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# IAS MAINS TEST SERIES 2021

## SOCIOLOGY OPTIONAL

### BY MR. PRAVEEN PANDEY



Available in **English** Medium Only

**Starting : 1<sup>st</sup> March 2021**

**Total 11 Tests**

Sectional Tests

Full Syllabus Tests

Available in **Online** Mode Only

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### Salient Features

- Question Paper in line with the latest trend
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- Comprehensive Test Discussion Video
- Flexi Format- The candidates can write tests on the day and time (after the scheduled date) according to their convenience

Test No.	Date	Topic	Paper
Test 1 (01SOC21)	March 01, 2021 (Monday)	Karl Marx + Social Stratification + Social Change in Modern Society	Paper I
Test 2 (02SOC21)	March 08, 2021 (Monday)	Max Weber + Work and Economic Life + Politics and Society	Paper I
Test 3 (03SOC21)	March 15, 2021 (Monday)	E Durkheim + G.H Mead + Religion & Society + System of Kinship	Paper I
Test 4 (04SOC21)	March 22, 2021 (Monday)	*(1 <sup>st</sup> + 2 <sup>nd</sup> + 3 <sup>rd</sup> ) Chapters + T. Parsons + R.K. Merton	Paper I
Test 5 (05SOC21)	March 29, 2021 (Monday)	*B(i) + C(ii) + B(iv) + C(vii) b + A(i) + B(ii) + C(vii) d + B(iii)	Paper II

Test No.	Date	Topic	Paper
Test 6 (06SOC21)	April 5, 2021 (Monday)	*A(ii) all + C(i) + C(vii)f + C(v) + B(v) + C(iii) + C(vii)a	Paper II
Test 7 (07SOC21)	April 12, 2021 (Monday)	*B(vi) + C(vii)e + C(iv) + C(vi) + C(vii)c	Paper II
Test 8 (08SOC21)	July 15, 2021 (Thursday)	Comprehensive	Paper I
Test 9 (09SOC21)	July 29, 2021 (Thursday)	Comprehensive	Paper II
Test 10 (10SOC21)	August 12, 2021 (Thursday)	Comprehensive	Paper I
Test 11 (11SOC21)	August 26, 2021 (Thursday)	Comprehensive	Paper II

\* As per attached syllabus

**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) **Talcott 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. Ghure).
- (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.
- (d) 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