

# **SOCIOLOGY**

## **Syllabus for Ph.D Entrance**

### **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, Ethnic
- 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

#### **UGC NET Sociology Paper III ( A ) ( Core Group )**

##### **Unit – I : Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology**

- Alfred Shultz, Peter Berger and Luckmann
- Garfinkel and Goffman

##### **Unit – II : Neo – functionalism and Neo – Marxism**

- J. Alexander
- Habermas, 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

**Elective – I: 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.

### **Elective – II : Industry and Society**

#### **Industrial Society in the Classical Sociological Tradition :**

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

### **Elective – III : 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.

**Elective – IV : 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 :**

- Population policy : Problems and perspectives
- Population education
- Measures taken for population control

## **Elective – V : Gender and Society**

### **Gender as a Social Construct :**

- Models of Gendered socialisation.
- Cultural symbolism and general roles.

### **Social Structure and Gender Inequality :**

- Patriarchy and Matriarchy.
- Division of Labour – Production and reproduction.

### **Theories of Gender Relations :**

- Liberalist
- Radical
- Socialist
- Post – modernist

### **Gender and Development :**

- Effect of development policies on gender relations.
- Perspectives on gender and development – Welfarist, developmentalist
- Empowerment.

### **Women and Development in India :**

- Indicators of women's status : Demographic, social, economic and cultural.
- Special schemes and strategies for women's development.
- Voluntary sector and women's development.
- Globalisation and women's development
- Eco – feminism.