

Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology
Syllabus for Ph.D. Entrance Test for Session 2023-24
Section A
(Research Methodology)

METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

Nature of Social Research, Pure and Applied. Nature of Scientific Method, Induction and Deduction. Fact, Concept and Theory. Hypothesis and its Role in Social Research. Panel Studies, Research ethics. Research Design and its Types.

Techniques of data collection: Observation, Interview, Schedule and Questionnaire, Case Study

Sampling: Probability and non-probability sampling in Social Research.

Tools of data analysis: Sociometry, genealogies.

Scaling techniques: Bogardus, Likert & Thurstone. Reliability & Validity.

Data Analysis: Editing, Coding & Tabulation.

Quantitative and qualitative research. Triangulation- mixing qualitative and quantitative methodologies.

Statistics: uses and abuses in social research. presentation of analysis, including charts and graphs

Measures of Central Tendencies: Mean, median, mode. Measures of Dispersion: Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation. Correlation, Chi-Square

Report writing: Qualities of a research report, discussing the review material, quoting references, formatting bibliography. Report writing using MS Word.

Section B
(Subject)

GENERAL SOCIOLOGY

- (i) Sociology: (a) Emergence, Nature and Scope;
(b) Culture, Ethnocentrism, Cultural Relativism, Culture and Personality.
- (ii) Social Processes: (a) Associative: co-operation, accommodation and assimilation.
(b) Dis-associative: competition, conflict.
- (iii) Social Institutions: (a) Marriage and Family (functions, types and changes)
(b) Kinship (functions & basic terminology)
- (iv) Social System: (a) Meaning and its elements,
(b) Status and Role, Role conflict.
- (i) Socialization: (a) Meaning, agencies of Socialization. Role of social groups in socialization (Primary, Secondary, Reference groups)
(b) Theories: Cooley, Mead and Freud
- (ii) Social Relationships: (a) Relationships: Meaning, Origin and Types.
(b) Continuity and Change in Relationships: Crisis of relationships in modern Society
- (iii) Social Stratification: (a) Meaning, bases and theories of Stratification (Marx, Weber, Davis & Moore, Warner)
- (iv) Deviance: (b) Meaning, types and causes.

INDIAN SOCIETY

Indian Society: (i) Unity and diversity in Indian society: Linguistic and Religious
(ii) Demographic profile of Indian society: Urban, Rural, Gender, Caste, Tribe

Caste System: (i) Origin and Features of Caste
(ii) Changing patterns and Critique

Tribes in India: (i) Tribal social organisation, Change in tribes
(ii) Tribal policy, Problems of tribes

Urban India: (i) Urban social organisation; Urban social stratification
(ii) Changes in Indian urban society

SOCIOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORIES

Sociological Theory: Nature and Types.

Evolutionary Theory: Distinctive features.

Auguste Comte: Positivism. Law of three stages of society. Hierarchy of sciences.

Herbert Spencer: First Principles and the law of social evolution. Organic analogy.

Lewis Morgan: Unilinear evolutionary theory.

Action Theory: Distinctive features.

Max Weber: Theory of social action. Ideal type. Verstehen. Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism.

Vilfredo Pareto: Logical and non-logical action. Residues and derivatives.

Circulation of elites.

M.K.Gandhi: Truth and nonviolence. Satyagraha and Sarvodaya.

Conflict Theory: Distinctive features. Marxist and Non-Marxist Theories.

Karl Marx: Materialist interpretation of history. Base and superstructure. Class and class struggle. Alienation.

Ralf Dahrendorf: Sociological critique of Marx. Social Structure. Conflict groups: Interest and Quasi Groups.

Georg Simmel: Theory of Social conflict.

Western Marxism and Critical Theory. Distinctive features.

Max Horkheimer : Traditional and critical theory.

Jurgen Habermas : Systematically distorted communication. Problems of legitimation in late capitalism.

Louis Althusser :Structure in dominance. Contradiction and overdetermination.

Structural-Functional :Distinctive features.

Approaches :

Emile Durkheim :Durkheim's sociology; concepts of social facts and collective representations; the rules of sociological method; studies of division of labour, suicide and religion.

Talcott Parsons : Action frame of reference; action system and social system; AGIL and pattern variables.

R. K. Merton : Theories of the middle range; paradigm for functional analysis; manifest and latent functions.

A. R. Radcliffe-Brown:	Process of social life; concepts of social structure, structural form and social function.
B. Malinowski	: Malinowski's biological functionalism; theory of culture : needs - institutions - culture scheme.
C. Levi-Strauss	: Distinctive features and fundamentals of Levi-Strauss' structuralism; structure, model and empirical reality.
A. Giddens :	Structuration theory.
Symbolic Interactionism	: Distinctive features.
G. H. Mead :	Self and society, genesis of self, I and Me.
	Post-Mead developments : Chicago and Iowa schools - Contrasts (brief discussion).
Phenomenological Sociology	: Distinctive features.
A. Schutz :	Departure from Husserl and Weber; nature and structure of the life-world (inter-subjectivity, stock of knowledge, typification); methodology.
	Post-Schutz developments : Berger and Luckmann - The social construction of reality (brief discussion)
H. Garfinkel	: Fundamentals of Ethnomethodology
Post-Structuralism and Post-modernism	: Distinctive features.
M. Foucault	: Archaeology, Genealogy – knowledge and power, Discourses, Epistemes.
J. Lyotard	: Modernity, metanarratives and their collapse; the advent of the postmodern condition : little narratives, language games and paralogy.
P. Bourdieu	: Genetic Structuralism : Structures, habitus and practices.

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA

Processes of Social Change:	Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization.
Factors Social Change:	Industrialization, Urbanization, Globalization and Education
Social movements:	Definition, Nature, Characteristics and Types.
Social Movements in India:	Weaker sections of society.
Social Problems:	Meaning, Causes and Characteristics.
Theories of Social Problems:	Social Disorganization Approach, Value Conflict Approach, Cultural Lag Approach
Social Problems in India:	Overpopulation, Poverty, Unemployment
Problems of the aged;	Physically Challenged; Crime; Corruption

PERSPECTIVES ON INDIAN SOCIETY

Indological:	Brief introduction to Indological perspective.
G.S. Ghurye:	[i] Hindu Society [ii] Caste System.
L.Dumont:	[i] Caste as a system of hierarchy [ii] Notions of purity and pollution.
Structural-Functional:	Brief introduction to structural-functional perspectives.
M.N. Srinivias:	Religion and society among the Coorgs: [i] Structure of Coorg Society,

	[ii] Functions of Coorg religious belief and ritual in relation to Coorg social structure.
S.C. Dube:	Indian village; Traditional structure and change.
Marxist:	Brief introduction to Marxist perspective.
A.R. Desai:	[i] Relevance of Marxist approach in the Indian context. [ii] Social background of Indian nationalism.
D.P. Mukherji:	Problematics of tradition versus modernity.
Subaltern:	Brief introduction to the subaltern perspective.
B.R. Ambedkar:	[i] Origins of caste [ii] Themes of Dalit liberation and conversion.
D. Hardiman:	Devi movement in Gujarat.

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.
Rural Social Structure	: Caste structure in rural set-up, inter-caste relations – Jajmani system.
Rural Economic Structure	: Land reforms and impact, Land ownership systems: Private and community Green Revolution - Causes & consequences.

SECTION-B

Rural Political Structure -I:	Panchayati raj Institutions – structure and functions 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act Factions : Role in rural life.
Rural Political Structure -II:	Empowerment of women through Panchayats.
Rural development-I	: Community Development Approaches (MGNREGA, NRLM,
Rural health) Implementation and Social Audit.	
Rural development-II	: Rural Indebtedness and Microfinance

ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

Environmental sociology	Nature: main features Scope: the main topics and areas of ES Emergence: phases of development
Basic concepts:	Environment: a discussion of various concepts and functions of environment Ecology and eco-system: History of concept, reasons for popularity.
Theoretical perspectives:	Human Exemptionalist Paradigm (HEP): main features of HEP, Marxist and Durkhiemian perspectives

New Ecological Paradigm (NEP):

New perspectives:	Radical ecology: Main features. Deep ecology. Eco-feminism: Main features.
Ecological Crisis:	Nature: Extent and Types.
Major issues :	Population: New Malthusian and ultimate resource debate GMOs, benefits and controversies, Global warming and climate change.
Environmental activism:	Legislations & Summits NGOs: types and functions Media: types and functions
Environmental Movements:	Development, Nature and types The Chipko movement: a detailed study of its significance

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Changing Concepts of Development : Economic growth, human development, social development, sustainable development and Sustainable Development Goals.

Critical Perspectives on Development : Ecological, liberal, Marxian.

Theories of Development and Under-development : Modernization theories, centre-periphery, world-system.

Paths and agencies of development : Capitalist, socialist, mixed economy; state, market, NGOs.

Social Structure and Development : Structure as a facilitator; development and socio-economic disparities.

Culture and Development : Culture as an aid/impediment to development.

Indian experience of development and social consequences of economic reforms.

Socio-cultural repercussions of globalization; social implications of information technological revolution.

GENDER AND SOCIETY

Basic Concepts: Sex, gender, patriarchy, matriarchy, masculinity, femininity, gender identity. Sex Ratio and its Social Implications.

Theories of Feminism : Liberal, radical, marxist, socialist and Post-modernist

Women's movement in the West.

Women's movement in India.

Women and Family : (a) Role of women.
(i) Biological perspective.
(ii) Cultural perspective.
(b) Social construction of gender.

Women and Work : (a) Invisibility of women's work.
(b) Role of women in economy.

Position of Women in Indian Society. : A historical perspective.

Emerging Issues : (a) Women in politics.
(b) Violence against women.