

# GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

## IAS

## 2026-27

# SOCIOLOGY FOUNDATION

**4 Months Comprehensive Programme** to cover complete syllabus of **Sociology Optional**

**Class dictation** to organise most important topics

**Daily Answer Writing Practice** and on spot feedback by Faculty

Embedding the **PYQ discussion** for a holistic preparation

**Direct One to One Discussion** with the faculty on regular basis

Cultivating Sociological Imagination to **integrate Current Affairs for Applied Sociology.**



Mentor:  
Dr. SURENDRA K. SINGH

8448496262



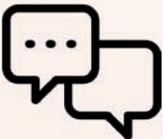
## PROGRAMME FEATURES



Interactive and immersive classes to **enhance one's grasp** over the subject



**Special Emphasis** on Interlinkage of **Paper 1** and **Paper 2**



Discussion of **Previous Year Papers** for **understanding the demand** of the examination



**Test series** for **Assessment & Gradual Improvement: 12 Tests** including **8 Sectional & 4 Mock Tests**.



Regular **Doubt Clearing Session** with the **Faculty**.

## **WHY SOCIOLOGY OPTIONAL**

**01**

Sociology optional is one of the high scoring and often chosen optional subjects in UPSC CSE.

**02**

The nature of the syllabus and its significant overlap with GS Society, Ethics, and in small measures other GS papers renders it a unique quality of being a super subject.

**03**

It is a social science and is popular with humanities students. Since it is easy to understand, even science background students can attempt it safely.

**04**

It helps with the essay paper since generally at least one essay is asked on social issues. It will also help in the interview round.

## **ABOUT FACULTY**



In **GS SCORE** the **Sociology Optional classes** for **UPSC Mains** is under the guidance of **Dr. Surendra K. Singh**. He is an alumni of Delhi University and a renowned faculty to the IAS aspirants since the last two decades helping students to realise their dream. His method of teaching, class notes and necessary handouts along with presenting the units in tabular form are sufficient not only in sociology as optional but equally in general studies in broader spectrum. He mentored numerous UPSC aspirants in the decade long journey. Through his interactive and immersive classes he yearns to make Sociology optional accessible and approachable for aspirants coming from diverse academic backgrounds.

# SYLLABUS

## TO BE COVERED

### PAPER - 1

#### FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY

- ▣ **Sociology - The Discipline:**
  - Modernity and social changes in Europe and emergence of sociology
  - Scope of the subject and comparison with other social sciences
  - Sociology & Common Sense
- ▣ **Sociology as Science:**
  - Science, Scientific Method & Critique
  - Major theoretical strands of research methodology
  - Positivism & Its Critique
  - Fact Value and Objectivity
  - Non-positivist Methodologies
- ▣ **Research Methods & Analysis:**
  - Qualitative and Quantitative Methods
  - Techniques of Data Collection
  - Variables, Sampling, Hypothesis, Reliability & Validity
- ▣ **Sociological Thinkers:**
  - 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
  - Talcolt Parsons- Social system, pattern variables
  - Robert K Merton- Latent and manifest functions, conformity and deviance, reference groups
  - Mead - Self and identity
- ▣ **Stratification & Mobility:**
  - 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
- ▣ **Works & Economic Life:**
  - Social organization of work in different types of society- slave society, feudal society, industrial /capitalist society

- Formal & Informal Organization of Work
- Labour & Society
- ▣ **Politics & Society:**
  - 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
- ▣ **Religion & Society:**
  - Sociological Theories of Religion
  - Types of Religious Practices: Animism, monism, pluralism, sects, cults
  - Religion in modern society: religion and science, secularization, religious revivalism, fundamentalism
- ▣ **Systems of Kinship:**
  - Family, household, marriage
  - Types and forms of family
  - Lineage and descent
  - Patriarchy and sexual division of labour
  - Contemporary trends
- ▣ **Social Change in Modern Society:**
  - Sociological theories of social change
  - Development and dependency
  - Agents of social change
  - Education and social change
  - Science, technology and social change

**PAPER - 2**

**INDIAN ADMINISTRATION**

**SYLLABUS**

- ▣ **Introducing Indian Society:**
  - **Perspectives on the study of Indian society:**
    - ▶ Indology (GS 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
- ▣ **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 & Perspectives
- ◉ **Tribal communities in India:**
  - ▶ Definitional Problems
  - ▶ Geographical Spread
  - ▶ Colonial Policies & Tribes
  - ▶ Issues of Integration & Autonomy
- ◉ **Social Classes in India:**
  - ▶ Agrarian Class Structure
  - ▶ Industrial Class Structure
  - ▶ Middle Classes in India
- ◉ **Systems of Kinship in India:**
  - ▶ Lineage & Descent in India
  - ▶ Types of Kinship Systems
  - ▶ Family & Marriage in India
  - ▶ Household Dimensions of the Family
  - ▶ Patriarchy, Entitlements & Sexual Division of Labour
- ◉ **Religion & Society:**
  - ▶ Religious Communities in India
  - ▶ Problems of Religious Minorities
- ▣ **Social Changes in India:**
  - ◉ **Visions of Social Change in India:**
    - ▶ Idea of Development Planning & Mixed Economy
    - ▶ Constitution, Law & Social Change
    - ▶ Education & Social Change
  - ◉ **Rural & Agrarian Transformation in India:**
    - ▶ Programmes of Rural Development, Community
    - ▶ Development Programme, Cooperatives, Poverty Alleviation Schemes
    - ▶ Green Revolution & Social Change
    - ▶ Changing Modes of Production in Indian Agriculture
    - ▶ Problems of Rural Labour, Bondage, Migration
  - ◉ **Industrialization & Urbanisation 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 & Deprivation in Urban Areas
  - ◉ **Politics & Society:**
    - ▶ Nation, Democracy & Citizenship
    - ▶ Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Social & Political Elite
    - ▶ Regionalism & Decentralization of Power
    - ▶ Secularization
  - ◉ **Social Movements in Modern India:**
    - ▶ Peasants & Farmers Movements
    - ▶ Women's Movement
    - ▶ Backward Classes & Dalit Movement
    - ▶ Environmental Movements
    - ▶ Ethnicity & Identity Movements

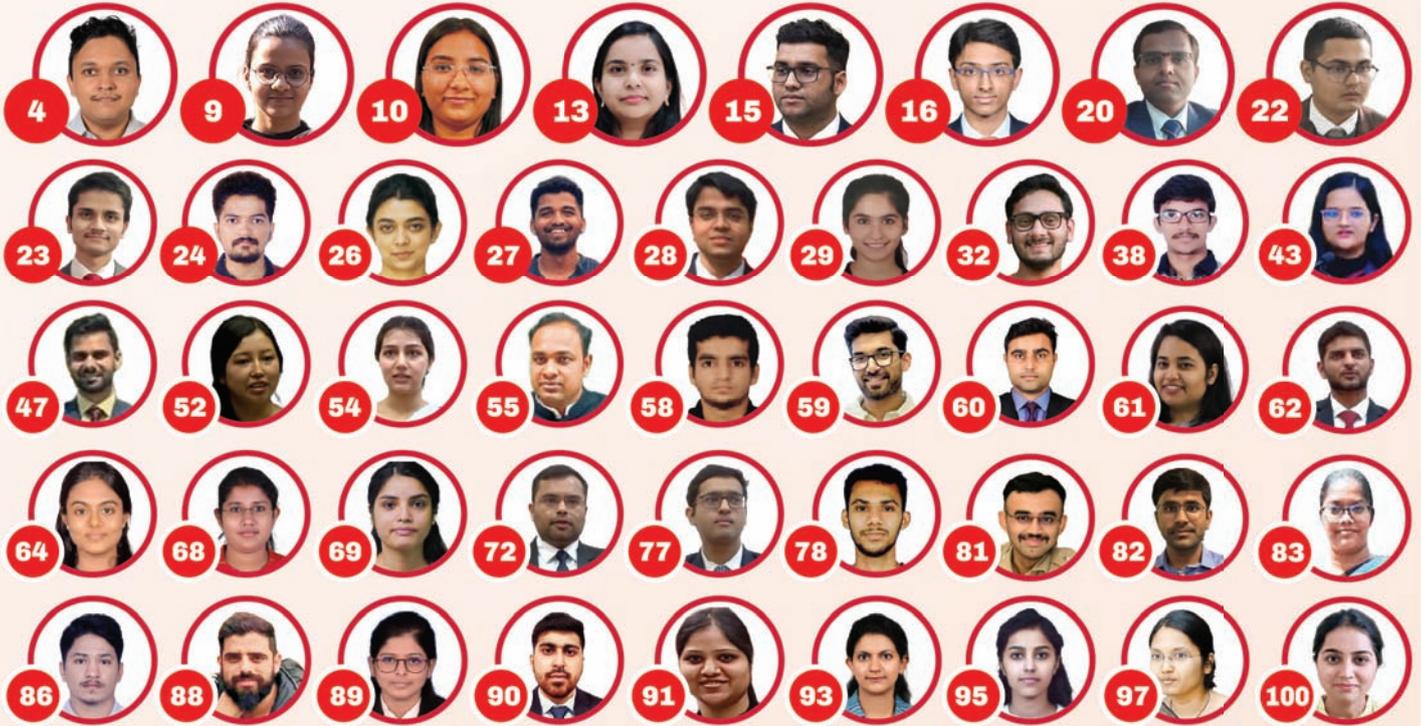
- **Population Dynamics:**
  - ▶ Population Size, Growth, Composition and Distribution
  - ▶ Components of Population Growth: Birth, Death, Migration
  - ▶ Population Policy & Family Planning
  - ▶ Emerging Issues: Ageing, Sex Ratios, Child & Infant Mortality, Reproductive Health
- **Challenges of Social Trans-formation:**
  - ▶ Crisis of Development: Displacement, Environmental
  - ▶ Problems & Sustainability
  - ▶ Poverty, Deprivation & Inequalities
  - ▶ Violence Against Women
  - ▶ Caste Conflicts
  - ▶ Ethnic Conflicts, Communalism, Religious Revivalism
  - ▶ Illiteracy & Disparities In Education





Scan QR Code for detailed RESULT

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### TOP 100 ALL INDIA RANKING CSE 2022



### TOP 100 ALL INDIA RANKING CSE 2021

