

# Sociology

**Unit-1: Fundamentals of Sociology:** Emergence of Sociology, meaning, scope

Sociological Concepts: - Society, Community, Associations, Institutions, Groups, Status and Role, Culture, Norms and Values, Social Structure

Social Processes, Social control, Socialization, Social Stratification and Social change.

Political institutions: Power, authority, legitimacy

Economic Institutions: Property, Division of labour

**Unit-2 Indian Society:** Composition of Indian Society: Pluralism in Indian Society, Continuity and change, Challenges to National Integration: Communalism, Linguism, Regionalism and Terrorism.

Indian Social Institutions: Family, Marriage and Caste: Features, functions, changes, Emergence of class, Caste and class, tribes of India: Distribution, problems encountered, Approaches and Governmental provisions for tribal development, Status of Women in India

Social Movements in India: Peasant movements, Tribal movements, Women's movements, Dalit movements

Social processes and their impacts on Indian society: Sanskritization, westernization, modernization and globalization

**Unit-3: Rural Sociology:** Emergence & Development, Importance of Rural Sociology in the Indian context. Agrarian Social structure

Village Community: Rural Urban contrast and continuum

Dominant caste, Caste and Politics, Community Development Programme, Land Reforms, Green Revolution, Cooperative Movement.

Rural Governance and Democratic Decentralization, Panchayati Raj Institutions: Structure, Functions and Problems, Role of Panchayats in Development, Rural Development Programmes: MGNREGA, SGSY, Indira Awas Yojana, Livelihood Mission and National Rural Health Mission

**Unit-4: Research Methodology:** Nature of scientific Method, Applicability of scientific method to the study of social phenomena. Major steps in social research, Objectivity.

Types of Research Design: Exploratory, Diagnostic, Descriptive, and Experimental research Design.

Hypothesis: Types, sources of Hypothesis, Role of Hypothesis in Social Research,

Sampling: Meaning, and characteristics. Types: Probability and Non-Probability Sampling. Role of Sampling in Social Research

Qualitative Methods in Social Research: Observation, Case Study

Quantitative methods in Social Research: Survey research, Questionnaires, Interview.

**Unit-5: Sociological Tradition:** Auguste Comte : Law of the Three Stages, Hierarchy of Sciences, Positivism

Herbert Spencer: Organismic Analogy, Theory of Social Evolution

Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism, Class struggle, Alienation, Sociology of Capitalism

Emile Durkheim: Division of Labour in Society, Rules of Sociological Method, Theory of Suicide.

Max Weber: Social Action, Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism, Ideal type, Bureaucracy, Authority

Talcott Parsons: Social Action, Social System, Pattern Variables

R.K. Merton: Functionalism, Social Structure and Anomie, Middle Range Theory