

Syllabus for Sociology

Basic Concepts in Sociology:

- **UNIT – I**

Sociology: Definition, nature and scope; Relationship with other Social Sciences: Psychology, Anthropology, History, Economics and Political Science.

- **UNIT – II**

Basic Concepts: Social Structure, Society, Social Organization, Community, Association, Norms, Values.

- **UNIT – III**

Status and Role: Types of status and role and their interrelationship

- **UNIT – IV**

Socialization: Meaning, types, processes and agencies. Theories of self (Freud, Cooley and Mead) Culture: Meaning, characteristics; material and non-material culture; cultural lag. Culture and civilization.

Social Processes and Problems:

- **UNIT – I**

Social Processes: Cooperation, Accommodation, Assimilation, Competition and Conflict.

- **UNIT – II**

Social Groups: Definition, characteristics, types (primary and secondary; in-group and out-group; Reference group and Peer group).

- **UNIT – III**

Social Institutions: Marriage; Family; Kinship

Education, Religion and Economy: Meaning and Functions

- **UNIT – IV**

Social Control: Meaning, Significance and agencies.

Social Deviance: Meaning, characteristics, forms and factors.

Society, Culture and Social Change:

- **UNIT – I**

Societies: Types and Characteristics- Tribal, Rural, Urban, Industrial and Post-Industrial.

- **UNIT – II**

Culture: Definition and Nature; Types- Material and Non- Material.

Socialization: Importance, Process and Stages.

Social Control: Types and Means

- **UNIT – III**

Processes of Social Change: Characteristic Features of Industrialization, Modernization, Globalization and Secularization

- **UNIT – IV**

Social Stratification: Types, theories of stratification

Social mobility and its types

Indian Society:

- **UNIT – I**

Evolution of Indian Society: Traditional basis of Indian Society; Unity and Diversity in India; India as a Pluralistic Society.

- **UNIT – II**

Caste, theories of Caste system and its Changing Dimensions in India; Dominant caste.

- **UNIT – III**

Processes of Social Change in India: Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization, Parochiatization and Universalization

- **UNIT – IV**

Social Issues and Problems: Gender Discrimination, Problems of Women; Problems of Dalits, OBCs and Minorities; Affirmative Actions.

Social Research:

- **UNIT – I**

Social Research: Definition, Nature and Purpose; Steps in Social Research; Problem of Objectivity and Subjectivity in Social Research

- **UNIT – II**

Research Methods: Research Designs; Social Survey; Hypothesis- Types & significance; Sampling and Sampling Procedure

- **UNIT – III**

Techniques of Data Collection: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Schedule and Case Study; Types of Data

- **UNIT – IV**

Statistical Analysis and Use of Computer in Social Research: Classification and Tabulation of data; Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode; Use of Computers in Social Research.

Social Problems in India:

- **UNIT – I**

Social Problem: Meaning and Definition; Importance of the Study of Social Problems; Sociological Perspectives on Social Problem-Anomie and suicide (Durkheim) Labeling (Becker).

- **UNIT – II**

Structural Issues: Inequality of Caste, Class, Gender and Ethnicity

- **UNIT – III**

Problems and Issues: Female Foeticide, Dowry, Domestic Violence, Divorce; Problems of Aged.

- **UNIT – IV**

Social Disorganization: Crime, Juvenile Delinquency, Corruption, Communalism, Drug Addiction, Suicide, Nepotism, Prostitution and AIDS