

# **32 . SOCIOLOGY**

## **DETAILS OF SYLLABUS**

### **1. SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIETY**

Sociology – origin and development

Social Processes: competition, conflict, accommodation, assimilation, cooperation

Social Groups: primary-secondary, formal-informal, in group-out group

Socialization: agencies and stages

Social Institutions: marriage, family, kinship, religion, education, economy, polity

Social Structure: status and role, multiple roles, role conflict

Social Control: formal and informal agencies of social control

Social Stratification: hierarchy and inequality, caste and class

Social System: economy based - feudalism, capitalism, socialism; authority based – monarchy, democracy

Social Change: nature; causative factors – geographical, demographic, cultural, economic, political

Features of urban and rural society

### **2. PERSPECTIVES ON INDIAN SOCIETY**

Unity in diversity

Indian social institutions: family, marriage, kinship, caste

Backward Communities: SCs, STs and OBCs

Nature of Indian village

Sanskritization

Westernization

Zamindari system and Land Reforms

Indian social problems: ethnicity, regionalism, communalism, corruption, unemployment, poverty

### **3. CLASSICAL AND ADVANCED SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES**

Early theories: Auguste Comte, Spencer, Durkheim, Weber

Functionalism: Radcliffe-Brown, Malinowski, Talcott Parsons, Merton

Conflict theory: Marx, Dahrendorf, Coser

Exchange theory: Blau, Homans

Phenomenology

Symbolic Interactionism

Ethno methodology

Dramaturgical view

Life World and System – Habermas

Reflexive Sociology – Bourdieu

### **4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICS**

Social Research – meaning and aims

Research Process: Research Design, Hypothesis, Methods and Tools, Data Analysis, Interpretation and Report Writing

Types of Research: quantitative and qualitative; action and academic

Statistics: measures of central tendency, dispersion and association

## **5. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS, GENDER STUDIES, POPULATION AND SOCIETY**

Social movements: life cycle; ideology, organization and leadership

Theories: Relative Deprivation, Resource Mobilization

Types of social movements: Ecological, Tribal, Peasant, Consumer and Backward Class movements

Status and problems of women in India: Feminist perspectives, women's movements

Demographic processes; Vital Registration system; Population problems in India

National Population Policy