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SOCIOLOGY OPTIONAL SYLLABUS

Paper 1 and 2

PAPER 1



Syllabus of Sociology Paper – I

FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY

- 1. Sociology The Discipline:
 - (a) Modernity and social changes in Europe and emergence of Sociology.
 - (b) Scope of the subject and comparison with other social sciences.
 - (c) Sociology and common sense.
- 2. Sociology as Science:
 - (a) Science, scientific method, and critique.
 - (b) Major theoretical strands of research methodology.
 - (c) Positivism and its critique.
 - (d) Fact value and objectivity.
 - (e) Non-positivist methodologies.
- 3. Research Methods and Analysis:
 - (a) Qualitative and quantitative methods.
 - (b) Techniques of data collection.
 - (c) Variables, sampling, hypothesis, reliability, and validity.
- 4. Sociological Thinkers:
 - (a) Karl Marx Historical materialism, mode of production, alienation, class struggle.
 - (b) Emile Durkhteim Division of labour, social fact, suicide, religion and society.
 - (c) Max Weber Social action, ideal types, authority, bureaucracy, protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism.
 - (d) Talcolt Parsons Social system, pattern variables.
 - (e) Robert K. Merton Latent and manifest functions, conformity and deviance, reference groups.
 - (f) Mead Self and identity.
- 5. Stratification and Mobility:
 - (a) Concepts equality, inequality, hierarchy, exclusion, poverty, and deprivation.
 - (b) Theories of social stratification Structural functionalist theory, Marxist theory, Weberian theory.
 - (c) Dimensions Social stratification of class, status groups, gender, ethnicity and race.
 - (d) Social mobility open and closed systems, types of mobility, sources and causes of mobility.
- 6. Works and Economic Life:
 - (a) Social organization of work in different types of society slave society, feudal society, industrial capitalist society.
 - (b) Formal and informal organization of work.
 - (c) Labour and society.



- 7. Politics and Society:
 - (a) Sociological theories of power.
 - (b) Power elite, bureaucracy, pressure groups and political parties.
 - (c) Nation, state, citizenship, democracy, civil society, ideology.
 - (d) Protest, agitation, social movements, collective action, revolution.
- 8. Religion and Society:
 - (a) Sociological theories of religion.
 - (b) Types of religious practices: animism, monism, pluralism, sects, cults.
 - (c) Religion in modern society: religion and science, secularization, religious r evivalism, fundamentalism.
- 9. Systems of Kinship:
 - (a) Family, household, marriage.
 - (b) Types and forms of family.
 - (c) Lineage and descent.
 - (d) Patriarchy and sexual division of labour.
 - (e) Contem porary trends.
- 10. Social Change in Modern Society:
 - (a) Sociological theories of social change.
 - (b) Development and dependency.
 - (c) Agents of social change.
 - (d) Education and social change.
 - (e) Science, technology, and social change.

PAPER 2



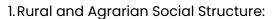
Syllabus of Sociology Paper - II

INDIAN SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHANGE

A. Introducing Indian Society:

- 1. Perspectives on the Study of Indian Society:
 - (a) Indology (G.S. Ghure).
 - (b) Structural functionalism (M. N. Srinivas).
 - (c) Marxist sociology (A. R. Desai).
- 2. Impact of colonial rule on Indian society:
 - (a) Social background of Indian nationalism.
 - (b) Modernization of Indian tradition.
 - (c) Protests and movements during the colonial period.
 - (d) Social reforms.

B. Social Structure:





- (a) The idea of Indian village and village studies 🔥 🔾
- (b) Agrarian social structure— evolution of land tenure system, land reforms.
- 2. Caste System:
 - (a) Perspectives on the study of caste systems: G. S. Ghurye, M. N. Srinivas, Louis Dumont, Andre Beteille.
 - (b) Features of caste system.
 - (c) Untouchability-forms and perspectives
- 3. Tribal Communities in India:
 - (a) Definitional problems.
 - (b) Geographical spread.
 - (c) Colonial policies and tribes.
 - (d) Issues of integration and autonomy.
- 4. Social Classes in India:
 - (a) Agrarian class structure.
 - (b) Industrial class structure.
 - (c) Middle classes in India.
- 5. Systems of Kinship in India:
 - (a) Lineage and descent in India.
 - (b) Types of kinship systems.
 - (c) Family and marriage in India.
 - (d) Household dimensions of the family.
 - (e) Patriarchy, entitlements, and sexual division of labour.
- 6. Religion and Society:
 - (a) Religious communities in India.
 - (b) Problems of religious minorities.

C. Social Changes in India:



- 1. Visions of Social Change in India:
 - (a) Idea of development planning and mixed economy.
 - (b) Constitution, law, and social change.
 - (c) Education and social change.
- 2. Rural and Agrarian Transformation in India:
 - (a) Programmes of rural development, Community Development Programme, cooperatives, poverty alleviation schemes.
 - (b) Green revolution and social change.
 - (c) Changing modes of production in Indian agriculture.
 - (d) Problems of rural labour, bondage, migration.
- 3. Industrialization and Urbanisation in India:
 - (a) Evolution of modern industry in India.
 - (b) Growth of urban settlements in India.
 - (c) Working class: structure, growth, class mobilization.
 - (d) Informal sector, child labour.
 - (e) Slums and deprivation in urban areas.
- 4. Politics and Society:
 - (a) Nation, democracy and citizenship. ON IAS
 - (b) Political parties, pressure groups, social and political elite.
 - (c) Regionalism and decentralization of power.
 - (d) Secularization.
- 5. Social Movements in Modern India:
 - (a) Peasants and farmers' movements.
 - (b) Women's movement.
 - (c) Backward classes & Dalit movements.
 - (d) Environmental movements.
 - (e) Ethnicity and Identity movements.
- 6. Population Dynamics:

Population size, growth, composition and distribution.

Components of population growth: birth, death, migration.

Population Policy and family planning.

Emerging issues: ageing, sex ratios, child and infant mortality, reproductive health.

- 7. Challenges of Social Transformation:
 - (a) Crisis of development: displacement, environmental problems and sustainability.
 - (b) Poverty, deprivation and inequalities.
 - (c) Violence against women.
 - (d) Caste conflicts.
 - (e) Ethnic conflicts, communalism, religious revivalism.
 - (f) Illiteracy and disparities in education.