

## **SOCIOLOGY ( CODE NO. 19 )**

### **PAPER – I**

#### **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**

Karl marx, V. Pareto, Tolcott Parsons, Mahrshi Arbindo, Mahtma Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar.

#### **5. Individual and society**

Social intraction, 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**

Directive principles of state policy and primary Education, Education, Educational inequality and change, Education and social mobility, Sarva Shikha Abhiyan, Educational problems of disadvantaged groups.

### **10. Social problem**

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