

Sociology

**POST GRADUATE DEGREE  
STANDARD**

**UNIT I**

Definition of sociology - Scope - relevance and relation for other social sciences. (Anthropology, Psychology, Economics, History)

**UNIT II**

Theoretical Perspectives Classical Perspective:- Auguste Comte:- Positivism - Law of Human Progress - Social Statics and Dynamics. Herbert Spencer:- Organic analogy and theory of Evolution. Functionalist Perspective:- Functionalism Durkheim:- Social fact - Mechanical and organic solidarity - suicide. Merton:- Social group - types - Functions and Dys - Functions. System Perspective:- Pareto:- System in equilibrium - logical and non logical action - circulation of elites. Parsons:- Human action - pattern Variables - system and subsystem. Conflict Perspective:- Karl Marx - Economic determinism class struggle - Alienation - nation. Simmel - Theory of conflict perceptions. Interactionist Perspective:- Cooley - Symbolic interaction - looking glass - self. Homans Blau - Social exchange Husserl - Phenomenology

**UNIT III**

**SOCIETY:-**

Definition - theories of origin of society - importance of society to the individual. Processes of Socialization - Association - assimilation - competition - conflict. Social groups - types (Primary & Secondary) in group - outgroups - Ethnocentrism. Culture - meaning - Characteristics - function - cultural lag.

**UNIT IV**

**SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS:-** Marriage and family as social institutions Economic Institution - economic structure - capitalistic - socialistic - social determinate and consequences of modern economic development - globalization. Religious Institution:- Theories of religion - functions and dysfunctions of religion - secularization - problems of conversion.

**UNIT V**

Social Stratification:- Types of Status and Role Status and Stratification. Nature of Stratification Theories of Stratification, Forms of Stratification: Caste and Class - Differences. Social Mobility, Types, Factors facilitating Social Mobility and Factors hindering Social mobility.

**UNIT VI**

Social control:- Meaning, Purpose, Means of Social Control Folkways - Mores - Morals - Religion - Law.

**UNIT VII**

Social Change:- Social Change, evolution, progress and development, Theories of Social changes: Evolutionary, conflict, Cyclical, challenge and response. Factors of Social Change.

**UNIT VIII**

Social Demography:- Demographic variables - Fertility - mortality - migration - Population control - incentives and disincentives - India's Population Policy.

**UNIT IX**

Social Problem:- Definition, Characteristics. Social Problems and Social disorganization. Crime and Juvenile delinquency. Beggary. Alcoholism and drug addiction. Gambling, Prostitution. Gender injustice child Abuse.

## UNIT X

Social Movements:-Characteristics of Social movement - Types, conditions under which social movements emerge Role of Social movements in Social change.

## PAPER - II

### UNIT I

Sociology of Indian Society - Historical Perspective - Hindu view of life - Purusharthas (Human Ideals) Varna (Caste) - Traditional and Modern conceptions of caste system - Role of caste in social and political life - caste conflict - castilism - caste and class.

### UNIT II

Institution of marriage in India - Marriage as a sacrament - forms of marriage - Philosophy of Hindu, Muslim and Christian Marriage - Changing trends - social legislation relating to marriage in India - Divorce - alimony.

### UNIT III

Family in the Indian context - type of family - petriachal - matriralchal - joint family - characteristics - above - stages and disadvantages - nuclear family - structure and function - Dis-integration of joining family system in India - social and economic causes.

### UNIT IV

Kinship - meaning - types - functions - usages of kinship - avunculate, aunitate - avoidance and jokular relationship - Gotra - tharwad - classificatory terminology of kinship.

### UNIT V

a) Tribes of India - Distribution of tribal Population - problems - development - welfare - constitutional safeguards. b) Major Tribes in Tamil Nadu - social, economic and cultural aspects - education development and moderisation.

### UNIT VI

a) Rural Community - Socio-cultural dimensions of Village community-rural economy problems of poverty, illiteracy, un-employment and health - Development - Programmes - New Strategies of rural development. b) Urban Community - Socio - cultural dimensions of Indian cities - Social unobility - urban social problems - poverty, slums, crime, alcoholism drug addiction, prostitution-programmes and strategies of urban development.

### UNIT VII

Social change - meaning - process of social change samkritization, westernisation, modernization - social change and mass media - legislative and executive measures in social change - Role of Non-governmental organisations (NGOS).

### UNIT VIII

Nationlist movement in India - Socio - political background Of national movement in India - Gandhi's contribution - concepts of non violence, satyagraha, and sarvodaya - Gandhi's views on social justice and rural development contemporary.

### UNIT IX

Social Movements in India - Dravidian Movement (self Respect Movement) - Backward Class Moavement - Dalit movement - Jharkkand movement - Trade Union Movement - Women's movement.

### UNIT X

Social Problems in Tamil Nadu caste conflict - communal tension - politicalviolence - corruption - unemployment and child labour.

