

INTRODUCTORY SOCIOLOGYSEMESTER"tl, 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.
8. To understand the structure and function of the family. (C-Comprehens
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INTRODUCTORY SOCIOLOGY

Feb., 1981

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
 - 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 institutic
 - 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, maior 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 seek"
- 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 family, the future of the family.