, students will understand the scope and development of Industrial Sociology and analyse industrialization phases in India. They will assess policies like Nehru's industrial strategy and post-1991 reforms. Students will examine organised and unorganized labor issues, the impact of globalization, and the evolution of trade unions. They will also interpret the sociological effects of industrialisation and understand key industrial laws and dispute mechanisms in India.

Unit-1 Industrial Sociology:

- 1.1 Meaning and definition
- 1.2 Nature and scope of industrial sociology
- 1.3 Emergence of Industrial Sociology
- 1.4 Significance of Industrial Sociology.

Unit-II Perspectives Industrialization in India

- 2.1 Industrialization during colonial period
- 2.2 Industrialization during Post colonial Period
- 2.3 Nehru's Industrial Policy
- 2.4 Gandhi's views on Industrialization in India.
- 2.5 Industrial policy after 1991: License Raj, Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG model)

Unit-III Industrial Labor in India

- 3.1 Industrial Labor: Meaning, Definition, Characteristics
- 3.2 Organised and unorganized Labor: Meaning, Definition, Characteristics

- 3.3 Problems of Organised and unorganized Labor
- 3.4 Impact of globalisation on Indian labor

Unit –IV Industrialization and its Impacts in India

- 4.1 Industrial Society: Definition, meaning, characteristics
- 4.2 Contemporary perspective of Industrial society: Post industrial Society (Daniel Bell), Network Society (Mannuel Castle)
- 4.3 Impacts of Industrialization on social institution: Caste System, Family and marriage
- 4.4 Industrialism: Meaning, consequences.

Unit –V Trade Union Movement in India

- 5.1 Trade Unions: Meaning, Objectives, Functions, Importance
- 5.2 Emergence of Trade union: Early Phase (Pre-1920) Causes, characteristics,
Factors for Growth of Trade Union: [post-Independence period]
, Major Trade unions: INTUC (1947), AITUC (1920), HMS (1948), BMS (1955), CITU (1970)
- 5.3 Collective Bargaining and its importance. Contemporary challenges of TUs.
- 5.4 Industrial Disputes: Causes and Consequences
- 5.5 Major TU Acts: Objectives and Features: Trade Unions Act, 1926, Industrial Dispute Acts. 1947, Factories Act, 1948

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SOCIOLOGY

Major Course- 05 {Semester –V}
Methodology of Social Research
Paper code-MINA05

Full Marks: (Written 60+Tutorial 15) = 75

Credit: 4

Duration: 2 hours 30 mins

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 Content:

Unit 1: The Logic of Social Research

- 1.1 Social/Sociological research: meaning, objective features, and importance
- 1.2 Scope of social research
- 1.3 Hypotheses

Unit 2 : Types of Research

- 2.1 Basic - Applied/Action
- 2.2 Historical-empirical
- 2.3 Explanatory-exploratory

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

