

# Ph.D. Entrance Test - SYLLABUS

## Sociology

### Part -1

#### Research Methodology (50%)

##### Unit -1 Meaning, Nature and Methodological Approach in Social Research

- The Scientific Method
- The problems in the study of social phenomena: objectivity, fact and value
- Social Survey and anthropological approach, perspective from below, subaltern Dimensions

##### Unit -2 Qualitative Methods

- Survey techniques - meaning - Important Limitations
- Hypothesis
- Sampling
- Research Design: - Explanatory design, Descriptive design, Diagnostic, Experimental, Historical design, Comparative design
- Techniques of data collection

##### Unit – 3 Qualitative Methods

- Ethno methodology
- Symbolic Interactions
- Phenomenology
- Participant observation - Ethnography
- Interview guide - Case study method
- Content analysis - Oral History, Genealogy
- Group discussion, Focus Group discussion
- Census - N.S.S., Data search in Secondary Sources and Use
- (Book, Journals, Internet and Other Sources)

##### Unit – 4 Statistics in Social Research

- Meaning of statistics. Important Limitations.
- Scaling, Measures of Central tendency, Mean, Median, Mode
- Correlation Analysis - Tests of significance.
- Classification
- Dialogism Research - Objectivity, Validity, reliability
- Value neutrality
- Methodological dilemmas and issues in qualitative research.
- Interpretative Understanding
- Encounters in field work.

**Part - 2**  
**Core subject (50%)**  
**(UGC NET Paper II Syllabus)**

**Unit -1: Sociological Theory**

- Classical Sociological Traditions
  - Emile Durkheim
  - Max Weber
  - Karl Marx
1. Structure- Functionalism and Structuralism
- Bronislaw Malinowski
  - A.R. Radcliffe- Brown
  - Talcott Parsons
  - Robert K. Merton
  - Claude Levi Strauss
2. Hermeneutic and Interpretative Traditions
- G.H. Mead
  - Karl Manheim
  - Alfred Schutz
  - Harold Garfinkel
  - Erving Goffman
  - Clifford Geertz
3. Post Modernism, Post Structuralism and Post Colonialism
- Edward Said
  - Pierre Bourdieu
  - Michel Foucault
  - Jurgen Habermas
  - Anthony Giddens
  - Manuel Castells
4. Indian Thinkers
- M.K. Gandhi
  - B.R. Ambedkar
  - Radha Kamal Mukherjee

- G. S. Ghurye
- M.N. Srinivas
- IrawatiKarve

## **Unit - 2: Research Methodology and Methods**

### **1. Conceptualizing Social Reality**

- Philosophy of Science
- Scientific Method and Epistemology in Social Science
- Hermeneutic Traditions
- Objectivity and Reflexivity in Social Science
- Ethics and Politics

### **2. Formulating Research Design**

- Reading Social Science Research, Data and Documents
- Induction and Deduction
- Fact, Concept and Theory
- Hypotheses, Research Questions, Objectives

### **3. Quantitative and Qualitative Methods**

- Ethnography
- Survey Method
- Historical Method
- Comparative Method

### **4. Techniques**

- Sampling
- Questionnaire and Schedule
- Statistical Analysis
- Observation, Interview and Case study
- Interpretation, Data Analysis and Report Writing

## **Unit -3: Basic Concepts and Institutions**

### **1. Sociological Concepts**

- Social Structure
- Culture
- Network
- Status and Role
- Identity

- Community
  - Diaspora
  - Values, Norms and Rules
  - Personhood, Habitus and Agency
  - Bureaucracy, Power and Authority
2. Social Institutions
- Marriage, Family and Kinship
  - Economy
  - Polity
  - Religion
  - Education
  - Law and Customs
3. Social Stratification
- Social Difference, Hierarchy, Inequality and Marginalization
  - Caste and Class
  - Gender, Sexuality and Disability
  - Race, Tribe and Ethnicity
5. Social Change and Processes
- Evolution and Diffusion
  - Modernization and Development
  - Social Transformations and Globalization
  - Social Mobility

#### **Unit – 4: Rural and Urban Transformations**

##### 1. Rural and Peasant Society

- Caste-Tribe Settlements
- Agrarian Social Structure and Emergent Class Relations
- Land Ownership and Agrarian Relations
- Decline of Agrarian Economy, De-Peasantization and Migration
- Agrarian Unrest and Peasant Movements
- Changing Inter-Community Relations and Violence

##### 2. Urban Society

- Urbanism, Urbanity and Urbanization
- Towns, Cities and Mega-Cities
- Industry, Service and Business

- Neighbourhood, Slums and Ethnic Enclaves
- Middle Class and Gated Communities
- Urban Movements and Violence

### **Unit – 5: State, Politics and Development**

#### 1. Political Processes in India

- Tribe, Nation State and Border
- Bureaucracy
- Governance and Development
- Public Policy: Health, Education and Livelihoods
- Political Culture
- Grass-root Democracy
- Law and Society
- Gender and Development
- Corruption
- Role of International Development Organizations

#### 2. Social Movements and Protests

- Political Factions, Pressure Groups
- Movements based on Caste, Ethnicity, Ideology, Gender, Disability, Religion and Region
- Civil Society and Citizenship
- NGOs, Activism and Leadership
- Reservations and Politics

### **Unit – 6: Economy and Society**

- Exchange, Gift, Capital, Labour and Market
- Mode of Production Debates
- Property and Property Relations
- State and Market: Welfarism and Neoliberalism
- Models of Economic Development
- Poverty and Exclusion
- Factory and Industry Systems
- Changing Nature of Labour Relations
- Gender and Labour Process
- Business and Family

- Digital Economy, E-Commerce
- Global Business and Corporates
- Tourism
- Consumption

#### **Unit - 7: Environment and Society**

- Social and Cultural Ecology: Diverse Forms
- Technological Change, Agriculture and Biodiversity
- Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Ethno-Medicine
- Gender and Environment
- Forest Policies, Adivasis and Exclusion
- Ecological Degradation and Migration
- Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation
- Water and Social Exclusion
- Disasters and Community Responses
- Environmental Pollution, Public Health and Disability
- Climate Change and International Policies
- Environmental Movements

#### **Unit - 8: Family, Marriage and Kinship**

- Theoretical Approaches: Structure-Functionalist, Alliance and Cultural
- Gender Relations and Power Dynamics
- Inheritance, Succession and Authority
- Gender, Sexuality and Reproduction
- Children, Youth and Elderly
- Emotions and Family
- Emergent Forms of Family
- Changing Marriage Practices
- Changing Care and Support Systems
- Family Laws
- Domestic Violence and Crime against Women
- Honour Killing

### **Unit - 9: Science, Technology and Society**

- History of Technological Development
- Changing notions of Time and Space
- Flows and Boundaries
- Virtual Community
- Media: Print and Electronic, Visual and Social Media
- E-Governance and Surveillance Society
- Technology and Emerging Political Processes
- State Policy, Digital Divide and Inclusion
- Technology and Changing Family Relations
- Technology and Changing Health Systems
- Food and Technology
- Cyber Crime

### **Unit - 10: Culture and Symbolic Transformations**

- Signs and Symbols
- Rituals, Beliefs and Practices
- Changing Material Culture
- Moral Economy
- Education: Formal and Informal
- Religious Organizations, Piety and Spirituality
- Commodification of Rituals
- Communalism and Secularism
- Cultural Identity and Mobilization
- Culture and Politics
- Gender, Body and Culture
- Art and Aesthetics
- Ethics and Morality
- Sports and Culture
- Pilgrimage and Religious Tourism
- Religion and Economy
- Culture and Environment
- New Religious Movements

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