Sociology (HUQP22)

# Syllabus for Sociology (HUQP22)

#### Sociology (HUQP22)

#### Note:

- *i.* The Question Paper which will have 75 questions.
- *ii.* All questions will be based on Subject-Specific Knowledge.
- *iii.* All questions are compulsory.
- iv. The Questions will be Bilingual (English/Hindi).

# Sociology (HUQP22)

#### **Basic Concepts in Sociology:**

• UNIT – I

Sociology: Definition, nature and scope; Relationship with other Social Sciences: Psychology, Anthropology, History, Economics and 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 interrelationship
- 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 Processes and Problems:**

- UNIT I Social Processes: Cooperation, Accommodation, Assimilation, Competition and Conflict.
- UNIT II Social Groups: Definition sh

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
- 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: Importance, Process and Stages.

Social Control: Types and Means

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#### • UNIT – III Processes of Social Change: Characteristic Features of Industrialization, Modernization, Globalization and

• UNIT – IV Social Stratification: Types, theories of stratificationsocial mobility and its types.

# **Indian Society:**

Secularization.

• UNIT – I

Evolution of Indian Society: Traditional basis of Indian Society; Unity and Diversity in India; India as a Pluralistic Society.

• UNIT – II

Caste, theories of Caste system and its Changing Dimensions in India; Dominant caste.

• UNIT – III

Processes of Social Change in India: Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization, Prophetization and Universalization.

• UNIT – IV

Social Issues and Problems: Gender Discrimination, Problems of Women; Problems of Dalits, OBCs and Minorities; 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 Methods: Research Designs; Social Survey; Hypothesis- Types & significance; Sampling and Sampling Procedure.

• UNIT – III

Techniques of Data Collection: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Schedule and CaseStudy; Types of Data.

• UNIT – IV

Statistical Analysis and Use of Computer in Social Research: Classification and Tabulation ofdata; 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.

- UNIT III Problems and Issues: Female Feticide, Dowry, Domestic Violence, Divorce; Problems of Aged.
- UNIT IV Social Disorganization: Crime, Juvenile Delinquency, Corruption, Communalism, Drug Addiction, Suicide, Nepotism, Prostitution and AIDS.