

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.
- c) 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.