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ANALOG IAS INSTITUTE

Why Sociology ?

(Information Brochure)

by: **Mr.SAROJ SAMAL**

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Dear Aspirants!

Have a strong determination for Civil Service. Remember that determination is often the first chapter in the book of excellence. Always adopt a self-motivating mechanism. The most successful people in life are the self-starters. They don't rely on others to get going. Always remember "winners don't do different things but they do differently". Try to instill daring ideas in mind. **"Daring ideas are like chessmen. They may be beaten but they may start a winning game"**. We are devoted to open the door of success to you but you should have determination to enter by yourself.

What is the best optional for civil services? Why an optional is more scoring than other? These are the questions often asked by many students preparing for the civil service examination.

Certainly, it is crucial that an aspirant should select the right optional. Selection of an improper optional can really cost a candidate dear. Let me tell you emphatically that there is no such thing like best optional. Nor any optional is more scoring than other. I may assert that it is not the optional which scores, rather it is the candidate who scores. Therefore, right optional means an optional which is the right one for a particular candidate. Now the question arises as to which optional is the right one for whom.

In my view, the first criterion of choosing an optional is that you should really like and enjoy learning it. The second criterion in selecting an optional subject, especially if you have not already studied it at graduate or post-graduate level, is that whether proper guidance is available in that subject. By proper guidance, I mean a teacher who can take genuine personal interest to help you cultivate **right frame of mind**.

Cultivating the **right frame of mind** is more important than reading many books. The third criterion is the extent to which it is contributing to **G.S, Essay paper and interview**.

Viewed from the above angle, no doubt, **Sociology** is one of the popular optional for the civil service examination. In the recent years, two candidates from

non-Sociology background topping the successful list of IAS examination bears testimony to the fact of the popularity of Sociology. One of the advantages of opting for Sociology is that one doesn't require early training at college or university level to do well in the Civil service examination. In fact, if we look at the syllabus prescribed by the **UPSC**, the questions asked in the exams, we find that even those who have studied sociology at university level have only a marginal advantage as compared to those who did not. Quite often, candidates with **Engineering, Science, Medical, English literature and Psychology** background have been able to score between 330 and 360 marks out of 600 in the written Exam till 2012.

However, two qualities are essential for scoring good marks in sociology. Firstly the candidate should be able to write analytically. Secondly the candidate should be inquisitively interested in contemporary social issues.

The reason for **Sociology** being the **most popular optional** is that it is the one and only optional which is less technical. So it can easily be **covered and mastered** by a candidate during a short period of time. Secondly sociology, if properly understood, can help in covering some sections of G.S, Essay paper & interview.

Let me tell you, how sociology contributes to the above areas of study. I am presenting these in a point-wise manner with an integrated approach.

CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIOLOGY FOR G.S.

ESSAYS AND INTERVIEW

1. Impact of globalization
2. Social exclusion, protective Discrimination and Reservation for SC, ST & OBC.
3. Tribal problems, issues of Tribal Integration and Development
4. Rural Development
5. Status of women, Feminism, Atrocities against women & women empowerment.
6. Disparities in Education, Privatisation of Education & Universalisation of Primacy Education,
Project of U.E.E: The saga of spectacular achievement & conspicuous failure.
7. Democratic Decentralisation and empowerment of marginalized citizens.
8. Modernity, its impact on caste system, weakening and strengthening of caste system, caste and politics, Future of caste system in India, Gandhi & Ambedkar on caste.
9. Religion & Science, weakening and strengthening of religion in the era of science
10. Secularism, Secularisation, Communalism & Fundamentalism, Problems of Religious Minorities
11. Instability of marital institution and increasing rate of divorce in India & Emerging issues in marriage and family.
12. Increasing rate of farmers suicide in India & contract farming.
13. Population explosion & policy to tackle it.
14. Naxalism, Terrorism & Regionalism in India.
15. Ecological imbalance, Environmental pollution & Sustainable development.
16. Corruption & Institutionalised mechanism to tackle it.
17. Democratic socialism, mixed Economy, Poverty Eradication Programmes and Employment generation in India since Independence.
18. Land Acquisition Policy, SEZ and Societal Reaction.
19. Inter-generational gap and youth unrest in India.
20. Nationalism, Multinational state, Ethic movements & Ethno-nationalism in India.

21. Ageing, Old Age problems & policy for old age pension (Social assistance scheme)
22. Land Reform, Green Revolution
23. Increasing rate of crime & Ammendment of criminal law and Juvenile Justice & Capital punishment.
24. Patriarchy, Khap Panchayat and Honour killing
25. Anti-caste, Anti-Brahmin movement and Buffalo nationalism in India.
26. Gandhism, Marxism & Maoism.
27. Democracy, Civil Society & Social Movement
28. Mushrooming of temples on the roadside, emergence of different religious cult and religion in modern India
29. Philosophies like communism, socialism and capitalism & their impact on society

If you analyse the latest change introduced by the UPSC in restructuring the syllabus of general studies, you can reach at the conclusion that topics of sociology are there in every paper of the syllabus of general studies 2013. Let me present the fact in a pointwise manner.

CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIOLOGY TO ALL PAPERS OF G.S

G.S – Paper-1

- Philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism and their forms & effects on the society.
- Salient features of Indian society, Diversity in India.
- Role of women & women's organization, population and associated issues, poverty & developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.
- Effect of globalization on Indian society
- Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism.

G.S – Paper-2

- Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the centre & states and performance of these schemes.
- Issues relating to development and management of social sector (services relating to health education and human resources)
- Issues relating to poverty & hunger.

G.S - Paper-3

- Inclusive growth & issues arising from it.
- Land Reforms in India.
- Linkage between development & spread of extremism.

G.S - Paper-4

- Ethics and Human Interface: Human Values – lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values.
- Attitude: Moral and political attitudes; social influence and persuasion.
- Empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker sections.
- Challenges of corruption.
- Case studies

Thanks to the above mentioned reasons, I would like to tell that sociology has emerged the most popular optional now-a-days.

SOCIOLOGY LECTURE PLAN FOR WEEKDAY BATCH(June 2013)

Total No. of Classes: 64

Total No. of Hours: 64 x 2.5 = 160 hrs

SL.NO	TOPICS TO BE TAUGHT WITHIN 2 1/2 HOURS
1	Course Orientation
	PAPER-I
2	Unit-4 Durkheim: Social fact, Division of labour
3	Unit-4 Durkheim: Suicide,
4	Unit-4 Durkheim: Religion and Society
5	Unit-4 Karl Marx: Class struggle,
6	Unit-4 Karl Marx: alienation, Mode of production
7	Unit-4 Karl Marx: , Historical Materialism
8	Unit-4 Max Weber : Social action, Protestant ethics
9	Unit-4 Max Weber : authority, bureaucracy,
10	Unit-4 Max Weber :Ideal types
11	Unit-4 Comparision between Durkheim and Weber ,b/w Weber & Karl Marx
12	Unit-4 Parsons-Social action, Social System,
13	Unit-4 Parsons- AGIL, Social change,
14	Unit-4 Parsons-Pattern variables
15	Unit-4 R.K.Merton
16	Unit-4 G.H.Mead
17	Unit-1 Sociology- The Discipline: unit (a)
18	Unit-1 Sociology- The Discipline: units (b),(c)
19	Unit-5 Concepts of Social Stratification
20	Unit 5 Structural functionalist theory
21	Unit-5 Marxist theory & Weberian theory
22	Unit-5 Dimensions of Social Stratification, Social Mobility
23	Unit-6 Work & Economic life unit (a) & (b)
24	Unit-6 Work & Economic life unit(c)
25	Unit-7 Sociological Theories of Power,
26	Unit-7 Power elite, bureaucracy, pressure groups, political parties
27	Unit-7 & Unit C(iv)Paper-II Nation-state, citizenship, democracy, civil society, ideology, political elite
28	Unit-7 & Unit C(iv)Paper-II Protest, agitation, social movement, collective action, revolution, Regionalism,
29	Unit C(iv)Paper-II Secularization, Decentralization of power in India
30	Unit-8 Sociological theories of religion, Types of religious practices,
31	Unit-(vi), C(Vii)e Paper-II, Religion in Modern Society, Communalism & Fundamentalism, Secularism,
32	Unit-C(vii)e. Religious Revivalism, Religion and Society in India
33	Unit-9 Family, Household, Marriage, Lineage, Descent
34	Unit-9 & Unit-B(v) Paper-2 Patriarchy, Entitlement, Sexual Division of Labour,
35	Unit-9&unit-B(v)Status of Women, Contemporary Trends
36	Unit-10. sociological theories of social change

37	Unit-10 Development & Dependency,
38	Unit-10 Agents of Social change, Education,
39	Unit-10.Science Technology & Social change
40	Unit-2 Sociology as Science: units(a)&(b)
41	Unit-2 Sociology as Science: units (c),(d)&(e)
42	Unit-3 Research Methods and Analysis-unit(a)
43	Unit-3 Research Methods and Analysis-unit(b)
44	Unit-3 Research Methods and Analysis-unit (c)

	PAPER - II
45	A(i) a- Indology: G S Ghurye
46	A(i) b- Structural functionalism: M N Srinivas - 1
47	A(i) b- Structural functionalism: M N Srinivas - 2
48	A(i) c- Marxist sociology: A R Desai
49	A(ii) Impact of colonial rule on Indian Society: Units (a) & (b)
50	A(ii) Impact of colonial rule on Indian Society: Units (c) & (d)
51	B(i) Rural and Agrarian Social Structure
52	B(ii) a- Perspectives on the study of caste system: GS Ghurye, MN Srinivas
53	B(ii) a- Perspectives on the study of caste system: Louis Dumont, Andre Beteille
54	B(ii) b,c- Features of caste system, Untouchability
55	B(iii)-Tribal Communities in India,
56	B(iv) -Social classes in India
57	C(i)- Visions of social change in India
58	C(ii)- Rural Agrarian transformation in India
59	C(iii)- Industrialisation & Urbanisation in India
60	C(v)- Social movements in Modern India,
61	C(vi) Population Dynamics
62	C(vii)- Challenges of Social Transformations
63	Sociology of LPG
64	Strategy of answer writing and doubt clarification

SOCIOLOGY LECTURE PLAN FOR WEEKEND BATCH(June 2013)

Total No. of Classes: 26

Total No. of Hours: 26 x 6 = 156 hrs

SL.NO	TOPICS TO BE TAUGHT WITHIN 6 HOURS
1	Course Orientation
	PAPER-I
2	Unit-4 Durkheim: Social fact, Division of labour, Suicide
3	Unit-4 Durkheim: Religion and Society, Karl Marx: Class struggle, alienation
4	Unit-4 Karl Marx: Mode of production , Historical Materialism, Max Weber : Social action, Protestant ethics
5	Unit-4 Max Weber , Talcott Parsons
6	Unit-4 R.K.Merton, G.H.Mead
7	Unit-1 Sociology- The Discipline
8	Unit-5 Stratification and Mobility
9	Unit-6 and Unit-7 Works and Economic Life, Sociological Theories of Power, Power Elite
10	Unit-7 Sociological Theories of Power, Power elite, bureaucracy, pressure groups, political parties, Unit-7 & Unit C(iv) Paper-II Bureaucracy, Pressure Group, Political Parties, Nation-state, Citizenship, Democracy, Civil Society
11	Unit-7 & Unit C(iv) Ideology, Political elite, Protest, agitation, social movement, collective action, revolution, Regionalism, Secularization, Decentralization of power in India
12	Unit-8 Sociological theories of religion, Types of religious practices, Religion in Modern Society, Unit-B(vi), C(Vii) Paper-II, Communalism & Fundamentalism, Secularism, Religious Revivalism, Religion and Society in India
13	Unit-9 & Unit-B(v) Paper-2, Systems of Kinship and Systems of Kinship in India
14	Unit-10 Social Change in Modern Society
15	Unit-2 Sociology as Science
16	Unit-3 Research Methods and Analysis

	PAPER - II
17	A(i) a,b- Indology: G S Ghurye, Structural functionalism: M N Srinivas
18	A(i) c- Marxist sociology: A R Desai
19	A(ii) Impact of colonial rule on Indian Society, B(i) Rural and Agrarian Social Structure
20	B(ii) a- Perspectives on the study of caste system, B(ii) b,c- Features of caste system, Untouchability
21	B(iii),(iv)-Tribal Communities in India, Social classes in India
22	C(i)- Visions of social change in India
23	C(ii)- Rural Agrarian transformation in India
24	C(iii)- Industrialisation & Urbanisation in India
25	C(v),(vi) - Social movements in Modern India, Population Dynamics
26	C(vii)- Challenges of Social Transformations

SYLLABUS FOR SOCIOLOGY

UPSC CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION

(Written Examination)

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 (G.S. 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: G.S. 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.

BOOK LIST FOR WRITTEN EXAM IN SOCIOLOGY

Paper-I (Fundamentals of Sociology)

Printed study material (Booklets:1-5) of Saroj Samal's IAS

1. Classical Sociological Theory By Ritzer & Goodman.
2. Sociology: Themes and Perspectives By Haralambos & Heald.
3. Sociology By C.N. Sankar Rao.
4. Methods of Social Survey & Research By S.R. Bajpayi.
5. Research Methodology By Wilkinson & Bhandarkar.
6. Sociological Thought By Abraham & Morgan.
7. The Structure Of Sociological Theory By J.H. Turner.
8. Sociology By H.M. Johnson
9. Sociology By Parimal B. Kar.
10. Sociology By D.C. Bhattacharya
11. Human Society By Kingsley Davis.
12. Social Change By W.E. Moore.
13. Social Movement in India By M.S.A. Rao.
14. Sociology for class XI and XII (NCERT)

Paper-II (Indian Society : Structure and Change)

Printed study material (Booklets:6-10) of Saroj Samal's IAS

1. Indian Society By S.C. Dube (NBT)
2. Caste and Race in India By G.S. Ghurye
3. Society in India By Ram Ahuja
4. Social Stratification And Change in India By Yogendra Singh
5. Social Change In India : Crisis & Resilience By Yogendra Singh.
6. Modernization Of Indian Tradition By Yogendra Singh.

7. Culture Change In India By Yogendra Singh.
8. Caste In India And Other Essays By M.N. Srinivas
9. India: Social Structure By M.N. Srinivas
10. Social Change in Modern India By M.N. Srinivas
11. Caste In Its 20th Century Avatar By M.N. Srinivas
12. Indian Social Problems By G.R. Madan.
13. Women In Indian Society By Neera Desai & Usha Thakkar (Nbt)
14. History Of Modern India (Socio Religious Movements)
15. Sociology Of Indian Society By C.N. Sankar Rao.
16. Indian Social System By Ram Ahuja.

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