

SOCIOLOGY (854)

Aims:

1. To familiarise candidates with the basic concepts of Sociology and Anthropology.
2. To develop in candidates an understanding of various forces that constitutes social life and social problems.
3. To create an awareness of the process of change and development in general and with reference to the Indian society in particular.
4. To provide candidates with the means whereby they can come to a better understanding of other cultures as well as of their own.
5. To form in candidates, the habit of scrutinising social assumptions and beliefs in the light of scientific evidence.
6. To introduce a deeper study of the subject for the tertiary level.

CLASS XI

There will be **two** papers in the subject.

Paper I - Theory: 3 hours70 marks

Paper II- Practical Work30 marks

PAPER - I (THEORY) – 70 Marks

Part I (20 marks) will consist of **compulsory** short answer questions testing knowledge, application and skills relating to elementary / fundamental aspects of the entire syllabus.

Part II (50 marks) will consist of **eight** questions out of which the candidate will be required to answer **five** questions, each carrying 10 marks.

1. Origin and Development of Sociology and Anthropology

- (i) Emergence of Sociology and Anthropology as Disciplines.

Discuss the definition, origin and growth of the two disciplines briefly.

Define the nature and scope of Sociology.

- (ii) Classical Thinkers and Theories.

Contribution of the Classical Thinkers on the basis of their theories.

Discuss the contribution of the following on the basis of the given theories:

- Auguste Comte – Positivism;
- Herbert Spencer – Theory of Evolution (use Social Darwinism, Organic Analogy);
- Emile Durkheim - Structural Functionalism (use the concepts sacred and profane, division of labour, solidarity)

- Max Weber - Interpretive Sociology (bureaucracy, types of authority);
- Karl Marx - Conflict Theory (class and class struggle).

- (iii) Sociology and other Social Sciences.

An understanding of the interrelationship between Sociology and other Social Sciences

Relationship between Sociology and other Social Sciences - Political Science, Economics, Anthropology (Physical Anthropology; Socio-cultural Anthropology), History, Psychology, Philosophy.

2. Research Methodology

Importance of research methodology in Sociology and Anthropology.

Definition and importance of social research.

Methods of Sociology and Anthropology – Comparative method, statistical method, field work and case study method, historical method and scientific method (formulation of the problem, observation, classification, hypothesis, verification, and prediction).

Tools of data collection (primary and secondary): A brief idea of research tools used – questionnaire, interview schedule and case-study.

3. Basic Concepts

- (i) Individual and Society

Understanding the role of an individual and his relation to society.

Definition of Society; characteristics of Society – to be explained in detail.

Discuss the definition, characteristics, problems and differences between Rural and Urban Society.

(ii) Socialization – Man as a Social Animal

Human being as a rational and social partner in environmental actions.

Definition and characteristics of socialization; primary and secondary agencies of socialization (family, school, society, peer group, media, religion).

Definition of natural selection, social selection and heredity.

Nature vs. nurture – to be discussed briefly (Explain man as a social being, using the examples of the feral cases of Genie, Amla and Kamala and Anna. Documentaries on Genie and Anna may be shown as resource material).

(iii) Culture

Notion and attributes of culture.

Definition and characteristics of culture; brief explanation of norms, folkways, mores, customs, values; material and non-material culture, culture lag and culture conflict.

A brief look at some past traditions and customs which reflect a close understanding of material and non-material culture e.g. sacred groves, johads, eris (water tanks of South India), farmers crops and growing season in complete harmony with the local environment and seasons, etc.

4. Social Structure

(i) Social groups

Community and Association, Primary Groups (in-group), Secondary Groups (out-group) and Reference Groups; Organized and Unorganized groups (public, mobs, crowd and crowd behaviour).

(ii) Status and Role

Definition of status; types of status - ascribed and achieved; determinants of status;

Definition of role; explanation of role conflict and role stereotypes.

The above to be explained with the help of examples with special reference to the

Looking Glass Self Theory by C.H. Cooley (definition and brief explanation through one example).

(iii) Social processes.

Co-operation, competition and conflict – their definitions, characteristics and differences.

5. Social Problems

Over population (poverty, unemployment, illiteracy), child labour, juvenile delinquency problems of the aged and problems of the differently abled (social and cultural attitude and built environment).

The above problems to be discussed briefly highlighting the causes and remedial measures.

Problems of the aged and problems of the differently abled to be discussed with reference to social, cultural environment and the infrastructure - attitudes, special requirements e.g. ramps, signage.

6. Indian Sociologists

Contribution of the Indian Thinkers in the field of Sociology: Radha Kamal Mukherjee, N.K. Bose, Irawati Karve, G.S. Ghurye, M.N. Srinivas.

The following contributions of each of the thinkers are to be discussed:

Radha Kamal Mukherjee - Social Ecology;

G.S. Ghurye – Theories of Origin of the Caste system;

N.K. Bose – The Hindu Method of Tribal absorption;

Irawati Karve – Kinship and the family;

M.N. Srinivas – The Concept of Brahminization and Sankritization.

PAPER II (PROJECT WORK) – 30 MARKS

To do justice to the basic structural principles and theoretical orientation of the discipline, empirical and ethnographic substantiation is essential. In keeping with the significance of doing practical work and gaining a hands-on understanding of various social issues, candidates are expected to undertake **two studies**. Topics for the studies should be chosen from within the overall syllabus as there is ample scope for diversity.

CLASS XII

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Paper II- Practical Work30 marks

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1. Social Institutions

- (i) Definition and features of Social Institutions.

Self explanatory.

- (ii) Types of Social Institutions: Kinship, Marriage and Family

Kinship: Meaning of kinship, Types of kinship: consanguineous and affinal kinship. Degree of kinship (primary, secondary, tertiary; descent (matrilineal, patrilineal); residence (matrilocal, patrilocal and avunculocal) discuss Kinship usages: avoidance, joking relationship, teknonymy, avunculate, amitate, couvade; also discuss descriptive and classificatory kinship terms.

Marriage: definition and functions.

Definition, merits, demerits, functions of the following:

- *Rules of marriage: exogamy and endogamy (clan, gotra, pravara, village and sapinda), cross and parallel cousin, levirate, sororate, hypergamy and hypogamy.*
- *Forms of marriage: polygamy (polyandry and polygyny), monogamy.*

Family: definition and features (MacIver's features); Functions of family to be discussed explaining the reasons for its universal existence.

Types of family: consanguineous and conjugal family (family of origin and procreation), matriarchal and patriarchal family (matripotestal, patripotestal and avuncupotestal), nuclear and joint families.

Structural changes (disintegration of the joint family), functional changes; Factors responsible for the changes. Small family norm.

2. Religion and Society

- (i) Definition and concepts of religion and science; beliefs, rituals, superstitions, taboo.

Definition of the above and a basic understanding of each of the above. Differences and similarities between religion and science.

- (ii) Theories of religion: animism, naturism, totemism, functional theories.

A brief discussion of animism, naturism, totemism; functional theories (Malinowski, Radcliffe Brown and Durkhiem).

- (iii) Functions and dysfunctions of religion.

A brief discussion on the positive and negative functions of religion.

- (iv) Communalism, fundamentalism and secularism in a plural society.

Definition and features of each of the above, explanation through relevant examples showing how the State copes with the above crises to maintain Unity in Diversity.

- (v) Morality and social control.

Definition of morality and social control; relation between religion, morality and social control, moral code, religious code.

3. Political Organization

Political Organization and its role in bringing about change in society.

Definition of political organization; definition of Panchayati Raj (Village Panchayat, Block Samiti and Zila parishad – three tier, the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, Bal Panchayats); discuss the role of the Panchayat in empowerment of women and children.

4. Economic Organisation

- (i) Economic Organisation

Definition of economic organization, economic and free goods.

- (ii) Economies of Indian tribes: food gathering, agriculture, shifting axe cultivation, handicrafts, pastoralism, industrial labour.

Economies of Indian tribes: (i) Food gathering; (ii) agriculture: shifting axe cultivation (jhum, dahi, koman, penda, podu and bewar), criticism of this type of cultivation, examples of tribes having this practice; (iii) handicraft making; (iv) pastoralism; (v) industrial labour - migration of large numbers of Santhal, Kond and Gond to tea gardens in the north east; large resources of coal, iron and steel in Bengal, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh; examples of Santhal, Ho in pick-mining, coal-cutting, the mica and the iron & steel industry.

- (iii) Agrarian Economy, Jajmani system and Rural Employment.

Agrarian Economy: land relations – owner, tenant, share cropper.

Jajmani system: caste based occupations and exchange of services.

A brief understanding of MGNREGA and its implications.

- (iv) Traditional Markets

To be discussed with respect to Weekly markets, barter exchange.

5. Tribal India - Past, Present and Future

- (i) Definition of tribe, features and classification.

Definition of tribe, features (unity and self-sufficiency, clan and family, common totemic ancestor, territory, occupation, endogamy, dormitories, language, common culture, common name, common religion, political organization and territory.); racial classification – mongoloid, caucasoid, australoid and negrito – to be explained with the help of examples along with the geographical location of tribes.

- (ii) Dormitories in Tribal India

Definition; origin of dormitories; features and functions; culture contact and change in dormitories.

- (iii) Contact of tribes with wider society (assimilation, acculturation and isolation; tribal transformation).

Definition and examples of assimilation, isolation and acculturation; an understanding of how these processes have helped in tribal transformation.

- (iv) Present conditions, problems and solutions.

Economic, political (regionalism and separatism), social and cultural conditions and problems.

Discuss briefly the following policies of the Government of India (post independence) for upliftment of the Indian tribes: Tribal Panchsheel, important constitutional safeguards: important Committees and Commissions: Backward Classes Commission; Special Central Assistance; Economic programmes and facilities: Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); Large Sized Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS); 20 Point Programme; Programme for encouragement in crafts, home industries and agriculture; Educational policies.

6. Social Stratification

- (i) Social stratification: the elements.

Definition of social stratification, features, inequality, difference.

- (ii) Class: The class system: its nature, development, types of classes.

Discuss briefly the growth, nature of the different classes (lower, middle, upper).

- (iii) Caste: The caste system: concept, caste origin, caste and class comparison, its features; caste in modern India.

Definition; Theory of Divine Origin; characteristics of caste.

Social mobility - brahminisation, sanskritisation and westernization - definitions only.

Caste in Modern India –

- *Changes in the role and features of caste (relevant examples may be given to provide a better understanding for e.g. the role of the dominant caste).*

- *Factors leading to change in the caste system:*

Influence of education, industrialization, urbanization, modernization, freedom struggle and the establishment of Democracy, rise of the Non –Brahmin movement, other causes - social reform movement, threat of conversion, improvement in the status of women and rise of new classes; Social legislation {a brief mention to be made of the following Constitutional Measures: Caste Disabilities Removal Act (1872), The Hindu Marriage Act (1955), The Untouchability Offences Act (1956), Constitutional policy of protective discrimination, the Kaka Kalelkar Commission (1953), The Mandal Commission (1979)}.

(iv) Race and Ethnicity

- Concept of race and racism.
Definition and traits of race and racial prejudice.
- Notion of Ethnicity
Definition and features of ethnicity
- Relationship between race and ethnicity:
Causes of prejudice: misinformation, ethnocentrism and xenophobia, economic advantages, political advantages; a brief mention of conflict between ethnic communities.

(v) Gender: Difference between sex and gender, patriarchal ideology and the status of women in independent India.

Difference between sex and gender, gender bias and its consequences for both men and women – at the workplace, property rights and family status.

Gender issues: female infanticide, foeticide, dowry, sati, child marriage, domestic violence, rape, widowhood, sexual harassment; women as perpetrators of violence.

The following bills and latest amendments to be briefly discussed: The Anti-Dowry Act; the Anti-Rape Bill, the Inheritance Bill, Domestic Violence Act.

7. Social Change and Development

(i) Social change and Development

Definition of Social Change and development – features and sources.

(ii) Aspects of Development

Industrialization, urbanization, modernization, globalization and sustainable development - definitions and their role in social change.

The relationship between social change and development, (special focus on sustainable development, ecological and environment issues for improving quality of life for the present and future).

(iii) Social Movements: Meaning, causes and their role in society.

Meaning, causes, consequences and role of the following Social Movements in society - the Maoist Movement in Chhatisgarh (Tribal movement), Irom Sharmila (a feminist struggle in Manipur), the Telangana Movement (An Urban-ethnic movement which began as a tribal movement in the 19th century).

(iv) Role of Education in creating Social change.

Meaning and functions of education. Emphasize the role of education in creating social change. Role of Right to Education (RTE) and its implications to be discussed briefly.

(v) Role of Mass Media in creating Social change

Role of Mass Media (Print, electronic, audio-visual; positive and negative aspects of mass media). Understanding each of the above forms of mass media and their role in creating social change; their role in creating a civil society that confronts the bureaucracy and the authoritarianism of the state machinery through NGO activity, vigils and acts like the Right to Information (RTI).

Positive and negative aspects of mass media.