SOCIOLOGY
PAPER-I
GENERAL SOCIOLOGY/FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGY/
FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY

1. Sociology: The Discipline and its study emergence of Sociology as a discipline, Sociology as a Science, Sociology and its relationship with history, economic, Political Science, Psychology and anthropology problem of objectivity issue of measurement in social Science Elements of Scientific method-concepts, theory and fact hypothesis, research designs-descriptive and experimental.

2. Research design: Participant and quasiparticipant observation, interview, questionnaire and schedule, case study, sampling size, reliability and validity, scaling techniques-social distance and liquet scale.

3. Sociological Theory:
   (a) Karl Marx: Historical materialism, mode of production, alienation and class struggle.
   (b) Emile Durkheim: Division of labour, social fact religions & society.
   (c) Max Weber: Social action, ideal types, Authority bureaucracy, protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism.
   (d) Talcott Parsons: Social system, Pattern variables.
   (e) Robert K. Merton: Latent and manifest functions anomic, conformity and deviance, reference groups.

4. Marriage and Family: Types and forms of Marriage, family structure and function, Social control, family, lineage, descent and property, changing structure of family, marriage and ex roles in modern society, divorce and its implications, gender issues, role conflicts.

5. Social stratification and social mobility: Concepts - hierarchy, inequality and stratification, theories of stratification- Marx, Davis and Moore and Melvin Tumin's Critique, forms and functions, different conceptions of class, caste and class, social mobility, social mobility and social change.


7. Political System: Power authority and legitimacy. Power of the elite, class power of the unorganized masses, pressure groups and political parties, voting behaviour, modes of political participation democratic and authoritarian forms.

8. Educational System: Education and Cultural, equality of educational opportunity problems of universalisation of primary education, education as instruments of social control and social change, education and modernization.

9. Religion and Social Movement: Origins of religious beliefs the sacred and the profane, social functions and dysfunctions of religion, monistic and pluralistic religion. Religion, sect and cults magic, religion and science, concept of social movement, genesis of social movements, social movement in Arunachal Pradesh, social movement, genesis of social movements, social movement in Arunachal radish, social movement and social change, types of social movements.

10. Social change and Development: Continuity and change as fact and as value, theories of social change-Marx. Persons and sorokin, science and technology and social change, planning for development and change, social policy and social developments.

PAPER-II
STUDY OF INDIAN SOCIETY

1. Historical basis of Indian Society: Traditional Hindu social organization, Socio-cultural dynamics through the ages impact of Buddhism, Islam and the West, factors in continuity and change.
2. **Caste System and class structure**: Origin of the caste system, cultural and structural views about caste, mobility in caste change and Persistence of caste in modern India, Issues of equality and social justice, caste and Indian policy, Backward class movement, Mandal Commission Report and issues of social backwardness and social justice. Classes structure in India, agrarian and industrial class structure, emergence of middle classes, among tribes.

3. **Marriage, family and Kinship**: Marriage among different ethnic group its changing trends and it future family its structural and functional aspects- its changing forms, regional variation in kinship system and its socio cultural correlates, impact of Legislation and socio-economic, change on marriage and family.

4. **Agrarian Social Structure**: Peasant society and agrarian systems historical perspectives social consequences of land reforms and green revolution, feudalism semi feudalism debates emerging agrarian class structure, tribal agrarian system and its changing contents in Arunachal Pradesh.

5. **Political processes**: Working of the democratic political system in a traditional society political parties and their social base, regionalism, pluralism and their social base, regionalism, pluralism and national unity, decentralisation of power, panchayati Raj and nagarpalikas, traditional tribal political structures of Arunachal Pradesh.


10. **Dimensions of Industry Rural Development and Urban Growth**: Industrialisation occupational diversification, trade unions, market economy and its social consequences, economic reforms liberalisation privatisation globalisation, planning poverty indebtedness and bonded labour, strategies of rural development poverty alleviation programmes, urban growth basic infrastructure environment, housing slums programmes of urban development.

11. **Social problems**: Prostitution, AIDS, alcoholism drug addiction corruption, youth unrest, unemployment inter generational gap.

12. **Social Change**: Endogenous and exogenous sources of change and resistance to change: processes of change-sanskritisation and modernisation: agents of change mass media, education and communication: problems of change and modernization social change in Arunachal Pradesh, Structural contradictions and breakdowns.