

Class - XI

Sociology

S. No.	Theme (Unit)	Subject Matter	Suggestive Activities
		Introducing Sociology (Part-A)	
I	Society and Sociology	1. Introducing Society :- What is Society? Meaning, Characteristics and elements; Individual and collectivities; Plural Perspective (Cultural diversities in H.P. & India).	1. Need based activities according to contents must be given in box. 2. Format of “Probing Questions” may be given in box such as i) Which society do you belong to? ii) Does the society exists? iii) How the society is formed?
			iv) In what way society forces individuals to behave in a particular way?
		2. Introducing Sociology : origin, meaning, scope, subject matter, nature and importance of sociology.	
		3. Relationship of Sociology with other social sciences – Political Science, History and Economics.	

II	Basic Concepts	<p>1. Social Group : Meaning, characteristics and types of group – Primary & Secondary, its characteristics, difference; Formal and Informal; In group and Outgroup (Definition only with examples)</p> <p>2. Social Control : Meaning, characteristics, Need of social control, types of social control – Formal and Informal; Agencies of Social Control.</p>	
		<p>3. Social Stratification.</p> <p>4. Status & Role : Meaning, Characteristics and difference.</p>	
III	Social Institutions	<p>1. Marriage, Family and Kinship</p> <p>Marriage : Meaning, Characteristics, objectives,</p>	<p>The concept of “Institution” may be given in box. Diagrammatic</p>
		<p>types of marriage – Monogamy and polygamy.</p> <p>Family : Meaning, Characteristics, structure of family – Affinal and consanguineous; Types of Family; Functions of Family.</p>	<p>presentation of various patterns of marriage should be included. For example : Monogamy $\Delta = 0$ Diagrammatic presentation of family structures. Students may be advised to prepare their family structures.</p>

			Questions related
		Kinship : Meaning, Types/Basis of kinship system – consanguineous, (Affinal);	with disapproval of pre-marital and post-marital sexual
		Degrees of kinship- primary, secondary & Tertiary; Kinship terms – Particularising and classificatory terms.	relations related with incest taboo, legitimacy of children, identity of individuals etc. Appropriate considerations be given to values of our society.
		2. Political Institution : Meaning, power and Authority (Meaning and factors), State : Meaning essential elements of state,	
		functions; Government : Meaning & forms of govt.; Difference between state and govt.; Bureaucracy and Panchayati Raj Institutions.	
		3. Economic Institutions : Meaning, Economic system, Main Economic Institutions – Property, Division of Labour, Types of Modern Economics – Capitalism, Socialism and Mixed Economy.	

		4. Religion as a Social Institution : Meaning, characteristics and importance of religion.	How do religions beliefs influence the behaviour of people (Like questions may be given in box).
		5. Education as a Social Institution.	---
IV	Culture & Society	1. Culture : Meaning, characteristics, Types of culture- material and non-material.	
		2. Norms & Values : Meaning, Characteristics & importance of norms and values.	
		3. Socialization : Meaning, characteristics, stages ; Agencies of socialization; Gender socialization; conformity and conflict with social norms; personality : definition, characteristics, factors of personality.	Students may be asked to observe and bring information (Data) regarding various gender roles in their family and vicinity.
V	Doing Sociology : Methods & Techniques	1. Tools & Techniques : Observation, survey and interview.	

		2. The significance of field work in sociology.	
		Understanding Society (Part – B)	
I	Structure, Process & Stratification	1. Social Structure : Meaning characteristics and elements.	
		2. Social System : Meaning, characteristics, stages and elements.	
		3. Social Processes : Cooperation, Competition and conflict.	
		4. Social Stratification : Meaning, characteristics, forms of stratification – class, caste, race and gender.	
II	Social change	1. Social Change : Meaning, characteristics, causes and consequences of social change.	
		2. Village, Town & City : Changes in Rural and Urban society.	Social conditions related with rural and urban societies should be framed in box

			dealing with various aspects of these social realities.
III	Environment & Society	1. Environment & Society : Geographical (Ecological), cultural and social environment and their inter-relationship.	
		2. Environmental Crisis and Social responses.	Questions should be framed related with awareness towards various environmental crisis : Pollution, earthquake, floods, deforestation etc. The students/people's response regarding ban on polythene in H.P., Afforestation, population pressure, industrialization and pollution etc. should be given in box.
IV	Western Social Thinkers	1. Karl Marx on Caste & Class conflict.	
		2. Emile Durkheim on Division of labour.	
		3. Max Weber on Bureaucracy.	
V	Indian Sociologist	1. G. S. Ghurye on Race and Caste	
		2. D.P. Mukherjee on Tradition and Change.	
		3. M.N. Srinivas on The Village	

Sociology Class - XII

S. No.	Theme (Unit)	Subject Matter	Suggestive Activities
		Indian Society (Part-A)	
I	Structure of Indian Society	1. Introducing Indian Society : Etymological meaning, unity in diversity, colonialism, nationalism and nation-building.	To identify the ongoing anti-national activities and sensitise the students to overcome them.

		<p>2. Demographic Structure : Meaning, demographic profile of India and H.P. ; Approaches to the study of population, population policy of India.</p>	<p>1. Data on various aspects in tabulated form may be presented diagrammatically and students should be encouraged to present facts related with demography in such tabulated form.</p>
		<p>3. Rural Urban Linkage and Divisions : Types of settlements – village, town and city; Features of rural and urban community; Difference between rural and urban societies and linkages.</p>	<p>1. Exercise in the form of probing questions should be developed in order to understand the differences and</p>
			<p>linkages between rural and urban social life.</p>

II	Social Institutions : Continuity & Change	1. Marriage, Family & Kinship. i) Marriage : Hindu marriage – its aim and forms, rules of mate selection, tribal marriage in India, way of acquiring life mates among tribes; marriage in contemporary India.	
		ii) Family : Joint and Nuclear family – structural and functional features; Factors of disintegration of join family system in India.	Family structures of their village and find the number of joint and nuclear family.
		iii) Kinship : Types of kinship, degrees of kinship, kinship technology, usages of	

		kinship, significance of kinship in contemporary India.	
		<p>2. Caste System : Meaning, features, Functions and dysfunctions, caste in contemporary India.</p> <p>3. Tribal Society : Meaning, distinctive features of tribes in India, Tribe and caste, Tribe in contemporary India & H.P.</p>	<p>1. Students should be involved in collecting data regarding the settlement patterns of various caste groups, the nature of social distance and occupations of various caste in their vicinity.</p> <p>2. The students be given the activity to observe the pattern of trans-humans among Gaddis and Gujjars in Himachal Pradesh.</p>
III	Social Inequality and Deprived Groups	1. Caste prejudices, scheduled caste and other Backward Classes, General Biases and the struggle for women equality.	To identify gender related works and view related with them in order to understand gender prejudices.

		2. Marginalization of Tribal communities.	
		3. The protection of Tribal communities.	
		4, Caring for the disabled.	To enumerate the problems of disabled
			persons and people attitude towards them.
IV	The Challenges of Unity in Diversity	1. Problems of communalism, Regionalism, Casteism, Patriarchy.	
		2. Role of state in a Plural and unequal society.	
		What we share?	In what way we behave in schools, buses with various castes and religions groups and what is the difference between our behaviour in village or at home with the some category and why? Such activities

			will help in understanding problems of casteism, communalism and regionalism.
VI	Approaches to the study of Indian Society	Indo-logical, Cultural, Structural and Historical.	
	Change And Development In India Part – B		
I	Process of Social Change in India	1. Process of Structural Change : Colonialism, Industrialization, Urbanization.	Concept of Industrialization and its impact on economics of various societies be given in box with appropriate historical details.
		2. Process of Cultural Change : Modernization, Westernization, Sanskritization, Secularization.	----
		3. Social Reforms, Movements and Laws.	----

II	Social Change and the Polity.	1. The Constitution as an Instrument of Social Change : Fundamental rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental duties, Provisions related with women	The Preamble of constitution should be given in box and students should learn and understand its importance.
		, children, minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes; Planning and Social change.	developmental works of their Panchayats and the prospective changes.
		2. Parties, Pressure Groups and Democratic Polities.	----
		3. Role of Panchayati Raj in Social Change.	Date regarding
III	Social Change and the Economy	1. Land reforms, the Green Revolution and Agrarian society; Horticultural development and Social change in H.P.	
		2. From planned industrialization to liberalization.	----
		3. Changes in the class structure.	-----

IV	New Arenas of Social Change	1. Media and Social Change	Date related with various TV programmes being
			watched by students and other be collected and presented for critical analysis.
		2. Globalization and Social Change.	----
V	Social Movements	1. Class Based Movement : Workers, Peasants.	----
		2. Caste Based Movements : Dalit movement, Backward Castes, Trends in Upper Caste Responses.	----
		3. Tribal Movements	----
		4. Environmental Movements	Students may be involved in Eco-Friendly activities.