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Sociology Syllabus for Uttarakhand State Civil
Services Main Exam-2011

SOCIOLOGY
PAPER- I
GENERAL SOCIOLOGY
SECTION- A

1. **Fundamentals of Sociology and Study of Social Phenomena:** Emergence of sociology, its nature and scope, Method of study; Problem of objectivity, Sampling; Research Design: Descriptive, Exploratory and experimental; techniques of data collections: Observation, Interview schedule and questionnaire, case study.
2. **Theoretical Perspective:**
 - Functionalism - Radcliffe Brown, Malinowski and Merton.
 - Conflict Theory - Karl Marx, Ralf Dahrendorf and Lewis Coser.
 - Symbolic Interactionism- C.H. Cooley, G.H. Mead and Herbert Blumer.
 - Structuralism - Levi-Strauss, S.F. Nadel, Parsons and Merton.
3. **Pioneers in Sociology:**
 - A. Comte - Positivism and hierarchy of sciences,
 - H. Spencer - Organic analogy and the doctrine of evolution,
 - K. Marx - Dialectical materialism and alienation,
 - E. Durkheim - Division of labour, sociology of religion,
 - Maxweber - Social action and ideal type.
4. **Social Stratification and differentiation:**

Concept, Theories of Stratification; Max Webber, Davis and Moore, Type-Caste and class, Status and Role, Social Mobility-Types, Occupational Mobility- Intra- Generational and Inter-Generational.

SECTION- B

5. **Marriage, Family and Kinship:** Types and forms of Marriage, Impact of social legislations. Family: Structure and functions, Changing patterns of family; Family descent and kinship; Marriage and sex roles in modern society. Marriage in Uttarakhand.
6. **Social Change and Development:** Concept, Theories and Factors of social change, Social movement and change, State intervention, Social policy and development, Strategies of rural transformation; Community development programme. I.R.D.P., TRYSEM and Social change.
7. Socialization: Meaning and theories, social control, Agencies and means of social control. Social values. Social Integration.
8. **Economic and Political System:** Concept of property, Social dimensions of division of labour, Types of exchange, Industrialisation, Urbanisation and social development. Nature of power; Personal, Community, Elite Class; Modes of political participation-democratic and authoritarian.
9. **Religion, Science and Technology:** Concept, role and religious belief in traditional and modern societies. Ethos of science, Social responsibility and control of science; Social consequences of science and technology.
10. **Population and Society:** Population size, Trends, Composition, Migration, Growth, Population problem in India, Population education and its need.

PAPER- II
INDIAN SOCIAL SYSTEM
SECTION- A

1. **Bases of Indian Society:** Traditional Indian social organization: Dharma, Doctrine of karma, Ashram vyavastha, Purushartha and sanskars; Socio-cultural Dynamics-impact of Buddhism, Islam and the west; Factors responsible for continuity and change. Characteristics of village society in Uttarakhand;
2. Social Stratification: Caste system: Origin, Structural cultural views, Changing patterns of caste: Caste and class; Issues of equality and social justice; Class structure in India- Agrarian and industrial; emergence of middle class, Classes among the tribes, emergence of dalit consciousness.
3. Marriage, Family and Kinship: Marriage among different ethnic groups, its changing trends and future, family-its structural and functional aspects; Changing pattern. Impact of legislations and socio-economic changes on marriage and family. Regional variations in kinship system and its changing aspect.
4. Economic and Political System: Jajmani system, Land tenure system, Social consequences of land reforms and liberalization social determinants of economic development, Green revolution. Functioning of democratic Political system, Political parties and their composition; Structural change and orientation among political elites, Decentralisation of power and political participation. Political implications to development.
5. Education and Society: Dimensions of education in traditional and modern societies Educational inequality and change; Education and Social mobility; Problems of education among the weaker sections of society.

SECTION- B

6. **Tribal, Rural and Urban Social Organisation:** Distinctive feature of tribal communities and their distribution, Tribe and caste, Processes of acculturation, Assimilation and integration problems of the tribal's social identity, socio-cultural dimensions of village community, Traditional power structure, Democratizations and leadership, Community development programme and panchayatiraj. New strategies for rural transformation Continuity and change of traditional institutions in urban areas(kinship, caste, occupation etc.), class structure and mobility in urban community ethnic diversity and community integration, Urban neighbourhood, Rural urban differences-Demographic and socio-cultural practices. Tribes in Uttarakhand.
7. **Religion and society:** Size, Growth and Regional distribution of different religious groups; Inter religious interaction and its manifestation-Problems of conversion, Community tensions, Secularism, Minority status and religious fundamentalism.
8. **Population Dynamics:** Socio-cultural aspects of sex, age Marital Status, Fertility and mortality, The problem of population explosion, Soci-psychological, Cultural and Economic. Population policy and family welfare programme; Determinants and consequences of population growth.
9. **Women and Society:** Demographic profile of women, Changes in their status; Special problems-dowry, atrocity, Discrimination; welfare programmes for women & Children. Women as powerful human resource in the Uttarakhand economy.

10. **Dimensions of Change and Development:** Social change and modernization, Indices, Constrains and receptivity; Source of social change- Endogenous and Exogenous. Processes of social change, sanskritisation, Westernisation and Modernisation. Agents of change, Mass media, Education and communication, Problems of modernization and planned change; Strategy and ideology of planning. Five year plans, Poverty alleviation programme; Environment, Unemployment and programme for urban development; Social reform movement with special reference to peasant movement, Backward classes movement, Women movement and dalit movement. Culture of Uttarakhand, special features of Uttarakhand-culture.