

# **Syllabus: Sociology and Social Work**

## **Section I (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, modernisation 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**

## **Section II (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.**