

# **SOCIOLOGY**

## **SECTION – A** A: SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS

### **1. Nature of Sociology**

Definition

Sociological Perspective

### **2. Basic Concepts**

Community

Institution

Association

Culture

Norms and Values

### **3. Social Structure**

Status and role, their interrelationship

Multiple roles, Role set, Status set, Status sequence

Role conflict

### **4. Social Group**

Meaning

Types : Primary- Secondary, Formal- Informal, Ingroup- Outgroup, Reference group

### **5. Social Institutions**

Marriage

Family

Education

Economy

Polity

Religion

### **6. Socialization**

Socialization, Resocialization, Anticipatory socialization, Adult socialization

Agencies of socialization

Theories of socialization

### **7. Social Stratification**

Social differentiation, Hierarchy and Inequality

Forms of stratification: Caste, Class, Gender Ethnic

Theories of social stratification

Social mobility

### **8. Social Change**

Concepts and Types: Evolution, Diffusion, Progress, Revolution, Transformation, Change in structure and change of structure

Theories: Dialectical and Cyclical

## **B: SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY**

### **9. Structural**

Nadel  
Radcliffe Brown  
Levi- Strauss

### **10. Functional**

Malinowski  
Durkheim  
Parsons  
Merton

### **11. Interactionist**

Social action: Max Weber, Pareto  
Symbolic interactionism: G. H. Mead, Blumer

### **12. Conflict**

Karl Marx  
Dahrendorf  
Coser  
Collins

## **C: METHODOLOGY**

### **13. Meaning and Nature of Social Research**

Nature of social phenomena  
The scientific method  
The problems in the study of social phenomena : Objectivity and subjectivity, fact and value

### **14. Quantitative Methods**

Survey  
Research Design and its types  
Hypothesis  
Sampling  
Techniques of data collection: Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview

### **15. Qualitative Methods**

Participant observation  
Case study  
Content analysis  
Oral history  
Life history

### **16. Statistics in Social Research**

Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode  
Measures of dispersion  
Correlational analysis  
Test of significance  
Reliability and Validity

## SECTION – B

### **Unit – I : Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology**

Alfred Shultz, Peter Berger and Luckmann  
Garfinkel and Goffman

### **Unit – II: Neo- functionalism and Neo- Marxism**

J. Alexander  
Habermass, Althusser

### **Unit – III: Structuration and Post- Modernism**

Giddens  
Derrida  
Foucault

### **Unit – IV : Conceptualising Indian Society**

Peoples of India : Groups and Communities  
Unity in diversity  
Cultural diversity : Regional, linguistic, religious and tribal

### **Unit – V : Theoretical Perspectives**

Indological / Textual Perspective : G.S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont  
Structural – Functional Perspective : M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube  
Marxian Perspective : D.P. Mukherjee, A. R. Desai  
Civilisational Perspective : N.K. Bose, Surajit Sinha  
Subaltern Perspective : B. R. Ambedkar, David Hardiman

### **Unit – VI : Contemporary Issues : Socio – cultural**

Poverty  
Inequality of caste and gender  
Regional, ethnic and religious disharmonics  
Family disharmony : (a) Domestic violence (b) Dowry (c) Divorce  
(d) Intergenerational conflict

### **Unit – VII: Contemporary Issues : Development**

Population  
Regional disparity  
Slums  
Displacement  
Ecological degradation and environmental pollution  
Health problems

### **Unit – VIII: Issues Pertaining to deviance**

Deviance and its forms  
Crime and delinquency  
White collar crime and corruption  
Changing profile of crime and criminals  
Drug addiction  
Suicide

## **Unit – IX: Current Debates**

Tradition and Modernity in India

Problems of Nation Building: secularism, Pluralism and Nation building

## **Unit – X : The Challenges of Globalisation**

Indianisation of Sociology

Privatisation of Education

Science and Technology Policy of India

## **SECTION – C**

### **Elective – I : Rural Sociology**

Approaches to the study of Rural Society :

Rural – Urban differences

Rurbanism

Peasant studies

Agrarian Institutions :

Land ownership and its types

Agrarian relations and Mode of production debate

Jajmani system and Jajmani relations

Agrarian class structure

Panchayati Raj System :

Panchayat before and after 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment

Rural Leadership and Factionalism

Empowerment of people

Social Issue and Strategies for Rural Development :

Bonded and Migrant labourers

Pauperization and Depeasantisation

Agrarian unrest and Peasant movements

Rural Development and Change :

Trends of changes in rural society

Process of change : Migration – Rural to Urban and Rural to Rural

Mobility : Social / Economics

Factors of changes

### **Elective – II : Industry and Society**

Industrial Society in the Classical Sociological Tradition :

Division of labour

Bureaucracy

Rationality

Production relations

Surplus value

Alienation

Industry and Society :

Factory as a social system

Formal and informal organization

Impact of social structure on industry

Impact of industry on society

#### Industrial Relations :

- Changing profile of labour
- Changing labour- management relations
- Conciliation, adjudication, arbitration
- Collective bargaining
- Trade unions
- Workers' participation in management ( Joint Management Councils)
- Quality circles

#### Industrialisation and Social Change in India :

- Impact of industrialization on family, education and stratification
- Class and class conflict in industrial society
- Obstacles to and limitations of industrialization

#### Industrial Planning :

- Industrial Policy
- Labour legislation
- Human relations in industry

### **Elective – III : Sociology of Development :**

#### Conceptual Perspectives on Development :

- Economic growth
- Human development
- Social development
- Sustainable development : Ecological and Social

#### Theories of Underdevelopment:

- Liberal : Max Weber, Gunnar Myrdal
- Dependency: Centre-periphery (Frank), Uneven development (Samir Amin), World- system (Wallerstein)

#### Paths of Development:

- Modernisation, Globalisation
- Socialist
- Mixed
- Gandhian

#### Social Structure and Development:

- Social structure as a facilitator / inhibitor
- Development and socio- economic disparities
- Gender and development

#### Culture and Development:

- Culture as an aid / impediment
- Development and displacement of tradition
- Development and upsurge of ethnic movements

### **Elective – IV : Population and Society**

#### Theories of Population Growth :

- Malthusian
- Demographic transition

#### Population Growth and Distribution in India :

- Growth of Indian population since 1901
- Determinants of population

Concepts of Fertility, Mortality, Morbidity and Migration :

- Age and Sex composition and its consequences
- Determinants of fertility
- Determinants of mortality, infant, child and maternal mortality
- Morbidity rates
- Determinants and consequences of migration

Population and Development :

- Population as a constraint on and a resource for development
- Socio- cultural factors affecting population growth

Population Control :

- Population policy : Problems and perspectives
- Population education
- Measures taken for population control

### **Elective – V : Gender and Society**

Gender as a Social Construct :

- Models of Gendered socialisation
- Cultural symbolism and general roles

Social Structure and Gender Inequality :

- Patriarchy and Matriarchy
- Division of labour – Production and reproduction

Theories of Gender Relations :

- Liberalist
- Radical
- Socialist
- Post- modernist

Gender and Development :

- Effect of development policies on gender relations
- Perspectives on gender and development – Welfarist, developmentalist
- Empowerment.

Women and Development in India :

- Indicators of women's status : Demographic, social economic and cultural
- Special schemes and strategies for women's development
- Voluntary sector and women's development
- Globalisation and women's development
- Eco- feminism