

SYLLABUS**SOCIOLOGY****Note :**

There are Three Papers for each of the subjects. Paper-I on Teaching and Research aptitude, Paper -II and Paper-III based on the syllabus of concerned subjects. Details are furnished below :

PAPER -I**Subject : General Paper on Teaching & Research Aptitude**

The test is intended to assess the teaching/research aptitude of the candidate. They are supposed to possess and exhibit cognitive abilities like comprehension, analysis, evaluation, understanding the structure of arguments, evaluating and distinguishing deductive and inductive reasoning, weighing the evidence with special reference to analogical arguments and inductive generalization, evaluating, classification and definition, avoiding logical inconsistency arising out of failure to see logical relevance due to ambiguity and vagueness in language. The candidates are also supposed to have a general acquaintance with the nature of a concept, meaning and criteria of truth, and the source of knowledge.

There will be 60 questions, out of which the candidates can attempt any 50. In the event of the candidate attempting more than 50 questions, the first 50 questions attempted by the candidate will only be evaluated.

1. The Test will be conducted in objective mode from SET 2012 onwards. The Test will consist of three papers. All the three papers will consists of only objective type questions and will be held on the day of Test in two separate sessions as

under :

| Session | Paper | Number of Questions | Marks | Duration |
|---------|-------|--|-----------|----------|
| First | I | 60 out of which 50 questions are to be attempted | 50% 2=100 | 1¼ Hours |
| First | II | 50 questions all of which are compulsory | 50% 2=100 | 1¼ Hours |
| Second | III | 75 questions all of which are compulsory | 75% 2=150 | 2½ Hours |

2. The candidates are required to obtain minimum marks separately in Paper-II and Paper -III as given below

| Minimum marks (%) to be obtained | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------------|
| Category | Paper-I | Paper-II | Paper-III |
| General | 40 (40%) | 40 (40%) | 75 (50%) |
| OBC | 35 (35%) | 35 (35%) | 67.5 (45%) rounded off to 68 |
| PH/VH/SC/ST | 35 (35%) | 35 (35%) | 60 (40%) |

Only such candidates who obtain the minimum required marks in each Paper, separately, as mentioned above, will be considered for final preparation of result.

However, the final qualifying criteria for eligibility for Lectureship shall be decided by Steering Committee before declaring of result.

3. The syllabus of Paper-I, Paper-II and Paper-III will remain the same.

SOCIOLOGY

PAPER - II

A : SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS

1. **Nature of Sociology**
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
 Habermass, 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 of 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 Jajmani relations
 Agrarian class structure
 Panchayati Raj Institution ;
 Panchayat before and after 73rd Amendment
 Rural Leadership and Factionatism
 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 Changes :

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 social system
 Formal and informal organization
 Impact of social structure on industry
 Impact of industry on society

Industrial Relation :

Changing profile of labour
 Changing labour-management relations
 Conciliation, adjudication, arbitration
 Collective bargaining
 Trade unions
 Workers 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/ impediment
 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
