

SOCIOLOGUS

UPSC CSE Sociology Optional Syllabus

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. Work 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

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

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. Tribal Communities in India

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

6. Social Classes in India

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

7. 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.

8. Religion and Society

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

C. Social Changes in India

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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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