



KRISTU JAYANTI
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
Under Section 3 of UGC Act 1956
A CMI INSTITUTION | BENGALURU | INDIA

Centre for Research and Development

Office of Doctoral Studies

Syllabus for the Part B of

Kristu Jayanti University Entrance Test (KJUET)

Ph. D. Programme in Sociology

Unit 1: Social Thought and Theory

The socio-historical and intellectual background of Sociology; Auguste Comte, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber. Modern Sociological Theories; Conflict Theory and Neo-Marxism (Lewis Coser, Ralf Dahrendorf, Antonio Gramsci, Louis Althusser, Habermas) Functionalism and Neo-Functionalism (Talcott Parsons, Robert Merton, Jeffrey Alexander) Interpretative Sociology (G.H. Mead, Harold Garfinkel, Erving Goffman, Alfred Schutz, Peter Berge, Luckmann). Postmodernism, post-structuralism and postcolonialism including Edward Said, Pierre Bourdieu, Michel Foucault, Jurgen Habermas, Anthony Giddens and Manuel Castells.

Unit 2: Research Methodology and Methods

Meaning and nature (social phenomena — scientific enquiry — objectivity and subjectivity — fact and value); Philosophy of science and epistemology in social sciences; nature of social reality, ontology and epistemology; positivism, empiricism and interpretivism; verification and falsification; paradigm shifts; reflexive and critical traditions in social science knowledge. Formulation of research design; identification of research problem; review of literature; research questions and objectives; hypothesis formulation; types and components of research design. Quantitative methods (survey, research design, hypothesis, sampling, techniques of data collection: observation, questionnaire and interview); Qualitative methods (participant observation, case study, content analysis, oral history, life history); Statistical tools (measures of central tendency, measures of dispersion, correlation, test of significance, reliability and validity).

Unit 3: Basic Concepts and Social Institutions

Key sociological concepts including social structure, culture, network, status and role, identity, community, diaspora, values, norms, personhood, habitus and agency, bureaucracy, power and authority; social institutions including family, marriage, kinship, economy, polity, religion, education and law; social stratification including caste, class, gender, sexuality, disability, race, tribe and ethnicity; social change including evolution, diffusion, modernization, development, globalization and social mobility.

Unit 4: Rural and Urban Transformations

Rural and peasant society including caste-tribe settlements, agrarian social structure, land ownership, agrarian relations, de-peasantization, migration, agrarian unrest and peasant movements; changing rural social relations and violence; urban society including urbanization, urbanism, towns, cities and mega-cities, industrial and service economy, slums, gated communities, urban movements and urban conflicts.

Unit 5: State, Politics and Development

Political processes in India including nation-state, bureaucracy, governance, public policy, political culture and grassroots democracy; law and society; gender and development; corruption and role of international development organizations; social movements including caste, ethnicity, gender, religion and regional movements; civil society, citizenship, NGOs, activism, reservations and political mobilization.

Unit 6: Economy and Society

Concepts of exchange, gift, capital, labour and market; mode of production debates; property and property relations; state and market including welfarism and neoliberalism; economic development models; poverty, inequality and exclusion; industrial systems and labour relations; gender and labour process; digital economy, e-commerce, global business, corporates, tourism and consumption patterns.

Unit 7: Environment and Society

Social and cultural ecology; technological change, agriculture and biodiversity; indigenous knowledge systems; gender and environment; forest policies and Adivasi issues; ecological degradation and migration; development-induced displacement and rehabilitation; water, inequality and social exclusion; disasters and community response; environmental pollution, public health, climate change and environmental movements.

Unit 8: Science, Technology and Society

History and sociology of technology; changing notions of time and space; globalization and digital society; virtual communities; media including print, electronic and social media; e-governance and surveillance; digital divide; technology and politics; impact of technology on family and health systems; food technologies and cybercrime.

Unit 9: Culture and Symbolic Transformations

Symbols, rituals, beliefs and practices; material culture and moral economy; education systems; religion, spirituality and religious organizations; commodification of culture; communalism and secularism; cultural identity and mobilization; gender and body; art, aesthetics and ethics; sports and culture; pilgrimage and religious tourism; new religious movements; culture and environment.

Unit 10: Sociology of India

Approaches to the Study of Indian Society; Indology- G. S. Ghurye and Louis Dumont. Functional- M. N. Srinivas and S. C. Dube. Marxist- A.R. Desai and D.P. Mukherjee, Subaltern- Ranajith Guha and B.R. Ambedkar/ Chakravorty, Feminist- Leela Dube, Sharmila Rege/ Uma Chakravarthi); People of India (groups and communities, unity and diversity, pluralism); Caste structure and change (Tribe and Caste, forms of caste, caste and social institutions, changes in caste system); Rural social structure (village community, change in village community); Family, kinship and marriage; Religion in India (ideology, organization, religious movement)