



SOCIOLOGY

PAPER– I

FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY

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:

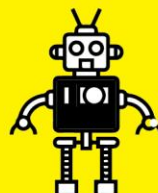
- Qualitative and quantitative methods.
- Techniques of data collection.
- Variables, sampling, hypothesis, reliability and validity.

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.





- 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 :

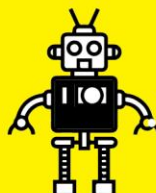
- a. Sociological theories of religion.
- b. Types of religious practices: animism, monism, pluralism, sects, cults.
- c. Religion in modern society: religion and science, secularization, religious revivalism, fundamentalism.

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

1. Introducing Indian Society :

a. Perspectives on the Study of Indian Society :

- a. Indology (G.S. Ghure).
 - b. Structural functionalism (M. N. Srinivas).
 - c. Marxist sociology (A. R. Desai).
- b. 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.

2. Social Structure:

a. 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.

b. Caste System:

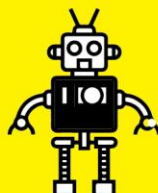
- a. Perspectives on the study of caste systems: G. S. Ghurye, M. N. Srinivas, Louis Dumont, Andre Beteille.
- b. Features of caste system.
- c. Untouchability-forms and perspectives

c. Tribal Communities in India:

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

d. Social Classes in India:

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





e. 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.

f. Religion and Society :

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

3. Social Changes in India:

a. 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.

b. Rural and Agrarian Transformation in India:

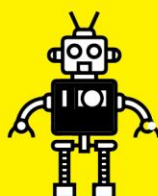
- a. Programmes of rural development, Community Development Programme, cooperatives, poverty alleviation schemes.
- b. Green revolution and social change.
- c. Changing modes of production in Indian agriculture.
- d. Problems of rural labour, bondage, migration.

c. 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.

d. 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.





e. 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.

f. 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.

g. 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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