

**STATE ELIGIBILITY TEST FOR TELANGANA & ANDHRA PRADESH STATES  
(SET - TS & AP) -2014**

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**Syllabus for Paper –II & III**

**Subject Code: 22**  
**Name of the Subject: 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)**

**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, religious 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 disharmonies  
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**

Indianisation of Sociology

Privatisation of Education

Science and Technology Policy of India

**PAPER - III (B)**

**Unit - 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 System :**

- 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

**Unit - 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
- 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

**Unit : - 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

**Unit - 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



**Unit – 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