KARNATAKA STATE ELIGIBILITY TEST (K-SET) FOR LECTURERSHIP

Subject: SOCIOLOGY

Subject Code: 07

Note:
There will be two question papers, Paper-II and Paper-III. Paper II will have 50 objective Type Questions (Multiple choice, Matching type; True/False, Assertion-Reasoning type) carrying 100 marks. All the 50 questions are compulsory and have to be marked in OMR sheet. Paper III contains seventy five (75) objective type questions (Multiple choice, Matching type; True/False, Assertion-Reasoning type) of two (2) marks each. All the 75 questions are compulsory and have to be marked in OMR sheet.

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

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, religions 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
Indigenisation of Sociology
Privatisation of Education
Science and Technology Policy of India

PAPER—III
(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 Jaimani 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
Worker’s 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/impedment
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