



SCHEDULE



SOCIOLOGY

FOUNDATION

COURSE



SCHEDULE SOCIOLOGY OPTIONAL @ X IAS

About the Faculty (Sociology - X IAS)

Faculty Name	Credentials	Role in Sociology Optional
Danish Sir	Consistently high Sociology scorer (~280), Paper 2 score- ONE OF HIGHEST: 157	Core Expert – Paper 2 & Theory Enrichment
Dharmendra Sir	Assistant Professor,, MA, UGC-NET Qualified, 7+ years teaching experience, 5x CSE Mains	Concept Specialist – Paper 1 & Indian Society
Ankit Sir	MA Sociology, 5x CSE Mains	Interlinking Expert – Theory & Applied Sociology

-Note: All three faculty members are involved in **both Paper 1 and Paper 2**. Topic-wise allocation is done internally based on **area expertise, UPSC trend mapping, and PYQ demand**.

-Weekly time table for Sociology Optional Foundation at X IAS, assuming:

- **Class Duration:Max 2 hours/day, 4 DAYS A WEEK, ON ALTERNATE DAYS (M-W-F-S)-MONDAY-WED-FRIDAY-SUNDAY**
- **Weekend break (Sat–Sun) , Total Duration : 3-4 Months.**
- **Max class length: 2 hours/day**
- All three faculty members (Danish Sir, Dharmendra Sir, Ankit Sir) are involved throughout both papers as per expertise.
- All high quality Notes and value addition will be provided. No need of NOTE MAKING.

Sociology Optional – Paper 1: Fundamentals of Sociology (As per Official UPSC Syllabus)

S. No.	Detailed Topics	Faculty Assigned
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.	Any of the three

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.	Any of the three
3	Research Methods and Analysis: (a) Qualitative and quantitative methods. (b) Techniques of data collection. (c) Variables, sampling, hypothesis, reliability, and validity.	Any of the three
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) Talcott Parsons - Social system, pattern variables. (e) Robert K. Merton - Latent and manifest functions, conformity and deviance, reference groups. (f) Mead - Self and identity.	Any of the three
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.	Any of the three
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.	Any of the three
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.	Any of the three
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.	Any of the three
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.	Any of the three

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.	Any of the three
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Sociology Optional – Paper 2: Indian Society – Structure and Change

S. No.	Detailed Topics	Faculty Assigned
A1	Perspectives on the Study of Indian Society: (a) Indology (G.S. Ghure). (b) Structural functionalism (M. N. Srinivas). (c) Marxist sociology (A. R. Desai).	Any of the three
A2	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.	Any of the three
B1	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.	Any of the three
B2	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.	Any of the three
B3	Tribal Communities in India: (a) Definitional problems. (b) Geographical spread. (c) Colonial policies and tribes. (d) Issues of integration and autonomy.	Any of the three
B4	Social Classes in India: (a) Agrarian class structure. (b) Industrial class structure. (c) Middle classes in India.	Any of the three
B5	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.	Any of the three
B6	Religion and Society: (a) Religious communities in India. (b) Problems of religious minorities.	Any of the three
C1	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.	Any of the three

C2	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.	Any of the three
C3	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.	Any of the three
C4	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.	Any of the three
C5	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.	Any of the three
C6	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.	Any of the three
C7	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.	Any of the three

NOTE: SCHEDULE IS SUBJECT TO MINOR CHANGES IN EVERY ASPECT. IN CAASE OF ANY EXIGENCY TECHNICAL OR OTHERWISE.