

Maharashtra State Eligibility Test for Lectureship

महाराष्ट्र राज्य व्याख्यातापदासाठी राज्यस्तरीय पात्रता चाचणी (सेट) परीक्षा

Conducted by University of Pune

(AS THE STATE AGENCY)

SYLLABUS AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Subject
Code No.

14

Subject

Sociology



UNIVERSITY OF PUNE
Ganeshkhind, Pune-411007

[14] : SOCIOLOGY

SYLLABUS AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS

NOTE : STRUCTURE OF PAPER II AND REVISED STRUCTURE OF PAPER III PLEASE SEE PAGE NUMBER ONE.

PAPER—II

A : SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS

1. Nature of Sociologys

Definition

Sociological Perspective

2. Basic Concepts

Community

Institution

Association

Culture

Norms and Values

3. Social Structure

Status and role, their interrelationship

Multiple roles, Role set, Status set, Status sequence

Role conflict

4. Social Group

Meaning

Types : Primary-Secondary, Formal-Informal, Ingroup-Outgroup, Reference group.

5. Social Institutions

Marriage

Family

Education

Economy

Polity

Religion

6. Socialization

Socialization, Resocialization, Anticipatory socialization, Adult socialization

Agencies of socialization

Theories of socialization

7. Social Stratification

Social differentiation, Hierarchy and Inequality

Forms of stratification : Caste, Class, Gender, Ethnic

Theories of social stratification

Social mobility

8. Social change

Concepts and Types : Evolution, Diffusion, progress, Revolution, Transformation, Change in structure and Change of structure

Theories : Dialectical and Cyclical

B : SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

9. Structural

Nadel

Radcliffe Brown

Levi-Strauss

10. Functional

Malinowski

Durkheim

Parsons

Merton

11. Interactionist

Social action : Max Weber, Pareto

Symbolic interactionism : G. H. Mead, Blumer

12. Conflict

Karl Marx

Dahrendorf

Coser

Collins

C : METHODOLOGY

13. Meaning and Nature of Social Research

Nature of social phenomena

The scientific method

The problems in the study of social phenomena : Objectivity and subjectivity. fact and value

14. Quantitative Methods

Survey

Research Design and its types

Hypothesis

Sampling

Techniques of data collection : Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview

15. Qualitative Methods

Participant observation
Case study
Content analysis
Oral history
Life history

16. Statistics in Social Research

Measures of Central Tendency : Mean, Median, Mode
Measures of dispersion
Correlational analysis
Test of significance
Reliability and Validity

PAPER—III (A)

[CORE GROUP]

Unit—I : Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology

Alfred Shultz, Peter Berger and Luckmann
Garfinkel and Goffman

Unit—II : Neo-functionalism and Neo-Marxism

J. Alexander
Habermas, Althusser

Unit—III : Structuration and Post-Modernism

Giddens
Derrida
Foucault

Unit—IV : Conceptualising Indian Society

Peoples of India : Groups and Communities
Unity in diversity
Cultural diversity : Regional, linguistic, religions and tribal

Unit—V : Theoretical Perspectives

Indological/Textual Perspective : G. S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont,
Structural-Functional Perspective : M. N. Srinivas, S. C. Dube
Marxian Perspective : D. P. Mukherjee, A. R. Desai
Civilisational Perspective : N. K. Bose, Surajit Sinha
Subaltern Perspective : B. R. Ambedkar, David Hardiman

Unit—VI : Contemporary Issues : Socio-cultural

Poverty
Inequality of caste and gender
Regional, ethnic and religious disharmonics
Family disharmony : (a) Domestic violence (b) Dowry (c) Divorce (d) Intergenerational conflict.

Unit—VII : Contemporary Issues : Developmental

Population
Regional disparity
Slums
Displacement
Ecological degradation and environmental pollution
Health problems

Unit—VIII : Issues Pertaining to Deviance

Deviance and its forms
Crime and delinquency
White collar crime and corruption
Changing profile of crime and criminals
Drug addiction
Suicide

Unit—IX : Current Debates

Tradition and Modernity in India
Problems of Nation Building : Secularism, Pluralism and Nation building

Unit—X : The Challenges of Globalisation

Indigenisation of Sociology
Privatisation of Education
Science and Technology Policy in India

**PAPER—III (B)
(ELECTIVE/OPTIONAL)**

Elective—I : Rural Sociology

Approaches to the study of Rural Society :

Rural-Urban differences
Rurbanism
Peasant studies

Agrarian Institutions :

Land ownership and its types
Agrarian relations and Mode of production debate
Jajmani system and Jaimani relations
Agrarian class structure

Panchayati Raj Institution :

Panchayat before and after 73rd amendment
Rural Leadership and Factionalism
Empowerment of people

Social Issues and Strategies for Rural Development :

Bonded and Migrant labourers
Pauperization and Depeasantisation
Agrarian unrest and Peasant movements

Rural Development and Change :

Trends of changes in rural society

Processes of change : Migration-Rural to Urban and Rural to Rural Mobility : Social/
Economic

Factors of change

Elective—II : Industry and Society

Industrial Society in the Classical Sociological Tradition :

Division of labour

Bureaucracy

Rationality

Production relations

Surplus value

Alienation

Industry and Society :

Factory as a social system

Formal and informal organization

Impact of social structure on industry

Impact of industry on society

Industrial Relations :

Changing profile of labour

Changing labour-management relations

Conciliation, adjudication, arbitration

Collective bargaining

Trade unions

Worker's participation in management (Joint Management Councils)

Quality circles

Industrialisation and Social Change in India :

Impact of industrialization on family,, education and stratification

Class and class conflict in industrial society

Obstacles to and limitations of industrialization

Industrial Planning :

Industrial Policy

Labour legislation

Human relations in industry

Elective—III : Sociology of Development

Conceptual Perspectives on Development :

Economic growth

Human development

Social development

Sustainable development : Ecological and Social

Theories of Underdevelopment :

Liberal : Max Weber, Gunnar Myrdal
Dependency : Centre-periphery (Frank), Uneven development (Samir Amin),
World-system (Wallerstein)

Paths of Development :

Modernisation, Globalisation
Socialist
Mixed
Gandhian

Social Structure and Development :

Social structure as a facilitator/inhibitor
Development and Socio-economic disparities
Gender and development

Culture and Development :

Culture as an aid/impedment
Development and displacement of tradition
Development and upsurge of ethnic movements

Elective-IV Population and Society

Theories of Population Growth :

Malthusian
Demographic transition

Population Growth and Distribution in India :

Growth of Indian population since 1901
Determinants of population

Concepts of Fertility, Mortality, Morbidity and Migration :

Age and Sex composition and its consequences
Determinants of fertility
Determinants of mortality, infant, child and maternal mortality
Morbidity rates
Determinants and consequences of migration

Population and Development :

Population as a constraint on and a resource for development
Socio-cultural factors affecting population growth

Population Control :

Population policy : Problems and perspectives
Population education
Measures taken for population control

Elective—V : Gender and Society

Gender as a Social Construct :

Models of Gendered socialisation
Cultural symbolism and general roles

Social Structure and Gender Inequality :

Patriarchy and Matriarchy
Division of labour-Production and reproduction

Theories of Gender Relations :

Liberalist
Radical
Socialist
Post-modernist

Gender and Development :

Effect of development policies on gender relations
Perspectives on gender and development-Welfarist, developmentalist Empowerment

Women and Development in India :

Indicators of women's status : Demographic, social, economic and cultural
Special schemes and strategies for women's development
Voluntary sector and women's development
Globalisation and women's development
Eco-feminism

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

PAPER—II

1. Which of the following criterion was not used by Durkheim for defining social fact?
(A) Externality
(B) Values
(C) Constraints
(D) Generality
2. When the size of the population being studied is small and illiterate which of the following tools of data collection cannot be used?
(A) Interview schedule
(B) Questionnaire
(C) Observation
(D) Case study

SET (Sociology) / 10

3. Match the following Statements with the Authors :

	<i>Statements</i>	<i>Authors</i>
(a)	Sociology provides a clear or more adequate understanding of a social situation	1. A. Johnson
(b)	Sociology attempts an interpretative understanding of social action	2. R. Bierstadt
(c)	Sociology is concerned with the nature of groups	3. Max Weber
(d)	Sociology is the study of social groups	4. D. Giddens

(A) a b c d
 4 3 2 1

(B) a b c d
 2 3 1 4

(C) a b c d
 4 2 1 3

(D) a b c d
 1 3 4 2
