

Maharashtra Public Service Commission

Civil Services Exam – Mains Optional

Sociology

(Code No : 213)

Paper - I

Foundations of Sociology

Standard : Degree

Total Marks : 200

Nature of Paper : Conventional Type

Duration : 3 Hours

- Note:**
- 1) Answers to this paper must be written either in English or in Marathi.
 - 2) This paper will test the candidate's ability to comprehend, to analyse, to interpret, to criticise and to appraise the subject matter related to the topics/sub topics mentioned below.
 - 3) It is expected from candidates to study the latest and recent developments and happenings pertaining to the topics/sub topics mentioned below.

Section – A (Marks : 50)

1) Sociology as a Discipline :

.01) Nature of Sociology as a Social Science :

- a) Sociology as a Social Science : its nature, subject matter and scope.
- b) Sociological Perspective.

.02) Emergence and Early Development of Sociology :

- a) **Early Intellectual Origins :** 'The Enlightenment' ideas
- b) **Social Forces in the Development of Sociology :** French Revolution, Industrial Revolution and the Rise of Capitalism, Urbanization and Religious change.

2) Basic Concepts in Sociology :

- .01) **Social System :** Parsons's concept of society as a social system.
- .02) **Social Structure :** Elements—groups & sub-groups, roles, norms and values.
- .03) **Social Institution :** Meaning and Characteristics.
- .04) **Social Groups :** Meaning, Characteristics and Classification of Social Groups.
- .05) **Associations :** Meaning and Characteristics.
- .06) **Organization :** Meaning and Types.
- .07) **Community :** Meaning and Characteristics.
- .08) **Society :** Meaning and Characteristics.

Section – B (Marks : 50)

3) Culture, Socialization and Personality :

- .01) **Culture :** Meaning and Characteristics of Culture, Components of Culture, Cultural Relativism, and Ethnocentrism.
- .02) **Socialization :** Nature of Socialization, Stages in Socialization, Agencies of Socialization, Anticipatory Socialization and Re-socialization, Significance of Socialization in Social Life.
- .03) **Culture, Socialization and Personality Development :** Culture and Personality Development, Socialization and the Development of 'Self' : Theories of

C.H.Cooley, G.H. Mead and Sigmund Freud.

4) Social Stratification and Social Mobility :

- .01) **Concepts** : Inequality, Hierarchy and Social Stratification.
- .02) **Forms of Social Stratification** : Caste and Class as forms of 'Closed' and 'Open' Stratification.
- .03) **Theoretical Perspectives on Social Stratification** : Functionalist and Conflict.
- .04) **Social Mobility** : Meaning, Types of Mobility : Vertical and Horizontal, Intra- and Inter-generational Mobility, Consequences of Social Mobility.

Section – C (Marks : 50)

5) Economy, Polity, Education, Religion and Society :

- .01) **Economy and Society** : Characteristics of Feudalistic, Capitalistic and Socialistic Economy, Social Determinants of Economic Development.
- .02) **Polity and Society** : Types of Political System : Theocratic, Authoritarian, Democratic and Socialistic.
- .03) **Education and Society** : Meaning of Education and Role of Education in Society.
- .04) **Religion and Society** : Functions and Dysfunctions of religion in society.

6) Social Change :

- .01) **Social Change** : Meaning; Meaning of related concepts such as Progress, Evolution, Revolution, Development and Transformation.
- .02) Endogenous and exogenous sources of social change.
- .03) Development of Science and Technology and their impact on society.

7) Social Movement :

- .01) **Social Movement** : Meaning and Characteristics.
- .02) Structural Determinants of Social Movement.
- .03) Types of Social Movement.

Section – D (Marks : 50)

8) Contributions of Classical Thinkers :

- .01) **Karl Marx** : Marxian Dialectics, Theory of Historical Materialism, Theory of Class Struggle and Theory of Alienation.
- .02) **Emile Durkheim** : Concept of Social Fact, Theory of Division of Labour, Sociological Explanation of Suicide, Theory of Religion.
- .03) **Max Weber** : Social Action, Verstehen, Ideal Types, Authority, Bureaucracy, Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism.
- .04) **Vilfredo Pareto** : Logical and Non-Logical Action, Circulation of elites.

9) Scientific Study of Social Phenomena :

- .01) **Key Terms** : Concepts, Variables, Theory and Fact.
- .02) **Hypothesis** : Sources, Types and Characteristics of usable hypothesis and its role in Research.
- .03) **Research Process** : Major steps in Social Research.
- .04) **Research Design** : Descriptive, Exploratory and Experimental.
- .05) **Issues in Social Science Research** : Objectivity and Value Neutrality, Issue of measurement in social science.

10) Aspects of Social Research:

- .01) **Sampling** : Meaning, Probability and Non-Probability types of sampling.
- .02) **Sources of Data** : Primary and Secondary.
- .03) **Techniques of Data Collection** : Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, and Interview Schedule.

- .04) Methods of Research :** Social Survey, Case Study and Content Analysis.
.05) Classification, Interpretation and Presentation of Data : Coding, Tables, Graphs, Statistical analysis, Interpretation, and Report Writing.

Paper - II

Indian Society : Structure & Dynamics

Standard : Degree

Total Marks : 200

Nature of Paper : Conventional Type

Duration : 3 Hours

- Note:**
- 1) Answers to this paper must be written either in English or in Marathi.
 - 2) This paper will test the candidate's ability to comprehend, to analyse, to interpret, to criticise and to appraise the subject matter related to the topics/sub topics mentioned below.
 - 3) It is expected from candidates to study the latest and recent developments and happenings pertaining to the topics/sub topics mentioned below.

Section – A (Marks : 50)

1) Historical Moorings :

- .01) Traditional Hindu Social Organization.
- .02) Impact of Buddhism, Islam and Christianity on Indian Society.
- .03) Impact of Colonial Rule on Indian Society.
- .04) Diversity and Unity in Indian Society.

2) Basic Institutions :

- .01) **Marriage** : Marriage among different religious groups - changing trends; The problem of Dowry.
- .02) **Family** : Structural and Functional aspects - its changing forms; Domestic violence, and the problems of aged and singles.
- .03) **Kinship** : Features of Kinship system in India; Regional variations in kinship system.
- .04) **Caste** : Origin of the caste system; Cultural and structural views about caste; Views of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar on caste system; Caste among Muslims and Christians, Rise of Caste Consciousness; Issues of equality and social justice; Mandal Commission Report - the issue of defining social backwardness, Creamy Layer.
- .05) **Religion** : Religions in India - Statistical Profile; conversions; secularism; Problems of religious minorities; Religious Fundamentalism; Communal violence.

Section – B (Marks : 50)

3) Agrarian Structure and Change :

- .01) Concept of Peasant Society ; Characteristics of Rural Society.
- .02) Land tenure Systems; Land Reforms; Green Revolution; Social Consequence of Land Reforms and Green Revolution; Emerging Agrarian Classes in India; and Caste, Class & Power- their interrelationship & changing power dynamics in Maharashtra.
- .03) Cooperative Movement and its Role in Rural Development with special reference to Maharashtra.

- .04) Globalisation and Indian Agriculture.
- 4) **Urbanisation and Industrialisation :**
 - .01) **Urbanisation :** Growth and Trends.
 - .02) **Industrialisation :** Growth, Diversification and Decentralisation, Khadi and Village Industry.
 - .03) Urbanization, Industrialization and their Social Consequences.
 - .04) Issues of Underdevelopment and Growth of Slums
 - .05) Urbanisation and Industrialisation - their Environmental Consequences.
- 5) **Tribal (Adivasi) Society :**
 - .01) **Terms and their meaning :** Tribe, Adivasi, Girijan and Vanavasi.
 - .02) Distinctive Features of Tribal Communities in India and their geographical spread.
 - .03) **Problems of Tribal Communities :** Land Alienation, Displacement of Adivasis due to Development Projects, Education, and Adivasi Identity.
 - .04) Tribal Policy - isolation, assimilation and integration.
 - .05) Tribal Development Programmes with special reference to Maharashtra

Section – C (Marks : 50)

- 6) **Polity, Education and Population Dynamics :**
 - .01) **Political System :** Political Parties and their Social Bases; Regionalism, Rise of Regional Parties; Decentralization of Power-Panchayati raj and Nagarpalikas; 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendments-Empowerment.
 - .02) **Educational System :** Directive Principles of State Policy and Education; Educational Problems of Disadvantaged Sections-Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Muslims and Women; Privatization of education - issues of access to education, merit, quality, and social justice; General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and emerging issues, Challenges in Higher Education today.
 - .03) **Population Dynamics :** Population Size, Growth, Composition and Distribution; Birth Rate, Death Rate and Migration; Determinants and Consequences of Population Growth; Issues of age at marriage, sex-ratio, infant mortality rate; Population Policy and Family Welfare Programme.
- 7) **Social Development :**
 - .01) **Changing Conception of Development :** Economic Growth; Social Development; Human Development; Sustainable Development.
 - .02) **Perspectives on Development :** Liberal; Marxian; Ecological.
 - .03) **Theories of Development and Underdevelopment :** Modernisation; Centre-Periphery; World-systems theory; Regional Imbalance - with special focus on Maharashtra.
- 8) **Gender and Society :**
 - .01) **Social Construction of Gender :** Biology vs. Gender; Patriarchy as an Ideology and Practice; Religion, Caste, Class and Gender Relations.
 - .02) **Feminist Thought :** Liberal, Marxian, Socialist and Radical, Non-Brahmanic Perspective.
 - .03) **Personal Laws and Gender Justice :** Hindu Code Bill, Christian Law, Muslim Personal Law, Customary Law and Tribal Women.

Section – D (Marks : 50)

- 9) **Social Movements :**
 - .01) **Selected Social Reformers- their ideology and work:** Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Gopal Ganesh Agarkar,

Mahatma Phule, M.G. Ranade, Prabodhankar Thakare, Maharshi Karve, Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj, Maharshi Shinde and Babasaheb Ambedkar.

- .02) **Social Movements** : Peasant Movement, Trade Union Movement and Adivasi Movement.
 - .03) **New Social Movements** : Environmental Movement, Women's Movement and Ethnic Movement.
- 10) **Social Welfare and Social Legislation :**
- .01) Social Legislation as an instrument of Social Change; Human Rights.
 - .02) **Programmes of Social Welfare in Maharashtra** : Women and Children; Labour; and Youth.
 - .03) Non-Government Organizations and their Role in Social Welfare.
