

43. SOCIOLOGY

Part-A: (40 Marks)

Principles of Sociology: Sociology: Its Definitions, Nature, Scope, Emergence, Importance, Methods and Its relationship with other Sciences – Major Theoretical Perspectives and Basic Orientation of Sociological Theories: Importance, Applications and Research Fields of Sociology-Society: Its Definitions, Nature, Characteristics, Functions and Its theories of Evolution-Typology of Sociology: Tribal, Agrarian/Peasant, Rural, Urban, Industrial and Post-Industrial-Society and Individual: Influence of Heredity and Environment on Personality Development.

Community – Association-Social Group: their Characteristics and Classification-Elements of Social Structure and Social System-Role, Status, Values, Norms-Culture: Definitions, Elements, Cultural Relativity, Cultural Lag, Acculturation, Enculturation, Ethnocentrism, Xenocentrism-Social Integration: Associative and Dissociative Social Processes-Socialization: Meaning, Types, Agencies and Significant Theories.

Social Institutions: Family, Marriage and Kinship-their Classification, Patterns and Usages; - Economy: Concept of Property, Economic systems of simple and complex societies, free market and planned economy- Polity: Power, Authority and Legitimacy, Civil Society, Political Socialization and Modernization, Pressure Groups.

Social Stratification and Mobility: Forms and Functions-Caste, Class, Gender and Estate-Theories of social stratification – Ethnicity and Diaspora-Social Control: Deviance and Conformity-Means and Agencies of Social Control – Social Change-Theories and Factors of Social Change.

Sociological Thought: Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber.

Part-B: (60 Marks)

Indian Society: Perspectives on the study of Indian society: Indological, Structural-Functional, Marxist, Civilizational and Subaltern – Ethnic Formation of Indian society: Indo-Aryans, Dravidians and Aborigines-Hindu Social Order: Varmashramas, Purusharthas, of Adwaitha, Dwaitha, Visistaadwaitha – Emergence of Jainism and Buddhism; Their Social Base and Philosophies.

Advent of Islam: Sufism and Bhakti Movements – Colonial Period: Advent of British and Christianity – Emergence of Modern Structures and Classes, Education, Bureaucracy, Westernization, Modernization, Secularization – Agrarian Social Structure & Unrest, Land Reforms – Revivalism in India: Sanskritization and Hindutva – Tenets, Rituals, Customs, Family, Marriage, Kinship among Hindus, Muslims and Christians.

Tribes in India: Geographical, Racial and Linguistic Distribution and Demography Indicators – Tribal Family: Structure, Composition and Typology-Tribal marriage: Ways of acquiring mate, types and Functions-Kinship: Terminology & Usages, Lineage, Clan, Phratry, Moiety-Difference between Tribal and Non-Tribal Culture – Cultural Contact and Allied Problems – Forms of Tribal Economy; Reciprocity, Redistribution and Exchange-Tribal Polity: Forms, Law and Justice – Tribal Religion; Forms, Functions – Relationship between Religion, Magic and Science.

Caste System in India: Characteristics, functions and Theories on its emergence – Jajmanj System – Caste Endogamy – Social Movements in India: Dissent, Protest, Reformation – Constitutional Provisions and Legal Safeguards for SC, ST, OBC/BC, Women, Persons with Disabilities (PWD) and their Welfare, Empowerment and Development-Social change in modern India: its factors and implications.

Social Problems in India: Casteism, Untouchability, Poverty, Unemployment, Child Labour, Alcoholism, Beggary, Crime, Juvenile Delinquency, Prostitution, Dowry, Violence against Women, marriage Breakdowns, Communal Tensions, Environmental Degradation, Rapid and Uneven Urbanization, Migration, Brain-drain and Corruption.