
CBSE Class 12 SOCIOLOGY **(Code No. 039)**

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 de familiarization, 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 society in India 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–XII (2017-18)**

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. Pattern 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 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)	
	i. Statement of the purpose	

	ii. Methodology / Technique iii. Conclusion	10 marks
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: 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: Tribal community
- 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: Pattern of Social Inequality and Exclusion

20 Periods

- Caste Prejudice, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes
- Marginalization of Tribal Communities

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- 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 India 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 Process (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 Movement
- 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. Indian Society, Class XII, Published by NCERT
2. Social Change and Development in India, Class XII, published by NCERT

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN 2016-17							
SOCIOLOGY (Code No. 039) CLASS-XII							
TIME: 3 Hours (Max. Marks: 80)							
S No.	Typology of Questions	Learning outcomes and Testing Competencies	Very Short Answer (VSA) (2	Short Answer (SA) (4 Marks)	Long Answer (LA) (6 Marks)	Total Marks	% Weightage

			Marks)				
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 Skillsetc.	5	2	1	24	30%
2.	Understanding- (Comprehension –to be familiar with meaning and to understand conceptually, interpret, 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%
	High Order Thinking Skills (Analysis & Synthesis- Classify, compare, contrast, or						

4.	differentiate between different pieces of information, Organize 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 value or worth of a decision or outcome, or to predict outcomes based on values)		2	1	-	08	10%
TOTAL			14x2=28	7x4=28	4x6=24	80(25)	100%