

**KARNATAKA EXAMINATION AUTHORITY
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR POST ELIGIBILITY TEST 2021
SOCIOLOGY SYLLABUS**

Unit-I Sociological Theory

1. Classical Sociological Theorists

Auguste Comte
Herbert Spencer
Karl Marx
Emile Durkheim
Max Weber
Georg Simmel
Vilfredo Pareto

2. Sociological Perspectives

Structural Functionalism- Talcott Parsons and Robert Merton
Conflict theory- Lewis Coser and Ralf Dahrendorf
Symbolic interactionism- George Herbert Mead, and Erving Goffman.
Feminism- Harriet Martineau and Dorothy Edith Smith
Phenomenology- Alfred Schutz
Ethnomethodology- Harold Garfinkel

3. Contemporary Sociological Theory

Neo-Functionalism- Jeffrey Charles Alexander
Neo-Marxism- Antonio Gramsci
Structuration- Anthony Giddens
Risk society- Ulrich Beck
Liquid modernity- Zygmunt Bauman
Network Economy- Manuel Castells
Cultural Capital and Reproduction- Pierre Bourdieu
Power and Knowledge- Paul-Michel Foucault

Unit-II Research Methods in Sociology

1. Introduction to Research and Social Research

Science and Scientific method
Importance of Social Research
Objectivity, Subjectivity and Reflexivity in Social Research
Types of Social Research
Ethical issues

2. Stages in Social Research

Conceptualizing Social Reality
Hypothesis and Research questions
Research Design

3. Methods of Social Research

Primary and Secondary data
Induction and Deduction methods
Sampling
Social Survey method
Case Study Method

4. Techniques and methods of data collection

Questionnaire
Observation
Interview Schedule

5. Processing and Analysis of Data

Statistical Analysis-Univariate, Bivariate, Multi-variate analysis
Central Tendency and Measures of Dispersion
Correlation and Regression
Introduction to SPSS and MS-Excel

6. Report Writing and Trends

Interpretation and its types
Steps and precautions in Report writing
Types of Report
Significance of Report writing

Unit-III Basic Sociological Concepts

1. Society

Components of Society- Culture, Language, values and Norms
Types of Societies- Hunting and gathering, Pastoral societies, Horticultural Societies,
Agricultural Societies and Industrial societies
Social Organization-Status, Role, Role set, Role Conflict, Group and reference group

2. Concept of Culture

Elements of Culture
Cultural Relativity
Cultural Universals
Ethnocentrism
Cultural Diffusion
Cultural Lag
Cultural Shock

3. Socialization

Goals of Socialization
Agents and Components of Socialization
Types of Socialization
Theories of Socialization

4. Social Structure and Social Institutions

Marriage, Family, and Kinship

Religion
Economy
Polity
Education
Customs and Law

5. Modes of Social Processes

Cooperation
Competition
Conflict
Accommodation
Assimilation

6. Social Stratification

Forms of Social Stratification
Theories of Social Stratification
The Importance of Studying Social Stratification
Consequences of Social Stratification on the Lives of Individuals
Marginalization, Gender, Sexuality and Disability
Social Mobility, types and barriers

7. Social Change

Evolution, Diffusion, Progress, Revolution and Transformation
Theories of Social Change
Factors That Facilitate and Hinder Positive Social Change

8. The Concept of Social Pathology

Social Deviance and Crime
Problem of Food Insecurity
Unemployment
The Youth and Drug Addiction
Prostitution
Population Explosions and Ecological Degradation

Unit-IV Sociology of Gender, Environment and Development

1. Sociology of Gender

Perspectives for the Study of Gender
Feminism-Types
Gender Stratification
Gender Inequality and Gender Justice
Gender and Violence
Approaches for Empowerment of Women

2. Environment and Society

Agriculture and Biodiversity
Indigenous Knowledge Systems
Forest Policies, Adivasis and Exclusion
Ecological Degradation and Migration
Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation

Environmental Pollution, Public Health and Disability
Climate Change and International Policies
Environmental Movements

3. Sociology of Development

Sociological Dimensions of Development
Human Development
Social Development
Sustainable Development
Economic Development
Theories of Development and Under development

Unit-V Sociology in India

1. Social Background of the Emergence of Sociology in India

Contributions of Indologists
The Reports of Christian Missionaries
Role of British Officials in data collection
The Census Reports, Societies and Periodicals
The Role of Indian Intellectuals in understanding Indian Social System
Introduction of Sociology as academic discipline in Universities in India
Role of Professional bodies-Indian Sociological Society (ISS), UGC, ICSSR, ICHR, ICPR

2. The Founding Fathers of Indian Sociology

Patrick Geddes
G.S Ghurye
S. V Kelkar
B. N. Dutt
K. P. Chattopadhyaya
B.N. Seal
B.K. Sarkar

3. Theoretical Perspectives

Indological Perspective-Louis Dumont and R.K Mukerjee
Structural-Functional Perspective -M. N Srinivas, S. C Dube and C. Parvathamma
Marxist Perspective- D.P Mukerji and A. R Desai
Cultural Perspective-Yogendra Singh
Subaltern Perspective-Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Ranajit Guha and David Hardiman
Feminist Perspective- Neera Desai, Leela Dube and Ratna Naidu

Unit-VI Study of Indian Society

1. Impact of colonial rule on Indian society

Indian nationalism
Social Reforms
Modernization of Indian tradition
Linguistic and Religious distribution and Unity and Diversity
National Integration: Concept and Challenge

2. Demographic Transition in India

Stages of Demographic Transition

Demographic composition of India: age, race, ethnicity, gender, marital status, income, education, and employment.

Fertility and Mortality

Low life expectancy and high infant mortality

Demographic dividend and Demographic disaster

Family Planning programme in India.

National Population Policy-2000

3. Village Communities

Myth and reality of Indian village community

Typology of Villages in India-Settlement pattern

Impact of Market Economy/Commercialization on village economy

The democratic process-party politics on village

Emerging trends in rural power structure

Problems of Indebtedness, Rural health, Sanitation and Rural Housing

Integrated Rural development Programmes

4. Tribal communities in India

Distribution and concentration of Tribal Population

Ethnic and Cultural Diversity

Problems of Tribal people: Poverty, Illiteracy, Indebtedness, land Alienation

Tribal Development Programmes, Policies and Constitutional Measures

5. Urban communities in India

Urbanism and Urbanization

Problems of Housing, Slums, Water Supply and Transportation, Sanitation and Pollution

Changing Occupational Structure and Impact of Economic Liberalization

Typologies of Cities

Urban Governance and e-governance

Ecological Concerns-Climate Change, Urban heat-island, Water crisis and Green cover

Rural-Urban Continuum

6. Social Institutions and Social stratification in India

Marriage in Indian Society- Hindu Marriage: Concept, Types and Mate Selection

Changes in Hindu Marriage System: The important legislations

Marriage among Muslims-Features, Uniform Civil Code (UCC) and Talaq

Marriage among Christians

Family- Joint family System, patriarchal Joint family and Matriarchal Joint family

Changes in the structure and functions of Joint Family

Causes for the changes

Family system among the Muslims in India

Impact of Social legislations on Marriage and Family

Religion-Different religious groups in India

Problems of Religious minorities in India

7. Political Processes in India

Nation, Democracy and Citizenship
Governance and Bureaucracy
Political Parties, Pressure groups, Political Socialization and Political Elite
Regionalism and Decentralization of Power
Secularization

8. Economy of India

Pre-liberalisation period (1947–1991)
Post-liberalisation period (since 1991)
Liberal Economic Policies and their Consequences
Knowledge Economy, Digital Economy and E-Commerce
Tourism: Types, advantages and dis-advantages

9. Industrial Development in India

Evolution of modern industry in India
Working class: structure, growth, class mobilization and problems
Informal sector, Unorganised sector and child labour
Problems of Women in unorganized sector
Trade Union Movements in India
Impact of LPG and decline of trade unions
Corporate Social Responsibility

10. Education in India

Education in Pre-Independent India
Education in Post-Independent India
Recent trends in education in India
Influence of mass media and new social media on students
Educational Disparities and problems of girl education in India
Expansion of Professional Education and Private Sector
Critical Issues in Open and Distance Learning
ICT and Education, the problem of online Education during Covid-19 Pandemic period
Higher Education in India-Problems and Challenges

11. Health care systems in India

Socio-Cultural factors in health and illness,
Public healthcare and Private healthcare
Primary Health Centre (PHC)
Community Health Centre (CHC)
Problems of health care workers-doctors, nurses, paramedics and primary healthcare workers.
National Health Policy (NHP) 2017
Health Insurance-Policies, Problems and Challenges

12. Indian Diaspora and Transnational Communities

Conceptual Understanding of Indian Diaspora and Transnational Studies
Indian Emigration during Colonial and Post-Colonial period
Indian Diaspora in Africa, Europe, North America and Middle East
Indian Diaspora-Homeland Linkages through Cinema, literature Social Media
Immigration and Emigration Policies and their Implications

13. Social Change in Contemporary India

Processes of Social Change – Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization

Factors of Social Change

Trends of Social Change

Globalization and Glocalization

Constitution, law and social change

Education and social change

Rural and Agrarian transformation in India, Community Development Programme,

Cooperatives, poverty alleviation schemes

14. Social Issues in Contemporary India

Social Exclusion and Discrimination

Deprivation and Inequalities

Problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and Minorities

Violence against Women, Child Abuse and Elderly Abuse

Caste conflicts, Ethnic conflicts,

Fundamentalism and communalism, Religious Revivalism

Terrorism, Insurgency and Naxalism

Crime and Corruption

Problem of Unemployment and youth Unrest

Unit-VII Sociology of Karnataka

Sociological approaches to the study of

1. History of Karnataka

During Hoysalas

Vijayanagara Empire

British Colonial Developments

Princely Mysore State

Formation/Unification of Karnataka State

2. Profile Karnataka

Geographical Profile of Karnataka

Demographic Profile of Karnataka

Climate conditions

3. Social Organisation

Religious groups

Languages

Castes and Tribal Communities

Folklore and Regional Culture in Karnataka

3. Economy

Agriculture

Public and Private and Service Sector Industries

Human Development Indicators of Karnataka

Regional Disparities

Sustainable development Goals in Karnataka

4. Movements in Karnataka

Backward Classes and Dalit Movements

Religious Movements

Agrarian Movements

Literary Movements

Gokak Movement

Contemporary issues of Water, Language and border