
CBSE CLASS XI

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–XI (2017-18)**

One Paper Theory (3 Hours)

Marks 80

Unitwise Weightage

| Units | | Periods | Marks |
|----------|---|------------|-----------|
| A | Introducing Sociology | | |
| | 1. Society, Sociology 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 Society | 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 | 22 | 10 |
| | 8. Environment and Society | 16 | 6 |
| | 9. Introducing Western Sociologists | 20 | 6 |
| | 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 | 08 marks |
| | TOTAL | 20 marks |

A. INTRODUCING SOCIOLOGY (40 Marks)

Unit 1: Society and Sociology and Relationship with other Social Sciences (20 Periods)

- 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)

- Social Groups & Society
- Status and Role
- Social Stratification
- Social Control

Unit 3: Understanding Social Institutions (22 Periods)

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- Family, Marriage and Kinship
 - Work & Economic Life
 - Political Institutions
 - Religion as a Social Institution
 - Education as a Social Institution

Unit 4: Culture and Sociolization (18 Periods)

- Culture, Values and Norms: Shared, Plural, Contested
- Socialization: Conformity, Conflict and the Shaping of Personality

Unit 5: Doing Sociology: Research Methods (20 Periods)

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

B. UNDERSTANDING SOCIETY (40 Marks)

Unit 6: Structure, Process and Stratification (22 Periods)

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

Unit 7: Social Change and Social order in Rural & Urban Society (22 Periods)

- Social Change: Types and Dimensions; 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)

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- Karl Marx on Class Conflict
 - Emile Durkheim : Division of Labour and Conscience Collective
 - Max Weber : Bureaucracy

Unit 10: Indian Sociologists (20 Periods)

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

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN 2017-18 SOCIOLOGY (Code No. 039) CLASS-XI

Typology of Questions

Remembering- (Knowledge based Simple recall questions, to know specific facts, terms, concepts, principles, or theories, Identify, define, or recite, information)

Very Short Answer (VSA) (2 Marks) : 5

Short Answer (SA) (4 Marks) : 2

Long Answer (LA) (6 Marks) : 1

Total Marks : 24

% Weightage : 30%

Understanding- (Comprehension- to be familiar with meaning and to understand conceptually, interpret, compare, contrast, explain, paraphrase, or interpret information)

Very Short Answer (VSA) (2 Marks) : 3

Short Answer (SA) (4 Marks) : 1

Long Answer (LA) (6 Marks) : 1

Total Marks : 16

% Weightage : 20%

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)

Very Short Answer (VSA) (2 Marks) : 3

Short Answer (SA) (4 Marks) : 2

Long Answer (LA) (6 Marks) : 1

Total Marks : 20

% Weightage : 25%

High Order Thinking Skills- (Analysis & Synthesis- Classify,compare, contrast, or differentiate between different pieces of information, Organize and/or integrate unique pieces of information from a variety of sources)

Very Short Answer (VSA) (2 Marks) : 1

Short Answer (SA) (4 Marks) : 1

Long Answer (LA) (6 Marks) : 1

Total Marks : 12

% Weightage : 15%

Evaluation- (Appraise, judge, and/or justify the value or worth of a decision or outcome, or to predict outcomes based on values)

Very Short Answer (VSA) (2 Marks) : 2

Short Answer (SA) (4 Marks) : 1

Long Answer (LA) (6 Marks) : 0

Total Marks : 8

% Weightage : 10%

Total Marks

Very Short Answer (VSA) (2 Marks) : $14 \times 2 = 28$

Short Answer (SA) (4 Marks) : $7 \times 4 = 28$

Long Answer (LA) (6 Marks) : $4 \times 6 = 24$

Total Marks : 80(25)

% Weightage : 100%