

**I. Origin of Sociology: Historical, Socio-Economic and Intellectual forces**

- A. Traditional Feudal European Society: Characteristics
- B. Enlightenment and its impact on thinking and reasoning, French Revolution, Industrial Revolution, Emergence of Capitalism and its impact
- C. Contribution of Non Western thinkers (Ibn-e-Khaldun)
- D. Critique of Classical Sociological Thought –Gender (Harriet Martineau) Race (W.E.B. Du Bois) and Colonialism (Frantz Fanon)

**II. Karl Marx**

- A) Dialectics and Historical Materialism
- B) Theory of class conflict
- C) Surplus Value and Exploitation
- D) Theory of Alienation

**III. Emile Durkheim**

- A) Social Facts
- B) Division of labour in society
- C) Theory of Suicide
- D) Theory of Religion

**IV. Max Weber**

- A) Weber's Methodology: Value relevance, Verstehen and Ideal types
- B) Theory of Social action
- C) Bureaucracy, Power and authority
- D) Religion and rise of capitalism

## **SC02-I                      SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA**

### **I. Trajectories in the development of sociology in India**

- a. Colonialism, Nationalism, and Emergence of Sociology in India
- b. Development of Sociology in India

### **II. Perspectives of understanding Indian Society**

- a. Indological, (Ghurye, Irawati Karve ) Nationalist (Ghurye)
- b. Structural-Functionalism (Srinivas)
- c. Marxist ( A. R Desai)
- d. Feminist ( Uma Chakravarti, Leela Dube, Sharmila Rege)
- e. Subaltern Studies (Ranjit Guha)
- f. Non-Brahmanical (Gail Omvedt )

### **III. Recent issues of Indian Society**

- a. Issues of Minorities
- b. Issues of Tribals
- c. Caste, Class, Gender, and Ethnicity

### **IV. Contemporary debates in India**

- a. Nationalism, Democracy, Cultural Nationalism
- b. Family and Household
- c. Global capitalism and media
- d. Public sphere – mobilization and movements

**I. Proposal making, Formulating Research and Designing**

- a) Introduction - Why and How to apply knowledge and skill of Sociological Research Methods
- b) Ethics in sociological research
- c) Writing research proposal—Steps
- d) Designing the research
- e) Review of Literature – Types and Guidelines for evaluating Review of Literature

**II. Methods of Collecting Empirical Data**

- a) Steps in research-Qualitative and Quantitative
- b) Sampling-types
- c) Quantitative data collection-hypothesis, Identifying variables
- d) Qualitative data collection-Finding issues for qualitative data

**III. The Art and Practices of Analysis and Interpretation**

- a) Quantitative Data Analysis in Sociological Research, S. P. S. S.
- b) Qualitative Data Analysis
- c) Making Interpretations and generalizations

**IV. Report Writing: Qualitative and Quantitative**

- a) Presentation of Data –Use of Narratives, Photographs, Graphical forms etc.
- b) Report Writing - Content and Steps
- c) Citations and Bibliography, Plagiarism- Issues and Challenges
- d) Making Research Report Useful-Dissemination, policy inputs etc.

**I. Introduction to Sociology of Media**

- a) Nature, scope and significance of sociology of Media
- b) Key concepts – Mass media, Mass Communication, Alternate Media, Social Media, New Media
- c) Social History of Media

**II. Theoretical Perspectives of Media**

- a) Marxist Perspective, Neo-Marxist Perspective
- b) Frankfurt school perspective
- c) Critical political economy perspective
- d) Post-Modernist Perspective

**III. Methodologies for Studying Media**

- a) Textual analysis
- b) Audience research
- c) Discourse analysis

**IV. Contemporary Media: Context and Issues**

- a) Globalization and changing nature of mass media and communication
- b) Portrayal and Representation of various sections in media (gender, class, caste, ethnicity, region and religion)
- c) Media in the Post-truth era: The Trump Victory, Brexit and Terrorism
- d) Issues related to cyber space and the internet (cyber crime, violence, digital divide)