

## **Syllabus for Ph.D. (Sociology)**

### **Entrance Examination**

#### **Unit -1**

##### **Classical Sociological Theory**

The socio-historical and intellectual background of Sociology

August Comte (Sociology – Positivism – social evolution)

Karl Marx (historical and dialectical materialism – class conflict – capital – base and super structure)

Emile Durkheim (social Fact – methodology – social solidarity – social change – religion and society)

Max Weber (social Action— methodology— authority – class, status and power – religion and economy)

#### **Unit -2**

##### **Modern Sociological Theory**

Conflict Theory and Neo-Marxism (Lewis Coser – Ralf Dahrendorf – Antonio Gramsci – Louis Althusser – Habermas)

Functionalism and Neo-Functionalism (Talcott Parsons— Robert Merton –Jefferey Alexander)

Interpretative Sociology (G.H. Mead – Harold Garfinkel – Erving Goffman – Alfred Schutz – Peter Berger – Luckmann)

#### **Unit -3**

##### **Social Research Method**

Meaning and nature (social phenomena – scientific enquiry – objectivity and subjectivity – fact and value)

Quantitative methods (survey – research design – hypothesis – sampling, techniques of data collection: observation, questionnaire and interview);

Qualitative methods (participant observation — case study — content analysis — oral history — life history).

Sampling (Probability and Non-Probability).

#### **Unit -4**

##### **Sociology of India**

Approaches to the Study of Indian Society (Indology — Civilizational — Functional — Marxist — Subaltern)

People of India (groups and communities— unity and diversity — pluralism)

Caste structure and change (Tribe and Caste— forms of caste — caste and social institutions — changes in caste system)

Rural social structure (village community — change in village community)

Family, kinship and marriage

#### **Unit -5**

##### **Social Stratification**

Concepts- Equality, Inequality, Hierarchy, Exclusion.

Theories of social stratification (social class — class, status, and party — cultural stratification)

Forms of stratification (caste — class — gender — ethnic)

Stratification and social mobility in India.

#### **Unit-6**

##### **Economy and Society**

Social Organization of Work in Different Types of Societies- Slave, Feudal, Industrial & Capitalist.

Formal & Informal Organization of Work.

Theories on economic social relationship

Features of industrial society (factory system — division of labor— bureaucracy — rationality— production relations — surplus value — alienation)

Relationships (labor — management — conciliation — adjudication — arbitration— collective bargaining — trade unions — Joint management councils — quality circles)

Industrial planning.

## **Unit -7**

### **Political Sociology**

Approaches to the study of politics

Concepts (power and authority — consensus and conflict— elites and masses— state and stateless societies)

Local, everyday power and wider political system

State and society under capitalism

Citizenship and the welfare state; sovereignty and institutional autonomy; state and society in India

Civil society and social mobilization.

Protest Agitation, Social Movements, Collective Action

## **Unit -8**

### **Globalization**

Concept, history of globalization

Dimensions of globalization: social, cultural, political, economic and ecological, Globalization in India.

Globalization in culture and society: Family, marriage, relationship, Language and communication, Social Structure.

Globalization in economy: Globalization of Indian banks with WTO regime, Micro finance, Economic liberalization: free market policy.

Globalization in Environment: Tourism, Pollution, Global warming.

Global crises and future of Globalization: globalization: an inevitable process, future of globalization in Indian society

Broken promises of global institution, The East Asia crises.

## **Unit -9**

### **Population and Society**

Theories of Population Growth

Malthusian, Demographic Transition

Components of population growth: birth, death, migration.

Population Dynamics:

Population size, growth, composition and distribution.

Population policy and family planning.

Emerging issues: ageing, sex ratios, child and infant mortality, reproductive health.

Concepts of Fertility, Mortality, Morbidity and Migration, Census in India

Age and Sex Composition and its consequences

Population Control

Population Policy Problems and Perspectives

Population education

Measures taken for population control

## **Unit -10**

### **Urban Sociology**

Introduction to Urban Sociology: Emerging trends in urbanisation, Factors of urbanisation, sociological dimensions of urbanisation

Theoretical background: Urban community and spatial dimensions, Metropolis, Urbanism and Rural-Urban continuum as cultural form

Process of Urbanization in India: Growth of Urban Population in India, Classification of urban centres, Emergence of Cities, its growth and special features, smart city and megalopolis

Urban issues: Migration, Problems of housing, Slum development, Environmental problems, Poverty

Urban Governance: Urban planning and problems of urban management in India, Urban institutions, Factors affecting urban planning