#### GAJENDRA PALACE, ASHOK NAGAR EXTENSION, HYDERABAD SOCIOLOGY OPTIONAL TEST SERIES-2023

|     |                        | SUCIULUGI UFIIUNAL IES.   |  |
|-----|------------------------|---|--|
| S   | Exam Date              | Paper-I Syllabus  | Paper-II Syllabus  |
| No. |                        | (Fundamentals of Sociology)   | (Indian Society- Structure and Change)   |
| 1.  | 15.06.2023<br>Thursday | 1. Sociology - The Discipline:  | A. Introducing Indian Society:   |
|     |                        | a) Modernity and social changes in Europe and emergence   | (i) Perspectives on the study of Indian Society:   |
|     |                        | of sociology.   | a) Indology (GS. Ghurye).  |
|     |                        | b) Scope of the subject and comparison with other social  | b) Structural functionalism (M N Srinivas).  |
|     |                        | sciences  | c) Marxist sociology (A R Desai).  |
|     |                        | c) Sociology and common sense.  | (ii) Impact of colonial rule on Indian Society:  |
|     |                        | 2. Sociology as Science:  | a) Social background of Indian nationalism.  |
|     |                        | a) Science, scientific method and critique.   | b) Modernization of Indian tradition   |
|     |                        | b) Major theoretical strands of research methodology  | c) Protests and movements during the colonial  |
|     |                        | c) Positivism and its critique.   | period.  |
|     |                        | d) Fact value and objectivity.  | d) Social reforms.   |
|     |                        | e) Non- positivist methodologies  |  |
| 2.  | 26.06.2023<br>Monday   | 3. Research Methods and Analysis:   | C. (v) Social Movements in Modern India:   |
|     |                        | a) Qualitative and quantitative methods.  | a) Peasants and farmers movements  |
|     |                        | b) Techniques of data collection.   | b) Women's movement.   |
|     |                        | c) Variables, sampling, hypothesis, reliability and validity.   | c) Backward classes & Dalit movement.  |
|     |                        | <ul><li>4. Sociological Thinkers:</li><li>a) Karl Marx- Historical materialism, mode of production, alienation, class struggle.</li></ul> | <ul><li>d) Environmental movements.</li><li>e) Ethnicity and Identity movements.</li></ul> |

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|    |                        | 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) Talcott Parsons- Social system, pattern variables.          |  |
|    |                        | e) Robert K. Merton- Latent and manifest functions,            |  |
|    |                        | conformity and deviance, reference groups                      |  |
|    |                        | f) Mead - Self and identity.                                   |  |
| 3. | 13.07.2023<br>Thursday | 5. Stratification and Mobility:                                | B. Social Structure:                               |
|    | Thursday               | a) Concepts- equality, inequality, hierarchy, exclusion,       | (i) Rural and Agrarian Social Structure:           |
|    |                        | poverty and deprivation.                                       | a) The idea of Indian village and village studies. |
|    |                        | b) Theories of social stratification- Structural functionalist | b) Agrarian social structure – evolution of land   |
|    |                        | theory, Marxist theory, Weberian theory.                       | tenure system, land reforms.                       |
|    |                        | c) Dimensions – Social stratification of class, status         | (ii) Caste System:                                 |
|    |                        | groups, gender, ethnicity and race.                            | a) Perspectives on the study of caste system: GS   |
|    |                        | d) Social mobility- open and closed systems, types of          | Ghurye, MN Srinivas, Louis Dumont and Andre        |
|    |                        | mobility, sources and causes of mobility.                      | Beteille.  |
|    |                        |  | b) Features of caste system.                       |
|    |                        | 6. Works and Economic Life:                                    |  |
|    |                        | a) Social organization of work in different types of           | c) Untouchability - forms and perspectives.        |
|    |                        | society- slave society, feudal society, industrial /capitalist | (iii) Tribal communities in India:                 |
|    |                        | society.   | a) Definitional problems.                          |

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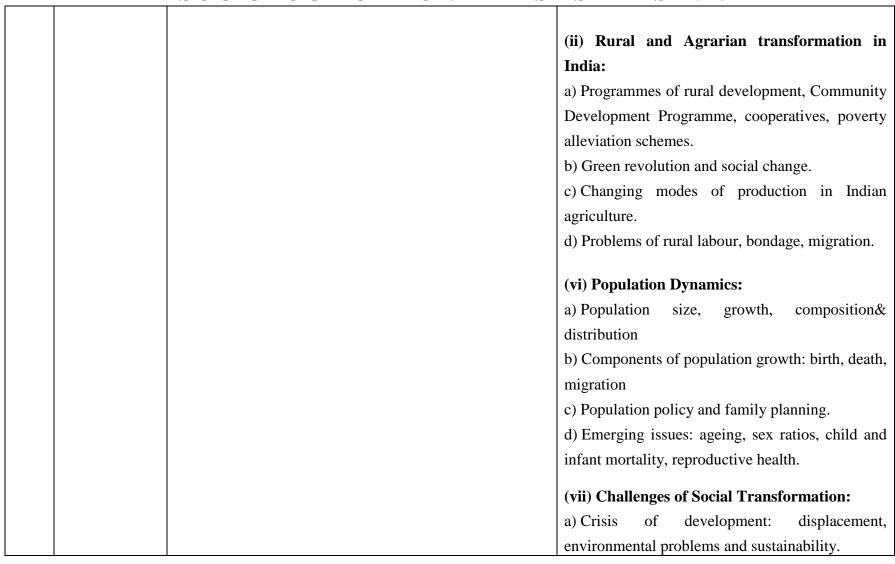
|    |                      | SUCIOLOGI OI HOMAL IES                                      |  |
|----|----------------------|---|--|
|    |                      | b) Formal and informal organization of work.                | b) Geographical spread.                        |
|    |                      | c) Labour and society.                                      | 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.                    |
|    |                      |   | C. (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.       |
| 4. | 24.07.2023<br>Monday | 7. Politics and Society:                                    | B. (v) Systems of Kinship in India:            |
|    |                      | a) Sociological theories of power.                          | a) Lineage and descent in India.               |
|    |                      | b) Power elite, bureaucracy, pressure groups, and political | b) Types of kinship systems.                   |
|    |                      | parties.  | c) Family and marriage in India.               |
|    |                      | c) Nation, state, citizenship, democracy, civil society,    | d) Household dimensions of the family.         |

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|    |            | ideology   | e) Patriarchy, entitlements and sexual division of |
|----|------------|--|--|
|    |            | d) Protest, agitation, social movements, collective action,    | labour.  |
|    |            | revolution.  | (vi) Religion and Society:                         |
|    |            | 8. Religion and Society:                                       | a) Religious communities in India                  |
|    |            | a) Sociological theories of religion.                          | b) Problems of religious minorities.               |
|    |            | b) Types of religious practices: animism, monism,              |  |
|    |            | pluralism, sects, cults  | C. (iv) Politics and Society:                      |
|    |            | c) Religion in modern society: religion and science,           | a) Nation, democracy and citizenship.              |
|    |            | secularization, religious revivalism, fundamentalism.          | b) Political parties, pressure groups, social and  |
|    |            | 9. Systems of Kinship:   | political elite.                                   |
|    |            | a) Family, household, marriage.                                | c) Regionalism and decentralization of power.      |
|    |            | <ul><li>b) Types and forms of family.</li></ul>                | d) Secularization                                  |
|    |            | <ul><li>c) Lineage and descent.</li></ul>                      |  |
|    |            | <ul><li>d) Patriarchy and sexual division of labour.</li></ul> |  |
|    |            | e) Contemporary trends.  |  |
| 5. | 14.08.2023 | 10. Social Change in Modern Society:                           | C. Social Changes in India:                        |
|    | Monday     | a) Sociological theories of social change.                     | (i) Visions of Social Change in India:             |
|    |            | b) Development and dependency                                  | a) Idea of development planning and mixed          |
|    |            | c) Agents of social change                                     | economy.   |
|    |            | d) Education and social change.                                | b) Constitution, law and social change.            |
|    |            | e) Science, technology and social change.                      | c) Education and social change.                    |

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|    |            |                                       | b) Poverty, deprivation and inequalities.   |
|----|------------|---------------------------------------|---|
|    |            |                                       | c) Violence against women.                  |
|    |            |                                       | d) Caste conflicts.                         |
|    |            |                                       | e) Ethnic conflicts, communalism, religious |
|    |            |                                       | revivalism.                                 |
|    |            |                                       | f) Illiteracy and disparities in education. |
| 6. | 21.08.2023 | Full Length Exam (Complete Syllabus)  |   |
|    | Monday     |                                       |   |
| 7. | 25.08.2023 |                                       | Full Length Exam (Complete Syllabus)        |
|    | Friday     |                                       |   |
| 8. | 01.09.2023 | MORNING- PAPER-1 (FULL LENGTH EXAM)   |   |
|    | Friday     |                                       |   |
| 0  | 01 00 2022 | AFTERNOON- PAPER-2 (FULL LENGTH EXAM) |   |
| 9. | 01.09.2023 |                                       |   |
|    | Friday     |                                       |   |

#### Instructions:

- Question paper will have **FIVE** questions and candidate must attempt all questions.
- Maximum Marks: 250; Time Allowed: Three (3) hours
- Questions with No.1 & 4 will have 5 sub-questions and each sub-question will carry 10 Marks.
- Questions with No.2, 3 and 5 will have 3 sub-questions and they carry 20 marks, 20 marks and 10 marks respectively.
- ONLINE/OFFLINE discussion will be held after every exam
- Scrupulous evaluation of the answer copies will be done and feedback will provided.