

UPSC CSE: SOCIOLOGY SYLLABUS

PAPER-I

Fundamentals of Sociology

S.NO	Topics
1.	Sociology The Discipline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Science, scientific method and critique - Major theoretical strands of research methodology. - Positivism and its critique. - Fact value and objectivity. - Non- positivist methodology
3.	Research Methods and Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualitative and quantitative methods - Techniques of data collection. - Variables, sampling, hypothesis, reliability and validity.
4.	Sociological Thinkers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.	<p>Stratification and Mobility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Social mobility- open and closed systems, types of mobility, sources and causes of mobility
6.	<p>Works and Economic Life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social organization of work in different types of society- slave society, feudal society, industrial /capitalist society - Formal and informal organization of work - Labor and society.
7.	<p>Politics and Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sociological theories of power - Power elite, bureaucracy, pressure groups, and political parties - Nation, state, citizenship, democracy, civil society, ideology - Protest, agitation, social movements, collective action, revolution.
8.	<p>Religion and Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sociological theories of religion - Types of religious practices: animism, monism, pluralism, sects, cults. - Religion in modern society: religion and science, secularisation, religious revivalism, fundamentalism.
9.	<p>Systems of Kinship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family, household, marriage - Types and forms of family - Lineage and descent - Patriarchy and sexual division of labor - Contemporary trends.
10.	<p>Social Change in Modern Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sociological theories of social change - Development and dependency.

- Agents of social change.
- Education and social change.
- Science, technology and social change.

PAPER-II

Indian Society: Structure & Change

11.

UNIT A: Introducing Indian Society

Perspectives on the Study of Indian Society

- Indology (G.S. Ghurye)
- Structural functionalism (M. N. Srinivas)
- Marxist sociology (A. R. Desai).

Impact of colonial rule on Indian society

- Social background of Indian nationalism.
- Modernization of Indian tradition
- Protests and movements during the colonial period
- Social reforms.

12.

UNIT: B Social Structure

Rural and Agrarian Social Structure

- The idea of Indian village and village studies
- Agrarian social structure - evolution of land tenure system, land reforms.

Caste System

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

Tribal communities in India

- Definitional problems.

- Geographical spread.
- Colonial policies and tribes
- Issues of integration and autonomy.

Social Classes in India

- Agrarian class structure
- Industrial class structure
- Middle classes in India.

Systems of Kinship in India

- Lineage and descent in India.
- Types of kinship systems
- Family and marriage in India
- Household dimensions of the family
- Patriarchy, entitlements and sexual division of labour.

Religion and Society

- Religious communities in India
- Problems of religious minorities.

13.

UNIT C: Social Changes in India

Visions of Social Change in India:

- Idea of development planning and mixed economy
- Constitution, law and social change
- Education and social change.

Rural and Agrarian transformation in India:

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

Industrialization and Urbanization in India

- Evolution of modern industry in India
- Growth of urban settlements in India
- Working class: structure, growth, class mobilization

- Informal sector, child labour
- Slums and deprivation in urban areas.

Politics and Society:

- Nation, democracy and citizenship.
- Political parties, pressure groups , social and political elite
- Regionalism and decentralization of power
- Secularization

Social Movements in Modern India

- Peasants and farmers movements
- Women's movement
- Backward classes & Dalit movement
- Environmental movements
- Ethnicity and Identity movements

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.

Challenges of Social Transformation

- Crisis of development: displacement, environmental problems and sustainability
- Poverty, deprivation and inequalities
- Violence against women.
- Caste conflicts
- Ethnic conflicts, communalism, religious revivalism.
- Illiteracy and disparities in education