

SOCIOLOGY (Code No. 039)

2018-19

Rationale

Sociology is introduced as an elective subject at the senior secondary stage. The syllabus is designed to help learners to reflect on what they hear and see in the course of everyday life and develop a constructive attitude towards society in change; to equip a learner with concepts and theoretical skills for the purpose. The curriculum of Sociology at this stage should enable the learner to understand dynamics of human behaviour in all its complexities and manifestations. The learners of today need answers and explanations to satisfy the questions that arise in their minds while trying to understand social world. Therefore, there is a need to develop an analytical approach towards the social structure so that they can meaningfully participate in the process of social change. There is scope in the syllabus not only for interactive learning, based on exercises and project work but also for teachers and students to jointly innovate new ways of learning.

- Sociology studies society. The child's familiarity with the society in which she /he lives in makes the study of Sociology a double edged experience. At one level Sociology studies institutions such as family and kinship, class, caste and tribe religion and region- contexts with which children are familiar of, even if differentially. For India is a society which is varied both horizontally and vertically. The effort in the books will be to grapple overtly with this both as a source of strength and as a site for interrogation.
- Significantly the intellectual legacy of Sociology equips the discipline with a plural perspective that overtly engages with the need for defamiliarization, to unlearn and question the given. This interrogative and critical character of Sociology also makes it possible to understand both other cultures as well as relearn about one's own culture.
- This plural perspective makes for an inbuilt richness and openness that not too many other disciplines in practice share. From its very inception Sociology has had mutually enriching and contesting traditions of an interpretative method that openly takes into account 'subjectivity' and causal explanations that pay due importance to establishing causal correspondences with considerable sophistication. Not surprisingly its field work tradition also entails large scale survey methods as well as a rich ethnographic tradition. Indeed Indian sociology, in particular has bridged this distinction between what has often been seen as distinct approaches of Sociology and social anthropology. The syllabus provides ample opportunity to make the child familiar with the excitement of field work as well as its theoretical significance for the very discipline of Sociology.
- The plural legacy of Sociology also enables a bird's eye view and a worm's eye view of the society the child lives in. This is particularly true today when the local is inextricably defined and shaped by macro global processes.
- The syllabus proceeds with the assumption that gender as an organizing principle of society cannot be treated as an add on topic but is fundamental to the manner that all chapters shall be dealt with.
- The chapters shall seek for a child centric approach that makes it possible to connect the lived reality of children with social structures and social processes that Sociology studies.
- A conscious effort will be made to build into the chapters a scope for exploration of society that makes learning a process of discovery. A way towards this is to deal with sociological concepts not as givens but a product of societal actions humanly constructed and therefore open to questioning.

Objectives

- To enable learners to relate classroom teaching to their outside environment.
- To introduce them to the basic concepts of Sociology that would enable them to observe and interpret social life.
- To be aware of the complexity of social processes.
- To appreciate diversity in Indian society and the world at large.
- To build the capacity of students to understand and analyze the changes in contemporary Indian society.

SOCIOLOGY (Code No. 039) CLASS-XI (2018-19)

One Paper Theory

3 Hours
Max. Marks 80

Unitwise Weightage

Units		Periods	Marks
A	Introducing Sociology		
	1. Sociology, Society and its relationship with other Social Sciences	20	8
	2. Basic Concepts & their use in Sociology	20	8
	3. Understanding Social Institutions	22	10
	4. Culture and Socialization	18	8
	5. Doing Sociology: Research Methods	20	6
		Total	40
B	Understanding Society		
	6. Social Structure, Stratification and Social Processes in Society	22	10
	7. Social Change and Social Order in Rural and Urban Society	22	10
	8. Environment and Society	16	4
	9. Introducing Western Sociologists	20	8
	10. Indian Sociologists	20	8
		Total	40
		200	80

CLASS-XI
Practical Examination

40 Periods

Max. Marks 20		Time allotted : 3hrs
Unitwise Weightage		
A.	Project (undertaken during the academic year at school level) i. Statement of the purpose ii. Methodology / Technique iii. Conclusion	10 marks
B.	Viva - based on the project work	02 marks
C.	Research design Steps of research (e.g. observation, interview, content analysis) to be explained to student and questions accordingly raised. i. Overall format ii. Research Question/Hypothesis iii. Choice of technique iv. Detailed procedure for implementation of technique v. Limitations of the above technique	1 mark 1 mark 2 marks 2 marks 2 marks
Total		20 Marks

A.	INTRODUCING SOCIOLOGY	40 Marks
	Unit 1: Sociology, Society and its Relationship with other Social Sciences	20 Periods
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introducing Society: Individuals and collectivities. Plural Perspectives ▪ Introducing Sociology: Emergence. Nature and Scope. Relationship to other disciplines 	
	Unit 2: Basic Concepts and their use in Sociology	20 Periods
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Groups & Society ▪ Status and Role ▪ Social Stratification ▪ Society & Social Control 	
	Unit 3: Understanding Social Institutions	22 Periods
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Family, Marriage and Kinship ▪ Work & Economic Life ▪ Political Institutions ▪ Religion as a Social Institution ▪ Education as a Social Institution 	
	Unit 4: Culture and Socialization	18 Periods
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Culture, Values and Norms ▪ Dimensions of Culture ▪ Socialization: Conformity, Conflict and the Shaping of Personality 	

Unit 5: Doing Sociology: Research Methods **20 Periods**

- Objectivity and Subjectivity
- Methods: Participant Observation, Survey
- Tools and Techniques: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire
- The Significance of Field Work in Anthropology and Sociology

B. UNDERSTANDING SOCIETY **40 Marks**

Unit 6: Social Structure, Stratification and Social Processes in Society **22 Periods**

- Social Structure
- Social Stratification: Class, Caste, Gender
- Social Processes: Cooperation, Competition, Conflict

Unit 7: Social Change and Social Order in Rural and Urban Society **22 Periods**

- Social Change: Types; Causes and Consequences
- Social Order: Domination, Authority and Law; Contestation, Crime and Violence
- Village, Town and City: Changes in Rural and Urban Society

Unit 8: Environment and Society **16 Periods**

- Ecology and Society
- Environmental Crises and Social Responses
- Sustainable Development

Unit 9: Introducing Western Sociologists **20 Periods**

- Karl Marx on Class Conflict
- Emile Durkheim: Division of Labour
- Max Weber: Interpretive Sociology, Ideal Type and Bureaucracy

Unit 10: Indian Sociologists **20 Periods**

- G.S. Ghurye on Caste and Race
- D.P. Mukherjee on Tradition and Change
- A.R. Desai on the State
- M.N. Srinivas on the Village

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN 2018-19

SOCIOLOGY **Code No. 039** **Class - XI**

TIME: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 80**

S. No.	Typology of Questions	Learning Outcomes and Testing Competencies	Very Short Answer (VSA) (2 Marks)	Short Answer (SA) (4 Marks)	Long Answer (LA) (6 Marks)	Total Marks	% Weightage
1	Remembering - (Knowledge based simple recall questions, to know specific facts, terms, concepts, principles, or theories; identify, define, or recite information)	Reasoning Analytical Skills Critical Thinking Skills, etc.	5	2	1	24	30%
2	Understanding - (Comprehension- to be familiar with meaning and to understand conceptually, compare, contrast, explain, paraphrase, or interpret information)		3	1	1	16	20%
3	Application - (Use abstract information in concrete situation, to apply knowledge to new situations, use given content to interpret a situation, provide an example, or solve a problem)		3	2	1	20	25%
4	High Order Thinking Skills - (Analysis & Synthesis - Classify, compare, contrast, or differentiate between different pieces of information, organise and /or integrate unique pieces of information from a variety of sources)		1	1	1	12	15%
5	Evaluation - (Appraise, judge and /or justify the worth of a decision or outcome or to predict outcomes)		2	1	-	08	10%
Total			14×2=28	7×4=28	4×6=24	80(25)	100%

SOCIOLOGY (Code No. 039)
CLASS-XII (2018-19)

One Paper Theory

Marks 80

Unitwise Weightage

3 hours

Units		Periods	Marks
A.	Indian Society		
	1. Introducing Indian Society	6	Non-evaluative
	2. The Demographic Structure of Indian Society	10	6
	3. Social Institutions-Continuity and Change	12	6
	4. Market as a Social Institution	10	6
	5. Patterns of Social Inequality and Exclusion	20	6
	6. Challenges of Cultural Diversity	20	8
	7. Suggestions for Project Work	16	Non-evaluative
		Total	32
B.	Change and Development in Indian Society		
	8. Structural Change	10	6
	9. Cultural Change	12	6
	10. The Story of Indian Democracy	16	6
	11. Change and Development in Rural Society	10	6
	12. Change and Development in Industrial Society	14	6
	13. Globalization and Social Change	10	6
	14. Mass Media and Communications	14	6
	15. Social Movements	20	6
		Total	48
		200	80

Practical Examination
Class - XII

40 Periods

Max. Marks: 20		Time allotted : 3 Hrs
Unitwise Weightage		
A.	Project (undertaken during the academic year at school level)	10 marks
	i. Statement of the purpose	
	ii. Methodology / Technique	
	iii. Conclusion	

B.	Viva - based on the project work	02 marks
C.	Research design i. Overall format ii. Research Question/Hypothesis iii. Choice of technique iv. Detailed procedure for implementation of technique v. Limitations of the above technique B & C to be administered on the day of the external examination	08 marks
	Total	20 Marks

A. INDIAN SOCIETY 32 Marks

Unit 1: Introducing Indian Society 10 Periods

- Colonialism, Nationalism, Class and Community

Unit 2: The Demographic Structure of the Indian Society 10 Periods

- Theories and concepts in demography
- Rural-Urban Linkages and Divisions

Unit 3: Social Institutions: Continuity and Change 12 Periods

- The Caste System
- Family and Kinship

Unit 4: Market as a Social Institution 10 Periods

- Sociological perspectives on markets and the economy
- Globalization - Interlinking of Local, Regional, National and International Markets

Unit 5: Patterns of Social Inequality and Exclusion 20 Periods

- Caste Prejudice, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes
- Marginalization of Tribal Communities
- The Struggle for Women's Equality
- The struggles of the Differently Abled

Unit 6: The Challenges of Cultural Diversity 20 Periods

- Cultural communities and the nation state
- Problems of Communalism, Regionalism and Casteism
- The Nation state, religion related issues and identities
- Communalism, secularism and the nation state
- State and Civil Society

Unit 7: Suggestions for Project Work **16 Periods**

B. CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA **48 Marks**

Unit 8: Structural Change **10 Periods**

- Colonialism, Industrialization, Urbanization

Unit 9: Cultural Change **12 Periods**

- Modernization, Westernization, Sanskritisation, Secularization
- Social Reform Movements and Laws

Unit 10: The Story of Indian Democracy **16 Periods**

- The Constitution as an instrument of Social Change
- Panchayati Raj and the Challenges of Social Transformation
- Parties, Pressure Groups and Democratic Politics

Unit 11: Change and Development in Rural Society **10 Periods**

- Land Reforms, Green Revolution and Emerging Agrarian society
- Agrarian Structure : Caste & class in Rural India
- Land Reforms
- Green revolution and its social consequences
- Transformation in Rural Society
- Globalization, Liberalization and Rural Society

Unit 12: Change and Development in Industrial Society **14 Periods**

- From Planned Industrialization to Liberalization
- Getting a Job
- Work Processes

Unit 13: Globalisation and Social Change **10 Periods**

- Dimensions of Globalization

Unit 14: Mass Media and Communication **14 Periods**

- Types of Mass Media: Radio, Television and Print Media
- Changing Nature of Mass Media

Unit 15: Social Movements **18 Periods**

- Theories and Classification of Social Movements
- Class-Based Movements: Workers, Peasants
- Caste-Based Movements: Dalit Movement, Backward Castes, Trends in Upper Caste Responses
- Women's Movements in Independent India
- Tribal Movements
- Environmental Movements

Prescribed Books:

1. Introducing Sociology, Class XI, Published by NCERT
2. Understanding Society, Class XI, Published by NCERT
3. Indian Society, Class XII, Published by NCERT
4. Social Change and Development in India, Class XII, published by NCERT

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN 2018-19

SOCIOLOGY **Code No. 039** **Class - XII**

TIME: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

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