

# **Sociology M.Phil./Ph.D.**

## **Syllabus 2020**

### **Part- A**

#### **(Research Methodology)**

#### **METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH**

1. Nature of Social Research, Pure and Applied.
2. Nature of Scientific Method, Induction and Deduction.
3. Fact, Concept and Theory.
4. Hypothesis and its Role in Social Research
5. Panel Studies, Research ethics.
6. Research Design and its Types.
7. Techniques of data collection: Observation, Interview, Schedule and Questionnaire, Case Study
8. Sampling: Probability and non-probability sampling in Social Research.
9. Tools of data analysis: Sociometry, genealogies.
10. Scaling techniques: Bogardus, Likert&Thurstone scales. Reliability & Validity in scaling
11. Data Analysis: Editing, Coding & Tabulation.
12. Quantitative and qualitative research.  
Triangulation- mixing qualitative and quantitative methodologies.
13. Statistics: uses and abuses in social research.  
presentation of analysis, including charts and graphs,
14. Measures of Central Tendencies: Mean, median, mode  
Measures of Dispersion: Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation.
15. Correlation, Chi-Square
16. Report writing: Qualities of a research report, discussing the review material, quoting references, formatting bibliography. Report writing using MS Word.

## **Part- B** **(Subject Specific)**

### **GENERAL SOCIOLOGY**

Sociology: (a) Emergence, Nature and Scope; Relationship of Sociology with other social sciences, Culture, Ethnocentrism, Cultural Relativism, Culture and Personality, Social Relationships: Origin, types, changes, Social Institutions: Marriage, Family and kinship, Social System: Social Processes: Associative, Dissociative: Socialization: Meaning, agencies and theories, Social Groups: Meaning and types, Social Stratification: Meaning, bases and theories, Deviance: Meaning, types and causes.

### **INDIAN SOCIETY**

Indian Society: Ideological bases: Dharma, Karma and Purushartha, Structural bases: Varna system, Ashrama system, Caste System, Tribes in India: Tribal social organization, Urban India: Urban social organization.

### **SOCIOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORIES-I**

Sociological Theory: Evolutionary Theory, Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Organic analogy, Lewis Morgan, Action Theory, Max Weber, Vilfredo Pareto, M.K. Gandhi.

### **SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA**

Processes of Social Change, Factors of Social Change, Social movements: Definition, Nature, Characteristics and Types, Social Movements in India, Social Problems: Meaning, Causes, Characteristics and Theories; Social Problems: Population, Poverty, unemployment, crime, corruption & Problems of the aged & physically challenged.

### **SOCIOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORIES-II**

Conflict Theory, Karl Marx, Ralf Dahrendorf, Georg Simmel, Western Marxism and Critical Theory: Max Horkheimer, Jurgen Habermas, Louis Althusser.

### **SOCIOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORIES-III**

Structural-Functional Approaches, Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, R. K. Merton, A. R. Radcliffe-Brown, B. Malinowski, C. Levi-Strauss, A. Giddens.

### **RURAL SOCIOLOGY IN INDIA**

Rural Sociology: Importance, origin and development, Rural-Urban differences, Rural Society in India: Basic characteristics of peasant society, Agrarian class structure, Caste structure in rural set-up, Jajmani System, Land Reforms, Green Revolution, Constitutional Panchayats, 73rd Constitutional Amendment, Empowerment of women through Panchayats, Rural Indebtedness, Rural Development Programmes: CDP, NRLM, SJGSY, NREGS, Cooperatives.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY**

Basic concepts: Environmental sociology, Theoretical perspectives, New perspectives: Radical ecology, Deep ecology: Eco-feminism, Ecological Crisis: Nature: Extent, Types, Major issues, Industrialization, Urbanization, Population, MOs, benefits and controversies, Environmental activism, Environmental Movements.

### **SOCIOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORIES-IV**

Symbolic Interactionism, G. H. Mead, Phenomenological, Sociology, A. Schutz, H. Garfinkel, Post-Structuralism and Post-modernism, M. Foucault, J. Lyotard, P. Bourdieu

## **SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT**

Changing Conceptions of Development , Critical Perspectives on Development, Theories of Development and Under-development, Paths and agencies of development, Social Structure and Development, Culture and Development, Indian experience of development and social consequences of economic reforms, Socio-cultural repercussions of globalization; social implications of information technological revolutions.

## **GENDER AND SOCIETY**

Basic Concepts: Sex, gender, patriarchy, matriarchy, masculinity, femininity, gender identity. Theories of Feminism :Liberal, radical, marxist, socialist and Post-modernist. Women's movement in the West,Women's movement in India. Role of Women : Biological Perspective, cultural perspectives, Social Construction of Gender, Invisibility of women's work. Position of Women in India: A historical perspective. Emerging issues: Women in Politics, Violence against Women.