उ0प्र0 शिक्षा सेवा चयन आयोग, प्रयागराज।

Syllabus

Lecturer (PGT) - SOCIOLOGY
(Subject Code- 16)

Meaning of Sociology, Origin and Development of Sociology, Subject Matter, Importance and Scope of Sociology, Relationship of Sociology with other Social Sciences.

Western Sociological Thinkers – Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, and Max Weber.

Indian Sociological Thinkers – G. S. Ghurye, Radhakamal Mukerjee, A. R. Desai, and SC Dube.

Sociological Theories – Functionalism, Theory of Conflict, Theory of Social Change, Symbolic Interactionism, Phenomenology.

Major Social Institutions – Family, Marriage, Kinship, Religion.

Social Processes – Cooperative-Co-operation, Accommodation, Assimilation; Non- Cooperative-Competition, Conflict.

Basic Concepts– Society, Social Group, Association, Institution, Community, Social Stratification.

Ecological Environment and Human Society, Culture and Personality, Socialization, Social Control, and Social Change.

Hindu Social Organization – Varna System, Dharma, Purusharthas, Samskara, Theory of Karma, Hindu Marriage and Joint Family.

Muslim Marriage and Family.

Caste System – Caste and Class, Rural Power Structure and Emerging Leadership.

Rural Change and Development – Community Development Programmes, Land and Agricultural Reforms, Green Revolution, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Panchayati Raj.

Changes in Indian Society – Westernization, Sanskritization, Universalization and Parochialization, Industrialization, Urbanization, Secularization, Globalization.

Social Disorganization – Concept, Personal Disorganization, Familial Disorganization, Cultural Disorganization; Crime, Juvenile Delinquency, White-collar Crime.

Social Problems – Unemployment, Poverty, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction, Beggary, Problems of Population, Sex Inequality, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Problems of Other Backward Classes, Problems Related to Indian Women and Their Status.