

SYLLABUS: PGT Sociology in DOE & NDMC

1. Sociological theories
2. Sociology of kinship
3. Economic sociology
4. Sociology of India
5. Religion and society
6. Political sociology
7. Methods of sociological research
8. Social stratification
9. Sociology of development
10. Sociology of symbolism
11. Industry and society
12. Gender and society
13. Sociology of education
14. Sociology of organisation
15. Population and society
16. Urban sociology
17. Area study; A- south east Asia, B- south west Asia or (C- China)
18. Sociology of science
19. Agrarian structure
20. Sociology of law
21. Medical sociology
22. Sociology of media
23. Society and ecology

Sociological Theories and Concepts

- Approaching Sociological Theory
 - 1 Social Theory and its Context
 - 2 Concept and Theory
 - 3 Theory and Paradigm
 - 4 Social Construction of Reality
- Social Structure as a Sociological Concept
 - 5 Concepts, Theories of Structure
 - 6 Structure and Function
 - 7 Structure, Function/ and Neo-functionalism
- Understanding Power
 - 8 The Conceptual and Theoretical Issues of Power
 - 9 Class and Legitimacy
 - 10 Power: A Functionalist View
 - 11 Power and Institutions
 - 12 Power and Knowledge
- Theory of Capitalism
 - 13 Evolution, Development and Function of Capitalism
 - 14 Rationality, Work and Organisation
 - 15 Entrepreneurship and Capitalism
 - 16 Freedom and Liberty
 - 17 Alienation
- State and Society
 - 18 Sovereignty
 - 19 State and Power (as elaborated by Marx, Weber, Parsons and others)
 - 20 Citizenship
 - 21 Civil Society and Democracy

- The Contemporary Issues of Ethnicity and Identity
- 22 Conceptualising Ethnicity
- 23 Construction of Identity
- 24 Boundaries and Boundary Maintenance
- Theories of Social Stratification
- 25 Concepts of Difference and Inequality
- 26 Class
- 27 Gender
- 28 Caste
- Issues of Modernity
- 29 Theories of Modernity and Modernisation
- 30 Tradition and Modernity
- 31 Post Structuralism and Post Modernism

Research Methodologies and Methods

- Approaches to Understanding Social Reality
- 1 Logic of Inquiry in Social Science Research
- 2 Empiricism
- 3 Diverse Logic of Theory Building
- 4 Theoretical Analysis
- Philosophical Foundations of Social Research
- 5 Issues of Epistemology
- 6 Philosophy of Social Science
- 7 Positivism and its Critique
- 8 Hermeneutics
- Contemporary Perspectives
- 9 Comparative Method
- 10 Feminist Approach
- 11 Participatory Method

- Types, Methods and Design of Research
- 12 Types of Research
- 13 Methods of Research
- 14 Elements of Research Design
- Quantitative Methods
- 15 Sampling Methods and Estimation of Sample Size
- 16 Measures of Central Tendency
- 17 Measures of Dispersion and Variability
- 18 Statistical Inference: Tests of Hypotheses
- 19 Correlation and Regression
- Survey Research
- 20 Survey Method
- 21 Survey Design
- 22 Survey Instrumentation
- 23 Survey Execution and Data Analysis
- Qualitative Research Methods and Techniques
- 24 Field Research I
- 25 Field Research II
- 26 Reliability, Validity and Triangulation
- 27 Qualitative Data Formatting and Processing
- 28 Writing Up Qualitative Data
- Data Analysis and Presentation of Research Findings
- 29 Using Internet Word Processor
- 30 Using SPSS for Data Analysis
- 31 Using SPSS In Report Writing
- 32 Tabulation and Graphic Presentation
- 33 Guide to Research Project Assignment

Sociology of Development

- The Concepts of Development
 - 1 Development and Progress: Economic and Social Dimensions
 - 2 Change, Modernisation and Development -
 - 3 Social, Human and Gender Development
 - 4 Sustainable Development
- Perspectives on Development
 - 5 Modernisation
 - 6 Liberal Perspective of Development
 - 7 Marxian Perspective of Development
 - 8 Gandhian Perspective of Development
- Critics of Development
 - 9 Dependency Theory of Underdevelopment
 - 10 Social and Human Development
 - 11 Gender Perspective on Development
- Approaches to Sustainable Development
 - 12 Micro-Planning,
 - 13 Ecology, Environment and Development
 - 14 Ethno-development
 - 15 Population and Development
- Comparative Experience of Development
 - 16 India
 - 17 Canada
 - 18 Zimbabwe
 - 19 Brazil
- Globalisation
 - 20 Economic, Social and Cultural Dimensions of Globalisation
 - 21 Liberalisation and Structural Adjustment Programme

- 22 Globalisation, Privatisation and Indigenous Knowledge
- 23 WTO, GAIT, GATS: Capital-and Human Flows
- Information and Communication Technologies
- 24 Dimensions of Knowledge Society: Access and Equity Issues
- 25 Critique of the Knowledge Society
- 26 Changing Roles of Media, ICT on Employment
- Development, Displacement and Social Movements
- 27 Dam and Displacement
- 28 Green Peace Movement
- 29 Peoples' Science Movement
- 30 Civil Society Movements and Grass-roots Initiatives

Sociology in India

- Emergence of Sociology in India
 - 1 Social Background of the Emergence of Sociology in India
 - 2 Emergence of the Discipline: Issues and Themes
 - 3 Village Studies in India
- Perspectives on Caste
 - 4 The Colonial Perspective
 - 5 Brahminical Perspective
 - 6 View From the Field
 - 7 Ambedkar and Lohia on Caste
 - 8 Census Perspective
- Perspective on Family, Marriage and Kinship
 - 9 The Household and the Family
 - 10 The Household as a Cooperative-Conflicting Unit
 - 11 Marriage and its Changing Patterns
 - 12 Descent and Alliance Approaches to the Study of Kinship in India
- Perspective on Class, Caste and Gender
 - 13 Agrarian Classes and Categories
 - 14 The Working Class
 - 15 The Middle Class
 - 16 Gender, Caste and Class

- Perspective on Tribes in India
- 17 Tribe, Territory and Common Property Resources
- 18 Tribe and Caste
- 19 Verrier Elwin & G.S. Ghurey's Perspective on Tribes
- 20 Social Differentiation among Tribes
- Perspective on Religion
- 21 Religion and Politics
- 22 Religion and Culture
- 23 Cohesive and Divisive Dimensions of Religion
- 24 Secularisation
- Dynamics of Social Processes
- 25 Urbanisation
- 26 Migration
- 27 Industrialisation
- 28 Globalisation
- Perspective on Social Movements
- 29 Meaning and Dimensions of Social Movement
- 30 Types of Social Movements
- 31 Peasant Movements (Case Studies)
- 32 New Social Movements

Sociology of Education

- Perspectives and Theories on Education
 - 1 The Concept of Education
 - 2 Theoretical Approaches
 - 3 Thinkers on Education-I
 - 4 Thinkers on Education-II
- Pedagogy, Curriculum and Knowledge
 - 5 Education, Knowledge and Power
 - 6 Education, Nation-building, State and Ideology
 - 7 Politics of Educational Curriculum
- Education, Social Processes and Institutions
 - 8 Education and Socialization
 - 9 Education and Social Change
 - 10 Education and Social Mobility
- Education, Social and Human Development
 - 11 Role of Education in Social and Human Development: Emerging Perspectives
 - 12 Role of Education for Empowerment of the Marginalised
 - 13 Education and Policy of Positive Discrimination and Affirmative Action
- Educational Systems: Comparative Perspectives
 - 14 Education, Pluralism and Multiculturalism
 - 15 Education in SAARC Countries- Case Study
 - 16 European/ American Countries- Case Study II
- Educational System in India
 - 17 Education: Expansion and Growth
 - 18 Constitutional Provisions and Educational Policies
 - 19 Universilation of Primary Education
 - 20 Crises in Higher Education
- Education, Glabolisation and Liberalisation
 - 21 Expansion of Professional Education and Private Sector
 - 22 WTO, GATS, ICT and Higher education
 - 23 Education: Social Commitment vs. Commodification
- Open Distance Learning: Emerging Facts
 - 24 Social and Philosophical Foundations of ODL
 - 25 Critical Issues in ODL
 - 26 ODL: The Emerging Concerns

Diaspora and Transnational Communities

- Understanding Diaspora
 - 1 Conceptual Understanding of Diaspora and Transnational Communities
 - 2 Approaches to the Study of Diaspora
 - 3 Diasporic Communities of the World
- Journey of the Indian Diaspora
 - 4 Migration and Settlement of Indian Diaspora
 - 5 Indian Emigration During Colonial Period
 - 6 Post Independence Patterns of Migration
- Profile of Indian Diaspora
 - 7 Indians in the Caribbean
 - 8 Indian Diaspora in Africa
 - 9 Indian Diaspora in South and South East Asia
 - 10 Indian Diaspora in Europe
 - 11 Indian Diaspora in the New World: North America
 - 12 Indians in Australia, New Zealand and Fiji
 - 13 Indian Diaspora in West Asia
- India and Indian Diaspora: Linkages and Policies
 - 14 Immigration, Emigration Policies and its Implications.
 - 15 Indian State and Diaspora
 - 16 Socio-Cultural Linkages among Indian Diaspora
 - 17 Indian Diaspora-Homeland Linkages
 - 18 Indian Diaspora in Cyberspace
- India and Indian Diaspora : Images and Perceptions
 - 19 Films
 - 20 Indian Diasporic Writing
 - 21 Popular Perception
- Identity, Nation - State and Transnational Communities
 - 22 Identity, Nation - State and Diaspora
 - 23 Sub-National Identities and Diaspora
 - 24 Globalisation, Nationalism and Transnational Communities

Sociology of Religion

- Definitions and Approaches
 - 1 Sociological
 - 2 Anthropological
 - 3 Historical
 - 4 Comparative and Psychological
- Classical Theories
 - 5 Marxian
 - 6 Functionalism
 - 7 Weber and the Question of Meaning
- Ethnographic Studies of Religion
 - 8 M. N. Srinivas: The Coorgs
 - 9 Evans-Pritchard: The Nuer
 - 10 T. N. Madan: Non-Renunciation
 - 11 Sudhir Kakar: Shamans, Mystics and Doctors
- Contemporary Theories
 - 12 Peter Berger: Phenomenology of Religion
 - 13 Clifford Geertz: Cultural Analysis
 - 14 Levi-Strauss's on Totemism and Myth
- Religious Pluralism
 - 15 Sikhism
 - 16 Jainism and Buddhism
 - 17 Christianity
 - 18 Islam
 - 19 Hinduism
- Religion Social Change
 - 20 Secularisation and Secularism
 - 21 Communalism and Fundamentalism
- Religious Revivalism: New Movements and Cults
 - 22 Religious Conversion
 - 23 Transcendental Meditation
 - 24 Hare Krishna Movement
 - 25 Radhasoami Satsang
 - 26 Sai Baba Shirdi

Urban Sociology

- Concepts
 - 1 What is Urban Sociology?
 - 2 Urban Centres, Urbanisation and Urban Growth
 - 3 City and Metropolis
 - 4 Rural-Urban Continuum
- Urban Ecological Processes and Theories
 - 5 Invasion, Succession, Concentration, Centralisation and Segregation
 - 6 Models of Urban Growth: Concentric Zones, Sectors, Multiple Nuclei, Exploitative and Symbolic
 - 7 Social Area Analysis and Recent Advances
- Evolution of Indian Urban Structure
 - 8 Ancient, Medieval and Colonial Cities: Case Studies
 - 9 Typologies of Cities
 - 10 Temporal Classification of Ancient, Modern, Pre-Industrial and Industrial Cities
 - 11 Functional Classification of Cities: Commercial, Administrative and Pilgrimage Towns
 - 12 Trends and Pattern of Urbanisation
- Urban Sociology in India
 - 13 Development of Urban Sociology
 - 14 Urban Sociology in India
- Urbanisation and Its Impact
 - 15 Level, Trends and Patterns
 - 16 Marriage, Family and Kinship
 - 17 Traditional Neighbourhoods and Modern Cities
 - 18 Urban Influences on Rural life
- City and Occupations: Comparative Perspectives
 - 19 Formal Sector
 - 20 Urban Informal Sector
 - 21 Changing Occupational Structure and Impact of Economic liberalisation
- Urban Issues in India
 - 22 Poverty
 - 23 Slums
 - 24 Environment and Infrastructure
- Urban Governance
 - 25 Local Self-Government and the emergence of Voluntary Organisations
 - 26 Urban Planning
 - 27 Media and Governance

INDIA: Democracy and Development

- 1 Legacy of National Movement with Reference to Development, Rights and Participation
- 2 Debates on Models of Development
- 3 Constitution and Social Transformation
- 4 Diversity and Pluralism
- 5 Inequality: Caste and Class
- 6 Political Economy of Development
- 7 Structure and Growth of Economy (Poverty, Surplus and Unevenness)
- 8 Legislature
- 9 Bureaucracy, Police and Army
- 10 Legal System and Judiciary
- 11 Federalism
- 12 Devolution of Powers and Local Self-Government
- 13 Political Parties and Participation
- 14 Workers and Peasants Movements
- 15 Media and Public Policy
- 16 Interest Groups and Policy Making
- 17 Identity Politics (Caste, Religion, Language and Ethnicity)
- 18 Civil Society: Social Movements, NGOs and Voluntary Action
- 19 Human Development: Health, Education and Social Security
- 20 Gender and Development
- 21 Regional Imbalances
- 22 Migration and Development
- 23 Environment and Sustainable Development
- 24 Economic Reforms and Globalisation
- 25 Religious Politics
- 26 Ethnicity and Nation - State
- 27 Democracy and Development in India: An Assessment

Decentralisation and Local Governance

- 1 Concept, Evolution and Significance of Democratic Decentralisation
- 2 Contextual Dimensions of Democratic Decentralisation-I: Political, Constitutional and Administrative
- 3 Contextual Dimensions of Democratic Decentralisation-II: Social Economic and Geographical
- 4 Understanding Decentralisation in Contemporary Settings
- 5 Components of Decentralised Development-I: Empowerment
- 6 Components of decentralised Development-II: Socio-Economic and Politico Administrative
- 7 Components of Decentralised Development-III: Equal Distribution of Benefits of Development
- 8 Partnership among Different Levels of Government-I: Union and State Unit Governments
- 9 Partnership among Different Levels of Government-II: Local Authorities and Special Purpose Agencies
- 10 Partnership of Local Government with Non-State Agencies/Actors
- 11 Impact of Decentralised Development
- 12 Evolution of Local Governance (Before 73rd and 74th Amendments)
- 13 Features of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments
- 14 Organisational Structure of Rural Local Bodies
- 15 Organisational Structure of Urban Local Bodies
- 16 Intra-Local Government Relationship-I: Rural
- 17 Intra-Local Government Relationship-II: Urban
- 18 Development Planning (Nature and Scope)
- 19 Micro Level Plans (Formulation and Implementation)
- 20 Structural Reforms (Resources, Finances Powers and Functions)
- 21 Capacity Building of Grassroots Functionaries
- 22 Sustainable Development: Challenges to Decentralised Governance
- 23 Decentralised Governance: The Road Ahead

Sociological Theories
Sociology of Kinship
Economic Sociology
Sociology of India-I
Sociological Theories: Some Conceptual Issues
Religion and Society
Political Sociology
Sociology of India-II
Methods of Sociological Research
Social Stratification
Sociology of Development
Sociology of Symbolism
Industry and Society
Gender and Society
Sociology of Education
Sociology of Organizations
Population and Society
Urban Sociology
Area Study: (a) South East Asia
(b) South West Asia or (c) China
Sociology of Science
Agrarian Structure
Sociology of Law
Medical Sociology
Sociology of Media
Society and Ecology

<u>Sociological Concepts</u>
Classical Thinkers
Methodology of Social Research
Rural Sociology
Basic Statistics & Computer Application in Social Research
Neo-Classical Theories
Social Change: Concept and Theories
Explanation in Social Science
Modern Sociological Theories
Social Change in India
<u>Social Problems in India</u>
Classification in Sociology
Perspectives on Indian Society
1. Society in India
2. Sociology of Environment
3. Sociology of Social Movements
4. <u>Political Sociology</u>

Sociological Concepts

Sociology: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance

Basic Concepts: Social Structure, Social Function, Society, Community, Association, Groups, Class, Active Society, Risk Society, Status-role, Globalization

Social Institutions: Family, Marriage, Kinship, Caste, Religion

Economic Institutions: Market, Capital, Property and Division of Labour

Political Institutions: Elite, Power, Authority, Bureaucracy, Decentralisation of Power, Leadership, Political Parties

Classical Thinkers

I: Auguste Comte: Social Statics and Dynamics, Law of Three Stages, Hierarchy of Sciences, Positivism

II: Herbert Spencer: Organic Analogy and Theory of Evolution

III: Max Weber: Social Action, Verstehen, Ideal Types, Rationality

IV: Emile Durkheim: Social Fact, Division of Labour, Suicide, Religion

V: Karl Marx: Historical Materialism, Classification of Societies, Class Conflict, Alienation, Revolution

VI: Levi-Strauss: Structuralism

VII: Radcliffe Brown and Malinowski: Functionalism

Methodology of Social Research

Social Research and Social Survey, Meaning and steps of Social Research, Ethics of Research (Plagiarism, copyright)

Basic Tools of Data Collection: Observation, Interview, Schedule, Questionnaire, Sociometry

Illustrative Studies with Reference to Technique of Study (Participant observation)

A. B. Malinowski, 1966: *Argonauts of the Western Pacific*

B. W. F. Whyte, 1955: *Street Corner Society: The Social Structure of an Italian Slum*

Study of the Select Techniques with illustrations mentioned against each:

A. Panel Studies: Yogesh Atal, 1972: *Local Communities and National Politics: A Study in Communities Links and Political Involvement*

B. Scaling: Attitudinal Modernity Scale in S.L. Sharma, 1979: *Modernizing Effects of University Education*

Rural Sociology

I: Meaning, Scope and Significance of Rural Sociology.

II: Concepts: Little Community, Peasant Society, Folk Culture, Folk - Urban Continuum, Tribe and Caste, Characteristics of rural society

III: Rural Social Structure: Family, Marriage and Kinship, Caste and Class

IV: Rural Economy: Agrarian Relations, Land Reforms, Jajmani System, Growth of Market, Green Revolution

V: Ritual Aspects: Deities, Festivals, Rituals of the life cycle, World view of the villagers, Magic and Religion, Universalization and Parochialization

Basic Statistics & Computer Application in Social Research

- I: Relevance of Statistics in Social Research, Social Variables and their Measurement, Grouping of Data, Graphic Presentation - Frequency Curve, Histogram, CFC.
- II: Averages - Mean, Median, Mode, Standard Deviation
- III: Concepts - Probability, Norming Operations, Reliability, Validity, Sampling and its types.
- IV: Association, Co-relation, Statistical Inference,
- V: Use of Computer in Social Research (e.g. Introduction and use in Data Analysis, Use of Internet for accessing database)

Neo-Classical Theories

- I: **Structural Functional Approach:** R K Merton: Theories of Middle Range, Paradigm, Social Structure & Anomie, Codification of Functional Analysis, Reference Group
- II: **Social system:** T. Parsons: Structural Elements and AGIL Paradigm, Social System
- III: **Symbolic Interactionism:** Herbert Blumer & G H Mead
- IV: **Exchange Theory:** Malinowski – Social exchange, George C Homans - Social Behaviorism.
- V: **Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology:** Alfred Schutz - Phenomenology of the social world, Garfinkel - Reflexivity, Common sense reasoning, Goffman –Dramaturgical Analysis

Social Change: Concepts and Theories

- I: **Concepts:** Social Change, Evolution, Progress, Cultural Change, Transformation, Social Mobility, Movement, Revolution, Invention, Discovery, Diffusion.
- II: **Theories of Social Change:** Evolutionary, Functional, Linear, Cyclic
- III: **Factors of Social Change:** Demographic, Economic, Political, Religious, Technological
- IV: **Development:** Development, Sustainable Development
- V: **Planned Change:** Policy of Protective Discrimination, Law

Explanation in Social Science

- I: **Methods of Explanation,** The use of Comparative Analysis
- II: **Some Basic Terms:** Proposition, Hypothesis, Classification and Definition
- III: **The Nature of Social Facts,** Uniqueness and Generality,
- IV: **Books for Detailed Study:**
 - A: Durkheim, E., 1895: The Rules of Sociological Method
 - B: Max Weber, 1968: Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism
- V: **Objectivity in Social Sciences.**

Modern Sociological Theory

- I: Neo-Functionalism: J. Alexander
- II: Neo-Marxian: The ruler and the ruled: Dahrendorf, The Frankfurt School - Life world and system:
J. Habermas, Conflict and Social Change: Collins
- III: Functional Analysis of Social Conflict: Lewis A. Coser
- VI: Post Structuralism: Foucault
- V: Recent Trends in Sociological Theory: Structuration: Anthony Giddens, Habitus and Field:
Bourdieu, Post Modernism: Derrida

Social Change in India

- I: Processes of Social Change: Universalization, Parochialization, Sanskritization, Westernization,
Secularization, Modernization, Globalization.
- II: Approaches to the Study of Social Change: A. Evolutionary Approach B. Cultural Approach
C. Structural Approach D. Dialectical Historical Approach
- III: Factors of Social Change: Demographic, Economic, Political, Religious, Technological.
- IV: Social Movements in India: Arya Samaj, Chipko, B K U, Yug Nirman Movement
- V: Critique of Development: Ecological and Feminist Perspective

Social Problems in India

- I: Social Problems: Untouchability, Poverty, Population Problems, literacy, Problems of SCs,
STs OBCs, and Minorities, Communalism
- II: Family Problems: Dowry, Domestic Violence, juvenile Delinquency, Divorce, Problems of
elderly, intra and intergenerational conflict.
- III: Economic Problems: Poverty, Unemployment, Corruption, white collar crime,
- IV: Women's Problems: Status of Women, Prostitution, Women empowerment
- V: Environmental Problems: Global Warming, Industrialisation, Pollution, Ecological
Imbalance,

Classifications in Sociology

- I: Meaning and Relevance of Classification in Sociology
- II: Principles and Criteria for the classifications
- III: Rules for the Classification of social Type
- IV: Classification of Groups: Group and Quasi Group, Primary and Secondary Groups, In Group and out Group, Membership and Non-Membership Group
- V: Classification of Societies:
 - A. August Comte: Theological, Metaphysical, Positive Stage
 - B. Emile Durkheim: Mechanical and Organic Society
 - C. Herbert Spencer: Militant and Industrial Society
 - D. Karl Marx: Primitive, Ancient, Feudal, Capitalist
 - E. Tonnies: Gemeinschaft, Geselleschaft
 - F. Henry Maine: Status, Contract Society
 - G. Karl Popper: Tribal Society, Open Society

Perspectives on Indian Society

- I: Indological / Textual Perspectives: G.S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont,
- II: Structural - Functional Perspective: M.N. Srinivas, S. C. Dube
- III: Marxian Perspective: A.R. Desai, Ram Krishna Mukherjee
- IV: Civilizational Perspective: N. K. Bose, Surajit Sinha
- V: Subaltern Perspective: B. R. Ambedkar, David Hardiman

Society in India

- I: Indian Social Structure: Caste, Class and Tribe, Religious Groups, Rural and Urban Communities, Values
- II: Hindu Social Organization: Varana, Ashrama, Dharama, Doctrine of Karama
- III: Institutions:
 - A. Social Institution: Marriage, Family, Kinship
 - B. Economic Institution: Property, Division of Labour, Jajmani System,
 - C. Religious Institution: Magic and Religion, Totem and Taboo
- IV: Factors of Social Change: Economic, Religious, Demographic, Technological, Educational, Law
- V: Emerging Concerns: Poverty, Illiteracy, Aging, Population, Corruption, White Collar Crime, Moral Degradation

Sociology Of Environment

I: Nature, scope and Concept: ecology & Environment.

II: Theoretical Approach:

Emerging theoretical paradigms: Adaptive ecosystem, social & cultural Models

III: Social Concerns over Environmental Issues

- i. Depletion of natural resources, Social Forestry, Joint Forest Management
- ii. Social costs of population explosion, pollution - Excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides poverty, development
- iii. Green politics, Eco-feminism, Deep- ecology, Bio-regionalism, Ecological modernization;
- iv. Policy Prescriptions.

IV: Environmental Movements

- i. Organizations, ideologies, programmes, leadership, people's participation
- ii. Case studies

V: Obstacles for Growth of Natural Environment

Sociology of Social Movement

- 1: Social Movement: Meaning, Definition, Characteristics & Types of Social Movement
- 2: Components of Social Movement
- 3: Social Movement and Social Change - reform, revival and revolution, splits; counter movements; transformation and decline.
- 4: Theories of the Emergence of Social Movement: Marxist and post-Marxist, Weberian and post-Weberian, Structural-functional
- 5: Traditional Social Movements: Peasant Movements, Labour Movement, Tribal Movement, Socio-religious reform movement
- 6: New Social Movements in India: Dalit movement; Women's movement; Ecological and Environmental movement, Ethnic movements.

Political Sociology

- I: Basic Concepts: Sociology of Politics, Power, Authority, De-Centralization of Power, Bureaucracy, Political Parties, Political Culture, Political Socialisation, Political Mobilisation, Political Apathy, Voting Behavior, Leadership
- II: Elite theories of distribution of power in society: Mosca, Pareto and C. W. Mills
- III: Pressure groups and interests groups: Nature, bases, political significance
- IV: Public opinion: Role of mass media, problems of communication in illiterate and Modern societies
- V: Political Process in India: Role of caste, Religion, Regionalism and language in Indian Politics, Role of Election Commission

Topics of syllabus- Teaching Education and Methodology:

1. Learning & Teaching
2. Language across the curriculum
3. Understanding discipline and subject
4. Gender school and Society
5. Pedagogy of a school subject
6. Knowledge and curriculum
7. Assessment for learning
8. Creating an inclusive school
9. Childhood and growing up
10. Drama and Art in Education