

SOCIAL SCIENCES SYLLABUS

1. Sociology and Urban Society

Definition and Origin of Sociology. Importance of Sociology, Elements of Society; Characteristics of Society, Community; Social Processes; Social Control; Social Groups
Social structure: caste, class, gender, ethnicity in cities; Social institutions: family, kinship, community in urban areas; Social stratification; Social mobility, and inequality; Sociological Theories - Claude Levi Strauss, Herbert Spencer, Max Weber, Talcott Parsons; Social Demography - Urbanization: trends, migration, demographic transitions; Urban social issues: exclusion, informality, marginalization.

2. Geography and Spatial Systems

Physical Geography: landforms, climate, hydrology; Human Geography: Man and his Environment, Human Adaptations in Equatorial regions, Mediterranean Regions, Grasslands, Determinism and Possibilism. Population Geography: Population growth, Population Density and Distribution Pattern; Migration; Settlements - Rural settlements - types - Urban settlements; Urban Geography: Spatial structure, Land use patterns; Environmental Geography: GIS and Cartography basics in planning; Regional Geography: Concept of Regions - Functional and Formal regions - Agricultural Regions, Industrial Regions and Cultural Regions of the world - Regional Imbalance - Need for regional planning.

3. Economics and Urban Development

Microeconomics - Demand and Supply Analysis; Land and Housing markets; Basic Equilibrium; Monopoly; Perfect Competition; Elasticity; Consumer Surplus; Macroeconomics - National income, Inflation, Deflation multiplier, Accelerator; Capital Market, Fiscal policy; Monetary Policy; Public finance; Economics of Development - Green Revolution; Economies of Scale; Urban economy, formal/informal sectors; Livelihoods; Urban Economic Theories; Agglomeration Economies; Infrastructure Economics and Financing; Economic reforms; Rural Industrialisation; Industrial Estates.

4. Political Science and Urban Governance

Political Theory; Behaviouralism, Post behaviouralism, Feminism Ideology Pluralistic Theories, Communication Theory, Game Theory, Political Socialisation, General System Theory - Political development; Public Policies; Nationalism, Realism and Liberalism; Theories of Democracy; Political Thought – Ancient, Medieval, Modern; Indian Constitution: Fundamental Rights, Fundamental duties 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments; Urban Local Bodies and decentralization, Panchayati Raj; Public Administration and Governance.

5. History of Urbanization and Planning

Evolution of human settlements; Civilization; Ancient and Medieval period; Mughal period; Colonial Era; Urban systems in India; Contemporary India; Industrial Revolution; Growth of metropolitan cities; Post-independence planning and Five-Year Plans; Constitutional Development; Planning institutions and Policy evolution;

6. Social Work and Urban Welfare

Principles and philosophy of social work; Methods: case work, group work, community organization; Urban community development and participation; Social policy and welfare programmes; NGOs, civil society, and participatory planning; Social Legislation; Urban health, education, and vulnerable groups.

7. Development Studies and Regional Planning

Globalization and urban growth; Concepts of development: growth, equity, sustainability; Human development and SDGs; Liveability; Regional planning and disparities; Rural-urban linkages and inclusive development; National & State planning - 5 year plans - objectives and achievements - National development programmes and policies; Infrastructure-led development frameworks

8. Urban Planning and Spatial Practice

Evolution and theories of urban planning; Master planning, zoning, and development control; Land management: Town Planning Schemes (TPS), land pooling; Transport planning and Transit Oriented Development (TOD); Urban design and public spaces; Smart cities and digital planning tools

9. Environment and Urban Resilience

Ecosystems and Sustainability; Natural Hazards - Flood - Drought - Forest Fire - Earthquake and volcanoes; Types of disasters: natural and man-made; Urban risks: floods, heat stress, earthquakes, cyclones; Disaster management cycle: mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery; Climate change Mitigation, Adaptation; Urban resilience; Institutional frameworks for disaster management; Community-based disaster risk reduction

10. Research Methods and Data Analysis

Scientific method in social sciences; Research design: qualitative and quantitative approaches; Survey, case study, participatory methods; Sampling techniques and data collection tools; Basics of statistics: mean, median, correlation; Data visualization and spatial analysis.