

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 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) 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 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.