

CUCET 2016 (PGQP21)

Syllabus: Sociology and Social Work

Part B of this paper (PGQP21) shall comprise of two Sections each containing 75 Questions, Section I ó Sociology and Section II - Social Work. A candidate may select and attempt any one section as per his/her choice and eligibility of PU.

Section I (Sociology)

Basic Concepts in Sociology

UNIT ó I

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

UNIT ó II

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

UNIT ó III

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

UNIT ó 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 ó I

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

UNIT ó II

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

UNIT ó III

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

UNIT ó IV

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

Society, Culture and Social Change

UNIT ó I

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

UNIT ó II

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

UNIT ó III

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

UNIT ó IV

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

Indian Society

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

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

UNIT ó III Processes of Social Change in India: Sanskritization, Westernization, modernisation Parochiatization and Universatization

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

Social Research

UNIT ó I

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

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

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

UNIT ó 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 ó 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 ó II

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

UNIT ó III

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

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

Social Change and Development

Unit ó I

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

Unit ó II

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

Unit ó 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

Unitó IVó

Concept and Features of Development.

Foundations of Social Thought

UNIT ó I

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

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

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

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

Rural Society: Structure and Change

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit ó 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 óVII Social reform, social movement, social work :

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

Bhakti movement ó Guru Nanak, Kabir, Basaveshwar;

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

Freedom movement ó Gandhi, Subhaschandra Bose;

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

Non-government organizations, Corporate.

Unit ó VIII Social change and Social transformation:

Concepts: social change, social transformation,

Unit ó IX Sustainable technologies:

Forms of sustainable technologies: solar, wind, bio-gas, bio-mass, bio-diesel;

Pollution control through technologies.