U.P. HIGHER EDUCATION SERVICES COMMISSION, ALLAHABD SOCIOLOGY

(Subject Code-41)

Unit-1: Sociological Concepts

Nature of Sociology- Definition

Sociological Perspective

Basic Concepts-Community, Institution, Association, Culture

Norms and Values.

Social Structure "Meaning of Social Structure; Status and role, their interrelationship.

Unit-2: Social Group: Secondary, Formal – Informal, Ingroup – Outgroup, Reference group.

Social Institutions: Marriage, Family, Economy Polity

Unit-3:Social Stratification

Social differentiation, Hierarchy and Inequality

Forms of stratification: Caste, Class, Gender, Ethnic

Theories of social stratification

Social mobility.

Unit-4: Socialization-Meaning and agencies; Soil change

Concepts and Types: Evolution, Diffusion, Progress, Revolution, Transformation,

Change in structure and Change of structure

Theories: Dialectical and Cyclical.

Unit-5:Structural-

Radcliffe Brown

Levi – Strauss

Functional- Malinowski, Durkheim, Parsons, Merton

Unit-6:Interactionist

Social action: Max Weber, Pareto

Symbolic Interactionism: G. H. Mead, Blumer

Unit-7:Conflict

Karl Marx, Dahrendorf, Coser, Collins

Unit-8: Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology

Alfred Shultz, Peter Berger and Luckmann

Garfinkel and Goffman

Structuration and Post – Modernism

Giddens, Derrida, Foucault

Conceptualising Indian Society

Cultural diversity: Regional, linguistic, religious and tribal.

Unit-9:Indian Sociology-

Indological / Textual Perspective : G. S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont.

Structural – Functional Perspective: M.N. Srinivas, S. C. Dube.

Marxian Perspective: D. P. Mukherjee, A. R. Desai.

Unit-10:Methodology

Meaning and Nature of Social Research

The scientific method

Objectivity and subjectivity, fact and value.

Unit-11:Quantitative Methods-

Survey, Research Design and its types, Hypothesis

Sampling,

Techniques of data collection: Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview.

Qualitative Methods

Participant observation

Case study

Content analysis

Statistics in Social Research

Mean, Median, Mode

Unit-12:Contemporary Issues: Developmental

Regional disparity

Displacement

Ecological degradation and environmental pollution

Unit-13: Current Debates

Tradition and Modernity in India.

Problems of Nation Building: Secularism, Pluralism and Nation building.

The Challenges of Globalisation

Indianisation of Sociology

Unit-14:Issues Pertaining to Deviance

Deviance and its forms

Crime and delinquency

White collar crime and corruption,

Suicide

Sociology of Development

Conceptual Perspectives on Development:

Human development

Social development

Sustainable development: Ecological and Social

Modernisation, Globalisation

Unit-15: Rural Sociology-

Approaches to the study of Rural Society:

Rural – Urban differences

Peasant studies

Agrarian Institutions-

Land ownership and its types.

Jajmani system and Jajmani relations.

Agrarian class structure.

Panchayati Raj System-

Panchayat before and after 73rd Amendment.

Agrarian unrest and Peasant movements.

Unit-16: Industry and Society

Industrial Society in the Classical Sociological Tradition:

Division of labour

Bureaucracy

Alienation

Industrialisation and Social Change in India:

Impact of industrialization on family, education and stratification.

Class and class conflict in industrial society.

Obstacles to and limitations of industrialization.

Unit-17: Population and Society

Theories of Population Growth:

Malthusian.

Population Growth and Distribution in India:

Determinants of population.

Concepts of Fertility, Mortality, Morbidity and Migration:

Unit-18: Gender and Society:

Gender as a Social Construct, Patriarchy and Matriarchy, Theories of gender-Liberal, radical, post modernist; Gender and Development; women and development.

Paper setter are advised to select at least three questions from each unit, keeping in view the representatives of the syllabus.