

Samagra Shiksha Keralam

Class XII

SOCIOLOGY

PART I

INDIAN SOCIETY

ആമുഖം

ഹയർസെക്കന്ററി തലത്തിൽ രണ്ടാംവർഷ സമൂഹശാസ്ത്രപഠനം ലഘൂകരിക്കുന്നതിന് വേണ്ടിയുള്ള സമഗ്രവും ലളിതവുമായുള്ള ഒരു പഠനസഹായിയാണ് ഇത്. ഇതിൽ ഓരോ യൂണിറ്റിലേയും ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ആശയങ്ങളും അവയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ചോദ്യങ്ങളും ഉത്തരങ്ങളുമാണ് ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളത്.

ആശംസകളോടെ

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCING INDIAN SOCIETY

INTRODUCTION

The plurality of Indian society does provide an individual with multiple identities. The commonsense knowledge can become a hurdle in scientific study of society. This prior knowledge or commonsense may have been acquired from a particular view point. It may be only a partial view of the social reality. A person with a social outlook should look society through the eyes of different people to perceive what the reality may look like. This unit may help the learner to understand Indian society from a sociological rather than commonsense point of view.

Major Concepts and Ideas

- Advantages and disadvantages of prior knowledge about society in learning sociology
- Sociological Imagination - personal troubles and social issues.
- Sociological Imagination and commonsense knowledge.

Activity 1

Complete the chart

Advantages of having prior knowledge about society in sociology.	Disadvantages of having prior knowledge about society in sociology.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners feel that sociology is a simple subject • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial view •

Activity 2

Identify the personal problem and social issues from the following and fill up the columns.

(Anxiety about job, unemployment, Tension, Generation Gap, Casteism, dislike towards the behaviour of elders, communalism)

Activity 3

Personal Problems.	Social Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

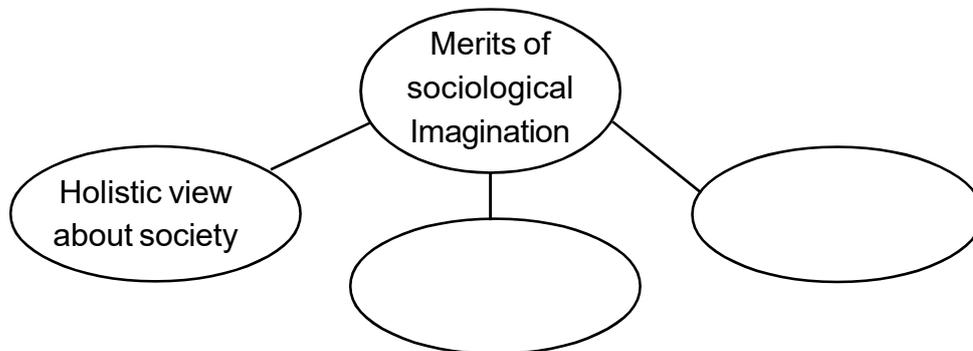
Name the sociologist who introduced the concept of Sociological Imagination.

Activity 4

A map created by individuals or their perception based on personal experience and belief is called.....

Activity 5

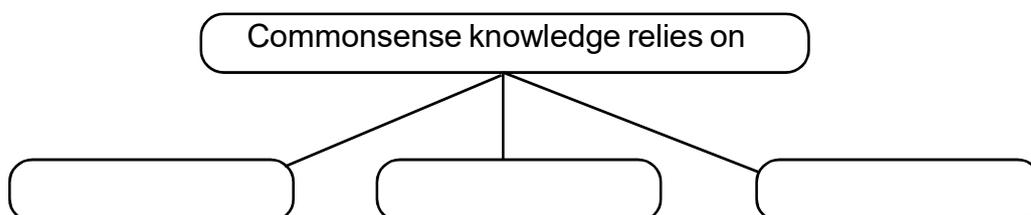
Complete the diagram

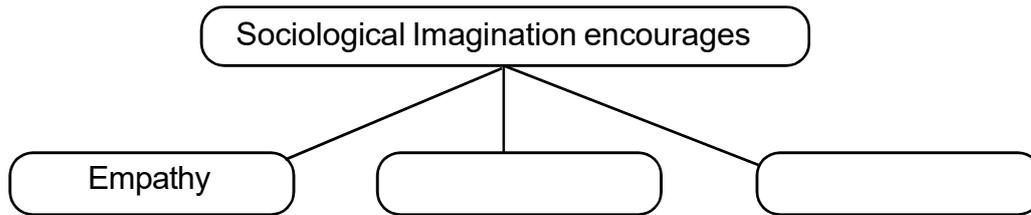


Activity 6

Commonsense knowledge is typically acquired through

Activity 7



Activity 8**Activity 9**

Differentiate commonsense knowledge and sociological imagination by using the following features and fill up the columns.

(Everyday observations, cultural beliefs, partial truths, connection between individual experiences and larger social structure and social forces, go beyond personal experiences, connect individual struggles to significant societal problems)

Features of commonsense knowledge	Features of Sociological imagination
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

Answer key

Activity 1

Advantages of prior knowledge about society.	Disadvantages of prior knowledge about society.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners feel that sociology is a simple subject. • They can connect it with daily life • Students are generally not afraid of sociology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial • It is based on commonsense • Incomplete and biased

Activity 2

Personal Problem.	Social issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anxiety about job • Tension • Dislike towards the behaviour of elders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Generation gap • Casteism II Communalism

Activity 3

C. Wright Mills

Activity 4

Commonsense map

Activity 5

- Create individual understanding of how society shapes their lives
- Develop critical thinking about social issues
- Holistic view about society

Activity 6

Socialisation

Activity 7

stereotypes

assumptions,

simplified explanations

Activity 8

empathy, critical thinking, deeper understanding of social phenomenon.

Activity 9

Features of commonsense knowledge	Features of sociological imagination
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Everyday observations● Cultural beliefs,● partial truths	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● connection between individual experiences and larger social structure and social forces● go beyond personal experiences● Connect individual struggles to significant societal problems

CHAPTER 2

THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF INDIAN SOCIETY

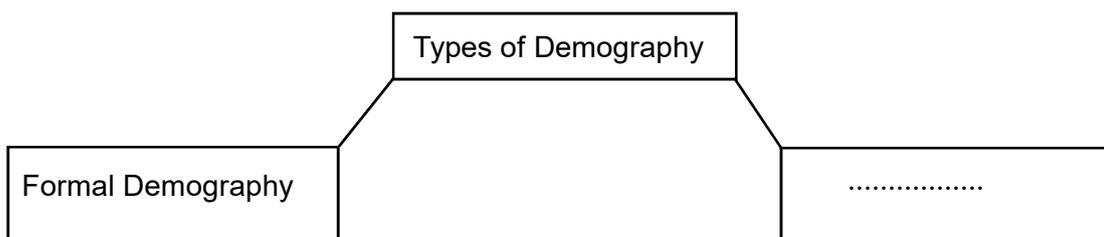
Demography is the systematic study of population. It studies the trends and processes associated with population including changes in population size, patterns of birth, death and migration.

Major Concepts and Ideas

- Types of Demography
- Malthusian Theory of Population Growth.
- The theory of demographic Transition.
- Common concepts and indicators in Demography
 - ◆ Birth rate
 - ◆ Death rate
 - ◆ Fertility rate
 - ◆ Sex ratio
 - ◆ Age structure
 - ◆ Dependency ratio
 - ◆ Demographic dividend

Activity 1

Complete the chart.

**Activity 2**

Choose the correct answer from bracket and write in appropriate columns
(birth rate, death rate, migration, social political, economic aspects of population)

Social demography	Formal demography

Activity 3

The systematic study of population is called.

Activity 4

Classify, the following items in to appropriate columns

(Delaying of marriage, Disease, celibacy, Wars, Natural disasters)

Positive Checks	Preventive checks
•	•
•	•
•	•

Activity 5

Complete the columns

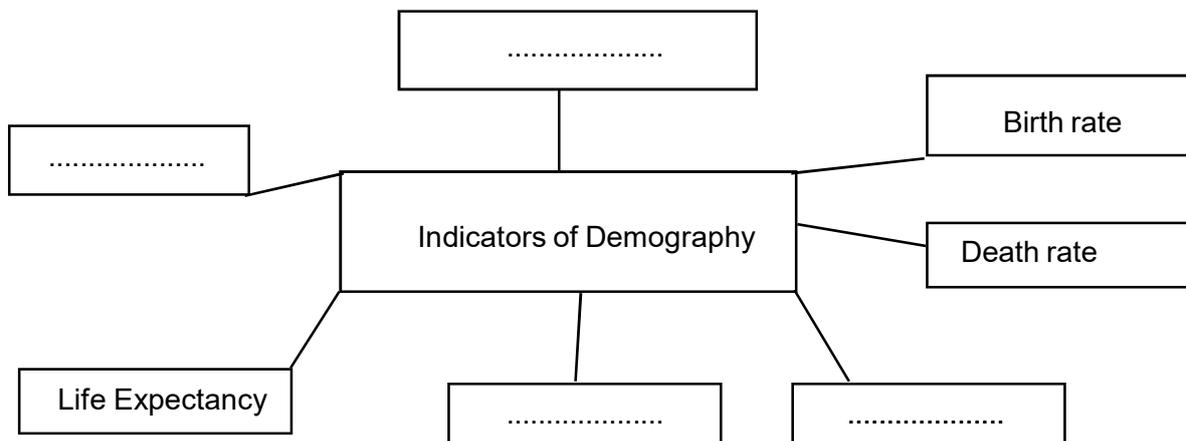
Stages	Birth rate	Death rate	Development
First Stage	High	.....	Low
Second stage	.....	Low	Population Explosion
Third stage	Low	.....	.....

Activity 6

The total number of live births in a particular area during a specific period is known as.....

Activity 7

Complete the chart



Activity 8

Complete the chart showing the reasons for declining sex ratio.

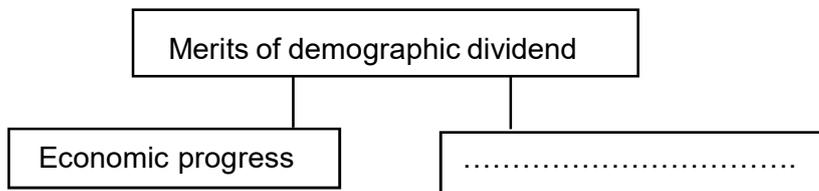
Reasons for declining sex ratio	
☛	differential treatment of girl babies
☛	
☛	
☛	

Activity 9

A falling dependency ratio can be a source of economic growth and prosperity due to the large proportions of workers relative to non-workers is called.....

Activity 10

Complete the chart



Answer Key

Activity 1

Social Demography

Activity 2

Social demography	Formal demography
Social political economic aspects of demography	Birth rate death rate, migration

Activity 3

Demography

Activity 4

Positive checks – Diseases, wars, Natural calamities,

Preventive checks – Delaying of Marriage, Celibacy

Activity 5

High Birth rate, High Death rate, Low Development

High Birth rate, Low Death rate, Population explosion.

Low Birth rate, Low Death rate, High Development

Activity 6

Birth rate

Activity 7

Fertility rate

Birth rate

Death rate

Life expectancy

Age structure

Mortality rate

Activity 8

Differential treatment of girl babies

Maternal Mortality

Dowry

Malnutrition

Abortions

Activity 9

Demographic dividend

Activity 10

Decreasing dependency ratio.

CHAPTER 3

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS - CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

An institution is something that works according to rules established or at least acknowledged by law or custom. In this unit we discuss three important institutions namely Caste, Tribe, Family and Kinship.

Major Concepts and Ideas

- Caste and caste system.
- Tribe
- Family and Kinship.

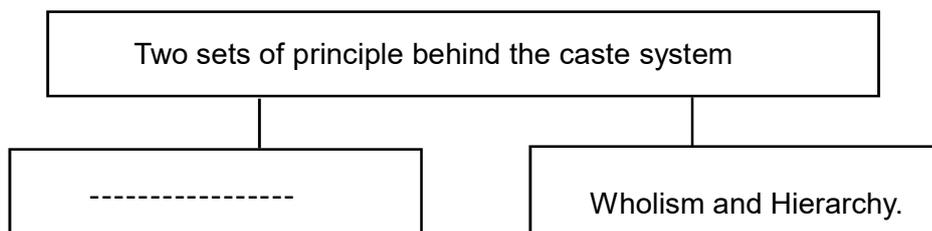
Activity 1

Classify the following as the features of Caste system and Varna system. localized group, four in number, all India Phenomenon, above 3000 in number, Ascribed, based on occupation.

Varna system	Caste system
●	●
●	●
●	●

Activity 2

Complete the chart

**Activity 3**

Classify the following on the basis of permanent and acquired traits of tribes (Area, means of lively hood, language, Physique, Extend of incorporation in to Hindu society, language)

Permanent traits	Acquired traits
•	•
•	•
•	•

Activity 4

Geographical separation from main stream society is the major problem of the tribal people. List out the problem of access to education faced by them.

•
•
•

Activity 5

A	B
Ayyankali	One caste One Religion One God
Jyotirao Phule	Headmistress of first girls school in India
E.V Ramaswami Naicker	Satyasodhak Samaj
Sreenarayana Guru	Leader of Lower class movement in South India
Savitribhai Phule	Entry of Dalits to school in Kerala

Activity 6

List out the characteristics of caste system

- + Caste is based on birth
- +
- +
- +
- +

Activity 7

A process where by individuals or groups are cut off from full participation in social life is known as

Activity 8

The term sanskritisation was coined by

Answer Key

Activity 1

Varna – Four, based on occupation

Caste – Localised group, above 3000, All Indian phenomenon, Ascribed

Activity 2

Differences and Separation

Activity 3

Permanent Traits – Area, Language, Physique, Language

Acquired Traits – Means of livelihood. Extend of incorporation to Hindu society

Activity 4

1. Lack of infrastructure
2. Language
3. Poverty
4. Cultural differences
5. Government policies
6. Health issues
7. Lack of awareness

Activity 5

A	B
Ayyankali	Entry of Dalits to school in Kerala
Jyotirao Phule	Satyasodhak Samaj
E.V Ramaswami Naicker	Leader of Lower class movement in South India
Sreenarayana Guru	One caste One Religion One God
Savitribhai Phule	Headmistress of first girls school in India

Activity 6

Caste is based on birth

Endogamy

Restrictions on food

Segmental division of society

Hierarchical division of society

Restrictions on social relations

Activity 7

Social exclusion

Activity 8

M.N.Srinivas

CHAPTER 4

MARKET AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION

Introduction

Market is often considered as an economic institution. Sociologists view market as a social institution like family, caste or tribe. This chapter explains the sociological perspective on market and changes in market due to colonisation and globalisation processes.

Major Concepts and Ideas

- ◆ Sociological perspectives on market
- ◆ Weekly markets
- ◆ Impact of colonisation on Indian market
- ◆ Commodification and Consumption
- ◆ Globalisation
- ◆ Virtual market
- ◆ Debates on liberalisation

Activity 1

Identify the economic view and sociological view on market.

Market is a separate part of the society and it has it's own laws.	.....
Market as a social institution that is constructed in culturally specific ways.	.....

Activity 2

Fill in the Blanks

1. 'The Wealth of Nations' was written by -----
2. The bill of exchange used in pre-colonial India by traditional Banking communities is known as -----
3. Among four varnas the..... deals with trade and commerce

4. Traditional business communities other than Vaishya are

- Parsis
- -----
- -----
- Jains

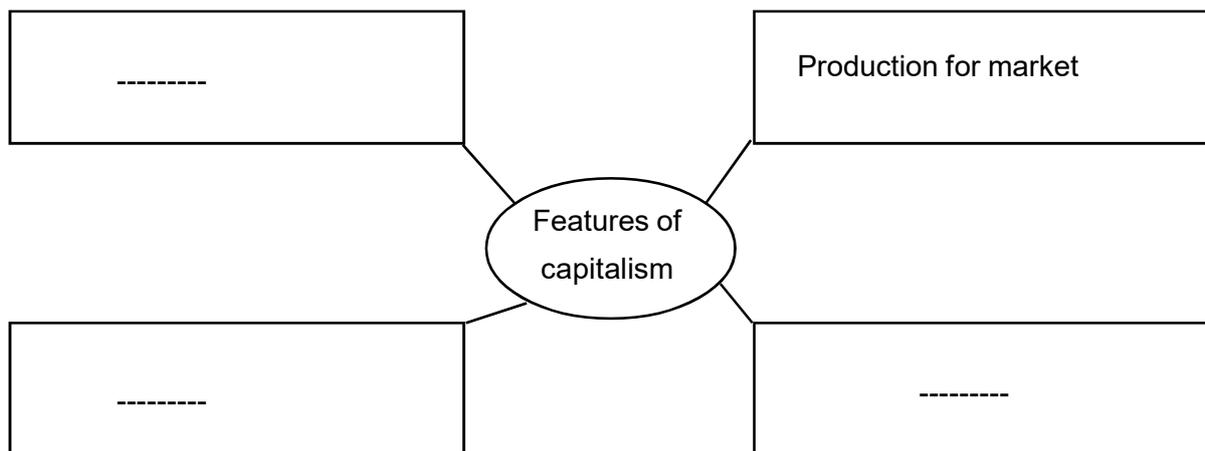
5. Long distance salt trade was controlled in Colonial period by a tribal group is known as -----

6. A business community emerged in India during the Colonial period is known as -----

Activity 3

Complete the following flow chart after reading the passage.

Karl Marx understood capitalism as a system of commodity production. It is a production for market through wage labour. Labour itself becomes a commodity. All economic system are also social system. There are two classes in capitalism – capitalists and workers.



Activity 4

Now a days we can buy drinking water from market. Commodification occurs when things that were not traded earlier in the market became commodities. Cite three examples.

- *
- *
- *

Activity 5

Identify the following concepts from the indicators

1. Max Weber points out that the goods that people buy and use are closely related to their status in society. Name the term by which he describe the relationship.

2. Identify the name of the market from the following features.

- ◆ Market in digital platform
- ◆ Buy and sell commodities around the world
- ◆ Transactions are done within seconds

Activity 6

List out the features of Globalisation

* Economic, political, and cultural interconnectedness.

*

*

*

Activity 7

Complete the chart with suitable concepts.

(Globalisation, Liberalisation, Privatisation, Marketisation)

Sl No	Explanation	Concepts
1	Economic, Political and Cultural interconnectedness	-----
2	Making law more liberal or permissive	-----
3	Selling of Government owned companies to Private companies	-----
4	Use of market based solutions to solve social or economic problems	-----

Answer Key

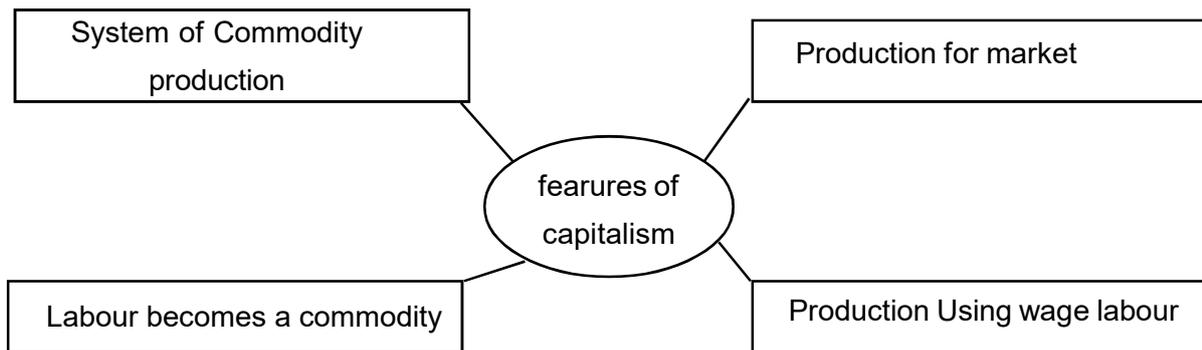
Activity 1

Markets as a social institution that are constructed in culturally specific ways.	Sociological view
Market as a separate part of the society and has its own laws.	Economic view

Activity 2

1. Adam Smith
2. Hundi
3. Vaishya
4. Sindhi, Bohra
5. Banjara

Activity 3



Activity 4

- * Human organs as a commodity
- * Event management
- * Personality development courses.

Activity 5

1. Status symbol
2. Virtual Market

Activity 6

- * Movement of commodity, Money, Information and people
- * Development in Telecommunication and transportation
- * Extension and Integration of market

Activity 7

Sl No	Explanation	Concept
1	Economic, political and cultural Interconnectedness	Globalisation
2	Making law more liberal and permissive	Liberalisation
3	Selling of Government owned companies to Private companies	Privatisation
4	Use of market based solutions to solve social or economic problems	Marketisation

CHAPTER-5

PATTERNS OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND EXCLUSION

This chapter analyses different dimensions of social inequality and exclusion. Caste system Adivasi struggles, Struggles for women's equality and rights and struggles of the differently abled are detailed in this chapter.

Major Concepts and Ideas

- ◆ Social Inequality
- ◆ Social Stratification
- ◆ Social Exclusion
- ◆ Caste as a Discriminative System
- ◆ Other Backward Classes.
- ◆ Adivasi Struggle.
- ◆ Struggles for Women's Equality & rights
- ◆ Struggles of differently abled persons.

Activity 1

Unequal access to social resources is known as -----

Activity 2

Complete the chart

Features of Social Inequality	
1)	
2)	
3) It is Systematic/Structured	

Activity 3

Complete the chart

Three Types of capital	Example
1. Economic capital	.....
2.	Education
3. Social capital	.....

Activity 4

System by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy is known as

()

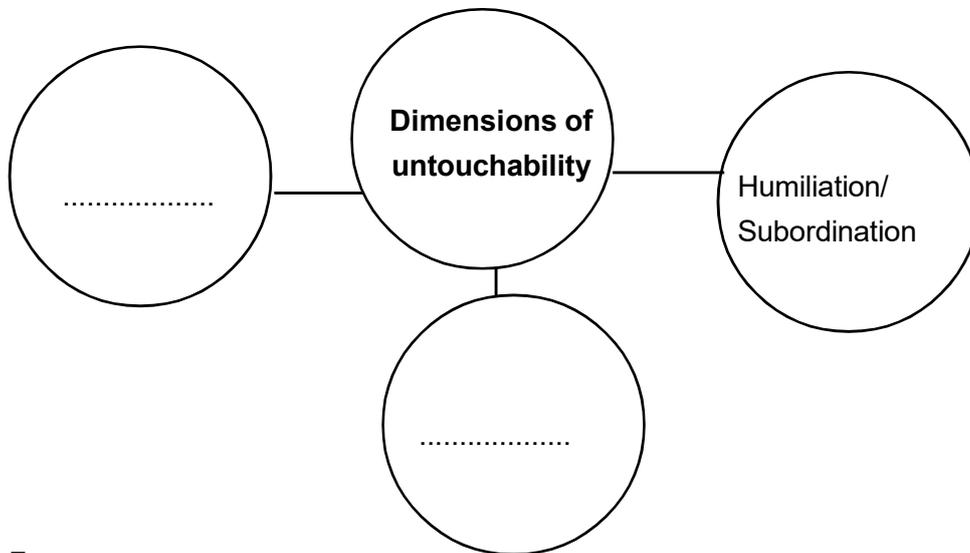
Activity -5

Complete the chart

Principles of Social Stratification	
1.	It is a characteristic of society, not simply a function of individual differences.
2.	.....
3.	.....

Activity -6

Complete the word web



Activity -7

Fill in the blanks.

1. Mahatma Gandhi used the term..... which means 'Children of God' to denote untouchable castes.
2. The first Backward class Commission was headed by
3. Second Backward class Commission was headed by
4. Jharkhand and are two states formed due to tribal agitations during 2000.

Activity 8

Complete the Chart

Authors	Books
-----	Stree Purush Tulana
Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain	-----

Activit 9

Complete the chart

(Jyotiba Phule, Sir Syed Ahamed Khan, Ranade, Anti Sati campaign, Arya samaj)

Social Reformers	Contributions
Rajaram Mohan Roy	-----
-----	Widow remarriage.
-----	Satya Shodhak Samaj
-----	Reforms among Muslims
Dayanand Saraswati	-----

Activity 10

Name the following

1. The process whereby individuals cut off from full involvement in wider society.

2. Name two agitations led by backward caste people in Kerala

-
-

Activity 11

- a) Setting aside of some seats for members of the scheduled castes and tribes in different spheres of public life is known as

- b) Complete the chart

Legislations that address caste and tribe discrimination
◆ Article 17, Indian constitution
◆ 93 rd constitutional amendment
◆
◆

Answer key

Activity 1

Social inequality

Activity 2

Features of Social Inequality
It is not about Individual but about group
It is not economic but social
It is systematic/structured

Activity 3

Types of capital	Example
Economic capital	Material assets
Cultural Capital	Education
Social Capital	Social Networks

Activity 4

Social Stratification

Activity 5

Principles of stratification
Not Simply a function of individual difference.
Persist over generations
Supported by patterns of belief or ideology

Activity 6

3 dimensions of untouchability
Exclusion
Humiliation/Subordination
Exploitation

Activity 7

1. Harijan
2. Kaka Kalelkar
3. B.P Mandal
4. Jharkhand and Chattisgarh

Activity 8

Authors	Books
Tarabai Shinte	Stree Purush Tulana
Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain	Sultana's Dream

Activity 9

Social Reformers	Contributions
Rajaram Mohan Roy	Anti Sati Campaign
Ranade	Widow remarriage.
Jotiba Phule	Satya Shodak Samaj
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	Reforms among Muslims
Dayanand Saraswati	Arya Samaj

Activity 10

1. Social exclusion
2. Marumakkal Agitation, Kallumala Agitation

Activity 11

- a) Reservations
- b)
 - ◆ Article 17, Indian constitution
 - ◆ 93rd constitutional amendment
 - ◆ SC/ST Prevention of atrocities act 1989
 - ◆ Caste disability removal act 1850

CHAPTER 6

CHALLENGES OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY

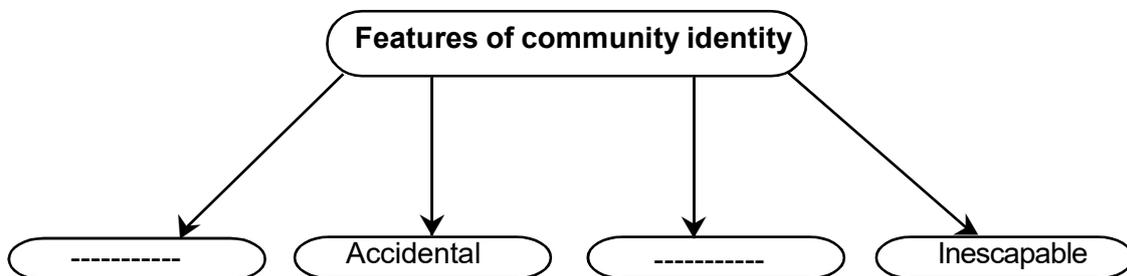
The term 'Diversity' emphasises differences rather than inequalities. Sometimes cultural differences accompanied by economic and social inequalities. This makes diversity as a challenge. This chapter deals with the challenges of cultural diversity like regionalism, communalism etc.

Major Concepts and Ideas

- ◆ Community Identity
- ◆ Community, Nation, Nation-State
- ◆ Assimilationist and Integrationist policies
- ◆ Regionalism
- ◆ Communalism, Secularism
- ◆ Civil Society

Activity 1

Complete the chart showing features of Community Identity



Activity 2

Identify the concepts for the description given below. (Nation, State, Nation-state, Community)

Community of Communities	-----
Political, legal institution claiming control over a territory	-----
Communities that have a state of their own	-----
People living in a geographical area, with we feeling.	-----

Activity 3

Identify the policy and fill in the appropriate column (Assimilationist policy, Integrationist policy)

State encouraging or forcing all citizen to adopt cultural values of Dominant Social group	-----
State encouraging, all citizen to adopt a Common National Pattern in public sphere	-----

Activity 4

Identify the concepts from the description

- a. **◆ Non State, Non Market part of Public domain**
- b) **◆ Ideology of commitment to a particular region.**
- c) **◆ Aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity**
- d) **◆ Equal respect for all religions**

Answer Key

Activity 1

Features of Community Identity
Ascriptive
Accidental
Unconditional
Inescapable
Universal

Activity 2

Community of Communities	Nation
Political legal institution claiming Control over a territory	State
Communities that have a state of their own	Nation-State
People living in a geographical area, with their feelings.	Community

Activity 3

State encouraging or forcing all citizen to adopt cultural values of Dominant Social group	Assimilationist Policy
State encouraging, all citizen to adopt a Common National Pattern in public sphere	Integrationist Policy

Activity 4

- a) Civil Society
- b) Regionalism
- c) Communalism
- d) Secularism