SUPPORT MATERIAL
SOCIOLOGY 2014-15
CLASS XI

Subject : Sociology

Name of the Team leader : Mrs. Geeta Padam Negi
Group Leader
GGSSS, Panama Building
Jama Masjid
Delhi-110006

Name of the Teachers
1. Ms. Shyamala Rani Rao
   Lecturer Sociology
   Ramjas School, Pusa Road

2. Ms. Anjana
   Lecturer Sociology
   St. Thomas School, Mandir Marg

3. Ms. Renu Shokeen
   Lecturer Sociology
   SKV No. 2 Palam Village

4. Ms. Manju
   Lecturer Sociology
   Nutan Marathi SSS
   Paharganj
INDEX

Book 1 -- INTRODUCTING SOCIOLOGY
1. Chapter 1 Sociology and Society
2. Chapter 2 Terms, Concepts and their use in Sociology
3. Chapter 3 Understanding social institutions
4. Chapter 4 Culture and Socialisation

Book 2 -- UNDERSTANDING SOCIETY
1. Chapter 1 Social Structure, Stratification and Processes in Society
2. Chapter 2 Social Change and Social Order In Rural and Urban society
3. Chapter 3 Environment and Society
4. Chapter 4 Introducing Western Sociologists
5. Chapter 5 Introducing Indian Sociologists

Annexure - A

Suggested Projects
1. Role of mass Media
2. Environment and Society
3. Physical Well being and Food Habits
4. Joint Family System

Annexure - B

Sample Papers
1. Sample Paper
2. Sample Paper
3. Sample Paper
• Its concern is with the way norms and values function in actual societies.
• Sociology has from its beginnings understood itself as a science.
• Statements that the sociologists arrive at must be arrived at through the observations of certain rules of evidence that allow others to check or to repeat, to develop his/her findings.

Pluralities and Inequalities among Societies
• In the contemporary world, we belong to more than one society.
• When amidst foreigners reference to ‘our society’ may mean ‘Indian society’, but when amongst fellow Indians we may use the term ‘our society’ to denote a linguistic or ethnic community, a religious or caste or tribal society.
• Inequality is central to differences among societies.
• Some Indians are rich, others are not. Some are educated, others are illiterate, some have great opportunities for advancement in life; others lack them altogether.

The Intellectual Ideas that went in to the making of Sociology
• Influenced by scientific theories of natural evolution and findings about pre-modern societies made by early travellers, colonial administrators, sociologists and social anthropologists sought to categorise societies into types and to distinguish stages in social development.
• Auguste Comte, Karl Marx and Herbert Spencer made efforts to classify different types of societies.
  (i) Pre-modern societies such as hunters and gatherers.
  (ii) Modern societies such as industrialised societies.
12. Labour increasingly came to be set by the clock and calendar.
13. Work-rhythms were set according to the period of day light, break between tasks.

Sociology and its relationship with other social sciences.

- The scope of sociological study is extremely wide. It focuses and analyses interactions between individuals and examines global social processes.
- Sociology is one of a group of social sciences which also includes Social Anthropology, Economics, Political Science and History.
- All share a certain range of common interests, concepts and methods.
- There is a greater need of interdisciplinary approach.

A. Sociology and Economics

- Economics is the study of production and distribution of goods and services.
- The sociological approach looks at economic behaviours in a broader context of social norms, values, practices and interests.
- The large investment in the advertisement industry is directly linked to the need to reshape lifestyles and consumption patterns.
- Economists are known for the precision of their terminology and exactness.
- Sociology encourages questioning and critical perspective thereby facilitates discussion.
- Recent trends have seen a resurgence of economic sociology because of its wider and critical perspective.
2. Who coined the term sociology?
3. What do you understand by sociology?
4. Mention the inequalities that exists in Indian society?
5. What do you understand by the term capitalism?
6. What is meant by empirical investigation?
7. List any two consequences of urbanisation?
8. Differentiate between micro and macro sociology?

4 Marks Questions
1. Explain the main characteristics of society.
2. What do you know about the emergence of sociology in India?
3. Bring out the relationship between sociology and history.
4. Discuss the changes that occurred in the society due to industrialisation.
5. What were the reasons for the critical condition of Indian craftsmen during colonialism?

6 Marks Questions
1. Explain the relationship between sociology and other social sciences?
2. Describe the material issues that contributed to the making of sociology.
3. Trace the growth of sociology in India.
4. How is sociological knowledge different from common sense observations. Explain with suitable example.
• **Characteristics of primary group:**
  (1) Small size of group
  (2) Physical proximity
  (3) Continuity and stability of relationship
  (4) General responsibility
  (5) Common aim

• **Characteristics of secondary group:**
  (1) Large size
  (2) Indirect relationship
  (3) Fulfilment of special interest
  (4) Limited responsibility
  (5) Impersonal relationship

• **Difference between ingroup and outgroup:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingroup</th>
<th>Outgroup</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) “We feeling” exists.</td>
<td>(1) Lack of “We feeling”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Face to face relationship.</td>
<td>(2) Distant relationship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Feeling of sacrifice</td>
<td>(3) Lack of feeling of sacrifice and cooperation among members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and cooperation among members.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Personal relationship</td>
<td>(4) Impersonal relationship</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• **Reference groups:**

There always exists a group as a “model” for the individual or any group. This model group is treated as a reference group. For instance a person/individual copies the life style of any film actor or artist.
• **Difference between Caste and Class:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste</th>
<th>Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It depends on birth.</td>
<td>It depends on social circumstances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is closed group.</td>
<td>Class is an open system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is rigid rules in marriage, eating-habits, etc.</td>
<td>Class has no rigidity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caste system is a permanent/stable organisation.</td>
<td>It is less stable than caste system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• **Status** refers to the social position with defined rights and duties assigned to these positions.

(1) **Ascribed status** depends on birth and it is granted without any struggle.

Following are the bases of ascribed status:

- Caste
- Kinship
- Birth
- Gender discrimination
- Age discrimination

(2) **Achieved Status**

The posts or levels/places achieved by the person on the basis of personal merits or qualifications is called achieved status.

Bases of achieved status:

- Education
- Training / Skills
- Wealth
• **Types of Social Control:**

(1) **Formal Social Control:**
It includes control by state, law, police, bureaucracy, army, political power, education etc. The state exercises legal power to control the individual and group behaviour.

(2) **Informal Social Control:**
It includes control by religion, custom, tradition, mores, convention etc.

**Sanction:**
- A mode of reward or punishment that reinforces socially accepted forms of behaviour.
- It can be positive or negative.

**Deviance:**
- Modes of actions that do not conform to the norms or values held by most members of a group or society.
- Ideas of deviance change with time.

**2 Marks Questions**
1. What do you understand by group?
2. What is reference group?
3. What do you understand by role?
4. Express two differences between ascribed and achieved status?
5. Define primary group.
6. Describe/Write any two differences between ingroup and outgroup.
7. What do you understand by community.
8. What is peer group?
Points to remember

- Social institutions are complex set of social norms, beliefs, values and role relationships that arise in response to the needs of the society.

- The important social institutions are:
  (a) family, marriage and kinship (informal)
  (b) law, education, etc. (formal)

- Family is a group of persons directly linked by kin connections, the adult members of which assume responsibility of caring for children.

- Diverse family forms are found in different societies.
  (a) Rule of residence: matrilocal and patrilocal
  (b) Authority and dominance: patriarchal and matriarchal
  (c) Descent and inheritance: patrilineal and matrilineal societies
  (d) Family of orientation (family of birth) and family of procreation (the family in which person is married)

- Kinship ties are connections between individuals, established either through marriage or through blood.
  - Kins who are related through ‘blood’ are called consanguinal kin.
  - Kins who are related through marriage are called affines.

- Marriage is a socially acknowledged and approved sexual union between two adult individuals.
• Transformation of work:
  (a) Industrial processes were broken down into simple operations.
  (b) Mass production demands mass markets.
  (c) Significant innovation was production through assembly line.
  (d) Decentralisation of work.

POLITICS
• Political institutions are concerned with the distribution of power in society.
  
• Two important aspects of political institutions are:-
  (a) Power – The ability of individuals or groups to carry out their will even when opposed by others.
  (b) Authority – Power is exercised through authority. Authority is that form of power which is accepted as legitimate.

STATELESS SOCIETY:
• Order is maintained without a formal governmental apparatus.
• Order is maintained through alliances, kinship marriage etc.

STATE SOCIETY:
• Formal political apparatus exists.
• Modern states are defined by sovereignty, citizenship and the ideas of nationalism.

Sovereignty – The undisputed political rule of a state over a given territorial area.
• Children who cannot attend school or drop out of school.
• Gender and caste discrimination impinges upon the chances of education.

2 Marks Questions
1. What do you understand by the term social institutions?
2. Cite examples of formal and informal social institution.
3. What do you mean by ‘family’?
4. What is marriage?
5. Differentiate between monogamy and polygamy forms of marriage.
6. Give the meaning of the term kinship?
7. Who are consanguinal kins?
8. What is affines?
9. What do you understand by ‘work’?
10. Give the meaning of the term ‘decentralisation of work’.
11. What is political institution?
12. What do you understand by the term nationalism?
13. What is sovereignty?
14. What do you mean by stateless societies?
15. State the characteristics that all religions share?

4 Marks Questions
1. Explain functionalist and conflict views to understand social institutions.
Chapter -4
Culture and Socialisation

Points to remember

- Culture is learnt and developed through social interaction with others in society.
- According to Tylor – "Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society."
- Culture is
  (i) a way of thinking, feeling, believing.
  (ii) total way of life of a people.
  (iii) an abstraction from behaviour.
  (iv) learned behaviour.
  (v) a storehouse of pooled learning
  (vi) social legacy the individual acquires from his group.
  (vii) set of standardised orientations to recurrent problems.
  (viii) normative regulation of behaviours.

- Dimensions of culture
  (i) **Cognitive aspect of culture**: refers to understanding, how we make sense of all the information coming to us from our environment.
  (ii) **Normative aspects**: consists of folkways, mores, customs, conventions and laws. There are values that guide social behaviour in different context. Social norms are accompanied by sanctions that promote conformity.
• **Ethnocentrism**: is the application of one’s own cultural values in evaluating the behaviour and beliefs of people from other cultures.

• Ethnocentanism is the opposite of cosmopolitanism.
  – Cosmopolitanism celebrates and accommodates different cultural attributes within its fold and promotes cultural exchange.
  – A modern society appreciates cultural difference.
  – In a global world, communication are shrinking distances between cultures.
  – Cosmopolitan outlook allows diverse influences to enrich one’s own culture.

**Cultural Change**

• Cultural change is the way in which societies change their patterns of culture.

• Sources of change can be internal and external.
  (a) **Internal**: New methods of farming boosting agricultural production.
  (b) **External**: Intervention in the form of conquest on colonisation.

• Cultural change can occur through changes in the natural environment, contact with other cultures or processes of adaptation.

• Culture is also transformed by revolutionary change

  Radical changes can be initiated through political intervention, technological innovation or ecological transformation. for e.g. French revolution abolishing monarchy, expansion of media both print and electronic.

**Socialisation**

• A process by which we learn and internalise socially acceptable behaviour.

• It is a life long process.
An essential part of our everyday lives.

Both electronic and print medias are of great importance.

Provides information and also influences people by giving exposure to areas of experience distant from one’s own.

(e) **Other socialising agencies**

- Work is in all cultures an important setting within which socialisation processes operate.
- Religion, social caste/class are socialising institutions.

### 2 Marks Questions

1. What do you understand by the term culture?
2. Differentiate between material and non-material culture?
3. What do you understand by sub-culture?
4. What do you mean by cultural change?
5. Give the meaning of the term socialisation.
6. What do you understand by cultural evolution?
7. Name the three dimensions of culture?
8. What are norms?
9. What do you understand by the term cultural lag?
10. What is ethnocentrism?

### 4 Marks Questions

1. Explain the term culture.
2. Describe the cognitive and normative dimensions of culture?
Points to remember

- The term social structure points to the fact that society is structured, organised in a particular way.
- According to Durkheim, social structure constrains our activities to constructed frameworks and patterns of organisation and directs our behaviour.
- Social stratification refers to the existence of structural inequalities between groups in society, in terms of their access to material or symbolic rewards.

Modern societies are often marked by wide difference in wealth and power.

- Social stratification indicates pattern of inequality. People with superior position have certain privileges.

Three basic forms of advantage enjoyed by privileged groups are:

(i) **Life chances**: Material advantages which improve the quality of life. It includes both economic and other benefits.

(ii) **Social status**: Prestige or high standing in the eyes of other members of the society.

(iii) **Political influence**: Ability of one group to dominate others.
Societies characterised by organic solidarity are held together by people’s economic interdependence and a recognition of the importance of other’s contributions. Relationships of economic reciprocity and mutual dependency come to replace shared beliefs in creating social consensus.

This leads to alienation. It refers to the loss of control on the part of workers over the nature of the labour task, and over the products of their labour.

**Competition as an Idea and Practice**

- In the contemporary world, competition is the dominant norm and practice.
- Modern capitalist society lays stress on greater efficiency and greater profit maximisation.
- The following are the underlying assumptions of capitalism:
  (a) expansion of trade
  (b) division of labour
  (c) specialisation
  (d) rising productivity
- The ideology of competition is the dominant ideology of capitalism.

**Conflict and Cooperation**

- The term conflict implies clash of interests.
- Scarcity of resources in society produces conflict as groups struggle to gain access to and control over these resources.
- The bases of conflict may vary. It could be class or caste, or gender, or ethnicity.
Points to remember

• Social change refers to changes in structure and culture of the society.

• Changes can be both intensive and extensive.

• Darwin proposed the theory of evolution and emphasized on the ‘survival of the fittest’.

• Darwin’s theory of evolution has been adapted to the social world and termed as ‘Social Darwinism’, a theory that emphasised the importance of adaptive change.

• A Contrast to evolution is revolutionary change which is quick, sudden and to overthrow the existing system. Example French revolution.

• Changes in values and beliefs can also lead to social change.

Causes of Social change

• Internal (endogenous factors)

• External (exogenous factors)

• Five broad types of sources or causes of social change : Change are environmental, technological, economic, political and cultural.

(a) Environment : Nature, ecology and the physical environment influence on the structure and shape of society.

(b) Technology and economy : Technology along with economic change has been responsible for immense social changes for
existing law is believed to be unjust, e.g. a person may claim to be breaking it for highest moral reason. e.g. When Mahatama Gandhi broke the salt law, he was committing a crime.

- **Violence**: is the enemy of social order, and an extreme form of contestation that breaks not only the law, but important social norms. Violence in society is the product of social tensions. It is also a challenge to the authority of the state.

- **Social Order and Social Change in Villages, Town and City**:
  - Villages emerged as part of the major changes in social structure brought about by the transition from nomadic ways of life based on hunting, gathering food and transient agriculture to a more settled form of life.
  - Investment in land and technological innovations in agriculture created the possibility of producing surplus.
  - Advanced division of labour created the need for occupation specialisation.

All these changes together shaped the emergence of the village as a population settlement based on a particular form of social organisation.

- **Distinction between villages and cities**:
  
  **Villages** – significant proportion of its population is involved in agricultural activities, low density of population as compared to cities and towns.

  **City** – Majority of people engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. Population density i.e. (the number of persons per unit over, such as square km) is higher than villages.
Where and how people live in cities is based on socio-cultural identities. Creation of ghettos through the conversion of mixed composition neighbourhoods into single community neighbourhoods (ghettosiation) is common in cities all over the world.

City centres are experiencing a revival in many major western cities as attempts to regenerate community life. A related phenomenon ‘gentrification’ which refers to the conversion of a previously lower class neighbourhood into a middle and upper class one.

Changes in modes of mass transport may also bring about significant social change in cities.

2 Marks Questions
1. What do you understand by the term social change?
2. What are the sources of social change?
3. Give the meaning of the term evolution.
4. Who proposed the theory of ‘survival of the fittest’?
5. What is revolutionary change?
6. Give any two examples of revolutionary change.
7. Give examples of technological revolution.
8. What is cultural change?
9. What do you understand by ‘universal adult franchise’?
10. What is social order?
11. What are laws?
12. Give the meaning of the term ‘gentrification’.
13. What is counter-culture?
14. What do you understand by the term legitimation?
Chapter - 3
Environment and Society

Points to remember

- The term **Ecology** denotes the web of physical and biological systems and processes of which humans are one element.

- Ecology has been modified by **HUMAN ACTION** – aridity or flood proneness is often produced by human intervention.

- **Social Environments** emerge from the interaction between biophysical ecology and human interventions. This is a two-way process.

The Two way Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature shapes society</th>
<th>Society shapes nature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ex. Indo-gangetic plain has dense population due to availability of fertile soil for cultivation. Where as hilly areas have thin population due to difficult terrain and climate.</td>
<td>Ex. Capitalist commodity producing society has transformed lives and nature. Air pollution, commercially exploiting natural resources like forests, natural oil, water impacts nature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The interaction between environment and society is shaped by social organisation e.g. if forests are owned by the government, it will have the power to decide whether it should lease them to timber companies or allow villagers to collect forests produce.

- Different relationships between environment and society also reflect different social values and norms as well as knowledge systems for example - the values underlying **CAPITALISM** have supported the **COMMODIFICATION** of nature, socialistic values of equality.
into another. e.g. Bacillus Thuringiensis have been introduced into cotton species, making it resistant to the bollworm.

– **Natural and man-made environmental disasters**:
  - Natural disasters are those which occur naturally e.g. Tsunami.
  - Man-made disasters are like Bhopal gas tragedy where human actions are responsible for disasters.

– **Environmental problems are also social problems**
  - Social ecology refers to the fact that social relations ie organisation of property and production, shapes how environment is understood and used.
  - Social status and power determine to what extent people can protect themselves from environmental crises or overcome it.
  - Securing the public interest e.g. construction of dams or commercial exploitation of forest for timber may actually serve the interests of particular politically and economically powerful groups but hurt the interests of the poor and politically weak.

– **Environment – Society conflicts**:

  Different social groups stand in different relationships to the environment and approach it differently. e.g. A forest department geared to maximising revenues from supplying large volumes of bamboo to the paper industry with view and use forest very differently from an artisan who harvests bamboo to make baskets. Their varied interests and ideologies generates environmental conflicts.

  Thus environmental crises have their roots in social inequality.
Points to remember

• Three historical developments that paved the way for the emergence of sociology:
  – the Enlightenment, or the scientific revolution
  – the French Revolution; and
  – the Industrial Revolution

• The Enlightenment
  Experienced in Europe during the late 17th and 18th centuries. Also known as the ‘age of reason’. Human being was regarded at the centre of the universe, and rational thought as the central features of the human being.

  The Enlightenment was made possible by, and in turn helped to develop, scientific, secular and humanistic, attitudes of mind and a new understanding of the world.

• The French Revolution
  – The French Revolution (1789) announced the arrival of political sovereignty at the level of individuals as well as nation-states.
  – The Declaration of Human Rights asserted the equality of all citizens.
  – It brought about the freedom of the individual from the oppressive rule of the religious and feudal institutions that dominated France before the Revolution.
Primitive communism ----------- slavery ----------- feudalism--------
capitalism ----------- socialism.

– Capitalist society was marked by an ever intensifying process of alienation of worker at several levels.

1) alienation from nature.
2) alienation from each other
3) alienation from fruits of labor
4) alienation from themselves.

– Marx’s notion of the economy was based on the concept of a mode of production. Mode of production was the economic base. On the base was placed the “superstructure” comprising of social, cultural and political institutions.

– Marx placed great emphasis on economic structures and processes because he believed that they formed the foundations of every social system throughout human history.

• Class Struggle

– As the mode of production changes, conflicts develop between different classes which result in struggles. He believed that class struggle was the major driving force of change in society.

– In capitalism the capitalist owned all means of production whereas, the working class were poor property less and forced to sell their labor for wages.

– For conflict to occur it is necessary for the two classes to become conscious of their class interests and identities.

– Such ‘class consciousness’ leads to class conflicts which can lead to the overthrow of a dominant or ruling class by the previously subordinated class.
The ideal type

- According to Weber it was a conceptual tool - a model of a social phenomenon that highlights its most significant characteristics.
- He uses ideal type to explain 3 types of authority.
  a) Traditional authority (based on custom and precedence)
  b) Charismatic authority (based on personality and grace)
  c) Rational-legal authority (based on legal rules)

Bureaucracy as an ideal type

- Bureaucracy was a mode of organisation which was based on the separation of the public from the domestic world.
- It is characterised by the following features:
  (i) Functioning of Officials
  (ii) Hierarchical Ordering of Positions
  (iii) Reliance on Written Document
  (iv) Office Management; and
  (v) Conduct in Office

2 Marks Questions

1. Give the meaning of the word enlightenment?
2. What are the different stages, society has progressed, according to Karl Marx?
3. What do you understand by the term bureaucracy?
4. How is traditional authority different from charismatic authority?
5. What is social facts?
Points to remember

I. G.S. GHURYE : On relation between caste and race
   
   (i) Caste and race
   
   - Herbert Risley, a British colonial officer argued that humans can be divided into separate races on the basis of their physical characteristics (length of nose, size of skull etc.)
   
   - Risley believed caste to have originated in race. The higher caste belonged to the Indo-Aryan race whereas lower caste belonged to the non-Aryan, Mongoloid or other racial type. He suggested lower caste to be original inhabitants of India and dominated by the Aryan people from outside the country.

Ghurye on Tribes

Protectionists versus Nationalist arguments

- According to the protectionists - tribes were primitive people with distinct culture; not a part of mainstream hindusm. They need to be protected by the state from exploitation and domination by the Hindu culture.

- According to Nationalists

  - Tribes were backward hindus who needed to develop along with the nation rather than remain backward. as muslim of primitive culture.

  - Suggest that lower castes were original inhabitants and subjugated by Aryans.
4. **Root meaning of word ‘Tradition’ to transmit.** Traditions are rooted in past and kept alive through repeated recalling and retelling of stories and myths.

5. **Living Tradition:** Tradition maintaining its links with the past but also adapting to the present and thus evolving over time.

   According to him “Living Tradition” means the tradition that on the one hand maintains its links with the past by retaining certain things, on the other hand adopts and adds new things of the present. Traces of this can be seen in the games that children play, the clothes men and women wear etc.

   Collective experience leads to conflict and rebellion.

6. **The strength of tradition ensures that the pressure of conflict produces change in tradition but does not break it.**

**III. A. R. DESAI / ON STATE**

(i) **Features of the welfare state:**

* Welfare state is a positive state.

• It does not only maintain law and order.

• It uses its powers to implement policies of social welfare.

* It is a democratic state.

• Formal democratic institutions especially multi-party elections are a defining feature of a welfare state.

* It involves a mixed economy.

• Mixed economy is an economy in which both private and public or govt. owned enterprises exist together.

• Public / state sector looks after basic goods & infrastructure Private Sector looks after consumer goods.
Srinivas views

- He believed that village was a relevant social entity. History shows that villages have served as a unifying identity.
- He showed, using historical and sociological evidence that the village had, experienced considerable change over time.
- He provided evidence to show that villages were never self-sufficient and had been involved in various kinds of economic, social and political relationships at regional level.

On the Significance of villages as a site of social research

- He believed that it provided an opportunity to illustrate the importance of ethnographic research methods.
- It offered eye-witness accounts of the rapid social change that was taking place in the Indian village newly independent nation began a programme of planned development.
- Policy makers were able to understand what was going on in the heartland of India.
- Village studies provided a new role for a discipline like Sociology in the context of an independent nation.

2 Marks Questions

1. Name any two pioneers of social anthropology in India.
2. What do you understand by caste endogamy?
3. What do you understand by the term living tradition?
4. According to D.P. Mukherjee, list the principles of change.
5. What is meant by mixed economy.
ANNEXURE - A

RESEARCH DESIGN

Topic : Role of Mass Media

Research Question : What has been the role of Television on the Youth (15-25 years?)

Introduction :
- What is understood by Mass Media
- Different mass media popular among youth (Radio, television, film, print media, internet)
- How has television, as a popular mass media grown (evolved) over the years?

Statement of Purpose
- Different sources of entertainment of youth today.
- Some popular programmes in T.V. channels today that has larger youth audience.
- How has different programmes affected influenced the behaviour, language, dress.
- How far has westernisation affected the youth vis-a-vis imitation/ adoption of non-Indian value.

Research Methodology
- The most appropriate research technique that can be adopted for the above topic is a sample survey using a questionnaire.
- Prepare a questionnaire comprising of 10 to 15 multiple choice
RESEARCH DESIGN - 2

Topic : Environment and Society

Research Question : Who is responsible for the sorry state of Yamuna, the once pride of Delhi.

Introduction :
- Importance of natural resources.
- The two-way relationship between environment and human society.
- Impact of global warming and various sources of pollution - noise, air, water on our natural resources.

Statement of Purpose
- Yamuna - what it was and what it has become now.
- Human factors responsible - draining of industrial waste, human waste etc.
- Government plans regarding cleaning of the river.
- Reasons for its failure - poor implementation.

Research Methodology
- Most appropriate research techniques - archival source and sample survey using questionnaire.
- Collect news articles/ pictures on the history of the river over the years.
- Prepare a questionnaire comprising of 10-15 multiple choice questions. Choose a sample comprising 15 respondents.
RESEARCH DESIGN - 3

Topic : Physical Well Being and Food Habits

Research Question: To what extent has the consumption of junk food affected the health of children (5-15 years)?

Introduction:
- Food habits as an important component of culture of a society.
- Traditional Indian food
- Globalisation and introduction of foreign food chains in India.

Statement of Purpose
- Growing westernisation and adoption of western, food, dress, language.
- Consumption of junk food and its impact on health of children.
- Obesity, laziness, juvenile diabetes, blood pressure etc. As possible health hazards.
- Can get some case studies from print media or internet.

Research Methodology
- Most suitable research technique would be sample survey comprising 10 to 15 parents of children of age group 5 to 15 years.
- Prepare a questionnaire comprising 10 to 15 multiple choice questions regarding:
  a) Daily food habits of the children
RESEARCH DESIGN - 4

Topic : Joint Family System

Research Question: Is there a gender based role stereotyping in the joint families.

Introduction:
- The different types of family
- Different kinds of joint households i.e. Grand parents/ parents/ children : married brothers and their families.

Statement of Purpose
- Role played by different family members.
- Gender specific roles attested to different members.
- Women and the roles they are expected to play.
- The members on whom the power and authority rests.

Research Methodology
- Most suitable research technique would be observation and interview method.
- Identify 5-7 joint households, visit a few times, and be observant about the role played by different members, especially female members. Record the observation later.
- Prepare an informal list of questions to ask the female member which could include questions like:
1. List two difference between human and animal society.
   मानव तथा पशु समाज में दो अंतर बताईए।

2. What is material culture.
   भौतिक संस्कृति का अर्थ बताईए।

3. What is meant by Fraternal Polyandry.
   भातू बहुपति विवाह का अर्थ बताईए।

4. Give meaning of social structure.
   सामाजिक संरचना का अर्थ बताईए।

5. What is cultural lag?
   सांस्कृतिक विलयना अथवा संस्कृति का पिछड़ना का क्या अर्थ है?

6. What is society?
   समाज का अर्थ बताईए।

7. Give meaning of social change?
   सामाजिक परिवर्तन का अर्थ बताईए।
20. Describe the two way process by which social environments emerge.

उस दोहरी प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए जिसके कारण सामाजिक पर्यावरण का उद्भव होता है।

21. What do you think is the most effective agent of socialisation for your generation? How do you think it was different before?

आपके अनुसार आपकी पीढ़ी के लिए समाजीकरण का सबसे प्रभावी अभिकरण क्या है? यह पहले अलग कैसे था, आप इस बारे में क्या सोचते हैं?

22. Discuss the different tasks that demand cooperation with reference to agriculture or industrial operation.

कृषि तथा उद्योग के संदर्भ में सहयोग के विभिन्न कार्यों की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

23. What changes are coming in the forms of family? Explain.

परिवार के स्वरूप में परिवर्तन आने के क्या कारण हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए।

24. Explain the types of authority given by Max Weber.

मैक्स वेर्बर द्वारा दिए गए तत्त्व के प्रकारों का वर्णन कीजिए।

25. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

We boys used the streets for so many different — as a place to stand around watching, to run around and play, try out the maneuverability of our bikes. Not so for girls. As we noticed all the time, for girls the street was simply a means to get straight home from school. And even for this limited use of the street, they always went in clusters, perhaps because behind their purposeful demeanor they carried the worst fears for being assaulted. (Kumar 1986).

a) What does the passage convey about the society where the above observation has been made? (2)

b) What normative dimension of culture does it express? (2)

c) Is the socialisation process gendered? Justify with reference to the above passage. (2)
8. When and where did the teaching of sociology begin in India?
भारत में सामाजिक शास्त्र का अध्ययन कब और कहाँ प्रारंभ हुआ?

9. What do you mean by Role conflict?
भूमिका संघर्ष से आप क्या समझते हैं?

10. What do you mean by “ecology”?
“पारिस्थितिक” से आपका क्या अभिव्यक्ति है?

11. Give examples of natural and man made environment depletion.
प्राकृतिक तथा मानव निर्मित पर्यावरण विनाश के उदाहरण दीजिए।

12. Explain capitalism.
पूर्वीवाद को समझाएँ।

मैक्स वेर के अनुसार “सत्ता” क्या है?

14. What do you mean by welfare state?
कल्याणकारी राज्य क्या है?

15. “Environmental problems are also social problems.” How Explain?
“पर्यावरण की समस्याएँ सामाजिक समस्याएँ भी हैं।” कैसे? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

16. According to Karl Marx, why is conflict between different classes?
मार्कस के अनुसार विभिन्न वर्गों में संघर्ष क्यों होता है?

17. Discuss the important works of the family.
परिवार के महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों की चर्चा कीजिए।

18. Give your views regarding the problems of urban areas.
नगरीय क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर अपने विचार लिखिएं

19. What is stateless society?
राज्योत्सर क्या तत्परता है?

20. Discuss in detail the various problems of environment.
1. What is the social stratification?
सामाजिक स्तरीकरण से क्या अभिव्यक्ति है?
2. What do you mean by Ethnicity?
नृतात्विकता से आप क्या समझते हैं?
3. What do you mean by Endogamy?
अंतर्विवाह से आप क्या समझते हैं?
4. Explain capitalism.
पूर्णीयवाद की समझाएँ।
5. What is sub-culture?
उप-संस्कृति से क्या अभिव्यक्ति है?
6. Why is the study of sociology necessary?
सामाजिकशास्त्र का अध्ययन क्यों आवश्यक है?
7. Write reasons of social changes.
सामाजिक परिवर्तन के कारण लिखो।
21. Family is the effective agent of socialisation. Discuss.

22. Discuss with examples, “Co-operation” with reference to modern society.

23. Write about the life and achievements of M.N. Srinivas.

24. Discuss in detail about Material Dimensions of culture.

25. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

When men migrate to urban areas, women have to plough and manage the agricultural fields. Many a time they become the sole providers of their families.

Such households are known as female headed households. Widowhood too might create such familial arrangement. Or it may happen when men get remarried and stop sending remittance to their wives, children and other dependents. In such a situation, women have to ensure the maintenance of the family. Among the Kolams, a tribal community in south-eastern Maharashtra and northern Andhra Pradesh, a female headed household is an accepted norm.

1. What is understood by ‘feminisation of agriculture’?  
2. State any two causes of ‘feminisation’. Name the states where this norm is practised.