Syllabus for the post of

Assistant Professor- Sociology, Maharashtra Education Services, Group - A (Collegiate Branch)

Steps of Exam: Written Exam - 200 Marks

Interview - 50 Marks

Level: - Degree No. of Questions: - 100

Medium: English & Marathi No. of Marks: - 200

Nature of Paper: - Objective Type Duration: - 1 hour

Final merit list will be prepared by considering the marks obtained in Written test & Interview.

SYLLABUS

1) Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology

Alfred Shultz, Peter Berger and Luckmann Garfinkel and Goffman

2) Neo-functionalism and Neo-Marxism

J. Alexander

Habermass, Althusser

3) Structuration and Post-Modernism

Giddens

Derrida

Foucault

4) Conceptualising Indian Society

Peoples of India: Groups and Communities

Unity in diversity

Cultural diversity: Regional, linguistic, religions and tribal

5) 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

6) 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.

7) Contemporary Issues : Developmental

Population

Regional disparity

Slums

Displacement

Ecological degradation and environmental pollution

Health problems

8) 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

9) Current Debates

Tradition and Modernity in India

Problems of Nation Building: Secularism, Pluralism and Nation building

10) The Challenges of Globalisation

Indigenisation of Sociology

Privatisation of Education

Science and Technology Policy in India

11) 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

12) 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

13) 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

14) 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

15) 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
