

UKPSC Assistant Professor Exam Syllabus 2017

07.Sociology

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, Referencegroup.

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, Ethnicity.
- 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

D-Conetmporary Sociological Theories

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. 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 disharmonies.
- 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

E- 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

F- Industry and Society

Industrial Society in the Classical Sociological Tradition :

- Division of labour
- Bureaucracy
- Rationality
- Production relations/relations of production

- 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

G- 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

H- 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 :