

## Sociology (45)

### Introduction

Sociology is a Social Science. There is a difference between Science and Social Science. We live in a society with full of social and natural calamities. It is not in the hands of common man to control the situation. The study of social problems should be without personal bias. The proper applications of scientific principles are necessary. So Sociology is a Science which tackles problems by using Scientific methods. Science asks us to find out the actual sequence of the incidents and their interrelation. Sociology studies the incidents in a systematic way.

In a society we interact with human beings. So it is the duty of Sociology to understand human interactions. Society is united on the basis of Social relationships. Individuals learn the culture and aspects of social life by social processes. This process of socialization changes the raw human being into a social being. A teacher should build a noble person for future society through sociology. He teaches students to behave to be responsible persons with humanity. Education provides various experiences to the students. These experiences set the students to understand society and to adopt social conditions in a desirable manner.

Applied sociology includes various practical uses of Sociology in planning, adjustment with the changing time, preparing welfare programme, removal of illiteracy, corruption, communalization, exploitation etc. The students are expected to study environmental issues, modernization, population

education, Sanskritization, globalization with other social factors.

The course prepared for standard XI and XII would certainly serve as a foundation course in Humanities.

### Std. XI (SOCIOLOGY)

#### Objectives

1. To make students aware about concepts and definitions of society and Sociology.
2. To introduce the students about emergence of Sociology its nature, scope and founding fathers.
3. To introduce basic concepts of Sociology, along with their characteristics.
4. To make students aware of Social stratification and its types.
5. To explain different dimensions of Social system in India .
6. To introduce base of Social Research with types.
7. To introduce Culture with its characteristics features.
8. To make students aware about concepts like socialization and re-socialization.
9. To introduce various social processes.
10. To introduce directions, components and types of social change.

#### Syllabus

##### Unit-1: Nature of Sociology

- 1.1 Introduction to Sociology- Definitions, Emergence and Nature.
- 1.2 Scope and uses of sociology
- 1.3 Contribution of Sociologists:
  - a) Auguste Comte
  - b) Emile Durkheim.



- c) Dr. G. S. Ghurye.
- d) Dr. M. N. Srinivas.

**Unit-2: Social Research Method**

- 2.1 Social Research – Definition and Meaning
- 2.2 Scientific Method – Definition and Stages
- 2.3 Sources of Data Collection:
  - a) Meaning of Primary Data and its Sources:
    - (i) Observation
    - (ii) Interview
    - (iii) Questionnaire
    - (iv) Schedule
    - (v) Survey
  - b) Meaning of Secondary Data and its Sources:
    - (i) Personal documents
    - (ii) Public documents

**Unit-3: Basic Concepts**

- 3.1 Concept : Definition, meaning and functions.
- 3.2 Society : Definition, meaning and characteristics.
- 3.3 Social Group : Definition, meaning and characteristics, classification of social group into Primary and Secondary.
- 3.4 Community : Definition, meaning and characteristics.
- 3.5 Association : Definition, meaning and characteristics.
- 3.6 Status and Role :
  - A) Status - Definition and types - Ascribed and Achieved.
  - B) Role : Definition of Role, Role set, Role strain and Role conflict.
- 3.7 Social Stratification : Definition, meaning, and forms of stratification

(open and closed)

**Unit-4: Social System**

- 4.1 Social System – Definition, Meaning and Characteristics.
- 4.2 Marriage – Definition, Meaning, Characteristics, Forms and Functions.
- 4.3 Family – Definition, Meaning, characteristics. Forms and Functions.
- 4.4 Religion – Definition, Meaning, Nature, Functions and Dysfunctions

**Unit-5: Culture and Socialization**

- 5.1 Culture – Definition, Meaning, Characteristics and components of Culture (Knowledge, Beliefs, Norms and Values, Signs).
- 5.2 Socialization – Definition, Meaning, Process of Socialization, Agencies of Socialization and Importance of Socialization.

**Unit-6: Social Processes**

- 6.1 Social Process – Definition, Meaning and Characteristics.
- 6.2 Types of Social Processes:
  - a) Cooperation – Definition, meaning, Characteristics and Types.
  - b) Competition – Definition, meaning, Characteristics and Types.
  - c) Conflict – Definition, meaning, Characteristics and Types.
  - d) Accommodation – Definition, Meaning and characteristics
  - e) Assimilation – Definition, meaning and characteristics.

**Unit-7: Social Change**

- 7.1 Social change – Definition, Meaning



and Characteristics.

**7.2** Factors of Social Change:

- 1) Geographical
- 2) Biological
- 3) Technological
- 4) Cultural.

**7.3** Forms of Social Change:

- (1) Evolution
- (2) Progress
- (3) Reform
- (4) Revolution.

**7.4** Direction of Social Change: (1) Linear  
(2) Cyclical

**Unit-8: Project Work (20 Marks)**

Project work has been newly included in the Standard XI Sociology Syllabus as per the new guidelines.

**Std. XI**

**Objectives**

1. To introduce different stages of formation of Indian Society.
2. To introduce Tribal Community, Rural Community Urban Community, The three Segments of Indian Society with their Characteristics, problems and remedies.
3. To study about family, marriage and caste the social institutions of India with their continuity and change.
4. To make students aware of social problems in India, like population, women's problems, problems of youth, with their causes and remedies.
5. To make students aware of the nature, needs, hurdles and remedies of Indian National Integration.
6. To explain the students about changing dimensions of India like industrialization, modernization, democratization, etc.
7. To introduce Contribution of Social Reformers in India.

8. To inform about mass media and processes like Globalization as new areas of social change.

**Std.-XII  
(SOCIOLOGY)**

**Unit 1 Introduction to Indian Society**

**A. Formation of Indian Society**

- 1.1 Ancient Period
- 1.2 Medieval Period
- 1.3 British Period
- 1.4 Post Independence Period

**B. Segments of Indian Society**

- 1.5 Tribal community – Definition, characteristics, problems and remedies
- 1.6 Rural Community – Definition, characteristics, problems and remedies
- 1.7 Urban community – Definition, characteristics, problems and remedies

**Unit 2 Social Institutions in India :  
(Changing nature)**

- 2.1 Marriage
- 2.2 Family
- 2.3 Caste

**Unit 3 Major Social Problems in India**

- 3.1 Social Problem – meaning and nature.
- 3.2 Population problem – causes, consequences of over population, and remedial measures.
- 3.3 Problems of Women – gender inequality, working women's problem, dowry, domestic violence (causes and remedies)
- 3.4 Farmer's suicide – causes and remedial measures

**Unit 4 National Integration**

- 4.1 Meaning and need of National Integration.



- 4.2 Unity in Diversity.
- 4.3 Obstacles to National Integration.
- 4.4 Measures to promote National Integration.

#### **Unit 5 Social Change in India**

- 5.1 Industrialization: Meaning, Characteristics and impact on Indian Society
- 5.2 Urbanization: Meaning, Characteristics and impact on Indian Society
- 5.3 Westernization: Meaning, Characteristics and impact on Indian Society
- 5.4 Modernization: Meaning, Characteristics and impact on Indian Society
- 5.5 Democratization: Meaning, Characteristics and impact on Indian Society

#### **Unit 6 Social reformers in India**

(Contribution of Social Reformers :-Social and Educational work and its Impact on Indian Society)

- 6.1 Raja RamMohan Roy
- 6.2 Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- 6.3 Mahatma Jyotiba Phule
- 6.4 Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj
- 6.5 Dr.Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

#### **Unit 7 Globalization and Mass Media**

- 7.1 Globalization – Meaning, Characteristics and impact on Indian society.
- 7.2 Mass Media Meaning and components (Newspapers, Radio, TV, Movies, Computer and Internet)
- 7.3 Impact of mass media on Indian Society.

#### **Unit-8:- Project Work (20 Marks)**

Project work has been newly included in the Standard XII Sociology Syllabus as per the new guidelines.

