1. Nature of Sociology
   Definition
   Sociological Perspective

2. Basic Concepts
   Community
   Institution
   Association
   Culture
   Norms and Values

3. Social Structure
   Status and role, their interrelationship
   Multiple roles, Role set, Status set, Status sequence
   Role conflict

4. Social Group
   Meaning
   Types: Primary- Secondary, Formal- Informal, Ingroup- Outgroup, Reference group

5. Social Institutions
   Marriage
   Family
   Education
   Economy
   Polity
   Religion

6. Socialization
   Socialization, Resocialization, Anticipatory socialization, Adult socialization
   Agencies of socialization
   Theories of socialization

7. Social Stratification
   Social differentiation, Hierarchy and Inequality
   Forms of stratification: Caste, Class, Gender Ethnic
   Theories of social stratification
   Social mobility

8. Social Change
   Concepts and Types: Evolution, Diffusion, Progress, Revolution, Transformation, Change
   in structure and change of structure
   Theories: Dialectical and Cyclical
B: SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

9. Structural
   Nadel
   Radcliffe Brown
   Levi- Strauss

10. Functional
    Malinowski
    Durkheim
    Parsons
    Merton

11. Interactionist
    Social action: Max Weber, Pareto
    Symbolic interactionism: G. H. Mead, Blumer

12. Conflict
    Karl Marx
    Dahrendorf
    Coser
    Collins

C: METHODOLOGY

13. Meaning and Nature of Social Research
    Nature of social phenomena
    The scientific method
    The problems in the study of social phenomena: Objectivity and subjectivity, fact and value

14. Quantitative Methods
    Survey
    Research Design and its types
    Hypothesis
    Sampling
    Techniques of data collection: Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview

15. Qualitative Methods
    Participant observation
    Case study
    Content analysis
    Oral history
    Life history

16. Statistics in Social Research
    Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode
    Measures of dispersion
    Correlational analysis
    Test of significance
    Reliability and Validity
SECTION – B

Unit – I: Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology
Alfred Shultz, Peter Berger and Luckmann
Garfinkel and Goffman

Unit – II: Neo-functionalism and Neo-Marxism
J. Alexander
Habermass, Althusser

Unit – III: Structuration and Post-Modernism
Giddens
Derrida
Foucault

Unit – IV: Conceptualising Indian Society
Peoples of India: Groups and Communities
Unity in diversity
Cultural diversity: Regional, linguistic, religious and tribal

Unit – V: Theoretical Perspectives
Indological / Textual Perspective: G.S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont
Structural – Functional Perspective: M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube
Marxian Perspective: D.P. Mukherjee, A.R. Desal
Civilisational Perspective: N.K. Bose, Surajit Sinha
Subaltern Perspective: B. R. Ambedkar, David Hardiman

Unit – VI: Contemporary Issues: Socio-cultural
Poverty
Inequality of caste and gender
Regional, ethnic and religious disharmonics
Family disharmony: (a) Domestic violence (b) Dowry (c) Divorce (d) Intergenerational conflict

Unit – VII: Contemporary Issues: Development
Population
Regional disparity
Slums
Displacement
Ecological degradation and environmental pollution
Health problems

Unit – VIII: Issues Pertaining to deviance
Deviance and its forms
Crime and delinquency
White collar crime and corruption
Changing profile of crime and criminals
Drug addiction
Suicide
Unit – IX: Current Debates
  Tradition and Modernity in India
  Problems of Nation Building: secularism, Pluralism and Nation building

Unit – X: The Challenges of Globalisation
  Indianisation of Sociology
  Privatisation of Education
  Science and Technology Policy of India

SECTIONS

SECTION – C

Elective – I: Rural Sociology
  Approaches to the study of Rural Society:
    Rural – Urban differences
    Rurbanism
    Peasant studies
  Agrarian Institutions:
    Land ownership and its types
    Agrarian relations and Mode of production debate
    Jajmani system and Jajmani relations
    Agrarian class structure
  Panchayati Raj System:
    Panchayat before and after 73rd Amendment
    Rural Leadership and Factionalism
    Empowerment of people
  Social Issue and Strategies for Rural Development:
    Bonded and Migrant labourers
    Pauperization and Depeasantisation
    Agrarian unrest and Peasant movements
  Rural Development and Change:
    Trends of changes in rural society
    Process of change: Migration – Rural to Urban and Rural to Rural
    Mobility: Social / Economics
    Factors of changes

Elective – II: Industry and Society
  Industrial Society in the Classical Sociological Tradition:
    Division of labour
    Bureaucracy
    Rationality
    Production relations
    Surplus value
    Alienation
  Industry and Society:
    Factory as a social system
    Formal and informal organization
    Impact of social structure on industry
    Impact of industry on society
Industrial Relations:
- Changing profile of labour
- Changing labour-management relations
- Conciliation, adjudication, arbitration
- Collective bargaining
- Trade unions
- Workers' participation in management (Joint Management Councils)
- Quality circles

Industrialisation and Social Change in India:
- Impact of industrialization on family, education and stratification
- Class and class conflict in industrial society
- Obstacles to and limitations of industrialization

Industrial Planning:
- Industrial Policy
- Labour legislation
- Human relations in industry

Elective – III: Sociology of Development:
Conceptual Perspectives on Development:
- Economic growth
- Human development
- Social development
- Sustainable development: Ecological and Social

Theories of Underdevelopment:
- Liberal: Max Weber, Gunnar Myrdal
- Dependency: Centre–periphery (Frank), Uneven development (Samiradmin), World-system (Wallerstein)

Paths of Development:
- Modernisation, Globalisation
- Socialist
- Mixed
- Gandhian

Social Structure and Development:
- Social structure as a facilitator / inhibitor
- Development and socio-economic disparities
- Gender and development

Culture and Development:
- Culture as an aid / impediment
- Development and displacement of tradition
- Development and upsurge of ethnic movements

Elective – IV: Population and Society

Theories of Population Growth:
- Malthusian
- Demographic transition

Population Growth and Distribution in India:
- Growth of Indian population since 1901
- Determinants of population
Concepts of Fertility, Mortality, Morbidity and Migration:
- Age and Sex composition and its consequences
- Determinants of fertility
- Determinants of mortality, infant, child and maternal mortality
- Morbidity rates
- Determinants and consequences of migration

Population and Development:
- Population as a constraint on and a resource for development
- Socio-cultural factors affecting population growth

Population Control:
- Population policy: Problems and perspectives
- Population education
- Measures taken for population control

**Elective – V: Gender and Society**

Gender as a Social Construct:
- Models of Gendered socialisation
- Cultural symbolism and general roles

Social Structure and Gender Inequality:
- Patriarchy and Matriarchy
- Division of labour – Production and reproduction

Theories of Gender Relations:
- Liberalist
- Radical
- Socialist
- Post-modernist

Gender and Development:
- Effect of development policies on gender relations
- Perspectives on gender and development – Welfarist, developmentalist
- Empowerment

Women and Development in India:
- Indicators of women’s status: Demographic, social economic and cultural
- Special schemes and strategies for women’s development
- Voluntary sector and women’s development
- Globalisation and women’s development
- Eco-feminism