

# **SYLLABUS FOR LECTURER 10 +2 SOCIOLOGY**

## **I. INTRODUCTION OF SOCIOLOGY**

1. **Introduction to Sociology:** Definition, Nature and Scope, Historical Socio-Economic background of the emergence of sociology.
2. **Basic Concept:**
  - i) Society, Community, Association and Organization.
  - ii) Status and Role: Values and Norms.
3. **Social Institutions:**
  - i) Family, Marriage and Kinship
4. **Social Processes:**
  - i) Socialization ii) Social Change

## **II. Thoughts and Theories**

1. **Karl Marx:** Historical Materialism, Dialectical Materialism, Alienation in the capitalist society.
2. **Emile Durkheim:** Concept of social facts; Division of labour: Mechanical and organic solidarity.
3. **Max Weber:** Theory of social action-types of social action and Theory of Authority Types of authority and bases of their legitimacy.
4. The social system: **Talcott Parsons**; Critique of functional analysis: **R.K. Merton**
5. **Interactionist perspectives**
  - i. Symbolic interactions: G.H. Mead
  - ii. Phenomenological Sociology: A. Schutz
  - iii. Ethnomethodology : H. Garfinkel
6. **Structuralism and Post-structuralism**
  - i. Structuralism and post structuralism: M. Foucault
  - ii. Conflict theory-Marx
  - iii. Marx critique and dialectics of conflict:: R. Dahrendorf
  - iv. Structuration: Anthony Giddens

## **III. Methodology of Social Research**

1. **Nature of Social Reality and its Approaches:**
  - i. Scientific method in social research
  - ii. Objectivity/ value neutrality
2. **Quantitative methods and survey research**
  - i. Survey techniques
  - ii. Operationalisation and research design
  - iii. Sampling design
  - iv. Questionnaire construction, interview schedule.
3. **Qualitative research techniques in Social research**
  - i. Case study method
  - ii. Encounters and experiences in field work.

## **IV. Sociology of Kinship, Marriage and Family**

1. **Nature and significance**
  - i) Basic terms and concepts: Lineage, clan, phratry, moiety, kingroup, kindred, incest, descent
  - ii) Approaches historical and evolutionaric structural functional.
  - iii) Kinship terminology
2. **Marriage**
  - i) Alliance theory
  - ii) Prescriptive and preferential marriage
3. **Rules of residence**
  - i) Virilocal ii) Uxorilocal iii) Neolocal
4. **Family**

- i) Evolution of family; types of family; universality of family

## **V. Sociology of Religion**

### **1. Introduction**

- i) The scope of sociology of religion
- ii) Belief systems, magic and religion

### **2. Sociological interpretations of religion**

- i) Durkheim and sociological functionalism
- ii) Weber and phenomenology
- iii) Marx and dialectical materialism.

### **3. Religions of India**

- i. Christianity      ii. Hinduism      iii. Islam

## **VI. Sociology of Change and Development**

### **1. Concepts and Approaches**

- i) A Third world perspective
- ii) Modernisation and its impact

### **2. Change and Development in India**

- i) Gandhi/ Nehru

### **3. Focused areas of Development in India**

- i) Women and Development

## **VII. Indian Society: Structure and Change**

### **1. Structure and Change**

- i) Approaches to the Indian Society, Indological, Functionalist
- ii) Theories of Caste and Class:
  - a) G.S. Ghurye-Caste      b) J.H. Hutton-Caste

### **2. Urban and Rural Social System**

- i) Caste and Class: Convergence and Conflict

### **3. Tribal Social Structure**

- i) Schedule Tribes and Schedule Castes.

### **4. Processes of Social Change in Modern India**

- i) Sanskritization      ii) Secularization

## **VIII. Rural Society in India**

### **1. Rural Society in India**

- i) Characteristics of peasant and agrarian society
- ii) Family, caste, religion, habit and settlement

### **2. Agrarian Economy**

- i) Rural poverty
- ii) Planned change for rural society, Panchayati Raj

### **3. Agrarian Change**

- i) Major movements in India
- ii) Globalization and its impact on agriculture

## **IX. Social Movements in India**

### **1. Social Movements and Social Change**

- i) Emergence of Social Movements
  - a) Marxist and Post-Marxist      b) Weberian and Post-Weberian.
- ii) Reform, revival, revolution and Social movements
- iii) Transformation and decline of Social movements.

### **2. Social movements in India**

- i) Traditional Social movements in India
  - a) Peasant movement      b) Nationalist movement
- ii) New Social movements in India
  - a) Dalit movement      b) Women movement

**X. Environment and Society**

**1. Classical Thinking on Environment**

- i) Karl Marx      ii) E. Durkhiem      iii) Max Weber
- iv) Rise, decline and resurgence of environmental sociology

**2. Social Impact**

- i) Assessment of environmental Issues      ii) Development
- iii) Displacement

**XI. Gender and Society**

**1. Emergence of Feminist Thought**

- i) Women in the family: socialization, nature Vs. Gender, gender roles, private public dichotomy.
- ii) Patriarchy as ideology and practice.

**2. Gender based division of labour/work**

- i) Production V s. Reproduction, household work, invisible work.
- ii) Development policies, liberalization and globalization and impact on women.

**3. Gender and Society in India.**

- i. The changing status of women in India pre-colonial and post-colonial.

**Sd/-  
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