1. Introduction to sociology
Meaning of sociology, the scientific and humanistic orientations to sociological study, Sociology and development, Sociology and professions.

2. Social research
Meaning, Scope and significance of social research, Formulation and importance of Hypothesis, Methods and techniques - Observation, Interview, Schedule and Questionnaire, Sampling, Case study.

3. Types of research
Basic and applied, Descriptive, Exploratory, Explanatory, Experimental.

4. Sociological thinkers

5. Individual and society
Social interaction, Social system, Culture and personality, Socialisation, Social values, Social Norms, Social Sanctions.

6. Social stratification and mobility
Meaning, Forms and theories, basis of social stratification, Caste, Class and power.

7. Social Institutions
Family, Marriage and Kinship, Social structure, Functions and changing patterns.

8. Economic institutions
Pre industrial and industrial economic system, industrialization and its impact on society, Globalization and liberalization, Socio-economic determinates of development.

9. Political Institutions
Concept of state and bureaucracy, Good governance-Democratic form and Panchayatiraj, Leadership, Political-parties and voting behavior, Criminalization-of polities.
10. Social Change
Concept and theories, factors of social change, Functions and dysfunctions of religion, Modernization and development. role of Education in Social Change.

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PAPER – II

1. Ideological bases
Traditional Hindu Social organization Dharma, Ashrama, Karma, Purshartha, Socio-cultural dynamics through the ages - impact of Buddhism, Islam and the west, Factors of unity and change.

2. Caste system
Origin of caste system, Culture and structural views, Change and persistence of caste in modern India, Issues of equality and social justice, Emergence of Dalit consciousness.

3. Class structure
Agrarian and industrial class structure, Emergence of middle class, Elite formation in India.

4. Marriage, family and kinship
Marriage among different ethnic groups, Family structural and functional aspect, changing forms, regional variations in kinship system, impact of legislations and socio-economic change on marriage and family, Generation gap.

5. Agrarian social structure
Peasant society and agrarian systems, Social consequences of land reforms and Green Revolution, Emerging Agrarian class structure, Agrarian unrest.

6. Rural-urban social structure
Features and characteristics of rural and urban social structure Urbanism and urbanization, Slums, Environmental Problems, Poverty and indebtedness, Urban planning and development.

7. Tribal society
Meaning and characteristics of tribe and scheduled tribe, Constitutional provisions to determine scheduled tribe, Tribal economy,
means of livelihood, Tribal movement and development, Bhil, Gonda, Korku.

8. Industry and society
Meaning and characteristics of industrialization, Occupational diversification, Trade-unions and human relations, Economic reforms-Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation.

9. Education

10. Social problem
Alcoholism, Drug-addiction, AIDS, Prostitution, Gender discrimination, Youth unrest, Problems of elderly people, Bonded Labour, Corruption, Child Labour, Dowry.