

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION JIWAJI UNIVERSITY

Gwalior, MP

PAPER-I BASIC CONCEPT OF SOCIOLOGY

BASIC CONCEPT OF SOCIOLOGY

Paper I



INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION JIWAJI UNIVERSITY

Gwalior, MP

Basic Concept of Sociology

UNIT 1	 Sociology – Meaning, Definition, Nature of Sociology, Subject Matter, Scope and Importance, Origin and Development of Sociology, Sociology and Other Social Science.
UNIT 2	• Society, Social Groups, Community, Institutions, Association, Interest Group & Pressure Group.
UNIT 3	• Social Structure, Status, Role, Culture, Socialization.
UNIT 4	 Social Control, Values, Norms, Social Stratification, Social Mobility, Social Inequality and Status Group.
UNIT 5	• Social Change – Meaning, Types, Factors, Evolution, Development, Progress, Revolution.

Basic Concept of Sociology

UNIT 1	Chapter 1	:	Sociology – Meaning and Definition
	Chapter 2	:	Nature of Sociology
	Chapter 3	:	Subject Matter, Scope and Importance
	Chapter 4	:	Origin and Development of Sociology
	Chapter 5	:	Sociology and Other Social Science
UNIT 2	Chapter 6	:	Society and Social Groups
	Chapter 7	:	Community and Institutions
	Chapter 8	:	Association, Interest Group & Pressure Group
UNIT 3	Chapter 9	:	Social Structure and Status
UNIT 4	Chapter 10	:	Social Control, Values, Norms and Social Stratification
	Chapter 11	:	Social Inequality and Status Group
UNIT 5	Chapter 12	:	Social Change – Meaning, Types and Factors
	Chapter 13	:	Social Change – Evolution, Development, Progress, Revolution

SOCIAL PROCESSES AND CHANGE

Paper I



INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION JIWAJI UNIVERSITY

Gwalior, MP

Social Processes and Change

UNIT 1	• Social Structure – Concept and Characteristics, Function – Concept and Characteristics, Social Structure and Function, (According to Redcliffe-Brown and T. Parsons)
UNIT 2	• Social Organization – Concept and Characteristics, Social Process-Cooperation, Accomodation, Assimiliation, Adaptation, Adjustment, Social Organizaztion of Work in Different Types of Society, Slave Society Feudal Society, Industrial/Capitalist Society.
UNIT 3	• Social Disorganization – Concept and Characteristics, Process of Social Disorganization- Competition, Conflict, Deviant Behaviour, War
UNIT 4	• Social Legislation –Domestic Violance Act 2005. The Schedule Caste and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989), Human Right Act 1993, Right to Informatioin 2005, Protection of Women under Indian Constitution and Criminal Law, Environment Protection Act 1986, Consumer Protection Act 1986, Information Technology Act 2000, Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantees Act 2010.
UNIT 5	• Process of Social Change – Social Movement, Planning, Urbanization, Industrialization, Modernization.

Social Processes and Change

UNIT 1	Chapter 1	:	Social Structure – Concept and Characteristics
	Chapter 2	:	Function – Concept and Characteristics
	Chapter 3	:	Social Structure and Function
UNIT 2	Chapter 4	:	Social Organization – Concept and Characteristics
	Chapter 5	:	Social Process – Cooperation and Accomodation
	Chapter 6	:	Social Organizaztion of Work in Different Types of Society
	Chapter 7	:	Slave Society Feudal Society
	Chapter 8	:	Industrial and Capitalist Society
UNIT 3	Chapter 9	:	Social Disorganization – Concept and Characteristics
	Chapter 10	:	Process of Social Disorganization – Competition and Conflict
UNIT 4	Chapter 11	:	Social Legislation – Domestic Violance Act 2005
	Chapter 12	:	The Schedule Caste and Tribes
	Chapter 13	:	Human Right Act 1993
	Chapter 14	:	Right to Informatioin 2005
	Chapter 15	:	Protection of Women under Indian Constitution and Criminal Law
	Chapter 16	:	Environment Protection Act 1986
	Chapter 17	:	Consumer Protection Act 1986
	Chapter 18	:	Information Technology Act 2000
	Chapter 19	:	Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantees Act 2010
UNIT 5	Chapter 20	:	Process of Social Change – Social Movement and Planning
	Chapter 21	:	Urbanization, Industrialization and Modernization

SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS

Paper I



INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION JIWAJI UNIVERSITY Gwalior, MP

Syllabus Sociological Thinkers

UNIT 1	• Auguste Comte – Hierarchy of Sciences, Law of Three Stages, Positivism.
	• Emile Durkheim – Theory of Suicide, Theory of Religion, Division of Labour.
	• Pitirim Sorokin – Theory of Cultgural Change.
UNIT 2	• Max Weber – Theory of Authority, Bureaucracy, Social Action, Ideal Type.
	• Karl Marx – Class Struggle, Theory of Surplus Value, Dialectical Materelism.
	• Thorstein Veblen – Technological Change, Theory of Leisure Class.
UNIT 3	• R.K. Merton – Theory of Functionalism, Reference, Group, Conformity & Deviance.
	• Vilfredo Pareto – Circulation of Elites, Residues and Derivations.
	• Talcott Parsons – Theory of Social Action, Social System, Pattern Variables.
	• G.H. Mead – Self & Identity.
UNIT 4	• Mahatma Gandhi – Non-Violence, Satyagraha, Trusteeship.
	Radhakamal Mukerjee – Sociology of Values.
	• Dr. B.R. Ambedkar – Social Justice, Casteless Equalitarian Society.
	• G.S. Ghureye – Indology.
UNIT 5	• M.N. Srinivas – Sanskritization, Westernization, Secularization.
	• A.R. Desai – Social Background of Nationalism in India.
	• Yogendra Singh – Modernization of Indian Tradition.

Sociological Thinkers

UNIT 1	Lesson 1 :	:	Auguste Comte – Hierarchy of Sciences
	Lesson 2 :	:	Law of Three Stages
	Lesson 3 :	:	Emile Durkheim – Theory of Suicide
	Lesson 4 :	:	Theory of Religion
	Lesson 5 :	:	Division of Labour
	Lesson 6 :	:	Pitirim Sorokin – Theory of Cultgural Change
UNIT 2	Lesson 7 :	:	Max Weber – Theory of Authority
	Lesson 8 :	:	Karl Marx – Class Struggle
	Lesson 9 :	:	Thorstein Veblen – Technological Change
UNIT 3	Lesson 10 :	:	R.K. Merton – Theory of Functionalism
	Lesson 11 :	:	Vilfredo Pareto – Circulation of Elites
	Lesson 12 :	:	Talcott Parsons – Theory of Social Action
	Lesson 13 :	:	G.H. Mead – Self & Identity
UNIT 4	Lesson 14 :	:	Mahatma Gandhi – Non-Violence
	Lesson 15 :	:	Radhakamal Mukerjee – Sociology of Values
	Lesson 16 :	:	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar – Social Justice
	Lesson 17 :	:	G.S. Ghureye – Indology
UNIT 5	Lesson 18 :	:	M.N. Srinivas – Sanskritization
	Lesson 19 :	:	A.R. Desai – Social Background of Nationalism in India
	Lesson 20 :	:	Yogendra Singh – Modernization of Indian Tradition

INDIAN SOCIETY

Paper II



INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION JIWAJI UNIVERSITY Gwalior, MP

Syllabus Indian Society

UNIT 1	• Dharma, Verna – System, Ashram-System, Purushartha, Karma, Sanskar.
UNIT 2	• Caste, Class, Family, Marriage, Kinship, Lineage & Descent, Race.
UNIT 3	• Structure of Indian Society, Village, City, Rural-Urban Continuum, Diversity of Indian Society-Demographic, Cultural, Religious and Linguistic, Civil Society, Minority.
UNIT 4	• Family Problems – Dowry, Divorce, Domestic Violence, Problems of the Elderly, Youth Tension.
UNIT 5	Casteism, Regionalism, Communalism, Cyber-Crime, Gender Inequality, Secularism.

Indian Society

UNIT 1	Lesson 1	:	Dharma, Verna – System
	Lesson 2	:	Ashram – System
	Lesson 3	:	Purushartha, Karma, Sanskar
UNIT 2	Lesson 4	:	Caste, Class, Family and Marriage
	Lesson 5	:	Kinship, Lineage & Descent, Race
UNIT 3	Lesson 6	:	Structure of Indian Society
	Lesson 7	:	Village, City, Rural – Urban Continuum
	Lesson 8	:	Diversity of Indian Society – Demographic, Cultural, Religious and Linguistic
	Lesson 9	:	Civil Society and Minority
UNIT 4	Lesson 10	:	Family Problems – Dowry, Divorce
	Lesson 11	:	Domestic Violence and Problems of the Elderly
	Lesson 12	:	Youth Tension
UNIT 5	Lesson 13	:	Casteism and Regionalism
	Lesson 14	:	Communalism and Cyber-Crime
	Lesson 15	:	Gender Inequality and Secularism

METHODS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

Paper II



INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION JIWAJI UNIVERSITY Gwalior, MP

Methods of Social Research

UNIT 1	 Social Research – Meaning, Importance and Characteristics. Basic Steps of Scientific Research, Importance of Scientific Method, Fact, Objectivity, Formulation of Hypothesis & Testing Research Design, Social Survey – Meaning Definition, Characteristics, Objectives, Types.
UNIT 2	 Research Methodology – Case Study Method, Sampling Method, Qualitative & Quantitative Method.
	• Techniques of Data Collection – Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview, Observation.
UNIT 3	• Scaling Techniques – Types of Scales: Likert and Bogardus Scales.
	• Classification and Tabulation of Data – Meaning, Characteristics, Objectives and Basis.
	Report Writing.
UNIT 4	Meaning of Statistics, Utility and Limitations.
	Central Tendency – Meaning, Characteristics and Importance.
	Measures of Central Tendency – Mean, Median, Mode.
UNIT 5	• Presentation of Data, Diagrammatic and Graphic Presentation, Use of Computer in Social Research.

Methods of Social Research

UNIT 1	Chap. 1 : Social Research – Meaning and Importance
	Chap. 2 : Basic Steps of Scientific Research
	Chap. 3 : Importance of Scientific Method
	Chap. 4 : Social Survey – Meaning and Definition
UNIT 2	Chap. 5 : Research Methodology – Case Study Method
	Chap. 6 : Sampling Method, Qualitative & Quantitative Method
	Chap. 7 : Techniques of Data Collection
UNIT 3	Chap. 8 : Scaling Techniques – Types of Scales
	Chap. 9 : Classification and Tabulation of Data
	Chap. 10 : Report Writing
UNIT 4	Chap. 11 : Meaning of Statistics, Utility and Limitations
	Chap. 12 : Central Tendency – Meaning and Characteristics
	Chap. 13 : Measures of Central Tendency – Mean, Median, Mode
UNIT 5	Chap. 14 : Presentation of Data
	Chap. 15 : Diagrammatic and Graphic Presentation
	Chap. 16 : Use of Computer in Social Research

RURAL, URBAN AND TRIBAL SOCIETY

Paper II



INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION JIWAJI UNIVERSITY

Gwalior, MP

Rural, Urban and Tribal Society

UNIT 1	 Characteristics of Rural and Peasant Societies, Rural Family, Caste, Occupation and its Changing Status, Jajmani System. 						
UNIT 2	• Rural Leadership and Factions, Peasant Tensions, Cooperatives, Changing Status of Rural Women, Migration, Panchayati Raj & Decentralization of Authority.						
UNIT 3	• Urban Society – Housing, Slums, Juvenile Delinquency, Alcoholism, Drug, Addiction, Environmental Pollution.						
UNIT 4	• Urban Society – Social Disorganization – Meaning, Charaacteristics and Causes, Crime, Poverty and Unemployment, Impact of Information Technology on Society, Corruption & its Prevention.						
UNIT 5	• Tribes – Meaning and Characteristics, Geographical Spread, Tribal Development & Welfare Program, Tribal Problems, Indebtedness, Land Alienation, Life Style of Gond, Bhil, Bhilala and Korku Tribes.						

Rural, Urban and Tribal Society

UNIT 1	Chapter 1	:	Characteristics of Rural and Peasant Societies
	Chapter 2	:	Rural Family and Caste with Occupation and its Changing Status
	Chapter 3	:	Jajmani System
UNIT 2	Chapter 4	:	Rural Leadership and Factions
	Chapter 5	:	Peasant Tensions
	Chapter 6	:	Changing Status of Rural Women,
	Chapter 7	:	Panchayati Raj & Decentralization of Authority
UNIT 3	Chapter 8	:	Urban Society – Housing and Slums
	Chapter 9	:	Environmental Pollution
UNIT 4	Chapter 10	:	Urban Society – Social Disorganization
	Chapter 11	:	Crime, Poverty and Unemployment
	Chapter 12	:	Impact of Information Technology on Society
	Chapter 13	:	Corruption & its Prevention
UNIT 5	Chapter 14	:	Tribes – Meaning and Characteristics
	Chapter 15	:	Geographical Spread
	Chapter 16	:	Tribal Development & Welfare Program
	Chapter 17	:	Tribal Problems and Indebtedness
	Chapter 18	:	Life Style of Gond, Bhil, Bhilala and Korku Tribes



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