

SOCIOLOGY (854)

Aims:

1. To familiarise candidates with the basic concepts of Sociology.
2. To develop in candidates an understanding of various forces that constitute 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 **one** paper of 3 hours duration of 100 marks divided into 2 parts.

Part 1 (30 marks) will consist of **compulsory** short answer questions testing knowledge, application and skills relating to elementary / fundamental aspects of the entire syllabus.

Part 2 (70 marks) will consist of **seven** questions out of which the candidate will be required to answer **five** questions, each carrying 14 marks.

1. Origin and Development of Sociology and Anthropology

- (i) Origin and development of sociology: origin, modern-pioneers, theories and movements.
- (ii) Society, sociology and its method: society and sociology, sociological method.
- (iii) Relation with social sciences: relation with political science, economics, ethics, anthropology, history, psychology, social philosophy.
- (iv) Definition and scope of anthropology: definition, its sections, relation between the sections, why we study primitive society.
- (v) Uses of anthropology: historical background, work of political philosophers, travellers, explorers, administrators and missionaries.
- (vi) Scope of applied anthropology: Boas on anthropology and modern life, humanistic philosophy under-lying functionalism, social engineering or social medicine. Nadel on

anthropology and modern life, future of applied anthropology in India.

2. Social Groups and Institutions

- (i) Social groups: nature and divisions, community and association, crowd.
- (ii) Social institutions: nature of institutions, folkways and mores.
- (iii) Initial attitudes and social life: attitudes and interests, co-operation and conflict.

3. Social Evolution and Progress

Definitions, preliminary concepts, idea and progress.

4. The Nature of Society

- (i) Society and the individual: man as a social being, the nature of social unity.
- (ii) Mainsprings of social life theories.

5. Heredity and Environment

- (i) Heredity: mechanisms of heredity, genetic changes and acquired characteristics.
- (ii) Environment: notion and types of environment.
- (iii) Interplay of heredity and environment.

6. The Race Problem

Race: concept and claims of race; differences between man and beast, unity of mankind; race prejudice - causes and remedies.

7. Culture and Civilisation

Notion and attributes of culture and civilisation: distinction between culture and civilisation; role of technology in social life.

8. Natural and Social Selection

- (i) Natural selection: definition, survival of the fittest.
- (ii) Social selection: definition, differences between natural and social selection.
- (iii) Rural and urban communities as agencies of social selection, contrasts between city and country life.

9. The State

- (i) State and society: origin and development of the state; state as an institution of force.

- (ii) Theories of socialism, communism and democracy, welfare state.

10. Population

- (i) Population: population pattern as an agency of social selection; population and food supply.
- (ii) Characteristics of population in India according to 2001 census.

11. Social Problems

- (i) Extent, cause, evil effects and solutions to the following social problems:
Crime, juvenile delinquency, beggary, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, child labour.
- (ii) Alleviating the problems.

CLASS XII

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Part 2 (70 marks) will consist of ***seven*** questions out of which the candidate will be required to answer ***five*** questions, each carrying 14 marks.

1. Kinship

Types of kinship: consanguineous and affinal kinship, degree of kinship, range of kinship descent; kinship usages - avoidance, joking relationship, teknonymy, avunculate, amitate, couvade; kinship terms - descriptive and classificatory.

2. The Clan and Totemism

- (i) Clan: basic features, phratry, views about formation of phratry, Morgan's claim, Tylor's analogy; clan organisation in Indian tribes.
- (ii) Totemism: definition, features, the growth of totemic clans, explanatory theories, totemism and exogamy.

3. Marriage and Inheritance

- (i) Marriage among certain tribes: Kharia, Ho, and Khasi.
- (ii) History of human marriage.
- (iii) The reasons for and the nature of marriage.
- (iv) Forms of marriage: exogamy, endogamy, cross cousin, levirate, sororate, polygamy, and hypergamy.
- (v) Ways of acquiring mates: probationary, by capture, by trial, by purchase, by service, by exchange, by mutual consent and elopement, by intrusion, by inheritance of widows.
- (vi) Pre-marital and extra-marital sex relations, divorce, children, Hindu and Muslim marriage.
- (vii) Divorce, inheritance.

4. The Family

- (i) Some primitive families: the Kharia, Khasi and Ho.
- (ii) Reasons for the universal existence of family: roots of family, family as a functional unit, family as an association.

- (iii) Distinctive features: universality, emotional basis, educative role, limited size, nuclear position, sense of responsibility, social regulation, persistence and change.
- (iv) Family as a process: stages.
- (v) Origins: Morgan's evolutionary scheme, Westermarek's extremist interpretation of evolution of family, Briffault's criticism.
- (vi) Residence and descent.
- (vii) Family in east and west; Hindu and Muslim family.
- (viii) Matriarchal and patriarchal societies in India.
- (ix) Nuclear and joint families; small family norms.

5. The Status of Women in Tribal Societies

- (i) Theoretical background: definition of status.
- (ii) Matrilineal societies - Khasi, Garo; economic interpretation of status of women.
- (iii) Status of women in patrilocal societies.

6. Religion, Magic and Morality

- (i) Definition and constituents: definition, beliefs, rituals, superstitions, totemism, fetishism.
- (ii) Theories of religions: animism, animatism, manaism, naturism, functional theories.
- (iii) Religion, magic and science: Frazer's types of magic, differences and similarities between religion and magic, between religion and science.
- (iv) Tribal religions: taboo, its nature, tribal religions, bongaism, fall of tribal god.
- (v) Morality: notion of morality, relation between religion and morality.

7. Economic Organisation

- (i) Economic activity and its types: preliminary concepts, collective economy, simple transformative economy, early industrialism, modern industrialism.
- (ii) Modern outlook in industrial relation: human concept of work from economic functions to social interrelation in industry - spread of

property, profit sharing, enterprise as an association, co-management.

- (iii) Industry and social change: impact of industry on society, class as an effect of industrialisation, the new class, industry and position of women, urbanisation and modernisation.
- (iv) Economic organisation in tribal India: definition and classification; nature of primitive economies; property in primitive economies.
- (v) Economies of Indian tribes: food gathering, agriculture, shifting axe cultivation, handicrafts, pastoralism, industrial labour.
- (vi) Economic life of Kadar, Toda and Ho tribes.

8. Social Stratification

- (i) Social stratification: the elements.
- (ii) The class system: its nature, development, the labouring class.
- (iii) The caste system: concept, caste origin, caste and class comparison, its features; origin of caste in India; prospects of caste in modern India.

9. Rank and Social Organisation

- (i) Rank: the view of primitive society as a democratic organisation, definition of rank and status.
- (ii) Social organisation: definition of tribe, differences between caste and tribe, group dynamics; social organisation in tribal India - types; specific organisations of the Andaman islanders, Kadar, Ho, Munda, Gond, Khasi, Toda.

10. Law and Justice

- (i) Nature of primitive law: origins of law, differences between primitive and modern law, intention, responsibility, evidence, punishment, wergild.
- (ii) Law among certain tribes: why is law obeyed, Government; law among the Kamar, Kharia, Rengma Naga and the Ho.

11. The Educational System

- (i) Dormitories: dormitories in India - features and activities; origin of dormitories, culture, contacts, educative function.
- (ii) Education: meaning of education, education as a social thinking, functions of education in modern industrial society; development of education integrating the human mind with science and vocational training; the role of teachers in education, state and education.

12. Tribal India - Past, Present and Future

- (i) Geographical location, linguistic affinities, racial affinities: cultural levels - classifications as given by Elwin's Tribal Welfare Committee; Economic grading.
- (ii) Present conditions and problems: economic and socio-cultural problems, problems due to isolation, exploitation.
- (iii) Action by the Government: policies of the Government of India for upliftment of schedule castes and schedule tribes.