

PATLIPUTRA UNIVERSITY, PATNA

Instructions of Ph.D. Admission Test (PAT)- 2019 Subject- Sociology

There shall be two papers in this test:

Paper-I includes General awareness, General Knowledge, Aptitude, Reasoning, Current Affairs of National and International events, Awards and Important Sports event and the question from Economics and Polity. This paper consists of 60 multiple choice type question out of which candidates would be required answer any 50 questions. Each question carrying two (2) marks. The timing of this Examination 1.5 hours and the Full marks will be 100. Examinee will have to answer the question on the prescribe OMR sheet. This paper will be qualifying in nature. If the examinee will secures less than qualifying marks i.e. 40 marks, His/her paper- II copy will not be evaluated.

Papers –II will be divided into two parts. One will be in the objective form related to the subject and the other part will be descriptive nature. Examinee will qualify in this test on the basis of marks secured in second paper.

Students will have to answer 50 objective type questions. Each question is carrying two (2) marks. The timing of this Examination 1.5 hours and the Full marks will be 100. Examinee will have to answer the question on the prescribe OMR sheet. Descriptive questions will be related with the syllabus of all the semesters of Post Graduate courses. Students have to answer five (5) questions, each question carrying 20 marks. Students have to answer the questions not more than 500 words.

16/01/2020
Dean Social Sciences
Patliputra University
Patna.

Ajay Kumar
Head
APU

Ph.D. Admission Test for Patliputra University, Patna

Subject- Sociology

Syllabus of Paper- I

Ph.D. Admission Test (PAT) PPU consists of two papers:

- A. Paper-I : General and Research Aptitude Test.
- B. Paper-II : Subject Specific Test. Subjective type in the subject concerned based on syllabus (excluding elective papers) of the Post-Graduate courses of the Patliputra University.

Paper-I : General and Research Aptitude Test.

All questions with multiple choices, each correct answer carries 2 marks.

Total Marks : 100

Total Questions : 50

No negative marking system.

Duration of Entrance Exam : 1 Hour

The paper consists of 4 Parts. The distribution of marks and number of questions are mentioned in the table below:-

Topic	No. of questions	Marks	Syllabus/Level
2. Research Aptitude	10	20	Mentioned below
II. Language Aptitude	10	20	High School Level
III. Logical Reasoning	05	10	High School Level
IV. Numerical Ability	05	10	High School Level
V. Data Interpretation	05	10	Mentioned below
VI. Environment and Sustainability	10	20	Mentioned below
VII. Computer and Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Awareness	05	10	Mentioned below

1. Research Aptitude

Meaning, aims, nature and scope of research

Prerequisites of Research

Types of research Fundamental or Pure research, Applied research

Research Problem: Meaning of research problem, Sources of research problem

Characteristics of a good research problem

Method of research

Research proposal or synopsis
Ethics in Research

v. Data Interpretation

Qualitative and Quantitative Data

Mapping of data: Representation and Interpretation of graphs

vi. Environment and Sustainability

Sources of Air, Water and Soil Pollutions and their Mitigation, Noise Pollution

Global Warning, Ozone depletion and Acid rain

Current environmental issues and movements in India: Chipko

Movement, Silent valley, Narmada Dam, Tehri Dam, Almetti Dam etc.

Global Environmental Movements: Biodiversity Conservation and Agenda 21,

Paris Convention, Montreal Protocol etc.

vii. Computer and Information & Communication Technology (ICT)

Awareness

General Abbreviations and Terminology of Computers and ICT

Meaning, Advantages, Uses and Risks of Digitalization Basis of Internets.

Paper-II

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY

The question paper shall be set as per following pattern:

Part-A

Ten objective type Questions- All questions to be answered

10x2= 20 marks

(Questions shall be picked up from the whole syllabus Preferably two questions from each unit.)

Part- B

Six short Answer Questions- Five to be answered

(Questions shall be picked up from the whole syllabus Preferably one question from each unit.)

5x6= 30 marks

Part- C

Six long answer Questions- Five Questions to be answered (Questions shall be picked up from the whole syllabus preferably one question from each unit)

5x10= 50 marks

Duration of Examinations : 3 Hours

Unit- I

Sociology : Definition, Nature and Scope and Recent trends of development; Sociological Perspectives.

- a) Social Group : Concept, Classification and Reference group.
- b) Status and Role : Concept, Types and interrelation between Status & Roles,
Norms & Values – Concept, types and interrelation between Norms & Values.
- c) Social Stratification : Concept, Bases, Forms and Theories (Marx, Max Weber, Davis and Moore)
- d) Social Interaction in everyday life.
- e) Structural-functional perspectives in Sociology: Social system; Social structure, Concept, Structural aspect & functional problems of the social System.
Pattern variables, Function : concept & types.
- f) Socialization- Concept, Stages; Process; Theories: Freud, mead, Cooley; Agencies of Socialization.

Unit- II

a) Historical socio – economic background of the emergence of Sociology
Impact of Industrial revolution and of new mode of production on society and economy.

The enlightenment and its impact on thinking and reasoning.

A brief review of Enlightenment thought with special reference to St- Simon and Comte.

b) Auguste Comte

Contribution to the subject matter of Sociology: Positivism, Social Statics and Social Dynamics.

Emile Durkheim

Emile Durkheim: Intellectual background.

Theory of Division of labour and Social solidarity.

Theory of suicide: Suicide rate, Types of suicide, Problem of integration of the individual with society.

Theory of Religion: Nature of religion-sacred and profane, Religious rituals-their types, social role of religious beliefs and rituals.

Contribution to the methodology of Sociology- (Rules of Sociological method).

c) Conflict theory

(i) Karl Marx: Intellectual Background.

Marxian Dialectical materialism as a philosophical perspective of change and its laws.

Marx's theory of social change

(ii) Conflict theory- (1) Dahrendorf (2) Coser (3) R. Collins

(iii) Neo- Marxism: (1) Habermas (2) Althusser

d) Max Weber

Max Weber: Intellectual background.

Theory of social action, Nature & types of social actions

Analysis of modern capitalism. Protestant ethic and emergence of capitalism

Theory of Authority- Authority and power, Types of authority and bases of their legitimacy.

e) Vilfredo Pareto

Vilfredo Pareto: Intellectual background

Contribution to the methodology- logico- experimental method

Classification of logical and non-logical actions, Explanation of non-logical actions in terms of his theory of Residues and Derivations, Classification of Residues and Derivations.

Theory of social change- Elites and masses. Types of elites, their classification, circulation of Elites.

Unit- III

a) Colonial and Nationalist Perspectives

Modernization and Development of Indian Society.

b) Theoretical Perspectives- Indological [G.S. Ghurye, L. Dumont]

Structural Functional- [M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube]

Marxian [D.P. Mukherjee, A.R. Desai]

c) Synthesis of Textual and Field Views- [Irawati Karve, A.M. Shah]

Civilizational- [N.K. Bose, Surajit Sinha]

- d) Current issues of Indian Society – Ethnicity and identities, Communalism, Language and regionalism, Problems of Poverty and Environment.
- e) Current Challenges of Indian Society – Indianisation/indegenization, contextualisation, Challenges of Globalization.

Unit- IV

- a) Introduction to Rural Sociology: Definition, Origin of Rural Sociology, Scope of Rural Sociology, Importance of the study of rural Sociology. Rural Urban Dichotomy, Rural-Urban continuum, Village Studies in India.
- b) Rural Social Structure: Caste and Class in Rural Set up, Inter Caste Relations and Jajmani System, Changing Trends of Rural Caste Structure. Rural Family and its changing pattern.
- c) The meaning and concept of urban & the domain of urban sociology. Nature and Rise of early cities. Typologies of City: Sjoberg's Classification, Functional Classification, Cultural Classification: Orthogenetic and Hetrogenetic cities.
- d) (i) Theoretical perspectives in Urban Sociology- Ecological (Classical and New-classical); Socio-Cultural, Louis Wirth-Urbanism as a way of life.
(ii) Theories of Spatial Structure- Concentric Zone theory, Sector theory, Multi-nuclei theory, Locational Theories-Central Place, Median Location.
- e) Social structure of Urban India-continuities and change: Social Stratification in Urban India; Urban family & Kinship.
- f) Urban Issues and Problems- Slums, Housing, Urban poverty- Magnitude, Cause, Theories, State initiative to eradicate urban poverty; urban unemployment.
- g) Urbanism and Urbanization-
 - (i) Patterns and Trends of Urbanization (with reference to India)
 - (ii) Urban Planning: Need of Urban Planning
 - (iii) Initiatives in the Five Year Plans

Unit- V

- a) Social Demography : Meaning, Scope and Significance
Theories of Population : Malthusian, Optimum and Demographic Transition
- b) Demographic Processes in India:
- i) Fertility : Social cultural determinants, measurement and consequences
 - ii) Mortality : Determinants, measurement and consequences, Infant Mortality.
 - iii) Migration : Nature, Cause and Consequences.
- c) Population Growth and Composition in India:
- i) Trends of population growth
 - ii) Distribution and density of population
 - iii) Programme and policy of population control in India.

Unit- VI

- a) Criminology : Meaning, Subject-matter, Importance.
- b) Conceptual approaches to Crime:
- (i) Legal and Sociological Delinquency.
 - (ii) Types of Crime.
- c) Perspective on Crime Causation:
- (i) Classical,
 - (ii) Sociological,
 - (iii) Typological
- d) Theories of Punishment : Retributive, deterrent & reformative: Types of punishment.
- e) Correction and its forms: (i) Meaning and significance and (ii) Forms Prison based and community-based.
- f) Social Disorganization and Social Problems in India.
Poverty, Unemployment, Illiteracy, Corruption and Black Money
- g) Problems related to Weaker Section:
Scheduled caste, Scheduled Tribes and Problems of Aged.
- h) Gender: Concept, Gender Role Development; Theoretical Perspectives on gender role: Biological; Socio – Cultural and the symbolic Interactionist Approach to gender roles.
Gender Inequality; Violence against women; Feminist movements.