

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY, KURUKSHETRA

(Established by the state legislature Act KU of 1956)
('A+' Grade, NAAC Accredited)

Syllabus for PART-TIME Ph.D. Admission Entrance Test (w.e.f. 2023 and onward)

INSTRUCTIONS: The Syllabus of Ph.D. Examination for Part-Time Ph.D. Degree is divided into two Sections i.e. Section-I (Research Methodology) and Section-II (Subject Specific).

The Entrance test paper will consist of 50 objective type questions, i.e. 25 Questions from Section-I & 25 Questions from Section-II. Examinees are required to attempt all the questions. There is no negative marking in the said test and all questions carry equal marks.

Max. Marks: 100

Time: 1 Hour (without any break)

Section -I

Research Methodology

Epistemology-The Shifting paradigms and Antagonism. Verification and Falsification.

Methodological Orientations - Methodological Structuralism, Methodological Individualism, Problem of Objectivity; Ethics & Politics in Social Research, Types of research- Analytical Research, Basic Research, Participatory Research, Action Research, Experimental Research, The Feminist Methods, Field Work Approach, Mixed Method

Hypothesis, Variables and their Relationship;

Research Design and its types; Developing a research proposal; Selection of research problems, context raising, placing of references

Sampling - Designing a sample-Principles of Sampling, Sample Size, Types of sampling methods. Reliability and Validity,

Collection of data - Qualitative and Quantitative Methods, Triangulation, Constructing Questionnaire and Interview-Schedule, Measurements and Scaling Techniques – Bogardus, Likert and Thurstone.

The Unobtrusive Methods - Documentary Analysis, Content Analysis, Archival Analysis

Qualitative Data Analysis - Grounded Theory Method, Semiotics, Conversational Analysis

Quantitative Analysis - Coding, Classification, Tabulation, Data Presentation; Univariate, Bivariate and Multivariate Analysis.

Descriptive Statistics- Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion.

Normality & Divergence; Relationship of Variables- Correlation and Association of Attributes. Inferential Statistics- Test of statistical Significance- t test, z test, Chi-Square; Inferences; Generalization; Report Writing

Section -II

Subject Specific

Sociology –Nature, Scope and Significance; Development of Sociology as a discipline in General, and in India; Universalistic Sociology vis-a-vis Indigenization.

Sociological Concepts— Community, Association, Social Structure, Status & Role, Social Mobility, Social Stratification- caste, class and power; Civil Society, Global Village, Globalization. Social Processes. Socialization, Social Control, Culture & Personality.

Major Social Institutions—Marriage, Family and Kinship; Religion; Economy and Polity, State, Nation and National Building. Economy- Modes of Production, Property and Market.


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Typologies of Societies — Primitive, Agrarian, Industrial and Post-Industrial.
Sociological Perspectives — Functional and Structural- Functional, Historical, Conflict, Interpretative, Everyday life Approach, Feminist, and Post-Modern.
Advanced Social Theory – Micro Foundation of Macro Sociology (Collins.), Neo-functionalism (Jaffrey C. Alexander), Social Construction of Reality (Berger & Luckman), Integrative Paradigm (Ritzer), Duality of Agency and Structure (Giddens.) Life World and System (Habermas, J.), Network Theory (Burt & others), Rational Choice Theory (Coleman, J. Elster), Feminist Theory (Dorothy, Patricia Collins), Decline of Grand Narrative (Lyotard), Hyperreal World (Baudrillard), Truth and Knowledge (Foucault), Post-Feminist Theory (Judith Butler),
Indian Perspectives – Structural-functional (Dube, S.C., Srinivas, M.N.), Marxian (Mukherjee, D.P.; Desai, A.R.), Subaltern (Ambedkar, Guha, R.)
Indian Society and Culture – Traditional Hindu Social Organization – Purushartha, Samaskara, Theory of Karma; Diversity and Unity in India; Impact of Islam and Christianity.
Social Stratification: Caste – Features, functions and changes; Caste and Mobility; Role of Caste in Indian Politics. Class - Agrarian and Industrial, Changing class structure; Scheduled Tribes - Distribution, Economy and development; Minorities and SCs
Family, Marriage and Kinship — Joint Family – Structure, Function and Changing Pattern; Marriage – Types, Marriage in different ethnic groups; Contemporary changes
Kinship System – Usage, Regional Variations
Transformations and Socio Economic Development in India: Structural Transformations in Institutional Order and Forces of Change -- State, Law, Technology; Rural Transformations; Human Development – Health, Education and Living Standards; Emancipatory-Empowerment Paradigm.


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