

Department of Sociology
Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University Gorakhpur

Syllabus for Ph.D. (Sociology) Entrance Examination

PART – A: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Unit-I: Meaning and nature of social research, steps in social research, role of perspectives in social research.

Unit-II: Conceptual foundations of research: concepts, definitions and hypotheses; theory and fact.

Unit-III: Research design: Exploratory/Formulative; Descriptive/Diagnostic and experimental.

Unit-IV: Types and sources of data; methods and techniques of data collection: observation, interview, questionnaire, case study method, content analysis; Projective techniques; sociometry and scaling.

Unit-V: Sampling types and methods.

Unit-VI: Editing, classification and tabulation of data.

Unit-VII: Diagrammatic and graphic representation of data.

Unit-VIII: Measures of central tendency: Mean, Median, Mode; Measures of dispersion: mean deviation, standard deviation.

Unit-IX: Bivariate analysis: Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation, Spearman's coefficient of correlation; association of attributes.

Unit-X: Tests of significance and tests of hypotheses: chi-square test, t-test.

PART – B: SOCIOLOGY

Unit-I: Sociological Thinkers : *Auguste Comte*: Positivism, Law of three stages and Hierarchy of sciences; *Herbert Spencer*: The evolutionary doctrine, the organic analogy, society and the steps of evolution; *Emile Durkheim*: Contribution to the methodology of sociology – concept of social facts, sociologism and theory of suicide; *Vilfredo Pareto*: Logico-experimental method, explanation of non-logical actions and theory of social change; *Karl Marx*: Dialectical materialism; historical materialism; concept of alienation; *Max Weber*: Methodology of social sciences; theory of social action; theory of authority; *Pitirim Sorokin*: Social stratification and social mobility; view of society and culture; *Anthony Giddens*: Structuration.

Unit-II: Sociological Theory: *Structural-functionalist theory*: Parsons, Merton; *Conflict Theory*: Dahrendorf, Coser; *Symbolic Interactionism*: Cooley, Mead, Blumer; *Phenomenological Sociology*: Schutz and Garfinkel; *Structuralism*: Ferdinand de Saussure, Roland Barthes and Claude Levi-Strauss; *Neo-Marxian Theory*: Habermas, Althusser, Gramsci; *Postmodern Marxian Theory*: Laclau and Mouffe, David Harvey; *Post-structuralism*: Derrida, Foucault; *Postmodernism*: Jameson, Baudrillard; *Contemporary Feminist Theory*: feminism and post-structuralism; feminism and post modernism.

Unit-III: Perspectives in Indian Sociology: *Indological Perspective*: G. S Ghurye, Louis Dumont; *Structural-Functionalist Perspective*: M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube; *Marxist Perspective*: A.R. Desai, R.K. Mukherjee; *Subaltern Perspective*: B.R. Ambedkar, David Hardiman.

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Unit-IV: Sociology of Development: Changing conceptions of development: economic growth, human development, social development, sustainable development; Developed and developing societies, Problems of developing societies; Theories of development: Ideas of B.F. Hoselitz, W.W. Rostow, W.A. Levis; Theories of underdevelopment: Andre Gunder Frank; Emmanuel Wallerstein; Samir Amin; Culture and Institutional barriers of development; social structure and development; Development and the marginalized: minorities and development, Scheduled castes/ tribes and development; Consequences of development: Development and displacement; Resettlement and Rehabilitation; development and environmental degradation; The nature and dynamics of globalization; socio-economic and cultural impact of globalization on India; globalization and public policy.

Unit-V: Society and Culture in contemporary India: Marriage, Family, Caste, Class; Caste, class and politics; *Religion and Politics*: popular religion and emerging cults; Problems of Cultural Synthesis; Sanskritization and Modernization.

Unit-VI: Gender and society: *Women in Family*: socialization, gender roles, sexual division of labor. Patriarchy as ideology and practice. Women's movements; Feminist critique of sociological methods/methodology; Health, education and property rights; Gender and violence; Women after 1990's; the role of State and NGO's.

Unit-VII: Rural Sociology: Little community, peasant society & folk culture; Impact of urbanization on rural institutions; Patterns of leadership and power structure in contemporary rural India; the new panchayati raj system and its impact on power structure; Policies and programmes of rural development old and new.

Unit-VIII: Urban Sociology: Meaning of urbanization; Definition of the city: ecological, psychological and sociological; typologies of cities and urban places; Urban Social Structure: Class, family and urban government; Urban culture: urban religion; urban recreation; Urban growth in India: perspectives of urban growth; migration- theories and trends in India. Indian cities and their problems, slums and housing problems in India. Urban planning and future of cities in India.

Unit-IX: Industrial Sociology: Work, work process; technology and labour; work culture; work ethics and human relations at work; Wages, collective bargaining; Labour legislation and welfare; social security; Quality Circle, MBO (management by objectives).

Unit-X: Sociology of Environment: The Concept total environment, sustainable use of resources; culture and environment; *Theoretical perspectives in Environmental Sociology*: Ram Chander Guha; Dunlop and Catton; *Environmental Problems*: pollution and global warming; environment and health; Environment and technology; Environmental Ethics and environmental legislations; Environmental justice, policy and action; Environmental Movements.

Unit-XI: Sociology of Crime: Concepts of crime; Theories of crime and criminals: Organized crimes, crime against women and children, cyber crimes; Prison reforms in India: Correctional measures and reforms in prison.

Unit-XII: Social Demography: Population theories: Malthus, Spencer, Dumont and Fetter; Population pyramid; Population planning and control; family and reproductive health. Population policy of the government of India; Interface between population size and social development.

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