

SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY PUNE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
Online entrance examination syllabus 2025-26
M.A Sociology

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS

- a) All candidates should fill up Online application form by clicking on the following link:
<https://campus.unipune.ac.in/ccep/login.aspx>
- b) The Online Entrance Exam paper will consist of 2 sections.
Section A: 20 MCQ Questions (1 Mark each) = 20 Marks
General knowledge/aptitude/ Logical reasoning/Current Affairs
Section B: 35 MCQ Questions (2 Marks Each) + 2 Short Notes (5 Marks each) = 80 Marks
Subject specific questions as per the following syllabus
- c) Examination of both the sections will be conducted together.
- d) For further details, refer to the admissions portal of the Savitribai Phule Pune University

SECTION A: GENERAL APTITUDE

20 questions for 1 Marks, Total Marks: 20

- a) General Knowledge
- b) Logical Reasoning
- c) Aptitude
- d) Current Affairs

SECTION B: SOCIOLOGY SYLLABUS

COURSE I: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

I. Sociology as a Science

- a) Origin and Definition of Sociology
- b) Subject matter and Scope of Sociology
- c) Nature of Sociology as a Science

II. Basic Concepts in Sociology: I

- a) Society, Social Structure, and Social Institution —Definition, meanings, and Characteristics
- b) Social Groups- Definition, Characteristics, Types

III. Basic Concepts in Sociology: II

- a) Culture—Definition, Characteristics, Elements, and Types
- b) Socialization —Definition, Aims, Agencies, Re-socialization

IV. Basic Concepts in Sociology: III

- a) Social Stratification, Social Mobility, Social Control—Meaning, Definition, Characteristics, and Types
- b) Social Change- Meaning, Definition, and Factors of Social Change (Cultural, Demographic, Technological& Geographic)
- c) Concept of Cultural Lag
- d) Social Movement — Meaning, Preconditions, and Role of Social Movement in promoting social change with illustrations

COURSE II: FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHTS

I. The Emergence of Sociological Thought in Europe: Intellectual and Social Context

- a) Enlightenment
- b) French Revolution
- c) Industrial Revolution

II. European Thinkers

- a) August Comte- Positivism, Law of Three Stages
- b) Emile Durkheim- Social facts, Theory of Suicide and Theory of Religion
- c) Karl Marx- Historical Materialism, Theory of Class Struggle, Theory of Alienation
- d) Max Weber- Verstehen, Ideal Types, Social Action and the Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism

III. Emergence of Sociology in India

- a) Colonialism

- b) Nationalism
- c) Development of Sociology in India

IV. Indian Thinkers

- a) G.S. Ghurye - Indology and Theory of Caste
- b) M. N. Srinivas - Dominant Caste and Sanskritization
- c) A. R. Desai – Marxist Perspective, Social Background of Indian Nationalism
- d) B.R. Ambedkar- Non-Brahminical Perspective, Theory of Origin of Caste and Theory of Religion

COURSE III: SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS

I. Introduction to Social Research- Concepts and Approaches

- a) Meaning, significance, and types of social research.
- b) Ethics in social research (informed consent, confidentiality, to avoid harm and do good)
- c) Positivist, Critical, Interpretative, and Feminist Approaches

II. The Research Process and Process of Data Collection

- a) Steps in Social Research.-formulation of research problem and hypothesis
- b) Sampling – Meaning, purpose, and types of sampling techniques.
- c) Techniques of Data Collection- Observation, Interview, and Questionnaire –meaning types, advantages, and disadvantages.

III. Quantitative and Qualitative Methods

- a) Survey- Meaning, nature, advantages, and disadvantages.
- b) Case study – meaning, nature, advantages, and disadvantages.

IV. Data Analysis and Report Writing

- a) Report writing
- b) Use of tables (Mean, Media, Mode, and Dispersion)

- b) Use of computers in social research.

COURSE IV: CONTEMPORARY INDIAN SOCIETY: ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

I. Forces that contributed to the making of contemporary India

- a) Colonialism, modernization, globalization
- b) Nation building: Visions of Gandhi and Nehru.
- c) Indian Democracy – its nature, strengths, weaknesses, and challenges.
- d) Economic Development (1. Planned Development. 2. New Economic Policy 1991): nature and challenges.

II. Changing Nature of Indian Society

- a) Changing nature of marriage, family, and household.
- b) Debates around lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) and live-in relationships.

III. Contemporary India Issues and Challenges –I

- a) Agriculture in Post-Independence India: land reforms, green revolution, and MGNREGA.
- b) Nature of urbanization in India – uneven development, inequalities, and civic issues

IV. Contemporary India Issues and Challenges –II

- a) Media and Democracy: Changing role of media and commercialization of media.
- b) Education: School education and Higher education.
- a) Health-public health sector and private health sector- access, affordability, and ethics.