

**SOCIOLOGY SMART SKILLS
2017-18
GRADE XI**

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SYLLABUS**THEORY (80 MARKS)****Term 1****Book 1- Introducing Sociology**

1. Sociology and Society
2. Terms, Concepts and their Use in Sociology
3. Understanding Social Institutions
4. Culture and Socialisation
5. Doing Sociology: Research Methods

Term 2**Book 2- Understanding Society**

1. Social Structure, Social Stratification And Social Processes in Society
2. Social Change and Social Order in Rural and Urban Society
3. Environment and Society
4. Introducing Western Sociologists
5. Indian Sociologists

DETAILS OF THE PRACTICAL COMPONENT**PRACTICAL (20 MARKS)**

- A. Project (undertaken during the academic year at school level) 10marks**
- Statement of the purpose
 - Methodology/ technique
 - Conclusion
- B. Viva - based on the project work 02 marks**
- C. Research design: 08 marks**
- Steps of research
(e.g. observation, interview, content analysis to be explained to student and questions accordingly raised.)
 - Overall format
 - Research Question/Hypothesis
 - Choice of Technique
 - Detailed procedure of implementation of technique
 - Limitations of above technique

QUESTION BANKS

Assignment No.1

1. What is sociological imagination? Exemplify.
2. How can you say that 'we belong to more than one society'?
3. How are sociological reflections different from philosophical and common-sense reflections?
4. 'Sociology from its beginnings understood itself as a science.' Justify.
5. What is the difference between sociological understanding and common sense understanding?
6. What are the intellectual ideas that went into the making of sociology?
7. Describe the material issues that went into the making of sociology.
8. Discuss the journey of sociology in India.
9. Why should we study the beginning and growth of sociology in Europe?
10. Describe the relation sociology has with the following-
 - economics
 - psychology
 - political science
 - anthropology
 - history

Assignment No.2

1. The classifications and types that we discuss in sociology help us..... How do concepts and terms in sociology help us?
2. Define the following-
 - a) social groups, b) quasi groups, c) Aggregates, d) Primary group, e) Secondary group, f) community, g) Society, h) In-groups, i) out-groups, j) reference group, k) peer group, l) social stratification, m) status, n) role, o) prestige, p) deviance, q)sanction
3. Describe the institution of caste using the varna classification.
4. What are the features of a group?
5. As per A.R.Desai, what are the social consequences of urbanisation?
6. Differentiate between Marx and Weber's idea of Class.
7. 'The two concepts status and role are often seen as twin concepts'. Justify.
8. What are ascribed and achieved status? In which type of societies would they be found and why?
9. Using the example of Khasi matriliney, describe the concept of role-conflict.
10. What do you understand by role stereotyping? Have you experienced it?
11. How do we ensure order in society?
12. What are the different perspectives to understand social control? Using them, explain social order.
13. What are the types of social order? Define each of them.

Assignment No.3

1. Differentiate between conflict and functional view to understand social institutions.
2. What are social institutions? Give example.
3. According to the functionalist perspective, family has a very important function. What is it?
4. Why is nuclear family considered to be best equipped to handle the demands of industrial society?
5. What are female headed households?
6. Define the following- a) matrilineal family, b) patrilineal family, c) patriarchal family, d) matriarchal family, e) family, f) Kinship, g) Marriage, h) affinal relations, i) consanguinal relations, j) family of orientation, k) family of procreation, l) informal economy, m) work, n) sovereignty
7. 'The family, the household, its structure and norms are closely linked to the rest of the society.' Explain using an example.
8. How can you say that in India, family is gendered?
9. What are the various forms of marriage? Define them.
10. In case of arranged marriages, there are some rules regarding mate selection. What are these rules? Describe them.
11. Differentiate between pre-modern and modern forms of work.
12. Describe how work has transformed?
13. What is the difference between power and authority?
14. How did the stateless societies ensure order?
15. Describe the concept of state. How does the government get support? Use the functionalist and conflict view describing state.
16. What are the features of modern state?

17. What does citizenship rights include? Describe each component.

18. What do you understand by nationalism?

Assignment No.4

1. What is culture?
2. Can we rate cultures as being inferior or superior? Give reasons for your answer.
3. What are the 3 dimensions of culture?
4. Describe each dimension of culture.
5. What does Pierre Bourdieu say about interpreting alien cultures or other cultures?
6. What is the difference between law and norm?
7. 'Identities are not inherited but fashioned by the individual and the group through their relationship with others.' Justify.
8. How do roles get acknowledged and recognised?
9. How can sub-cultural groups function as cohesive units and provide identity to its members?
10. Describe ethnocentrism. How is it different from cosmopolitanism?
11. What is cultural change? What are the types of change that a society can experience? Give examples.
12. What is socialisation? What are the agencies of socialisation? How do they carry out the process of socialisation?
13. Does socialisation reduce individual freedom? Give reasons for your answer.

Assignment No.5

1. What is 'methodology'?
2. What is objectivity? How is it different from subjectivity?
3. 'Social scientists study the social world of human relations. This creates problems for objectivity in a social science like sociology.' What are these problems? How can they be corrected?
4. What are the types of methods used in sociological research?
5. How will a social researcher choose his/her research method?
6. Why is it futile to argue about the inferiority or superiority of different methods?
7. Describe, in detail, the participation observation method.
8. What were the early anthropologists interested to study? Who are armchair scholars? How do they conduct their research? Give an example.
9. What did the social anthropologists actually do when doing fieldwork? Give a detailed answer in points.
10. Who are principal informants?
11. How is sociologists' fieldwork different from anthropological fieldwork?
12. Who was William Foote Whyte? What was he famous for?
13. As per William Foote Whyte, he encountered some difficulties carrying out field work in sociology? What are these difficulties?
14. Why was anthropology infamous among the nationalists in colonial India?
15. What are the different ways in which village studies has been carried out?
16. Elucidate on the limitations of participant observation method.
17. Define surveys. What is sample survey?
18. What is the process of selecting a sample for survey?

19. What are the different ways in which responses can be received from respondents in a survey?
20. What are the advantages of survey method?
21. How does the Census and National Sample Survey Organisation carry out survey?
22. What is understood by 'margin of error'?
23. What are the disadvantages of the survey method?
24. Describe, in detail, the interview method.

Assignment No.6

1. Define the following- a) social structure, b) stratification, c) accommodation and d) assimilation.
2. Durkheim stated that society exerts social constraint over the actions of their members. Explain.
3. What are the three forms of advantage which privileged groups enjoy?
4. Explain the meaning of social institutions from the conflict and functionalist perspective.
5. As per the functionalist perspective, what are the 'system requirements' of society?
6. 'The relationship between cooperation, competition and conflict is often complex and not easily separable.' Justify.
7. Durkheim speaks of two forms of cooperation or solidarity that characterise two types of society. What are these two types of solidarity? Describe each of them. Which two societies do they characterise?
8. Karl Marx differentiated between animal and human life. How?
9. In what context does Marx talk of forced cooperation?
10. How can capitalism be the underlying ideology behind competition? What are the underlying assumptions of capitalism?
11. When will conflict be acknowledged as conflict?
12. Explain a woman's forced cooperation in their families. This is related to one of the age-old discrimination that exists in India society. What is it?

Assignment No.7

1. What do you understand by social change?
2. How can the bigness of social change be measured?
3. What are the different types of social change?
4. Using the example of the process of human evolution, describe what kind of a change is it?
5. Name the different sources of change.
6. How can changes in the environment lead to change?
7. What are the technological changes that you have come across? How has it affected economy?
8. Describe change developing from change in the political scenario of India.
9. Using the example of Weber's work on religion, describe how culture can be a source of change.
10. Why must we understand social order in the backdrop of continuity or lack of change?
11. What is social order? Why is it important to for a society to maintain social order or resist social change?
12. There are two ways to view social order. Describe both the views.
13. Does social order mean producing programmed robots? Give reasons for your answer.
14. How does a society ensure social order?
15. Define- a) authority, b) domination, c) legitimation, d) contestation, e) violence, f) dominant caste, g) crime, h) agglomeration, i) metropolitan area, j) ghettoisation, k) gentrification
16. Using an example, describe the difference between legitimation and power.
17. 'The moral worth of an act is not determined solely by the fact that it violates an existing law.' Justify.

18. Why do you think the rate of social change in rural areas resist is slow?
19. How did the village emerge as a population settlement based on a particular form of social organisation?
20. What impact does technological innovation have on the rural society?
21. What problems does urban housing or the lack of it bring with it?
22. Where and how people will live in cities is a question that is filtered through socio-cultural identities. How?
23. Describe the journey of the city centre in the cities.

Assignment No.8

1. Define the following- a) ecology, b) social environment, c) social organisation.
2. What are the various ways in which environment is being harmed?
3. 'Different relationships between environment and society also reflect different social values and norms.' Justify.
4. Discuss the different perspectives on environment and its relationship to society.
5. How can we say that we live in risk societies?
6. What are genetically modified organisms? How can they be a cause for environment degradation?
7. Why are environmental problems also social problems?
8. Why is environmental management a difficult task?

Assignment No.9

1. 'Sociology is sometimes called the child of revolution.' Justify.
2. Describe the concept of enlightenment.
3. What changes did French Revolution bring to society?
4. Explain industrial revolution and its consequences.
5. How has sociology helped in understanding society?
6. Karl Marx advocated an end to oppression and exploitation. To that end, what kind of research did he carry out and what did his research concluded?
7. How did Marx classify society? What were the classifications?
8. How does class consciousness develop?
9. 'The history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggle.'
Explain.
10. Durkheim treated society as aComplete the sentence and explain the phenomena that Durkheim talks about.
11. What is Durkheim's vision of sociology?
12. What is social fact?
13. He distinguishes societies on the basis of solidarity and the law they use. Name the forms of solidarity and the laws. Explain each of them.
14. How can individuals come out of the shadow of the community and establish their distinct identity in terms of the function they perform and the roles they play?
15. What is bureaucracy? What are its characteristic features?
16. Name and describe each of the type of authority given by Weber.
17. Explain Weber's concept of ideal type.
18. What kind of objectivity did Weber prescribe for the social sciences?
19. What does Weber mean by empathetic understanding?

Assignment No.10

1. Name two accidental anthropologists of India. Describe the work they have done.
2. How did the British anthropologists differ from Ghurye in their understanding of tribes?
3. What was the disagreement between Ghurye and Risley about?
4. What has been the contribution of Ghurye in the context of caste and race?
5. What are the 3 principles of change recognised in Indian traditions?
6. What did D.P.Mukherjee say about tradition and change?
7. How has conflict and rebellion in the Indian context affected traditions?
8. A.R.Desai criticised this type of state. Which state is being talked about and what are its characteristic features?
9. Explain the criteria for measuring the working of a welfare state. What do they say about the performance of welfare-states?
10. Srinivas focussed on villages for his research. Why does he criticise British administrator anthropologists' contention that villages are 'little republics'?
11. How does village as a site of research offer advantage to Indian sociology?

PRACTICE PAPERS

Practice Paper No. 1

1. Give two examples of behaviour inspired by 'westernization'.
2. Structural Change is.....
3. Name any two causes for resource depletion.
4. What is Collective Conscience, according to Durkhiem.
5. What is 'caste endogamy'?
6. Distinguish between 'polygyny' and 'polyandry'.
7. Name the features of caste as per Ghurye.
8. Distinguish between 'competition' and 'conflict'.
9. Who is a consanguine kin?
10. What is 'ghettoisation'?
10. What are 'primary groups'?
11. Explain the term 'socialization'.
12. Name any two sociological thinkers associated with Indian Sociology.
13. Explain 'gentrification'.
14. Describe politics as a social institution.
15. Give two examples of natural and man-made disasters.
16. Contrast the maintenance of social order in rural and urban areas.

OR

- Describe any two sources of social change with an example each.
17. Explain the significance of 'clock-time' in industrial society.
 18. What are Life Chances?
 19. How does role-conflict manifest itself in the male gender?
Explain with examples.
 20. Distinguish between ethnocentrism and cosmopolitanism. Use examples.
 21. According to A.R.Desai's criteria, is India a welfare state? Why?

OR

- How does class consciousness lead to class conflict, according to Karl Marx?
23. Write a brief note on the dimensions of culture.
 24. M.N.Srinivas's village studies are a landmark in the field of Indian sociology.
Elaborate.
 25. Read the following passage carefully. Answer the following questions.

Jewellery brand Tanishq found its latest television advertisement on women re-marriage crossing over 900,000 views on YouTube in the last three months. This ad joins a growing number of TV ads in India that show women appreciation and support by men in their status and endeavours, breaking image stereotypes and social mindsets.

The recognition of women as individuals in advertising reflects social shifts that are making them more assertive and self-expressed. The 'Power of 49%' ad by Tata Tea's ongoing 'Jaago Re' ad campaign reflects this. "At our portal, 70% of the profiles are created and handled by women looking for a match for themselves," said Murugavel Janakiraman, CEO,

BharatMatrimony.com. In BharatMatrimony's latest TV ad, a son responds to his parents' query on why his wife needs to do a job, with: "She works because she likes to work."

"All brands with such ads are catering to progressive and evolved urban male and female consumers," said Santosh Sood, independent media analyst and former COO, Rediffusion Y&R.

Deepika Tewari, head marketing, jewellery division, Titan Company, said, "We are talking to progressive Indian brides and grooms, and to open-minded grooms who actually buy solitaire rings for their wives."

Such messaging is already beginning to reflect even in ads that showcase homemakers.

The latest TV ad by ITC's Aashirwad atta depicts a proud husband telling his boss about his selective wife's tastes – a wall painting from Rajasthan, carpet from Kashmir, sarees from Benaras. The ad concludes with the boss appreciating the rotis and asking the hostess where she travelled to find the atta. "The ads where the husband supports the wife or where women feels empowered, draws women towards the brands instantly," said Sood. Nielsen found in its research that over the next five years, Indian women are the most likely to spend (than save) any extra cash they might have on themselves.

India is part of that global scenario where women's incomes are expected to rise by \$5 trillion in the next five years, almost twice the GDP growth of China and India combined, according to the World Bank.

(6 Jan 2014, Hindustan Times (Lucknow), Himani Chandna Gurtoo)

- i) What change do you see in gender images?
- ii) What do you mean by stereotypes? Give examples.

Practice Paper No. 2

1. According to Weber, what is an 'ideal type'?
2. What is the difference between power and authority?
3. Mention some of the negative consequences of industrial revolution on ecology.
4. Using an example, describe counter culture.
5. State any two problems associated with urban housing.
6. Who are the dominant castes?
7. Mention any two problems associated with objectivity in a social science like sociology.
8. Who are 'native informants'?
9. What is the difference between family of procreation and family of orientation?
10. Define informal economy.
11. What are the intellectual ideas that went into the making of sociology? Describe them very briefly.
12. Sociological understanding is different from common sense understanding. How?
13. The functionalist perspective to society talks of some system requirements that are necessary for the survival of the system. What are these system requirements?
14. Define ideology.
15. Weber connected religion with capitalism. In which book did he write about it. What was his main contribution in this regard?
16. Describe the relation between sociology and economics.
17. What is unique about sociological imagination? Describe using an example.
18. How did Ananthakrishna Iyer and Sarat Chandra Roy came to practice social anthropology?
19. What did Weber mean by 'empathetic understanding'?
20. Describe enforced cooperation using the example of married women and their right to property.
21. What is the difference between functionalist and conflict perspective to understand society?
22. Describe field work as a research method in sociology.
23. What are the major processes that led to the emergence of sociology? Describe each of them.
24. What are some the sources of environmental problems. Explain why environmental problems are simultaneously social problems.
25. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Levi Hipp, former general manager for the Wal-Mart which opened in Erie, Pennsylvania's impoverished east side in 2004 admitted that it was corporate policy to avoid hiring those from the lowest socio-economic rung. Hipp stated during his

February 2004 interview that, "the poor are more likely to steal and lack work-ethic." The Wal-Mart jobs were part-time and paid \$6 an hour, with no benefits. But it's not just negative stereotypes about the poor that serve as barriers to employment and other social opportunities. Lack of connections and cultural capital and resources also hold the poor back. When you're poor, you live in a world of only poor. Consequently, your social network is only made up of other poor people

- those who are unable to help with references or social opportunities that lead to job opportunities.

Class Determines Employment: It can be argued that class can be changed by employment because a job will lift someone out of poverty. A good job will bump you up a notch or three on the socio-economic ladder. But job loss and a protracted, fruitless job search will hurl you into the death spiral of poverty. Since employers engage in poverty profiling and lookism, class determines one's opportunities. Class determines employment, which determines class in a macabre catch-22.

It can be claimed that class bias is easier to circumvent than race, age, and gender because poor whites can simply take a bath, don a thrift store suit, and change their name in order to "pass" for middle or upper class. But class is not so easy to fake.

Chuck Barone, a PhD of Dickenson University points out that class is less fluid than most people assume. Lack of access to dental care and inability to afford to shine up your image or obtain cosmetic surgery to correct flaws such as weight problems, etc, are evident in personal appearance. Inability to afford to go out in order to cultivate social capital can also hold the poor back. When you're poor, you can't afford to participate in society and build cultural and social capital - the connections which facilitate access to opportunity. When you're poor, you cannot "pass" for middle or upper class.

(Excerpt courtesy Google, article by Jacqueline.S.Homan, 28th February, 2009)

- I. Negative stereotypes serve as barriers to employment. Explain.
- II. Why is class not easy to fake?
- III. Draw a parallel of the above with an India-centric example.

Academic Session: 2015-16
Annual Examination
Subject- Sociology
M/1/1

Time: 3Hrs

M.M. 80

General Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory.
- 2 mark questions are required to be answered in two sentences each.
- 4 mark questions are required to be answered in 80 words each.
- 6 mark questions are required to be answered in 200 words each.
- **Do not change the order of the question.**
- **This paper has 4 printed sides and 25 questions.**

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 1. | "A welfare state is a positive state." Elucidate in the context of A.R.Desai's theory. | 2 |
| 2. | Examine the difference in the objectives of natural and social sciences as per Max Weber. | 2 |
| 3. | Why is Sociology called the child of the 'age of revolution'? | 2 |
| 4. | Define Global Warming. | 2 |
| 5. | How did villages as a population settlement emerge? | 2 |
| 6. | Explain the concept of Social Darwinism. | 2 |
| 7. | Define randomisation. | 2 |
| 8. | What is secondary data? | 2 |
| 9. | Applying the concept of social stratification, examine the nature and distribution of different advantages between people. | 2 |
| 10. | Define the concept structural change. | 2 |
| 11. | Justify the idea of legitimate violence keeping in context the concepts of power and | 2 |

authority.

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 12. | Mention any two features of caste system given by G.S.Ghurye. | 2 |
| 13. | In the context of Marx's theory of class struggle, examine the concept of class consciousness. | 2 |
| 14. | Briefly evaluate the concept of competition as an idea and practice. | 2 |
| 15. | "Tradition was neither to be worshipped nor to be ignored." Elucidate the statement in the context of D.P.Mukerji's idea on change. | 4 |
| 16. | Who were accidental anthropologists? Examine the concept with example. | 4 |
| 17. | Explain the change experienced by neighbourhoods and localities in urban areas, in the context of the issue of space. | 4 |
| 18. | Explain Weber's theory on Bureaucracy. | 4 |

OR

Which aspect of society, for Durkheim, made Sociology akin to the natural sciences? Elaborate.

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 19. | Capitalist society was marked by an ever intensifying process of alienation operating at several levels. Evaluate these levels. | 4 |
| 20. | There were certain questions that were raised about the relevance and purpose of Sociology in the Indian context. What were the questions? | 4 |
| 21. | Using the ideas of forced cooperation, explain the predicament of women while claiming their rights to property. | 4 |
| 22. | Discuss the issues of social order and social change in Urban areas. | 6 |
| 23. | Exemplify the process of cultural change leading to social change. | 6 |

24. Differentiate between the way in which fieldwork is done in Anthropology and in Sociology.

25. For long the national media has been accused of shutting its door on rural news.

And by now, the largely city-centric media has won the argument too that news about villages and small towns just do not bring them the advertisers. So we are in an age when the 'business of media' is that of big bucks and urban news, and pretty much goes by key words like 'profit projection' and 'return on investments'.

Into this simmer enters a seasoned journalist along with an IT professional hoping to hold in their hands a glimmer of hope for rural news. Journalist and now a Bollywood scriptwriter, Neelesh Misra, and Karan Dalal have just started rolling out *Gaon Connection*, presented as 'India's only and biggest rural newspaper'. The 14-pager daily in Hindi is being brought out by "a core group of 15 people" from its headquarters stationed in Kunaura, a village 160 kms from Uttar Pradesh Capital, Lucknow.

Misra zeroed in on Kunaura because his father belongs to this village and "this is where he returned from America to start a school for the village kids 40 years ago." On phone from Kunaura, Misra, the co-founder-editor, gives the genesis of the two-years-old idea for *Gaon Connection*. "The key to engagement with India is rural

India because 70 per cent people still live in villages. But we Indians have never taken our rural heartland seriously. While the media is busy covering urban news, a fascinating change is taking place in our villages. Though we are not an activist voice, but this is what we want to document." As a journalist, he says, "I have travelled extensively through villages and small towns" and felt the "need for better chronicling of rural India."

"The highly urban mainstream media still looks at rural news stereotypically. They typically report ghastly things, crime, floods...." But the aspiration level in small town India is growing as much as in urban India and going pretty much unreported. "Lovers in villages are texting each other like in urban areas, are eating chowmein and momos, the youth are buying motorcycles, ...the rural income level is rising too. But they hardly shape public opinion. I would say, we should not undermine this change. There are now village youths who are graduates but are misfits in the cities. They can't take up jobs given by NREGA and don't quite want to do the job of office boys in city offices. So our villages have a large number of white collar unemployed," says Misra quoting the observation as a part of a survey *Gaon Connection* did in Uttar Pradesh villages recently.

Misra says, through the platform of *Gaon Connection*, they want to "channelise the aspirations of the village youth. The paper has columns which teach readers how to speak English, how to write a job application, etc."

The team of reporters include youth from both rural and urban India, mostly trainees. Besides training them in journalism, it is also "giving youths an opportunity to get into distribution."

“Ours is a two-pronged approach. While we are using the existing distribution network to reach all the 75 districts of UP, we are also creating connection centres in villages where educated youth can become citizen journalists and also distribute the paper. So far, we have tapped local talent in 40 districts,” he says.

About attracting advertisements, he is optimistic, “*Gaon Connection* was launched in the village by UP Chief Minister Akhilesh Yadav. On the occasion, two top names came from the village from the ad world, from ONM and Ogilvy. They were there to gauge the possibilities.”

Though only a few days old, *Gaon Connection* already plans to enter villages in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, etc.

- a) Talk about M.N.Srinivas’s work on village studies. Is it important to study villages? Briefly discuss the debate between Srinivas and Dumont.

- b) How, according to you, will ‘*Gaon Connection*’ change the stereotypes associated with villages?

