

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT U.T CHANDIGARH

SYLLABUS FOR EXAMINATION FOR THE POST OF LECTURER SOCIOLOGY SCHOOL CADRE

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 Institution:**
 - i. Family, Marriage and Kinship (Meaning, Feature and types of each)
- 4. Social Processes:**
 - i. Socialization
 - ii. Social change

II. Thoughts and Theories

- 1. Emergence of Social Thoughts:** Comte-Positivism, Spencer: Social Darwinism, Super organic Evolution
- 2. Karl Marx:** Historical Materialism, Dialectical Materialism, Alienation in the capitalist society.
- 3. Emile Durkheim:** Concept of social facts; Division of labour: Systems of classification, Suicide.
- 4. Max Weber:** Theory of social action, Ideal type, Views on Religion and Bureaucracy.
- 5. View point of Indian Sociological Thinkers:** Gandhi, B.R Ambedkar, M.N. Srinivas, A.R. Desai, G.S. Ghurye, D.P Mukherjee

III. Methodology of Social Research

- 1. Social Research:** Meaning, Stages and Types
- 2. Sampling:** Meaning, Features and Types of Sampling
- 3. Tools of Data Collection:** Observation, interview, Schedule and Questionnaire

IV. Sociology of Religion

- 1. Introduction**
 - I. The scope of sociology of religion
 - II. Belief system, magic and religious
- 2. Sociological interpretation of religion**
 - I. Durkheim and sociological functionalism

- II. Weber and phenomenology
- III. Marx and dialectical materialism

V. Sociology of Change and Development

1. Concepts and Approaches

- i. A Third world perspective
- ii. Modernization and its impact

2. Change and Development in India: Gandhi / Nehru view point

VI. Indian Society: Structure and Change

- 1. Structure and Change:** Approaches to the Indian Society, Indological, Functionalist
- 2. Urban and Rural Social System:** Caste and class: Convergence and conflict
- 3. Tribal social structure:** Schedule tribes and schedule castes.
- 4. Processes of Social change in Modern India:** Sanskritization, Secularization, Westernization, Modernization

VII. Rural society in India

- 1. Rural society in India:** Characteristic of peasant and agrarian society
- 2. Agrarian Economy**
 - i. Rural poverty
 - ii. Planned change for rural society, Panchayati Raj, Land Reforms and Green revolution.
- 3. Agrarian Change**
 - i. Major movements in India
 - ii. Globalization and its impact on agriculture

VIII. 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. Tradition Social movements in India
 - ii. New Social movements in India

IX. Environment and Society

1. Classical Thinking on Environment

- i. Karl Marx, E. Durkheim, Max Weber

- ii. Rise, decline and resurgence of environmental sociology

2. Social Impact

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

X. Gender and Society

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

XI. Aspects of politics and Society in Contemporary India

- I. **Nationalism, Secularism, Communalism, Regionalism**
- II. **Positive discrimination:** Schedule Caste, Schedule tribe and other backward classes, Minority group

XII. Liberalization and Globalization: Meaning, Features and Impact of Liberalization and Globalization on Indian Society.
