

INTRODUCTORY SOCIOLOGY - SOC IZO "vff)SEMESTER 11, YEAR 1Feb., 1981COURSE DESCRIPTION:

Introductory sociology provides the student with the background necessary to understand sociological adaptation.

This course helps the student understand sociology - its basic subject matter and approaches. It includes the study of society, community life and the family.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To discuss the meaning and origins of Sociology. (C-Comprehension)
2. To understand what culture entails. (C-Comprehension)
3. To understand the process of socialization. (C-Comprehension)
4. To understand social organization. (C-Comprehension)
5. To understand groups. (C-Comprehension)
6. To understand the Bureaucratic social system. (C-Comprehension)
7. To understand concepts of social class and stratification. (C-Comprehension)
8. To understand the structure and function of the family. (C-Comprehension)

Introductory Sociology includes a discussion of the following:

1. - meaning & origins of sociology
- fields & methods of sociology
2. - culture as a system of norms
- structure & development of culture
- ethnocentrism
- cultural relativism, real & ideal culture
- culture & human adjustment
3. - *the meaning of personality, factors in the development of personality
- socialization & the self
- socialization through role & status, ascribed & achieved status, role strain, role conflict and role failures
A - social control & social order, *social deviation
4. - the developments of institutions, institutional traits, institutional functions, the interrelationships of institutions, dual functions of the intellectuals, institutional structures, religious institutions, educational institutions, Governmental (with emphasis on Health Care)^institutions and economic institutions
- process of social change, factors in the rate of change, resistance and acceptance of social change, social and personal disorganization^ social planning, can change - be directed.
- nature and definition of social movements, social institutions, favouring social movements, personal susceptibility to social movements, types of social movements, life cycles of social movements.
5. - the group and the individual, major group classifications
- modern trend toward secondary group association
- *group dynamics
2 & 5
- *demographic concepts, changing pop-composition
- migration, social and cultural aspects of population change.
- rural and urban community, rural and urban convergence, future of cities.
6. - voluntary associations, organizational structures, the tendency toward oligarchy, nature of bureaucracy, freedom vs. compliance, cycles of organizational change.

- social classes (do they exist, what are they, when did they begin)
- significance of social classes
- some class attitudes toward social institutions
- the future of social classes: from "proletariat" to "status seekers"
- nature of social mobility, class and caste
- ethnic and religious factors in mobility, the process of social mobility, social mobility, and deferred gratification, individual costs of social mobility.

6 & 7

- nature of social power, power of the elite, organizational power, social power of unorganized masses, sociology of law.
- nature of social Processes, co-operation, competition, conflict, alternatives to conflict, system linkage
- nature of collective behaviour, crowd behaviour, mass society, mass behaviour, publics and public opinion
- concept of race, scientific view of race differences.
- patterns of ethnic relationships, minority\
- reactions to dominant groups, how ethnic patterns change, factors determining ethnic patterns, the new separation

- structure & functions of the family, the changing can family, the future of the family.