

31. SOCIOLOGY

Part-A: (40 Marks)

Principles of Sociology: Sociology-Definition, Nature and Scope-Its relation to the other Social Sciences-Economics, Psychology, Anthropology, History and Political Science. A brief introduction-Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Durkheim, Weber and Karl Marx. Human society-Its nature, characteristics and functions-Individual and society-Socialization, its meaning-process and agencies-theories of Socialization-Cooley, Mead and Frued-Culture and personality; Social structure and organization: Social groups, (Primary & Secondary, Formal & Informal, In and out groups); Institutions, Associations and Communities, Role, Status, Norms, Values, Power and Authority; Social disorganization and social control-Agencies of Social control; Heredity and environment-their influence on the individual-Nature and social selection and social heritage; Social Interaction-Associative and Disassociative Social Processes, Cooperation, Accommodation, Assimilation, Acculturation and Integration and Competition and Conflict; Forms and functions of Social Stratification-Caste, Class and Status groups.

Indian Society: Indian Society-Racial, Linguistic, Culture and religious divisions; Hindu forms of Marriage, Nature of Family-Status of Women in Hindu Society; Social Organization of Minorities-Muslims, Christians and others-their marriage and family patterns; Indian Tribes-Major forms of their social and religious organizations-Clan, Kinship, Marriage, Family: Social problems-Casteism, Untouchability, Dowry, Poverty, Unemployment, Beggary, Crime, Delinquency, Prostitution, Alcoholism and Communal tensions, Child Labour, Environmental problems and violence against women; Social change in modern India-Sanskritization, Westernization and Modernization.

Part-B: (60 Marks)

Social Anthropology: Definition and Meaning of Anthropology, Nature and Scope of Anthropology, Divisions of Anthropology and their relationship, Social Anthropology-Definition, Nature, Scope and its relationship with other Social Sciences; Definition and concept of Culture, Characteristics of Tribal Society, Difference between Tribal and Non-Tribal Societies; Family, Marriage and Kinship: Definition, Characteristics and functions, Ways of acquiring mates and forms of Marriage; Definition, Characteristics and functions of family. Types of Family; Definition of kinship and Kinship Terminology: Kinship group lineage, Clan, phratry and Moiety; Tribal Economy: General features of Tribal Economy. Forms of Tribal Economy, Reciprocity, Redistribution and Exchange; Political Organization: General features of Tribal Polity. Forms of Tribal Political Organization. Tribal law and Justice; Religious Organization: Definition, Forms and Functions of Religion. Definition, Forms and Functions of Magic. Relationship between Religion, Magic and science. Tribes of India: Geographical distribution of Tribes in India. Racial and Linguistic classification of Indian Tribes Socio-Economic features of Indian Tribes; Tribal welfare: Culture contract and Allied problems. Policy towards tribes in Pre-independent Indian Constitutional safeguards for tribes. Tribes in Andhra Pradesh-A board outline. Tribal Development in India and Andhra Pradesh.