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UGC NET/JRF/SET SOCIOLOGY

(Paper-III)

Dr. K. Koutilya

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UGC NET/JRF/SET SOCIOLOGY

(Paper-III)

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Syllabus

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, 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 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

Indianisation 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 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.

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
- 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.

Sociology

(Paper–III)

UGC-NET/JRF Exam.

(June 2015)

Solved Paper

June 2015
Sociology
(Paper–III)

Note—This paper contains **seventy five (75)** objective type questions of **two (2)** marks each. **All** questions are compulsory.

1. Who has stated that 'although weber's work on mental processes in suggestive, it is hardly the basis of micro-sociology ?
   (A) Alfred Schutz (B) H. Garfinkel
   (C) N. Gluckmann (D) Peter L. Berger

2. Ethnomethodologists are interested in—
   (A) Microstructures
   (B) Macro-structures
   (C) Neither micro nor macro practices
   (D) Artful practices that produce both types of structures

3. Which one of the following views is not subscribed by Habermas ?
   (A) Modernity as an unfinished project
   (B) He is defender of modernity
   (C) He is cynical about the potential of modernity
   (D) He sees modernity as being at variance with itself

4. Which one of the following statements is not true about Neo-functionalism ?
   (A) It extends structural functionalism
   (B) It broadens the scope of functionalism
   (C) It is a tendency rather than a developed theory
   (D) It is a modest revision of structural functionalism

5. Critical Theory is synonymously known as—
   (A) Post–structural sociology
   (B) Post–modern school perspective
   (C) Post–industrial perspective
   (D) The Frankfurt school perspective

6. Given below are two statements one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
   Assertion (A) : Neo-positivists do not display a strong historical bias.
   Reasons (R) : Their techniques permit them to study only contemporary social problems.
   Select the correct answer from the codes given below—
   Codes :
   (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation for (A)
   (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation for (A)
   (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
   (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

7. Of the following whose thought represented a blending of ideas from European Phenomenology and American interactionism ?
   (A) J. Derrida (B) Alfred Schutz
   (C) Louis Althuser (D) E. Husserl

8. Caste-based Jajmani System of Indian rural society is an example of—
   (A) Unity
   (B) Diversity
   (C) Unity in diversity
   (D) None of the above

9. Who has written the book 'The Phenomenology of the Social World' ?
   (A) H. Garfinkel (B) Alfred Schutz
   (C) N. Luckman (D) Peter L. Berger

10. Match **List-I** with **List-II** and mark the correct answer from the following codes :
    List-I
    (a) Folk-peasant-urban continuum
    (b) Tribal-peasant continuum

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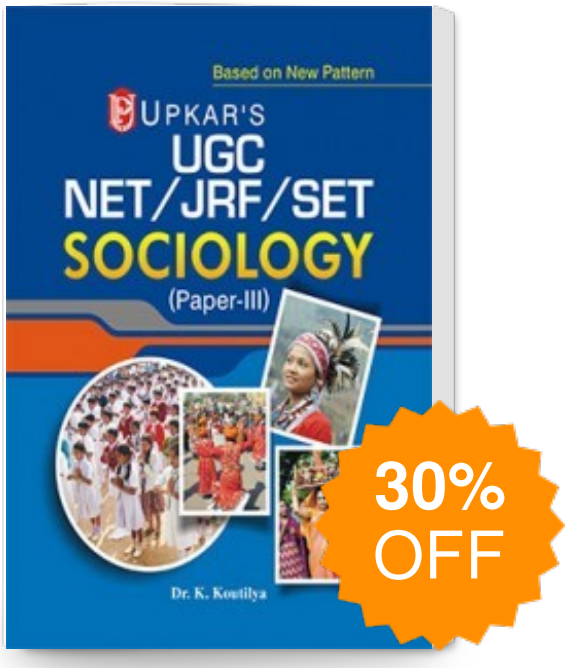

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