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Sociology Syllabus for IAS Main Exam 2012

Note (i): A candidate may be required to answer some of all the questions in the language concerned.

Note (ii): In regard to the language included in the Eighth Schedule to Constitution, the scripts will be the same as indicated in Section-II (B) of Appendix I relating to Main Examination.

Note (iii): Candidates should note that the questions not required to be answered in a specific language will have to be answered in the language medium indicated by them for answering papers on Essay, General Studies and Optional Subjects.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SOCIOLOGY</b> <b>PAPER - I</b> <b>FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY</b></p> <p><b>1. Sociology - The Discipline:</b></p> <p>(a) Modernity and social changes in Europe and emergence of sociology.</p> <p>(b) Scope of the subject and comparison with other social sciences.</p> <p>(c) Sociology and common sense.</p> <p><b>2. Sociology as Science:</b></p> <p>(a) Science, scientific method and critique.</p> <p>(b) Major theoretical strands of research methodology.</p> <p>(c) Positivism and its critique.</p> <p>(d) Fact value and objectivity.</p> <p>(e) Non- positivist methodologies.</p> <p><b>3. Research Methods and Analysis:</b></p> <p>(a) Qualitative and quantitative methods.</p> <p>(b) Techniques of data collection.</p> <p>(c) Variables, sampling, hypothesis, reliability and validity.</p> <p><b>4. Sociological Thinkers:</b></p> <p>(a) Karl Marx- Historical materialism, mode of production, alienation, class struggle.</p> <p>(b) Emile Durkheim- Division of labour, social fact, suicide, religion and society.</p> <p>(c) Max Weber- Social action, ideal types, authority, bureaucracy, protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism.</p> <p>(d) Talcott Parsons- Social system, pattern variables.</p> <p>(e) Robert K. Merton- Latent and manifest functions, conformity and deviance, reference groups.</p> <p>(f) Mead - Self and identity.</p> <p><b>5. Stratification and Mobility:</b></p> <p>(a) Concepts- equality, inequality, hierarchy, exclusion, poverty and deprivation.</p> <p>(b) Theories of social stratification- Structural functionalist theory, Marx theory, Weberian theory.</p>	<p>(c) Dimensions – Social stratification of class, status groups, gender, ethnicity and race.</p> <p>(d) Social mobility- open and closed systems, types of mobility, sources and causes of mobility.</p> <p><b>6. Works and Economic Life:</b></p> <p>(a) Social organization of work in different types of society- slave society, feudal society, industrial /capitalist society.</p> <p>(b) Formal and informal organization of work.</p> <p>(c) Labour and society.</p> <p><b>7. Politics and Society:</b></p> <p>(a) Sociological theories of power.</p> <p>(b) Power elite, bureaucracy, pressure groups, and political parties.</p> <p>(c) Nation, state, citizenship, democracy, civil society, ideology.</p> <p>(d) Protest, agitation, social movements, collective action, revolution.</p> <p><b>8. Religion and Society:</b></p> <p>(a) Sociological theories of religion.</p> <p>(b) Types of religious practices: animism, monism, pluralism, sects, cults.</p> <p>(c) Religion in modern society: religion and science, secularization, religious revivalism, fundamentalism.</p> <p><b>9. Systems of Kinship:</b></p> <p>(a) Family, household, marriage.</p> <p>(b) Types and forms of family.</p> <p>(c) Lineage and descent.</p> <p>(d) Patriarchy and sexual division of labour.</p> <p>(e) Contemporary trends.</p> <p><b>10. Social Change in Modern Society:</b></p> <p>(a) Sociological theories of social change.</p> <p>(b) Development and dependency.</p> <p>(c) Agents of social change.</p> <p>(d) Education and social change.</p> <p>(e) Science, technology and social change.</p>	<p><b>society:</b></p> <p>(a) Indology (GS. Ghurye).</p> <p>(b) Structural functionalism (M N Srinivas).</p> <p>(c) Marxist sociology (A R Desai).</p> <p><b>(ii) Impact of colonial rule on Indian society :</b></p> <p>(a) Social background of Indian nationalism.</p> <p>(b) Modernization of Indian tradition.</p> <p>(c) Protests and movements during the colonial period.</p> <p>(d) Social reforms.</p> <p><b>B. Social Structure:</b></p> <p><b>(i) Rural and Agrarian Social Structure:</b></p> <p>(a) The idea of Indian village and village studies.</p> <p>(b) Agrarian social structure - evolution of land tenure system, land reforms.</p> <p><b>(ii) Caste System:</b></p> <p>(a) Perspectives on the study of caste systems: GS Ghurye, M N Srinivas, Louis Dumont, Andre Beteille.</p> <p>(b) Features of caste system.</p> <p>(c) Untouchability - forms and perspectives.</p> <p><b>(iii) Tribal communities in India:</b></p> <p>(a) Definitional problems.</p> <p>(b) Geographical spread.</p> <p>(c) Colonial policies and tribes.</p> <p>(d) Issues of integration and autonomy.</p> <p><b>(iv) Social Classes in India:</b></p> <p>(a) Agrarian class structure.</p> <p>(b) Industrial class structure.</p> <p>(c) Middle classes in India.</p> <p><b>(v) Systems of Kinship in India:</b></p> <p>(a) Lineage and descent in India.</p> <p>(b) Types of kinship systems.</p> <p>(c) Family and marriage in India.</p> <p>(d) Household dimensions of the family.</p> <p>(e) Patriarchy, entitlements and sexual division of labour.</p>
	<p><b>PAPER - II</b> <b>INDIAN SOCIETY : STRUCTURE AND CHANGE</b></p> <p><b>A. Introducing Indian Society:</b></p> <p>(i) Perspectives on the study of Indian</p>	

- (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.