

## **SYLLABUS**

### **LECTURER (SCHOOL EDUCATION)**

#### **PAPER – II**

#### **SOCIOLOGY**

##### **Part- I : Senior Secondary Level**

1. Development of Sociology in West and India.
2. Sociology: Meaning, Scope and Subject-Matter.
3. Sociology and other Social Sciences.
4. Society – Meaning, Characteristics, Types of Society.
5. Community – Meaning, Characteristics.
6. Concept of Rural- Urban Continuum.
7. Social Group – Meaning and Types.
8. Family – Meaning, Features and Types.
9. Concept of Religion and Magic – Meaning, Characteristics and Types of Magic.
10. Marriage – Meaning, Aims, Forms and Types of Hindu Marriage.
11. Indian Social Problems – Regionalism, Caste Prejudice, Communalism, Corruption.
12. Social Change and Mobility– Meaning, Characteristics, Factors and Theories.
13. Institution – Meaning, Features and Types.
14. Association – Meaning, Features and Types, Difference between Association and Institution.
15. Culture – Definition, Characteristics, Elements of Culture.

##### **Part- II: Graduation Level**

1. Sociological Perspective – Scientific and Humanistic Orientations to Sociological Study.
2. Social Structure – Meaning and Characteristics.
3. Status and Role – Definition, Characteristics, Types and Relation between Status and Role.
4. Socialization – Meaning, Characteristics, Stages and Agencies, Theories (Cooley, Mead, Freud).
5. Social Control – Meaning, Characteristics, Types and Agencies. Norms and Values.
6. Social Stratification– Meaning, Forms and Theories of Stratification.
7. Social Process – Meaning, Characteristics and Types (Co-operation, Competition and Conflict).

8. Kinship – Meaning, Features, Kinship Usages.
9. Problems of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Women and Minorities.
10. Demographic Profiles of India.
11. Crime and Juvenile Delinquency – Meaning, Types of Crimes, Factors and Consequences.
12. Social Research – Meaning, Stages and Types.
13. Sampling – Meaning, Features, Types and Techniques of Sampling.
14. Tools of Data Collection – Observation, Interview, Schedule and Questionnaire.
15. Hypothesis – Meaning, Characteristics, Types, Sources.

### **Part - III : Post Graduation Level**

1. Emergence of Social Thought – Comte-Positivism, Spencer-Social Darwinism.
2. Durkheim – Division of Labour, Suicide, Social Fact.
3. Max Weber – Social Action, Ideal Type, Views on Religion, Bureaucracy.
4. Karl Marx – Class and Class Conflict, Historical Materialism, Dialectical Materialism.
5. Process of Social Change – Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization, Liberalization and Globalization.
6. Post Modernism – Meaning and Features.
7. Indian Social Thinkers: G.S. Ghurye, Radhakamal Mukerjee, M.N. Srinivas, D.P. Mukerji.

### **Part – IV (Pedagogy, Teaching Learning Material, Use of Computers and Information Technology in Teaching Learning)**

#### **I. Pedagogy and Teaching Learning Material (Instructional Strategies for Adolescent Learner)**

- Communication skills and its use.
- Teaching models- advance organizer, concept attainment, information processing, inquiry training.
- Preparation and use of teaching-learning material during teaching.
- Cooperative learning.

#### **II. Use of Computers and Information Technology in Teaching Learning**

- Concept of ICT, hardware and software.
- System approach.
- Computer assisted learning, computer aided instruction