

SOCIOLOGY

PAPER-I: FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY

- 1. Sociology- The Discipline**
- 2. Sociology as Science**
- 3. Research Methods and Analysis**
- 4. Sociological Thinkers**
- 5. Stratification and Mobility**
- 6. Works and Economic Life**
- 7. Politics and Society**
- 8. Religion and Society**
- 9. System of Kinship**
- 10. Social Change in Modern Society**

1. Sociology- The Discipline:

- Modernity and social changes in Europe and emergence of sociology
- Scope of the subject and comparison with other social sciences
- Sociology and common sense

2. Sociology as science:

- Science, scientific method and critique
- Major theoretical strands of research methodology
- Positivism and its critique
- Fact, value and objectivity
- Non-positivist methodologies

3. Research Methods and Analysis:

- Qualitative and quantitative methods
- Techniques of data collection
- Variables, sampling, hypothesis, reliability and validity

4. Sociological Thinkers:

- Karl Marx - Historical materialism, mode of production, alienation, class struggle
- Emile Durkheim - Division of labour, social fact, suicide, religion and society
- Max Weber - Social action, ideal types, authority, bureaucracy, protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism
- Talcott Parsons - Social system, pattern variables
- Robert K. Merton - Latent and manifest functions, conformity and deviance, reference groups
- Mead – Self and identity

5. Stratification and Mobility:

- Concepts – equality, inequality, hierarchy, exclusion, poverty and deprivation
- Theories of social stratification - structural functionalist theory, Marxist theory, Weberian theory
- Dimensions - social stratification of class, status groups, gender, ethnicity and race
- Social mobility - open and closed systems, types of mobility, sources and causes of mobility

6. Works and Economic Life:

- Social organization of work in different types of society - slave society, feudal society, industrial/capitalist society
- Formal and informal organization of work
- Labour and society

7. Politics and Society:

- Sociological theories of power
- Power elite, bureaucracy, pressure groups and political parties
- Nation, state, citizenship, democracy, civil society, ideology
- Protest, agitation, social movements, collective, action, revolution

8. Religion and Society:

- Sociological theories of religion
- Types of religious practices: animism, monism, pluralism, sects, cults
- Religion in modern society: religion and science, secularization, religious revivalism, fundamentalism

9. System of Kinship:

- Family, household, marriage
- Types and forms of family
- Lineage and descent
- Patriarchy and sexual division of labour
- Contemporary trends

10. Social Change in Modern Society:

- Sociological theories of social change
- Development and dependency
- Agents of social change
- Education and social change
- Science, technology ad social change

Sociology

PAPER – II: INDIAN SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHANGE

(A) Introducing Indian Society:

- (i) Perspectives on the study of Indian society**
- (ii) Impact of colonial rule on Indian society**

(B) Social Structure:

- (i) Rural and Agrarian Social Structure**
- (ii) Caste System**
- (iii) Tribal communities in India**
- (iv) Social Classes in India**
- (v) Systems of Kinship in India**
- (vi) Religion and Society**

(C) Social Changes in India:

- (i) Visions of Social Change in India**
- (ii) Rural and Agrarian Transformation in India**
- (iii) Industrialization and Urbanization in India**
- (iv) Politics and Society**
- (v) Social Movements in Modern India**
- (vi) Population Dynamics**
- (vii) Challenges of Social Transformation**

(A) Introducing Indian Society:

(i) Perspectives on the study of Indian society:

- (a) Indology (G S 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 system:

GS Ghurye

M N Srinivas

Louis Dumont

Andre Beteille

- (b) Feature 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 Changes 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:

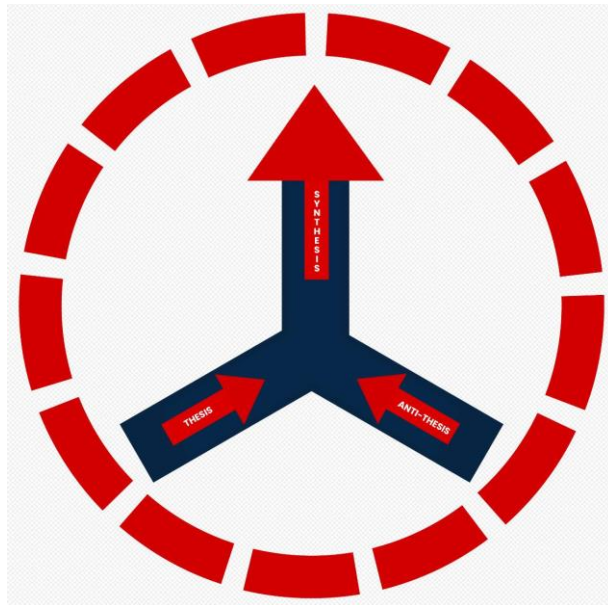
- (a) Peasants and farmers movements
- (b) Women's movement
- (c) Backward classes & Dalit movement
- (d) Environmental movements
- (e) Ethnicity and identity movements

(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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