



GANDHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT (GITAM)

(Declared as Deemed to be University u/s 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

Visakhapatnam | Hyderabad | Bengaluru

Accredited by NAAC with A++ Grade

Website: www.gitam.edu

GITAM SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES

PhD Entrance Test Syllabus

PhD in Humanities & Social Sciences: Sociology

Module I: Classical Sociological Theory

The socio-historical and intellectual background of Sociology; August Comte (Sociology – Positivism – social evolution); Karl Marx (historical and dialectical materialism – class conflict – capital – base and super structure); Emile Durkheim (social Fact – methodology – social solidarity – social change – religion and society); Max Weber (social Action– methodology– authority – class, status, and power – religion and economy).

Module II: Modern Sociological Theory

Conflict Theory and Neo-Marxism (Lewis Coser – Ralf Dahrendorf – Antonio Gramsci – Louis Althusser – Habermas) Functionalism and Neo-Functionalism (Talcott Parsons– Robert Merton –Jefferey Alexander) Interpretative Sociology (G.H. Mead – Harold Garfinkel – Erving Goffman – Alfred Schutz – Peter Berger – Luckmann).

Module III: Social Research Method

Meaning and nature (social phenomena – scientific enquiry – objectivity and subjectivity – fact and value); 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).

Module IV: Sociology of India

Approaches to the Study of Indian Society (Indology – Civilizational – Functional – Marxist – Subaltern); 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).



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Module V: Social Stratification

Theories of social stratification (social class – class, status, and party – cultural stratification); Issues in stratification (difference – hierarchy – equality and inequality); Forms of stratification (caste – class – gender – ethnic); Stratification and social mobility in India.

Module VI: Economy and Society

Theories on economic social relationship; Features of industrial society (factory system – division of labour– bureaucracy – rationality– production relations – surplus value – alienation); Relationships (labour – management – conciliation – adjudication – arbitration– collective bargaining – trade unions – Joint management councils – quality circles); Agriculture, Industry, and service sectors; Industrialization and social change in India; Industrial planning.

Module VII: Political Sociology

Approaches to the study of politics; Concepts (power and authority – consensus and conflict– elites and masses– state and stateless societies); Local, everyday power and wider political system; State and society under capitalism; Citizenship and the welfare state; sovereignty and institutional autonomy; state and society in India; Civil society and social mobilization.

Module VIII: 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

Module IX: Family, Kinship and Marriage

Theories; family (types – characteristics) kinship (incest taboo – honour – descent, residence, and inheritance); Marriage patterns (exchange – alliance – bride-wealth – dowry – social reproduction – monogamy – plural marriages); Culture, law and economy; Indian case.