

**SYLLABUS****SOCIOLOGY****Sociological Concepts**

- Sociology: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance
- Basic Concepts: Social Structure, Social Function, Society, Community, Association, Groups, Class, Active Society, Risk Society, Status-role, Globalization
- Social Institutions: Family, Marriage, Kinship, Caste, Religion
- Economic Institutions: Market, Capital, Property and Division of Labour
- Political Institutions: Elite, Power, Authority, Bureaucracy, Decentralisation of Power, Leadership, Political Parties

**Classical Thinkers**

- I. Auguste Comte: Social Statics and Dynamics, Law of Three Stages, Hierarchy of Sciences, Positivism
- II. Herbert Spencer: Organic Analogy and Theory of Evolution
- III. Max Weber: Social Action, Verstehen, Ideal Types, Rationality
- IV. Emile Durkheim: Social Fact, Division of Labour, Suicide, Religion
- V. Karl Marx: Historical Materialism, Classification of Societies, Class Conflict, Alienation, Revolution
- VI. Levi-Strauss: Structuralism
- VII. Radcliffe Brown and Malinowski: Functionalism

**Methodology of Social Research**

- Social Research and Social Survey, Meaning and steps of Social Research, Ethics of Research (Plagiarism, copyright)
- Basic Tools of Data Collection: Observation, Interview, Schedule, Questionnaire, Sociometry Illustrative Studies with Reference to Technique of Study (Participant observation)
  - B. Malinowski, 1966: Argonauts of the Western Pacific
  - W. F. Whyte, 1955: Street Corner Society: The Social Structure of an Italian Slum Study of the Select Techniques with illustrations mentioned against each:
- Panel Studies: Yogesh Atal, 1972: Local Communities and National Politics: A Study in Communities Links and Political Involvement
- Scaling: Attitudinal Modernity Scale in S.L. Sharma, 1979: Modernizing Effects of University Education

### Rural Sociology

- I. Meaning, Scope and Significance of Rural Sociology.
- II. Concepts: Little Community, Peasant Society, Folk Culture, Folk - Urban Continuum, Tribe and Caste, Characteristics of rural society
- III. Rural Social Structure: Family, Marriage and Kinship, Caste and Class
- IV. Rural Economy: Agrarian Relations, Land Reforms, Jajmani System, Growth of Market, Green Revolution
- V. Ritual Aspects: Deities, Festivals, Rituals of the life cycle, World view of the villagers, Magic and Religion, Universalization and Parochialization

### Basic Statistics & Computer Application in Social Research

- I. Relevance of Statistics in Social Research, Social Variables and their Measurement, Grouping of Data, Graphic Presentation - Frequency Curve, Histogram, CFC.
- II. Averages - Mean, Median, Mode, Standard Deviation
- III. Concepts - Probability, Norming Operations, Reliability, Validity, Sampling and its types.
- IV. Association, Co-relation, Statistical Inference,
- V. Use of Computer in Social Research (e.g. Introduction and use in Data Analysis, Use of Internet for accessing database)

### Neo-Classical Theories

- I. Structural Functional Approach: R K Merton: Theories of Middle Range, Paradigm, Social Structure & Anomie, Codification of Functional Analysis, Reference Group
- II. Social system: T. Parsons: Structural Elements and AGIL Paradigm, Social System
- III. Symbolic Interactionism: Herbert Blumer & G H Mead
- IV. Exchange Theory: Malinowski - Social exchange, George C Homans - Social Behaviorism.
- V. Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology: Alfred Schutz - Phenomenology of the social world, Garfinkel - Reflexivity, Common sense reasoning, Goffman-Dramaturgical Analysis

### Social Change: Concepts and Theories

- I. Concepts: Social Change, Evolution, Progress, Cultural Change, Transformation, Social Mobility, Movement, Revolution, Invention, Discovery, Diffusion.
- II: Theories of Social Change: Evolutionary, Functional, Linear, Cyclic
- III: Factors of Social Change: Demographic, Economic, Political, Religious, Technological
- IV: Development: Development, Sustainable Development
- V: Planned Change: Policy of Protective Discrimination, Law

### Explanation in Social Science

- I. Methods of Explanation, The use of Comparative Analysis
- II. Some Basic Terms: Proposition, Hypothesis, Classification and Definition
- III: The Nature of Social. Facts, Uniqueness and Generality
- IV: Books for Detailed Study: Any one of the following will be selected every year
  - A: Durkheim, E., 1895: The Rules of Sociological Method
  - B: Max Weber, 1968: Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism
  - V: Objectivity in Social Sciences.

### Modern Sociological Theory

- I: Neo-Functionalism: J. Alexander
- II: Neo-Marxian: The ruler and the ruled: Dahrendorf, The Frankfurt School - Life world and system: J. Habermas  
Conflict and Social Change: Collins
- III. Functional Analysis of Social Conflict: Lewis A\_ Coser
- VI. Post Structuralism: Foucault
- V: Recent Trends in Sociological Theory: Structuration: Anthony Giddens, Habitus and Field: Bourdieu, Post Modernism: Derrida

### Social Change in India

- I. Processes of Social Change: Universalization, Parochialization, Sanskritization, Westernization, Secularization, Modernization, Globalization.
- II: Approaches to the Study of Social Change: A. Evolutionary Approach B. Cultural Approach C. Structural Approach D. Dialectical Historical Approach
- III: Factors of Social Change: Demographic, Economic, Political, Religious, Technological.

IV: Social Movements in India: Arya Samaj, Chipko, BK U, Yug Nirman Movement

V: Critique of Development: Ecological and Feminist Perspective

### Social Problems in India

- I. Social Problems: Untouchability, Poverty, Population Problems, literacy, Problems of SCs, STS OBCs, and Minorities, Cummunalism
- II. Family Problems: Dowry, Domestic Violence, juvenile Delinquency, Divorce, Problems of elderly, intra and intergenerational conflict,
- III. Economic Problems: Poverty, Unemployment, Corruption, white collar crime
- IV. Women's Problems: Status of Women, Prostitution, Women empowerment
- V. Environmental Problems: Global Warming, Industrialisation, Pollution, Ecological Imbalance,

### Classifications in Sociology

- I. Meaning and Relevance of Classification in Sociology
- II. Principles and Criteria for the classifications
- III. Rules for the Classification of social Type
- IV. Classification of Groups: Group and Quasi Group, Primary and Secondary Groups, In Group and out Group, Membership and Non-Membership Group
- V. Classification of Societies:
  - A. August Comte: Theological, Metaphysical, Positive Stage
  - B. Emile Durkheim: Mechanical and Organic Society
  - C. Herbert Spencer: Militant and Industrial Society
  - D. Karl Marx: Primitive, Ancient, Feudal, Capitalist
  - E. Tonnies: Gemeinschaft, Geselleschaft
  - F. Henry Maine: Status, Contract Society
  - G. Karl Popper: Tribal Society, Open Society

### Perspectives on Indian Society

- I. Indological / Textual Perspectives: G.S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont
- II. Structural - Functional Perspective: M.N. Srinivas, S. C. Dube
- III. Marxian Perspective: A.R. Desai, Ram Krishna Mukherjee
- IV. Civilizational Perspective: N. K. Bose, Surajit Sinha
- V. Subaltern Perspective: B. R. Ambedkar, David Hardiman

### Society in India

- I. Indian Social Structure: Caste, Class and Tribe, Religious Groups, Rural and Urban Communities, Values
- II. Hindu Social Organization: Varana, Ashrama, Dharama, Doctrine of Karama
- III. Institutions:
  - A. Social Institution: Marriage, Family, Kinship
  - B. Economic Institution: Property, Division of Labour, Jajmani System,
  - C. Religious Institution: Magic and Religion, Totem and Taboo
- IV. Factors of Social Change: Economic, Religious, Demographic, Technological, Educational, Law
- V. Emerging Concerns: Poverty, Illiteracy, Aging, Population, Corruption, White Collar Crime, Moral Degradation

### Sociology Of Environment

- I. Nature, scope and Concept: ecology & Environment.
- II. Theoretical Approach:  
Emerging theoretical paradigms: Adaptive ecosystem, social & cultural Models
- III. Social Concerns over Environmental Issues
  - (a) Depletion of natural resources, Social Forestry, Joint Forest Management
  - (b) Social costs of population explosion, pollution - Excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides poverty, development
  - (c) Green politics, Eco-feminism, Deep- ecology, Bio-regionalism, Ecological modernization;
  - (d) Policy Prescriptions.
- IV. Environmental Movements
  - (a) Organizations, ideologies, programmes, leadership, people's participation
  - (b) Case studies
- V. Obstacles for Growth of Natural Environment

### Sociology of Social Movement

1. Social Movement: Meaning, Definition, Characteristics & Types of Social Movement
2. Components of Social Movement
3. Social Movement and Social Change - reform, revival and revolution, splits; counter movements; transformation and decline.
4. Theories of the Emergence of Social Movement: Marxist and post-Marxist, Weberian and post- Weberian, Structural-functional
5. Traditional Social Movements: Peasant Movements, Labour Movement, Tribal Movement, Socio- religious reform movement
6. New Social Movements in India: Dalit movement; Women's movement; Ecological and Environmental movement, Ethnic movements.

### Political Sociology

- I. Basic Concepts: Sociology of Politics, Power, Authority, De-Centralization of Power, Bureaucracy, Political Parties, Political Culture, Political Socialisation, Political Mobilisation, Political Apathy, Voting Behavior, Leadership
- II. Elite theories of distribution of power in society: Mosca, Pareto and C. W. Mills
- III. Pressure groups and interests groups: Nature, bases, political significance
- IV. Public opinion: Role of mass media, problems of communication in illiterate and Modern societies
- V. Political Process in India: Role of caste, Religion, Regionalism and language in Indian Politics, Role of Election Commission

### Teaching Education and Methodology

- 1. Learning & Teaching
- 2. Language across the curriculum
- 3. Understanding discipline and subject
- 4. Gender school and Society
- 5. Pedagogy of a school subject
- 6. Knowledge and curriculum
- 7. Assessment for learning
- 8. Creating an inclusive school
- 9. Childhood and growing up
- 10. Drama and Art in Education