

Mohammad Ali Jauhar University, Rampur

Syllabus for Ph.D. Admission Test, 2025-26

(Sociology)

Part-I

Research Methodology

Meaning of research; objectives of research; basic steps of research; criteria of good research; types of research, Meaning of research problem; selection of research problem, Review of related literature- Meaning, necessity and sources, Hypothesis- Meaning, function and types of hypothesis; Null/Alternative hypothesis, Variables- Meaning and types, Research design: Types of research design- exploratory, descriptive, diagnostic and experimental, Sampling- Meaning and types of sampling; Probability and Non-Probability, Tools and techniques of data collection- questionnaire, schedule, interview, observation, case study, survey etc., Statistics and its significance in research, research Ethics, Research reports: Writing preliminaries, main body of research, references and bibliography; Meaning and importance of workshop, seminar, conference, symposium etc. in research, Plagiarism- Concept and significance of plagiarism.

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Part-II
Sociology

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,baseandsuperstructure); EmileDurkheim (socialFact,methodology,socialsolidarity , socialchange , religionandsociety);MaxWeber (socialAction, methodology, authority, class, status and power , religion and economy).

Modern Sociological Theory

Conflict Theoryand Neo-Marxism(Lewis Coser , RalfDahrendorf, Antonio Gramsci , Louis Althusser,Habermas)FunctionalismandNeo-Functionalism(TalcottParsons,Robert Merton ,JeffereyAlexander)InterpretativeSociology(G.H.Mead ,HaroldGarfinkel,ErvingGoffman, Alfred Schutz , Peter Berger , Luckmann).

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);Ruralsocialstructure(village community , change invillage community);Family, kinship and marriage; Religion in India (ideology , organization , religious movement).

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.

Economy and Society

Theories of economic social relationship; Features of industrial society (factory system , division of labor, bureaucracy, rationality, production relations, surplus value, alienation); Relationships (labor, 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.

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.

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.

Family, Kinship and Marriage

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

Social Change and Movement

Social Change and Movement Patterns and Theories of Social Change, Process of Social Change, Social and Cultural Change, Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization, Social Change in India, Social Movements: Theories, Types, Nature, Social movements in India.