CUCET 2016 (PGQP21)
Syllabus: Sociology and Social Work

Part B of this paper (PGQP21) shall comprise of two Sections each containing 75 Questions, Section I - Sociology and Section II - Social Work. A candidate may select and attempt any one section as per his/her choice and eligibility of PU.

Section I (Sociology)

Basic Concepts in Sociology
UNIT I
Sociology: Definition, nature and scope; Relationship with other Social Sciences: Psychology, Anthropology, History, Economics, Political Science.
UNIT II
Basic Concepts: Social Structure, Society, Social Organization, Community, Association, Norms, Values,
UNIT III
Status and Role: Types of status and role and their interrelation
UNIT IV
Socialization: Meaning, types, processes and agencies. Theories of self (Freud, Cooley and Mead) Culture: Meaning, characteristics; material and non-material culture; cultural lag; culture and civilization.

Social Process And Problems
UNIT V
Social Processes: Cooperation, Accommodation, Assimilation and Competition and Conflict.
UNIT VI
Social Groups: Definition, characteristics, types (primary and secondary; in-group and out-group; Reference group and Peer group).
UNIT VII
Social Institutions: Marriage; Family; Kinship; Education; Religion and economy (meaning and functions) and Religion: Meaning and Functions
UNIT VIII
Social Control: Meaning, Significance and agencies. Social Deviance: Meaning, characteristics, forms and factors.

Society, Culture and Social Change
UNIT IX
Societies: Types and Characteristics- Tribal, Rural, Urban, Industrial and Post-Industrial.
UNIT X
Processes of Social Change: Characteristic Features of Industrialization, Modernization, Globalization and Secularization
UNIT Ì IV

Social Stratification: types, theories of stratification and mobility and its types

Indian Society
UNIT Ì I Evolution of Indian Society: Traditional bases of Indian Society; Unity and Diversity in India; India as a Pluralistic Society.
UNIT Ì II, Caste, theories and Caste system and its Changing Dimensions in India and Dominant caste.
UNIT Ì III Processes of Social Change in India: Sanskritization, Westernization, modernistion Parochiatization and Univeratization
UNIT Ì IV Social Issues and Problems: Gender Discrimination, Secularism and Religious Minorities, Problems of Dalits Women and OBC and Affirmative Actions

Social Research
UNIT Ì I
Social Research: Definition, Nature and purpose; Steps in Social Research; Problem of Objectivity and Subjectivity in Social Research
UNIT Ì II Research Method: Research Designs; Social Survey; Hypothesis- Types & significance; Sampling and Sampling Procedure
UNIT Ì III Techniques of Data Collection: Types of Data; Techniques- Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Schedule and Case Study
UNIT Ì IV Statistical Analysis and Use of Computer in Social Research: Classification and Tabulation of data; Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode; Use of Computers in Social Research.

Social Problems in India
UNIT Ì I
Social Problem: Meaning and Definition; Importance of the Study of Social Problems; Sociological Perspectives on Social Problem-Anomie and suicide (Durkheim) Labeling (Becker).
UNIT Ì II
Structural Issues: Inequality of Caste, Class Gender and Ethnicity; Communalism; Problems of Minorities.
UNIT Ì III
Problems and Issues: Female Foeticide, Dowry, Domestic Violence, Divorce; Problems of Aged.
UNIT Ì IV Social Disorganization: Crime and Juvenile Delinquency, Corruption, Drug Addiction, Suicide, nepotism, Prostitution and AIDS
Social Change and Development
Unit I
Social Change: Concept, Forms and Factors: Theories of Social Change: Linear (Spencer), Cyclical (Pareto), Fluctuation (Sorokin); Conflict Theory (Marx)
Unit II
Social Change in Contemporary India: Trends and Processes of Change: Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Modernisation and Secularisation
Unit III
Development Programmes in India: Development Programme in India; The Five Year Plans, Community Development Programme, Panchayat Raj; Impact of new Panchayati Raj on Women Empowerment
Unit IV
Concept and Features of Development.

Foundations of Social Thought
UNIT I
Positivism: Comte’s Law of three stages, Social Static & Dynamics, Evolutionism- Spencer’s Evolutionary Approach
UNIT II Functionalism: Durkheims’s Concept of Social Fact, Division of labour in Society; Radcliffe Brown’s Structural-Functional Approach
UNIT III Conflict: Marx’s concept of Dialectical Historical Materialism, Class & Class Conflict; Coser’s Approach to Social Conflict
UNIT IV Internationalism: Weber’s Interpretative Sociology; Types of Social Action; G.H.Mead’s Concept of Self & Society

Rural Society: Structure and Change
UNIT II Rural Social Structure: Caste and Class in Rural Set Up, Inter Caste Relation with reference to Jajmani System; Rural Family and Changing pattern
UNIT III Rural Economy: Land Tenure System, Land Reforms; Green Revolution and Its Impact; Bonded and Migrant Labourers; Major Changes in Rural Society.
UNIT IV Rural Political Structure: Traditional Caste and Village Panchayats; Panchayati Raj before and after 73rd Constitutional Amendment, Panchayati Raj and Empowerment of Women

Section II (Social Work)

Unit I Social concepts: family, marriage, neighborhood, community, organization, culture, caste, clan, values, culture, traditions, practices, norms, lifestyle, health, socialization, needs,

Unit II Economic concepts: economy, market, production, distribution, demand, supply, labor, income, expenditure, globalization, privatization, liberalization, industrialization,

Unit III Political concepts: politics, democracy, decentralization, panchayat, legislature, executive, judiciary, human rights, social justice, freedom, liberty, fundamental rights & duties,
Unit IV Psychological concepts: individual, self, behavior, mental functions, attitude, emotions, beliefs, self-esteem, intelligence,

Unit V Environmental concepts: environment, atmosphere, pollution-air, water, sound; natural resources - air, water, soil, forest; disaster,

Unit VI Legal concepts: constitution, law, petition, litigation, First hand information report (FIR),

Unit VII Social reform, social movement, social work:
Concepts: social reform, social movement, revolution, satyagraha, non-violence, truth, justice, peace, social work, social development;
Bhakti movement Ḫ Guru Nanak, Kabir, Basaveshwar;
Social reformers Ḫ Rajaram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekanand, Dhondo Singh Karve;
Freedom movement Ḫ Gandhi, Subhaschandra Bose;
Dalit & Social movement Ḫ Ambedkar, Medha Patkar, Anna Hazare, Aaruna Roy;
Non-government organizations, Corporate.

Unit VIII Social change and Social transformation:
Concepts: social change, social transformation,

Unit IX Sustainable technologies:
Forms of sustainable technologies: solar, wind, bio-gas, bio-mass, bio-diesel;
Pollution control through technologies.