

**Sociology - Optional**  
**of Part B - Main Examination of Civil Services Exam**

**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 Durkheim- 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) Talcott 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 revivalism, 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) Contemporary 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 - II**

**INDIAN SOCIETY : STRUCTURE AND CHANGE**

**A. Introducing Indian Society:**

**(i) Perspectives on the study of Indian society:**

- (a) Indology (GS. Ghurye).
- (b) Structural functionalism (M N Srinivas).
- (c) Marxist sociology (A R Desai).

**(ii) 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:**

**(i) Rural and Agrarian Social Structure:**

- (a) The idea of Indian village and village studies-
- (b) Agrarian social structure -
  - evolution of land tenure system,
  - land reforms.

**(ii) Caste System:**

- (a) Perspectives on the study of caste systems: GS Ghurye, M N Srinivas, Louis Dumont, Andre Beteille.
- (b) Features of caste system.
- (c) Untouchability - forms and perspectives

**(iii) Tribal communities in India:**

- (a) Definitional problems.
- (b) Geographical spread.
- (c) Colonial policies and tribes.
- (d) Issues of integration and autonomy.

**(iv) Social Classes in India:**

- (a) Agrarian class structure.
- (b) Industrial class structure.
- (c) Middle classes in India.

**(v) 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.

**(vi) Religion and Society:**

- (a) Religious communities in India.
- (b) Problems of religious minorities.

**C. Social Changes in India:**

**(i) 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.

**(ii) 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.

**(iii) 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.

**(iv) Politics and Society:**

- (a) Nation, democracy and citizenship.
- (b) Political parties, pressure groups , social and political elite.
- (c) Regionalism and decentralization of power.
- (d) Secularization

**(v) Social Movements in Modern India:**

- (a) Peasants and farmers movements.
- (b) Women's movement.
- (c) Backward classes & Dalit movement.
- (d) Environmental movements.
- (e) Ethnicity and Identity movements.

**(vi) Population Dynamics:**

- (a) Population size, growth, composition and distribution.
- (b) Components of population growth: birth, death, migration.
- (c) Population policy and family planning.
- (d) Emerging issues: ageing, sex ratios, child and infant mortality, reproductive health.

**(vii) 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.

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