

# **Syllabus: Sociology and Social Work**

## **(Sociology)**

### **Basic Concepts in Sociology**

#### UNIT – I

Sociology: Definition, nature and scope; Relationship with other Social Sciences: Psychology, Anthropology, History, Economics, Political Science.

#### UNIT – II

Basic Concepts: Social Structure, Society, Social Organization, Community, Association, Norms, Values,

#### UNIT – III

Status and Role: Types of status and role and their interrelation

#### UNIT – IV

Socialization: Meaning, types, processes and agencies. Theories of self (Freud, Cooley and Mead)  
Culture: Meaning, characteristics; material and non-material culture; cultural lag; culture and civilization.

### **Social Process And Problems**

#### UNIT – I

Social Processes: Cooperation, Accommodation, Assimilation and Competition and Conflict.

#### UNIT – II

Social Groups: Definition, characteristics, types (primary and secondary; in-group and out-group; Reference group and Peer group).

#### UNIT – III

Social Institutions: Marriage; Family; Kinship; Education; Religion and economy (meaning and functions) and Religion: Meaning and Functions

#### UNIT – IV

Social Control: Meaning, Significance and agencies. Social Deviance: Meaning, characteristics, forms and factors.

### **Society, Culture and Social Change**

#### UNIT – I

Societies: Types and Characteristics- Tribal, Rural, Urban, Industrial and Post-Industrial.

#### UNIT – II

Culture: Definition and Nature; Types- Material and Non- Material. Socialization: Its importance, Process and Stages. Social Control: Its Types and Means

#### UNIT – III

Processes of Social Change: Characteristic Features of Industrialization, Modernization, Globalization and Secularization

#### UNIT – IV

Social Stratification: types , theories of stratification and mobility and its types

## **Indian Society**

UNIT – I Evolution of Indian Society: Traditional bases of Indian Society; Unity and Diversity in India; India as a Pluralistic Society.

UNIT – II, Caste, theories and Caste system and its Changing Dimensions in India and Dominant caste.

UNIT – III Processes of Social Change in India: Sanskritization, Westernization, modernization Parochialization and Universalization

UNIT – IV Social Issues and Problems: Gender Discrimination, Secularism and Religious Minorities, Problems of Dalits Women and OBC and Affirmative Actions

## **Social Research**

UNIT – I

Social Research: Definition, Nature and purpose; Steps in Social Research; Problem of Objectivity and Subjectivity in Social Research

UNIT – II Research Method: Research Designs; Social Survey; Hypothesis- Types & significance; Sampling and Sampling Procedure

UNIT – III Techniques of Data Collection: Types of Data; Techniques- Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Schedule and Case Study

UNIT – IV Statistical Analysis and Use of Computer in Social Research: Classification and Tabulation of data; Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode; Use of Computers in Social Research.

## **Social Problems in India**

UNIT – I

Social Problem: Meaning and Definition; Importance of the Study of Social Problems; Sociological Perspectives on Social Problem-Anomie and suicide (Durkheim) Labeling (Becker).

UNIT – II

Structural Issues: Inequality of Caste, Class Gender and Ethnicity; Communalism; Problems of Minorities.

UNIT – III

Problems and Issues: Female Foeticide, Dowry, Domestic Violence, Divorce; Problems of Aged.

UNIT – IV Social Disorganization: Crime and Juvenile Delinquency, Corruption, Drug Addiction, Suicide, nepotism, Prostitution and AIDS

## **Social Change and Development**

### Unit –I

Social Change: Concept, Forms and Factors;. Theories of Social Change: Linear (Spencer), Cyclical (Pareto), Fluctuation (Sorokin); Conflict Theory (Marx)

### Unit –II

Social Change in Contemporary India: Trends and Processes of Change – Sanskritisation, Westernization, Modernization and Secularization

### Unit – III

Development Programmes in India: Development Programme in India; The Five Year Plans, Community Development Programme, Panchayat Raj; Impact of new Panchayati Raj on Women Empowerment

### Unit– IV–

Concept and Features of Development.

## **Foundations of Social Thought**

### UNIT – I

Positivism: Comte's Law of three stages, Social Static & Dynamics, Evolutionism-Spencer's Evolutionary Approach

UNIT – II Functionalism: Durkheims' Concept of Social Fact, Division of labour in Society; Radcliffe Brown's Structural-Functional Approach

UNIT – III Conflict: Marx's concept of Dialectical Historical Materialism, Class & Class Conflict; Coser's Approach to Social Conflict

UNIT – IV Internationalism: Weber's Interpretative Sociology; Types of Social Action; G.H.Mead's Concept of Self & Society

## **Rural Society: Structure and Change**

UNIT – I Introduction to Rural Sociology: Origin, Nature, Subject Matter and Importance.

UNIT – II Rural Social Structure: Caste and Class in Rural Set Up, Inter Caste Relation with reference to Jajmani System; Rural Family and Changing pattern

UNIT – III Rural Economy: Land Tenure System, Land Reforms; Green Revolution and Its Impact; Bonded and Migrant Labourers; Major Changes in Rural Society.

UNIT – IV Rural Political Structure: Traditional Caste and Village Panchayats; Panchayati Raj before and after 73rd Constitutional Amendment, Panchayati Raj and Empowerment of Women

## **Social Work**

Unit – I Social concepts: family, marriage, neighborhood, community, organization, culture, caste, clan, values, culture, traditions, practices, norms, lifestyle, health, socialization, needs,

Unit – II Economic concepts: economy, market, production, distribution, demand, supply, labor, income, expenditure, globalization, privatization, liberalization, industrialization,

Unit – III Political concepts: politics, democracy, decentralization, panchayat, legislature, executive, judiciary, human rights, social justice, freedom, liberty, fundamental rights & duties,

Unit – IV Psychological concepts: individual, self, behavior, mental functions, attitude, emotions, beliefs, self-esteem, intelligence,

Unit – V Environmental concepts: environment, atmosphere, pollution-air, water, sound; natural resources - air, water, soil, forest; disaster,

Unit- VI Legal concepts: constitution, law, petition, litigation, First hand information report (FIR),

Unit –VII Social reform, social movement, social work :

Concepts: social reform, social movement, revolution, satyagraha, non-violence, truth, justice, peace, social work, social development;

Bhakti movement – Guru Nanak, Kabir, Basaveshwar;

Social reformers – Rajaram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekanand, Dhondo Singh Karve;

Freedom movement – Gandhi, Subhaschandra Bose;

Dalit & Social movement – Ambedkar, Medha Patkar, Anna Hazare, Aaruna Roy;

Non-government organizations, Corporate.

Unit – VIII Social change and Social transformation: Concepts:  
social change, social transformation,

Unit – IX Sustainable technologies:

Forms of sustainable technologies: solar, wind, bio-gas, bio-mass, bio-diesel;  
Pollution control through technologies.