

**INTEGRAL UNIVERSITY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**Syllabus for Ph.D. (Sociology) Entrance Test Program**  
**Subject: SOCIOLOGY**

**01. Basic Concepts**

- Sociological Concepts - Social Structure, Culture, Network, Status and Role, Identity, Community, Association, Social Group, Culture, Diaspora, Values, Norms and Rules , Habitus and Agency, Bureaucracy, Power and Authority
- Social Institutions - Marriage, Family and Kinship, Economy, Polity, Religion, Education, Law and Customs
- Social Stratification- Social Difference, Hierarchy, Inequality and Marginalization , Caste and Class, Gender, Sexuality and Disability, Race, Tribe and Ethnicity
- Social Change and Processes - Evolution , Diffusion , Progress, Revolution, Transformation, Modernization and Development, Globalization, Social Mobility

**02. Classical Sociological Theory**

- The socio-historical and intellectual background of Sociology;
- Auguste Comte
- Karl Marx
- Emile Durkheim
- Max Weber

**03. Modern Sociological Theory**

- Conflict Theory- Dahrendorf, Coser, Collins
- Functionalism-Talcott Parsons, Robert Merton, Radcliffe Brown, Malinowski
- Structuralism- L. Strauss and E. Leach, S. F. Nadel
- Neo-Marxism -Antonio Gramsci, Louis Althusser , Habermas
- Neo-Functionalism - Jefferey Alexander
- Symbolic Interactionism- G. H. Mead, Blumer
- Interpretative Sociology- G.H. Mead, Harold Garfinkel, Erving Goffman, Alfred Schutz, Peter Berger, Luckmann
- Sociology of knowledge - K. Mannheim and M. Scheler
- Agency and Structure - A. Giddens and P. Bourdieu.
- Post-structuralism and Post-modernism: J. Derrida, M. Foucault and J. Lyotard

**04. Perspectives on Indian Society**

- Indological / Textual - G. S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont and Irawati Karve
- Structural-Functional Approach - M. N. Srinivas and S.C. Dube
- Marxian Approach- D. P. Mukerji, A. R. Desai and Ramkrishna Mukherjee
- Civilizational View- N. K. Bose and Surjit Sinha
- Subaltern Perspective- B. R. Ambedkar and David Hardiman

**05. Rural Society in India**

- Approaches to Study Rural Society in India – Rural-urban Continuum, Peasant Society and Folk Culture
- Little Tradition and Great Tradition, Universalization and Parochialization
- Debates on the Mode of Production and Agrarian Relations.
- Indian Village - Self-sufficiency, Socio-cultural Dimensions
- Rural Social Structure- Caste, Jajmani system, Joint Family and Power Structure
- Rural Planning and Reconstruction in India- Land Reforms, Community Development Programme

- Green Revolution, Panchayati Raj, IRDP and other Planned Programmes
- Rural Poverty
- Pauperization and Depeasantization
- Agrarian Unrest and Peasant Movements
- Trends of Change in Village India – Impact of Urbanization, Rural Social Mobility, Technology and Globalization

#### **06. Urban Sociology**

- Nature and Scope
- Approaches to Study Urban Society- Weber, Mumford, Park, and Geddes
- Concept of City, Urbanism as a Way of Life, Urban Culture, Metropolis, Megalopolis and Global cities, Gentrification
- Types and Growth of Cities- Concentric Zone Theory, Sector Theory and Multiple Nuclei Theory
- Urbanization- History, Trends, Factors, and Social Consequences
- Urban Growth in India- Trends, Migration & Social Mobility
- Urban Renewal, Policy & Planning
- Caste and Class in Indian Cities
- Changing Aspects of Urban Family in India
- Urban Poverty, Social Structure of Urban Slums in India, Urban Violence, Problems of Housing, Pollution and Environment
- City Governance and Management

#### **07. Sociology of Development**

- Conceptual Perspectives- Economic, Human, Social, sustainable, Ecological Notions of development
- Theories of Underdevelopment- Max Weber, Gunnar Myrdal, Frank, Samir Amin, Wallerstein
- Paths of Development- Modernization, Globalization, Socialist, Mixed, Gandhian
- Social Structure and Development
- Culture and Development

#### **08. Social Demography**

- Social Demography- Meaning, Scope and Relevance
- Demographic Concepts and Analysis- Rates and Ratio, Life Table
- Demographic Classical Theories- Malthus, Marx and Spencer
- Neo-classical Theories- Sadler, Doubleday, Dumont, Davis and Black
- Modern Theories- Lokta, Caldwell and Freeman.
- Fertility, Morbidity, Mortality and Migration- Concepts and Social Determinants
- Demographic Transition, Optimum Population, Population Development
- Population in India- Nature and Trends of Population since 1901, Census 2001
- Population Explosion, Population Policy, United Nations and the World Population.

#### **09. Industrial Sociology**

- Industrial Revolution, Industrial Society, Post-industrial Society, Industrial Division of Labour, Production Relations, Factory as a Social System
- Industrial Bureaucracy, Industrial Class Structure, Industrial Family, Power Structure, Social Organization of Work, Globalization and Industry
- Industrial Relations- Changing Profile of Labour, Human Resource Management Relations, Personnel Management, Trade Unions, Workers Participation in Management, Quality Circles

- Industrial Conflicts and Disputes, Strikes, Conciliation, Adjudication and Arbitration, Collective Bargaining, Automation, Alienation, Monotony and Fatigue, Social Consequences of Globalization in India.

## **10. Sociology of Gender**

- Social Construction of Gender- Gender vs. Biology, Equality vs. Difference, Women in Family, Socialization and Gender, Culture vs. Gender, Gender roles, Sexual Division of Labour, Masculinity vs Femininity
- Perspectives on Women in Society- Liberal, Radical, Marxian, Socialist, and the Third Wave
- Approaches to Feminist Methodology- Criticism of ‘Malestream’ Research, Masculine vs. Feminine Models of Interviewing and Feminist Sociology of Knowledge.
- Women and Society in India- Demographic Profile, Economy, Polity, Education, and Health, Violence against Women and Women Empowerment

## **11. Sociology of Marginalized Communities**

- Marginalization- Concept and Perspectives
- Socio-economic Indices of Marginalization – Poverty, Relative Isolation, Deprivation, Exploitation, Discrimination, Exclusion, Educational Backwardness, and Inequality,
- A Critical View of the Caste System
- Untouchability- Historical & Social Roots and Dysfunctions.
- The Social Structure and Culture of Marginalized Communities, the Status of SC, ST , Nomadic Castes & Tribes and De-notified Tribes
- Problems, Social Mobility, Development and Identity Formation among the Marginalized Communities.
- Social Movements among Marginalized Communities- Protest, Reform, Nativism, Millenarianism
- Ideology and Marginalization – Views of Gandhi, Phule, Periyar, and Ambedkar
- Role of Christian Missionaries in Social Reform among Marginalized Groups, Role of NGOs.
- Marginalization and Affirmative Action-Constitutional Provisions, Implementation, Impact, Limitations, and Critical Review
- Other Bases of Marginalization- Gender, Class, Sex, Diseases and Physical Handicap.

## **12. Sociology of Globalization**

- The Historical and Social Context of Globalization
- The Concept of Globalization, Distinctive Characteristics of Globalization, Global vs. Local, Modernization and Globalization
- Theoretical Perspectives- Robertson and Giddens
- Agencies of Globalization- Multinational Corporations, Nation-state, Media, Market, Non Governmental Organizations, International Agencies (International Monetary Fund & World Bank)
- Political Economy of Globalization
- Socio-economic Impact of Globalization
- Hegemony and Dominance-Globalization and the Resurgence of Ethnic Consciousness
- Culture of Globalization, the Ethos of Globalization–Unbridled Freedom, Individualism, Consumerism, Cultural Homogenization, Global Tourism, Diasporic Communities, Trans-national Ethnic and Religious Movements, Protest and Resistance to Globalization.