

SOCIOLOGY

1. Emergence of Sociology, Historical Background, French Revolution, Industrial Revolution, Work of Auguste Comte

2. Sociology; Science of Society: Meaning definition, Nature and scope of Sociology, its relations with other social Sciences, Political Science, History, Anthropology, Economics, Psychology.

3. Basic Concepts in sociology, Society: Meaning definition and features: Individuals and collectives, Pluralities and inequalities among societies.

4. Community Meaning definition and features, Association meaning definition and features, institution Meaning, definitions and features, Difference between Society, Community, Association and institution. Social, Religious, Political and Economic Institutions.

5. Social Group: Meaning, Definition, features and Types of Social Group ; Primary and secondary group. In-group- Out group, Formal Informal group , Reference group (Herbert Hyman, Merton)

6. Culture; Meaning, definition and Characteristics; Material and Non-Material culture, ethnocentrism, Sociology of Culture(Jeffrey Alexander).

Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology: Alfred Schutz, Garfinkel, Goffman and Peter Berger

7. Sociological theories: Herbert Spencer, Lewis Morgan, Durkheim, Parsons, Malinowski, Max Weber, Vilfredo Pareto, MK Gandhi, A. Giddens, Jurgen Habermas, Michel Foucault.

8. Social Change: Meaning and Characteristics, Social Evolution, Progress, Revolution, Factors of social change: Education as a Factor of social change, Process of social change, Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernisation, Globalisation and Secularization: Modernisation of Indian tradition, Religious Revivalism, Fundamentalism.

9. Social Movement: Meaning and Characteristics, Types, Stages, Social Movements in India(related to caste, class, women, environment, peasant). Social Mobility: Meaning and Characteristics, types.

10. Caste and Class: Meaning and definition, Characteristics, Merits and Demerits, Functions, Caste inequalities in India , Dominant Caste, Relations between caste and

class, Status group, class hierarchy, class in itself and class for itself, change in caste system, Jajmani system.

11. Gender Inequalities: Concept, Theories of feminism, Problems of women in India, Problems of working women in India.

12. Socialization: Meaning and definition, Agencies, Primary and secondary Socialization, Resocialization, Desocialization, Anticipatory Socialization. Theories of Socialization: Cooley, Mead and Freud.

13. Marriage and Family : Meaning and definition, Functions, Types of marriage, Forms of Hindu marriage, Mate selection in Hindu society, change in marriage. Types of Family, Nuclear and Joint family: Meaning and definition, Merits and Demerits, Status of aged persons in modern families, Changes in family.

Gender Discrimination: Meaning, Causes, Sex ratio in India, honour killing, Status of women in Indian families.

14. Social Stratification: Meaning and definition, Characteristics, Basis of Social Stratification, Theories of Social Stratification (Davis and Moore, Karl Marx, Max Weber), Functions and forms of Social Stratification, Social Differentiation : Meaning and definition, and Basis, Difference between Social Stratification and Social Differentiation. Deviance: Meaning, types and causes.

15. Social Structure: Meaning, (work of Talcott Parsons, Redcliffe- Brown, Merton and Levi Strauss). Status and role: Meaning and definition, Types of status, Role taking, role playing .

16. Tribal Society: Meaning and features, Problems of Indian tribes, Tribal culture, Deforestation and displacement, Development and Indian tribes, Change in Tribal society, Youth night dormitory system, Taboo, Totem, Mana /Manatism, Teknonymy.

17. Rural Society: Meaning and Characteristics, Indian village society, Problems of rural people, Green revolution and indebtedness, Rural power structure, emerging pattern in rural leadership , Change in rural society.

18. Urban Society: Meaning and Characteristics, Problems of urban society; Slums and organized crime, Rural urban continuum (Robert Redfield).

19. Social Problems in India: Alcoholism, Drug Addiction, Female Foeticide, Domestic Violence, honour killing, Dowry system, Child labour, Poverty and Illiteracy.

20. Indian Thinkers: GS Ghurye, MN Srinivas, Louis Dumont, AR Desai, RK Mukherjee,

Yogendra Singh, BR Ambedkar, Ranjit Guha, David Hardiman.