

Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
Syllabus
Sociology and Social Work
(PG Degree Standard)

Code: 582

Unit I: Fundamentals of Sociology (20 Questions)

Definition and Origin of Sociology. Development of Sociology as an Independent Discipline-Importance of Sociology, Nature and Scope of Sociology-Meaning, Definitions, Characteristics of Society, Community, Institution and Association. Status & Role.

Social Processes: Associative & Dissociative. Social Organizations. Social control (Norms, Values, Folkways & Mores). Meaning, Definitions, Characteristics, Types of Social Groups. Meaning, Definitions, characteristics, causes, factors and theories of Social Change

Culture: Meaning, Definition, Characteristics, Functions, Components, Types, Cultural lag, and Distinction between Culture and Civilization-Features and Functions.

Forms: Caste, Class, and Estate Systems. Theoretical Orientation of Social Stratification. Social Mobility. Social Differences and Inequality among Caste, Class, Gender, Race and Tribe.

Unit II: Sociological Theories (20 Questions)

Claude Levi Strauss – Structural Anthropology – Binary Opposition, Bronislaw Malinowski–Bio-cultural functionalism. Structural-Functionalism: A.R. Radcliffe- Brown – Study of Social Relationship as Integrated Social System

Herbert Spencer: Theory of Evolution, Types of Society, Organic Analogy. G. F. Tonnies: Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft and Public Opinion - Emile Durkheim: Social Facts, Rules of Sociological Methods, Division of Labour, Theory of Suicide, Religion and Society. Structuralism

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Social Thought. Auguste Comte: Law of Human Progress. Hierarchy of the Sciences. Social Statics and Dynamics, Positivism-Karl Marx: Historical Materialism, Alienation, Mode of Production, Surplus Value, Class Struggle

Max Weber: Social Action, Ideal Type, Authority, Bureaucracy, Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of capitalism. Vilfredo Pareto: Logical and non-logical Action, Circulation of Elites. George Simmel: Formal Sociology. Social Types. Philosophy of Money. Karl Mannheim: Sociology of Knowledge.

Talcott Parsons: Structure of Social Action, Social system-Robert K. Merton: Latent and Manifest functions, conformity and deviance, Relative Deprivation-Ralf Dahrendorf: Theory of Power and Authority, Lewis A. Coser: Social Functions of Conflict-Habermas - Theory of Communicative Action, Louis Althusser – Ideology and Ideological Apparatus.-C. H. Cooley – Looking glass self and Primary group, G. H. Mead – I and me – Significant Generalized others, Herbert Blumer – Symbolic Interactionism. Social Exchange Theory- Anthony Giddens: Structuration theory-Edward Said: Culture and Imperialism-Pierre Bourdieu: Habitus, Field and Capital, Manuel Castells: Network Society Michel Foucault: discourse, Archaeology of Knowledge.

Unit III: Social Demography (20 Questions)

Concepts and scope of Social Demography- Difference between Social Demography and Population studies-Determinants of Population Change- Sources of Demographic Data: Population Census, Civil Registration System and Vital Statistics, and Population Surveys- Size and Growth of Population Composition & Distribution. Population Control Policies & Population Education.

Determinants of High Fertility- Role of Intermediate Variables-Life Expectancy and Gender – Factors of Mortality – Determinants of Infant, Child and Maternal Mortality – Sex-Ratio and Regional Variations-Concepts, Factors and Consequences of Migration, Types of Migration-Push and Pull Theories.-Refugee Crisis, Health and well being of Migrants.

Unit IV: Sociology of Development (20 Questions)

Definitions: Change, Growth, Development, Progress Human Development Index, Millennium and Sustainable Development Goal: Tribal Land Rights and Sustainable Development; Globalization, Migration, and Changes in Family Structure -From Economic Growth to Social Development. Quality of Life and Development Indices-Digital Divide and Development; Development-Induced Displacement; Urbanization and Informality; Neoliberalism and Development Paradigms; Migration and Development- India Development experience: State and society-Gross root development: Non-Governmental Organisation, Civil Society organization-Gender and Development-Rural-Urban Continuum and Emerging Identities; Digital Divide and New Social Inequalities.

Unit V: Social Work Profession (20 Questions)

Definition and meaning: Historical evolution of Social Work; Growth of Social Work as a Profession; Social Work concepts: Social Service, Social Development, Social Transformation, Social Reform, Social Defense, Social Welfare and Social Security, methods, Approaches – Micro, Mezzo and Macro Social Work, Fields, Social Work in relation to other disciplines – Sociology, Psychology, Public administration, Law and others.

Social Work ideologies: Socialism, Marxism, equality, equity, social justice and humanitarianism; Indian socio-cultural and religious thought, Gandhian Social Work; contributions of religions- Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity; Rights based approach.

Philosophy of Social Work Profession: Values, beliefs, principles and code of ethics; Social Work theories; International Social Work – basic concepts, Global Agenda and Global standards for practice; Human Rights and Social Work; Constitutional safeguards; India as a welfare state; role and contributions of voluntary organizations, International Non-Governmental Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations, international and national professional bodies/ forums; status and problems of the profession in India.

Unit VI: Direct Methods of Social Work Practice (20 Questions)

Social Case Work and Social Group Work: Case Work and Group Work as direct methods of Social Work, definition and meaning, philosophy, values, principles, skills. Components of social case work, case work relationship; empathy, skills in building relationship, transference and counter transference; Casework process, approaches, use of home-visits and collateral contacts, referrals, Interview and observations in case work.

Group processes and dynamics-stages in group development, use of sociometry, Phases of group work process; Group Work models, Types of recording in Case Work and Group Work, Application of Case Work and Group Work in various settings.

Community Organization: Definition, philosophy, principles, goals, scope of Community Organization; community as a social system; sub systems; types and characteristics community power structure, community dynamics, evolution of Community Organization as a direct method in social work, community organization models.

Unit VII: Indirect Methods of Social Work Practice (20 Questions)

Social Work Administration: Concept, definition, characteristics, Social work Administration as an indirect method of Social work; Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing, Coordination, Reporting and Budgeting (POSDCORB). Communication, Monitoring, Fund Raising, Evaluation, Public relations and Networking; Central Social Welfare Board, State Social Welfare Board, Nehru Yuva Kendra, Ministry of Social Defence, Department of Social Welfare; Role of Voluntary Agencies, Board, Trustee, Committees, Executives –Roles and Functions; Laws related to Non-Governmental Organizations, Role and contribution of international funding organizations; Project and Project Cycle Management; Project Proposal Writing, Overview of Logical Framework Analysis; Types and Steps, Format; Fund-Raising (Types, Methods, Skills); Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects.

Social Action: Concept, definition, aims and objectives, scope, social action as a method in social work, paradigm of five elements: causes, change agent, change target, change channels, change strategy, strategies and tactics for social action: channels topology; skills of a social activist, models and approaches to social action: Paulo Freire- Martin Luther King, Saul Alinsky, social action movements in India- Narmada Bachao Andolan, Chipko movement, Dalit movements, women's movements, Contemporary Social Reforms movement

Social Work Research: Definition, objectives, research as an indirect method of social work.

Unit VIII: Fields of Social Work Practice (20 Questions)

Health Care and Social Work: Health - Definition and concept; Healthcare approaches, Rehabilitation, definition, types and principles, levels-prevention, promotion and tertiary; Community health - Definition, health indicators, disease, sickness/illness, definition of public health, changing concepts, primary healthcare: preventive, curative and social medicine. wellbeing, Human Development Index; Communicable and non-communicable diseases. Primary Health Care; Health Education; Skills of Social Worker in healthcare. Concept of mental health - Magnitude of mental health problems, changing trends in mental healthcare; common mental disorders, Community Based Rehabilitation and Community Mental Health.

Rural and Urban Community Development - Rural Community development: Definition, philosophy, objectives, scope; Rural development: need and importance, approaches, power structure. Development Administration: Organization and administration of rural, tribal and urban development from block to National levels. Panchayat systems and local self-government in India; rural development programme and policies; implementation strategies, Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana tribal communities: Adivasis, Indigenous, aborigines; tribal social systems and structures; types, characteristics, tribal social systems and structures; belief systems, culture-indigenous vs. mainstream, Atrocities against SC/ST and Constitutional Provisions for the safeguard of SC/ST. Urban Community development: Definition, philosophy and objectives, scope; Slums: definition, causes, characteristics, functions, classification, approaches, In and Out migration, urbanization, Unorganized / Informal sectors; urban services and urban deficiencies; 74th amendment and salient features of Nagarpalika Act; structure and functions of Urban Development Agencies: Urban Development Programmes.

Disaster: Definition, types, problems, Disaster Management and its process. Working with vulnerable sections of Society– Differently abled, Women, Children, Aged and others.

Unit IX: Research methods (20 Questions)

Definition of Scientific Research: Science and Its Characteristics. Features, Purpose, and Assumptions of Scientific Method. Steps in Scientific Method. Applicability of Scientific Method to the Study of Social Phenomena. Theory and Research. Induction and Deduction. Philosophy of Social sciences: Ontology, Epistemology and Hermeneutics, Objectivity, Subjectivity and value debate.

Research Problems-Formulation, Conditions and Considerations- Meaning, Categories, and Operationalization- Variables: Meaning, Types, and Measurement-Sources of Secondary Data: Primary and Secondary Data-Sampling: Probability and non-probability methods - Pilot study-Measurement and Scaling Techniques: Need for Scales, Problems of Scaling, Methods of Scale Construction- Tools of data collection: Construction of Questionnaire, Schedule and Interview Guide and pre-test (Reliability and Validity)

Research Design: Need for Research Design, Features. Types: Exploratory, Descriptive, Explanatory, Experimental, Evaluative, and Action-Quantitative Methods and Survey Research - Nature, Scope & limitations of quantitative research methods-Qualitative Research - Case study – Ethnography – Phenomenology – Ethnomethodology – Narrative and Discourse – Focus Group Discussion – Grounded-Mixed Method Research Design- Types - Triangulation Method.

Data analysis – Organizing, Analyzing, and Summarizing quantitative data-Editing–Coding-
Classification-Tabulation-Interpretation-Report writing- Format, Footnotes, Figures, Bibliography, Index
and Evaluating the Final Report.

Unit X: Planning and Development (20 Questions)

Concepts, theories and principles of urban and regional planning - Regions, city region - Types of plans – Master Plan, City Development Plan, Structure Plan, Zonal Plan, Action Area Plan, Town Planning Scheme, Regional Plan, Metropolitan Plan - Urban Planning process; Land use Planning – Zonal/sub-city level; Urban Land Economics; Emerging concepts of cities – Eco-City, Smart City - Metropolitan Area Planning; Urban renewal and conservation - Intra-urban and inter-urban inequalities; Metropolises and its Region; Rural Planning - Ecosystem- natural and man-made ecosystem; Ecological principles; Concepts of Environmental Impact Analysis; Environmental considerations in planning and design - Ecologically sensitive areas, Coastal Zone Regulations.

Dated: 17.06.2025