



**Rabindranath World School,**

**DLF Phase III, Gurgaon. 122002**

**Subject:- SOCIOLOGY**

**Class:-XI**

***HANDOUTS***

# Rabindranath World School

## *HANDOUTS*

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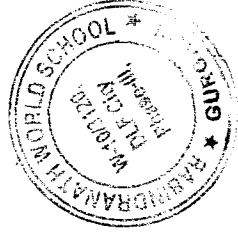
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MANOJ SHARMA

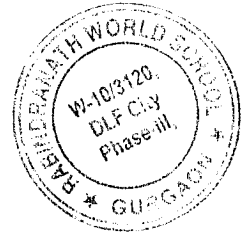
SOCIOLOGY CLASS XI Notes



# SOCIOLOGY CLASS XI (MANOJ SHARMA)

## INTRODUCING SOCIOLOGY (Book 1)

1. Society, Sociology and relationship with other Social Sciences
2. Basic Concepts
3. Social Institutions
4. Culture and Society
5. Practical Sociology: Method & Techniques



## UNDERSTANDING SOCIETY (Book 2)

6. Structure, Process and stratification
7. Social Change
8. Environment and Society
9. Western Social Thinkers
10. INDIAN SOCIOLOGISTS

### COURSE STRUCTURE

THEORY PAPER	80 MARKS	} 100 MARKS
PRACTICAL	20 MARKS	

- a) Project 10 Marks
- b) Viva 02 Marks
- c) Research design 8 Marks.



## XI Sociology Chapter I (Notes)

### Introduction

- Sociology as a distinct discipline of the scientific study of society emerged only in the **second half of the 19th century**.
- Hence it is considered as the **youngest of all Social Sciences**.
- The contributions of early thinkers including **Saint Simon, Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer and Emile Durkhiem** are immense in the development of this distinct discipline.
- **Auguste Comte** gave an identity to this discipline and hence is considered the **father of sociology**.
- This discipline has a **scientific methodology** that makes it different from other Social Sciences and commonsense knowledge.

### Why are you Learn sociology?

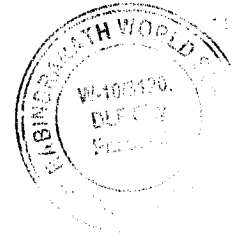
- Sociology is the study of human social relationships and institutions.
- Sociology's subject matter is diverse, ranging from crime to religion, from the family to the state, from the divisions of race and social class to the shared beliefs of a common culture, and from social stability to radical change.
- Sociology aims at understanding how human actions and consciousness both shape and are shaped by surrounding cultural and social structures.
- Sociology is an exciting and illuminating field of study that analyzes and explains important matters in our personal lives, our communities, and the world.
- At the personal level, sociology investigates the social causes and consequences of such things as romantic love, racial and gender identity, family conflict, deviant behaviour, ageing, and religious faith.
- At the societal level, sociology examines and explains matters like crime and law, poverty and wealth, prejudice and discrimination, schools and education, business firms, urban community, and social movements.
- At the global level, sociology studies such phenomena as population growth and migration, war and peace, and economic development.

### Sociological imagination: The personal problems and the public issue

- Sociological imagination is the concept coined by the American Sociologist **C. Wright Mills**
- Sociological imagination explains how individual and society are dialectically linked
- It is the **"the vivid awareness of the relationship between experience and the wider society."**
- To have sociological imagination a person must be able to pull himself / herself away from the situation and think from an alternative point of view.
- Objective observation

### 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.
  - Ø Some Indians are rich - Most are not



- Ø Some are very well educated - Others are illiterate
- Ø Some lead easy lives or luxury - Others toil hard for little reward
- Ø Some are politically powerful - Others cannot influence anything
- Ø Some have great opportunities - Others lack them for advancement in life
- Ø Some are treated with respect while many others are ill-treated

### **Introducing Sociology**

- Ø Sociology is not the only subject to think about the social life of human beings.
- Ø Sociological perceptions of society and social life are quite different from philosophical and religious thoughts and commonsense knowledge.
- Ø Sociology perceives norms and values as they function in actual social context.
- Ø Sociology follows the scientific method of observation and analysis that can be checked upon by others.
- Ø Sociology is the study of human social life, groups and societies.

### **Sociology and Common sense knowledge**

- Common sense is based on naturalistic and individualistic explanation. We can't find any type of scientific evidence.
- A naturalistic explanation of behaviour rests on assumptions.
- Sociology breaks away from both common sense observation and ideas as well as from philosophical thought.
- Sociology emphasis on scientific procedures can be understood only if we go back in time.
- And understand the context or social situation within which the sociological perspective emerged as sociology was greatly influenced by the great development in modern science.

### **Scope of sociology**

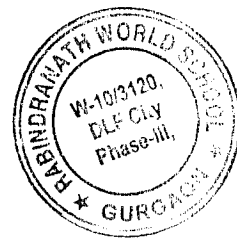
- Sociology is a general and systematic social science.
- Scope of sociology is very vast.
- Sociology studies the various forms of social relationships.
- Study of sociology gives us several intellectual benefits
- It is useful information about the social system in the present day society
- Sociologist follow a path of objective knowledge, free from bias and prejudices.
- Sociology gives an insight in to man's life on the earth

### **Sociology is closely related to other social sciences.**

- Sociology and Economics
- Sociology and Political Science
- Sociology and History
- Sociology and Psychology
- Sociology and Anthropology

### **Sociology and Economics**

- *Economics:*
- Study of production and distribution of goods and services



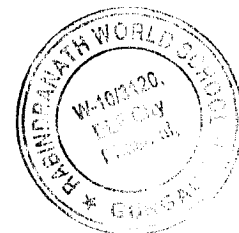
- the relations of price, demand and supply; money flows; output and input ratios
- Economic development influence man's social life. there exist a close relation between economics and sociology.
- Economics approaches an issue exclusively with the interrelations of pure economic variables such as the relations of price, demand and supply, money flows, output and input relations, etc.,
- Objective of the economic analysis is to formulate precise laws of economic behaviour.
- Sociological approach looks at the issue in a broader context of norms, values, practices and interests.
- Economic perception suggests a technical solution to the issue, but sociology encourages a questioning and critical perspective.

### **Sociology and Political Science**

- *Political science is the study of the State and the Government.*
- *"State is a territorial society divided into government and subjects, claiming within its allotted physical area, a supremacy over all other institutions". -Harold. J Laski.*
- *The essential elements of the State are:*
  - *Population,*
  - *Territory,*
  - *Government and*
  - *Sovereignty.*
- *The state discharges its functions through the Government.*
- *The Government has three parts. (a) The Legislature. (b) The Executive and (c) The Judiciary.*
- Sociology studies the concept of power of the people in social context.
- Political science is concerned with government
- Power is most important aspects of political science. So it tries to study different aspects in acquiring, distributing and maintaining power in the state.
- Political problems are often explained and interpreted with the help of sociological principles.
- Every political problems as a social background.
- Political Scientist provide substantial contribution towards analysis of social problem.
- Sociologist study all means of social control, while political scientists confine themselves to the study of governmental control.
- 'Political sociology'

### **To be conclude..**

- Sociology and Political science are interrelated.
- The Political parties, election system, political systems, forms of government, political ideologies etc. are shaped and modified by human beings.
- No state can exist without human beings.'



- The state regulates human behaviour through laws. The state also influences the social, religious, economic, and other activities of man.
- Family types, education, beliefs, traditions, practices and so on are shaped by the prevailing political system.
- Political life cannot be separated from social life.
- Family, religion, education etc are agencies of political socialization.
- Based on the interdependence of the two disciplines, a new branch called 'Political Sociology' emerged.
- Political Sociology focuses on the study of political behaviour

### **Sociology and History**

- Sociology and History study society from two different angles.
- History studies past society.
- Sociology is concerned with the present society and to some extent with the future.
- The present society cannot be analysed without reference to the past society.
- Social history emerged as the result of the mutual relationship between the two disciplines "Social history" is the historical analysis of social patterns, gender relations, mores, customs and important institutions.

### **Sociology and Psychology**

- What is Psychology?
- Psychology is the scientific study of human behaviour.
- Psychology investigates an enormous range of phenomena:
- learning and memory, sensation and perception, motivation and emotion, thinking and language, personality and social behaviour, intelligence, child development, mental illness, and much more.
- Psychology studies the behaviour of an individual in a given context.

#### **To be conclude...**

- Psychology studies individual behaviour
- The subject matter of psychology is individual's intelligence, leaning, motivations, hopes, fears, etc..
- Sociology studies behaviour as it is being shaped by society
- Social Psychology studies how individual behaves in groups.

### **Sociology and Anthropology**

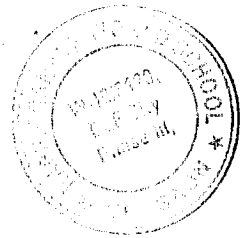
- Anthropology is the study of Human race, especially of its origin, development, customs and beliefs.
- Physical anthropology:- Biological origin of human race.
- Social and cultural anthropology :- Mans behaviour in social situation
- Social anthropologist studies **simple societies** but sociologist studies **complex societies**
- Anthropologist used ethnographic research method. While sociologist used survey and questionnaires.
- Tribal community and non- tribal community –(Discussion)

#### **To be conclude....**

- Sociology is the study of modern complex societies whereas Social Anthropology is the study of simple societies.
- Social Anthropology studies simple societies in all their aspects while Sociology being the study of complex societies focuses on certain aspects of the society.
- Social anthropologists rely on participant observation methods whereas the method of study adopted by sociologists is survey and quantitative methods.

## 2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. what do you understand by the term 'Society'?
2. who is regarded as the father of Sociology?
3. what is 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 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.

#### **HOTS**

##### **Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)**

1. In the modern society "the clock injected a new urgency to work". Do you agree with the statement Explain giving examples.

##### **VALUE BASED QUESTION**

Do you think inequality is central to differences among societies - Elaborate in context to Indian Societies.

## Chapter 2

### TERMS, CONCEPTS AND THEIR USE IN SOCIOLOGY SOCIAL GROUPS AND SOCIETY



- Sociology is the study of human social life.
- A defining feature of human life is that
  - humans interact,
  - communicate and
  - construct social collectivities.
- every society whether ancient or feudal or modern, Asian or European or African human **groups and collectivities exist.**
- Types of groups and **collectivities are different** in different societies.
- Any gathering of people does not necessarily constitute a social group.
- Aggregates are simply collections of people who are in the same place at the same time, but share no definite connection with one another.
- Such aggregates are often termed as **quasi groups.**

#### **Quasi Group**

- A quasi group is an aggregate or combination,
  - which lacks structure or organisation
  - whose members may be unaware, or less aware, of the existence of groupings.
    - Example: Social classes, status groups, age and gender groups, crowds

#### **Characteristics of GROUP**

- persistent interaction to provide continuity;
- a stable pattern of these interactions;
- a sense of belonging to identify with other members,
  - i.e. each individual is conscious of the group itself and its own set of rules, rituals and symbols;
- shared interest;
- acceptance of common norms and values;
- a definable structure.

#### **TYPES OF GROUPS**

- **Primary and Secondary Social Groups**
- **Community and Society or Association**
- **In-Groups and Out-Groups**
- **Peer Groups**
- **Reference Group**



## **PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOCIAL GROUPS**

### **Primary Groups**

- small group of people
- connected by intimate
- face-to-face association
- co-operation.
- The members of primary groups have a sense of belonging.
  - Example: Family, village and groups of friends

### **Secondary groups**

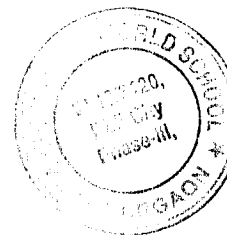
- Secondary groups are relatively large in size,
- Limited responsibility
- Maintain formal and impersonal relationships.
- The primary groups are person-oriented, whereas the secondary groups are goal oriented.
  - Example:- Schools, government offices, hospitals, students association etc.

### **Community and Society or Association**

- Community is the living population within a limited geographical area carrying on a common interest.
- The term 'community' refers to human relationships that are
  - highly personal,
  - intimate and
  - enduring,
    - Example: family, with real friends or a close-knit group.
- 'Society' or 'association' refers to everything opposite of 'community',
  - Impersonal,
  - Superficial and
  - transitory relationships of modern urban life.
- You may draw a parallel between the community with the primary group and the association with the secondary group.

## In-groups and Out-groups

In-groups	Out-Groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• We feeling exists (we)</li><li>• Face to face relationship</li><li>• Feeling sacrifice and cooperation among members</li><li>• Domestic and Perfect relationship</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of We feeling (their)</li><li>• Far relationship</li><li>• Lack of Feeling sacrifice and cooperation among members</li><li>• Working relationship and imperfection of relationship</li><li>• Ex: Migrants</li></ul>



## Reference Group

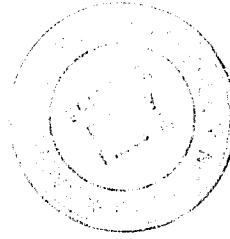
- The groups whose life styles are imitated are known as reference groups.  
Example:-
  - a person copies the life style of any film actor or artist.
  - In colonial period, many middle class Indians tried to imitate English man.
- Reference groups are important sources of information about culture, life style, aspiration and goal attainments.

## Peer Groups

- A kind of primary group,
- Usually formed between individuals
- It is a group of people of the same age, status, interests, etc.
  - Example: classmates, school mates etc.
- Often peer group influence on children is grater than parental influence.

## SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

- Social stratification refers to structural inequalities between different groupings of people.
- Society can be seen as consisting of 'strata' in a hierarchy,
  - more favoured at the top and
  - less privileged near the bottom.
- Stratification plays a crucial role in the organization of the society
- Every individual and every household in society are affected by stratification.
- Four basic systems of stratification in the society.
  - Slavery
  - Caste



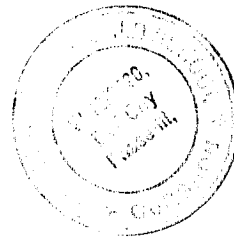
- Estate and
- Class
  
- Slavery
- Slavery is an extreme form of inequality in which some individuals are literally owned by others.  
Example:-
  - Ancient Greece and Rome
  - Southern States of the USA in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### Caste

- individual's position totally depends on the status attributes ascribed by birth rather than achieved.
- The traditional system is generally conceptualized in terms of the four fold varna or 'jathi' of
  - Brahmins
  - Kshathriyas
  - Vaishas and
  - Sudras
- 4 *Jatis* or *Varnas* in India
  
- Each position in the caste structure was defined in terms of its purity or pollution relative to others.
  
- the *Brahmin* priestly castes, are superior to all others and the *Panchamas*, sometimes called the 'outcastes' are inferior to all other castes.

### Class

- Class is a typical social stratification found in Industrialized society.
  
- Social Class is a stratum of people of similar social position with regard to
  - income,
  - occupation,
  - education and
  - wealth.
  
- In a class, a person's social status is based on his/her achievements.
- Stratification on the basis of class is not dependent on birth, but it depends on
  - profession,
  - ability,
  - skill,
  - education,



- science etc.
- Class is an open institution.
- An individual can change his/her class and acquire high status in social stratification.
- Kind of class: Higher class, Middle class, lower class, Agricultural class.

Caste	Class
➤ It depends on Birth	➤ Depends on social circumstances
➤ Closed group	➤ Open system
➤ Rigid rules in marriage, eating- habits etc.	➤ No rigidity
➤ Permanent/ Stable organisation.	➤ Less stable than caste system
➤ Inherited Membership	➤ Never inherited

- Class system allow social mobility.
  - One may go to higher to better class or go down to a lower class.
- According to Karl Marx, capitalist society consists of two classes.
  - The Bourgeois
  - The Proletariat

### Status and prestige

- Status and prestige are inter connected.
- Every status is accorded certain rights and values. Values are attached to social position.
  - Ex: Doctor (high value), shopkeeper
- The value attached to the status is called prestige.
- People can rank status in terms of their high and low prestige.
- Role conflict
  - It occurs when status and role do not agree
- Role stereotyping
  - It is a process of fixing a particular role for a particular person- man and women.

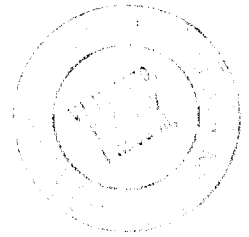


- Role and status are not fixed. People fight against discrimination based on cast and gender.
- Society and Social control
- Formal and informal social control
- Formal Social Control
  - It means official, codified and systematic means of social control. it includes control by state, law, police, bureaucracy, army, political power, educate etc.
- Informal Social Control
  - Personal, unofficial and un codified.

## 2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. what is a group?
2. what is reference group?
3. what do you understand by 'role'?
4. Express two difference between 'ascribed' and 'achieved' status.
5. Express two difference between ingroup and outgroup.
6. Define Primary group.
7. what do you understand by community?
8. what is peer group?
9. what do you mean by social stratification?
10. Define Social Control.

11. What do you understand by caste based stratification?
12. Describe two bases of changing norms of caste system.
13. Write down the two bases of class stratification.
14. What do you understand by role-conflict?



#### **4 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1. Explain the meaning social status and write its two forms.
2. What is secondary group? Give its any two characteristics.
3. Describe the characteristics of social group.
4. Discuss the characteristics of social stratification.
5. Distinguish between caste and class.
6. Write down the importance of social control.
7. Discuss the types of social control with examples.
8. Explain the role stereotyping with examples.
9. What is achieved status? State its two bases with examples.

#### **6 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1. "Caste is a closed stratification while class is an open stratification", explain the statement.
2. "Status and prestige are interconnected terms", explain the statement.
3. What do you mean by role taking and role expectation with reference to roles?
4. What do you understand by ascribed status? Describe any four bases of ascribed status.

#### **HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS**

- (1) Do you think that honour killings should be a way of social control in modern India - Justify your answer.

## Chapter III Understanding Social Institution

What is institution?

### **Institution**

- Something that works according to rules or customs.
- It control on individuals
- It gives individual opportunities
  
- A social institution is a complex, integrated set of social norms, beliefs, values and relationships (functionalist view).
- It satisfy human needs

### **The important social institutions are :**

- Family, Marriage and Kinship
- Politics
- Economics;
- Religion; and
- Education.
  - family, marriage and kinship (informal)
  - law, education, etc. (formal)

### **Family, marriage and kinship**

#### **Family**

- Family is the basic unit of the society
- Simplest form of society
- A family care giving unit might consist of a couple; a mother, father and children; a single parent and child; grandparent and grandchildren; a sibling group; a circle of friends; or however that family defines itself.
- Families are the foundation of society.
- Latin origin: '*famulus*' and '*familia*' –means *servant* and *household*.
- *In ancient times, the family is a group of producers, slaves, servants and members by common descent or marriage.*
- *In modern times, the family is a durable association of husband and wife, with or without children. It is a group of persons united by marriage, blood or adoption.*

#### **Functions of family**

- the first function is to procreate and maintain the species.
- Socialization –Transmit culture, values to next generation.
- Affectional
- Economic functions
- Emotional Security
- Recreational functions
- Protective functions
- Religious functions and

- Educational functions.
- Socialization

### Types of Family

- **Nuclear Families**
  - Consists of a mother, father, and one or more children.
- **Blended Families**
  - A family in which both spouses have children from previous relationships
- **Step Families**
  - Families that include children from a previous relationship
- **Adopted Families**
  - Families that include children that are not biologically theirs
- **Single Families**
  - An individual living alone
- **Single Parent Families**
  - Includes only one parent, the mother or the father, who lives with the children. Single parents may be divorced, widowed, unwed, or abandoned.
- **Extended Families**
  - Is made up of nuclear or single-parent families plus other relatives such as grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins.
- **Childless Families**
  - Families with no children
- **Nuclear and Joint family**
- **Matriarchal and Patriarchal Family**

### Importance of family

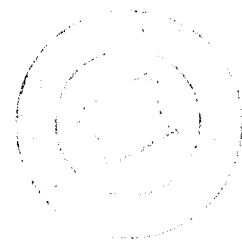
- Human society cannot function without family.
- A child learns the norms and culture in the family
- Sociologists consider the family as the cornerstone of the society.
- It is universal, found in all communities.
- It is based on emotion and sentiments .
- It moulds the character of its members and influences the whole life of society.
- It is permanent

### According to the functionalists:

- The family performs important tasks, which contribute to society's basic needs and helps maintain social order.
- They argue that modern industrial societies function best if women look after the family and men earn the family livelihood.
- The nuclear family is the best equipped unit to meet the demands of industrialised society.

### Matriarchal family and Patriarchal family

- Rule of residence



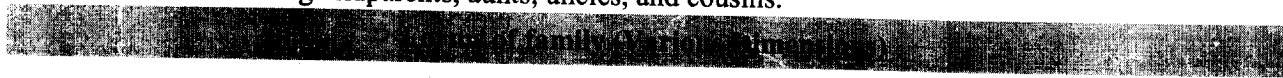
- Authority and dominance
- Inheritance
- Family of orientation ( family of birth) and family of procreation (the family in which person is married)

**Family and Gender**

- The incidence of female foeticide has led to a sudden decline in the sex ratio.
- The percentage of decline in the child sex ratio is more alarming. The situation of prosperous states like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and western Utter Pradesh is all the more grave.
- In Punjab the child sex ratio has declined to 793 girls per 1,000 boys. In some of the districts of Punjab and Haryana it has fallen below 700.

**Types of Family**

- Matrilocal family:**
  - is a term referring to the societal system in which a married couple resides with or near the wife's parents.
- Matriarchal Family/ Matrifocal Family:**
  - refers to the mother or oldest female heads the family. Descent and relationship are determined through the female line.
- Patriarchal Family/ Patrifocal Family:**
  - refers to males hold primary power, in the domain of the family, fathers or father-figures hold authority over women and children.
- Nuclear family:**
  - consists of husband and wife and their children.
- Extended family:**
  - ncludes grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins.

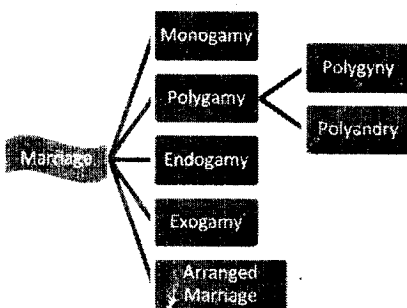
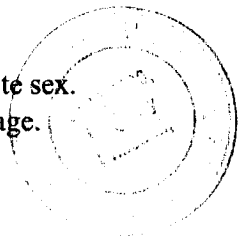


<b>Structure</b>	Father, Mother and Unmarried children only	<b>Nuclear</b>
<b>Residence</b>	Minimum three generation live together Newly married couple stay with the bridegrooms parents. Newly married couple lives with the brides parents.	<b>Joint</b> <b>Patrilocal</b> <b>Matrilocal</b>
<b>Authority</b>	In the family men exercise authority and dominance Women play major role in decision making	<b>Patriarchal</b> <b>Matriarchal</b>

<b>Inheritance</b>	Family's inheritance through father	<b>Patrilineal</b>
	Family's inheritance through Mother	<b>Matrilineal</b>
<b>Orientation</b>	Family of Birth	<b>Family of orientation</b>
	Family formed through marriage	<b>Family of procreation</b>

**Marriage**

- Marriage, also called matrimony or wedlock,
- It is a socially or ritually recognized union or
- legal contract between spouses that establishes rights and obligations between them
- It is the socially sanctioned sex relationship involving two or more people of the opposite sex.
- Men and women get social sanction to live together through the institution of the marriage.
- To control and regulate sex life of people
- It is universal



**Figure 1 Types of Marriage**

**According to Mazumdar:-**

- "Marriage as a socially sanctioned union of male and female".

**Purpose of marriage**

- Establishing household
- Entering in to sex relations
- Procreation
- Providing care for the offspring

### **Monogamy**

- One person marries one woman
- Most common form of marriage

### **Polygamy**

- One person marries more than one person of opposite sex at one time.
- Man can marry more than one woman and Women can marry more than one man.

### **Polygyny**

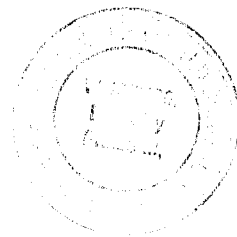
- One Man marries more than one Woman
- Eg: Muslims, Hindu religions

### **Polyandry**

- One woman marries more than one man.
- Eg: Tibetans, Todas, Kotas tribes in India.

### **8 Forms of Marriage in Hindu Religion**

- Brahma Marriage
- Daiva Marriage
- Arsha Marriage
- Prajapatya Marriage
- Gandharva Marriage
- Asura Marriage
- Rakshasa Marriage



### **Serial Monogamy**

- Individual can marry again on the death of first spouse or after divorce at the same time they cannot have more than one spouse.

### **Arranged marriage**

- In some societies parents or relatives arrange partners and the girl and boy has no choice.

### **Rules of Endogamy and Exogamy**

#### **Endogamy**

- Life partners can be selected only from within their group.
- Marrying a person from within one's own group
- (cast, class, religion, tribe, village etc.)

#### **Exogamy**

- Some one marries from outside the group
- Marriage form within group is not allowed
- Marriage between close blood-relation is not permitted.
  - Exogamy brings people of different castes, races and religion together.

## Kinship

- It is relatedness or connection by blood or marriage or adoption.
- "the bond of blood or marriage which binds people together in group"
- Kinship bonds are very strong in tribal societies and rural communities.

## Types of Kinship

- Affinal Kinship
- Consanguineous Kinship

### 1. Affinal Kinship

- ❖ Kinship by Marriage
- ❖ When a man marries, he establishes a relationship not only with the women he marries but also with a number of other people in her family. *Vise versa.*
  - ❖ Eg: Husband and Wife
  - ❖ Father- in- law
  - ❖ Mother- in- law
  - ❖ Daughter- in- law
  - ❖ Son -in-law

### 2. Consanguineous Kinship

- ❖ Relation by blood or common ancestry.
- ❖ The bond between parents and their children

## Work and Economic Life

### What is Work?

- 'Work' refers to "paid or unpaid, is the carrying out of tasks that require expenditure of mental and physical effort and which aims at production of goods and services for human needs".
- In industrialized society few people work in agriculture and farming.
- The economic system of modern societies is characterized by a **complex division of labour**.
- After the industrialization there was shift of work from home to workshop or factories.
- Different machinery using steam power or electricity made production easy and less laborious.

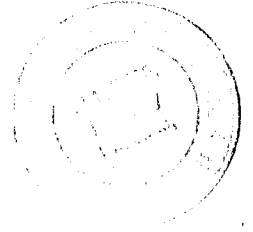
### Transformation of work

- Industrial processes were broken down into simple operations.
- Mass production demands mass markets.
- Significant innovation was production through assembly line.
- Decentralization of work.

## POLITICS

- Political institution is a system of control
- An organization for the legal use of force
- It is a sub system of the society.
- Political institutions are concerned with the distribution of power in society.
  
- Society must have control over people.
  - In primitive societies, the family control over the people.

- Modern society, social control comes through laws- both written and unwritten.
- The state has the legitimate power to pass laws to control the people.
- Political institutions perform a twofold function.
  - It implements the rules and regulations in the country
  - It punishes the lawbreaker



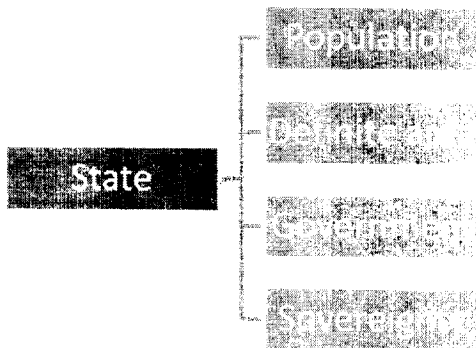
### Power and Authority

- Power must be distinguishing from authority
  - When a person uses his influence over other person irrespective of his will- called **power**
  - When a person uses his influence over other person who willingly accepts it – called **Authority**
  - **It is voluntarily accepted by people.**

### The concept of the State.

- State is the most fundamental institution of a political system.
- State is a community of persons
  - permanently occupying a definite portion of territory,
  - independent of external control, and
  - possessing an organized government.
- Modern states are nation states
  - It have majority of the citizens who consider themselves part of a particular nation.

### Characteristics of State



- **According to functionalist view:**
  - The state represents the interest of all section of society
- **According to Conflict view:**
  - The state represents only the dominant section of society.

### Stateless society

- Order is maintained without a formal governmental apparatus.
- Order is maintained through alliances, kinship marriage etc.

### Nationalism

- It refers to a set of symbols and beliefs that provide the sense of being part of a simple political community.
- Nationalism emerged in with the development of modern state

### **Citizenship right includes:**

- **Civil right** –freedom of speech and religion etc.
- **Political rights** –Right to participate in election etc.
- **Social rights** – health benefit, social and welfare rights

### **Religion**

- Sociological study of religion differ from theological study of religion.
- It conduct the empirical studies to see
  - how Religion function in society and
  - what is its relation to other institution.
  - It also use comparative method
- Religion is a system of belief in the existence of supernatural beings.

### **Elements of Religion**

- **Belief in the supernatural power**
  - Polytheists:- who believe in more than one god.
  - Monotheists:- who believe in one god
    - Omnipresent (present everywhere)
    - Omnipotent (all powerful)
    - Omniscient (all knowing).
- **Man's adjustment with the supernatural**
  - Man express his subordination through prayers, hymns, rituals.
  - He believes that disrespect to the supernatural forces would land him in disaster.
- **Religion considers some acts as righteous and sacred.**
- **the concept of salvation is associated with religion**
  - Ultimate aim of the religion is to save the believers.
- **A definite place of worship**
- **the concept of sacredness.**
  - Place of worship, holy books
- **Specific rituals**
  - Eating, fasting

### **Social Role of religion**

- It fulfill spiritual, social and psychological needs
- Socialization
- Social control
- Preserve moral and ethical values
- It is a strength of social solidarity
- It provide optimism to individuals.
- Emotional support
- Social welfare
- Universal brotherhood
- Social integration

### **Origin of religion**

- Religion was born out of primitive man's fear, imagination, sense of insecurity and helpless.

- Primitive men attached supernatural power to certain objects.

### **E.B. Tylor**

- **Theory of Animism**

- Religion came out the idea of soul.
- People believed that after death the soul transmigrates. During sleep these transmigrated soul interact with the body soul. Dream is the manifestation of their interaction.
- Animism is the belief that a spirit or divinity resides within every object.

### **Spencer**

- The origin of the religion came from fear of ghosts.
- They believed that ancestral ghosts tried to interfere with human affairs.
  - Tribal leaders were worshiped as gods.

### **Frazer**

- Theory of Naturalism
  - Whenever nature defeated primitive man in his struggle for existence, he started to worship nature to win his favor.

### **Max muller**

- To him nature appeared to be most surprising, fear and marvellous. From this sensation of the infinite religion was born.

### **Emile Durkheim**

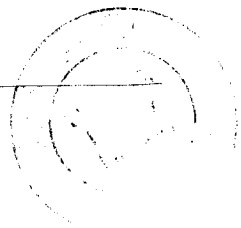
- Reject all these theories
- Sociological theory of religion.
  - All religious beliefs are totally social.
  - People make a distinction btw. 'the sacred' and the 'profane'
  - Religion is associated with the sacred.
  - All religious idea like '**totem**' came from the social group.
    - totem is the collection of religious objects having supernatural power for the group.

### **Max webber**

- **Religion influence on Economic development?**
- The Calvinist Christian had great influence on the emergence and growth of capitalism.
- They believed that world was created for the glory of god. So anything done on this earth should be for his glory.
- Hence even worldly acts became acts of worship.
- They believed individual will go to heaven or hell after death. That related to their hard work.
- The money gets should be used to do sacred things.
- The Calvinist lead very strict life, never including in luxury. So they invested their savings in business which is blessed by God.

### **To be conclude...**

- Religion is a important part of society
- Social forces always influence religious institution
- Political debates, economic situation, gender norms will always influence religious behaviour.



- **Education** is a life long process involving both formal and informal institutions of learning.
- Education functions as a stratifying agent
  - (a) different kinds of schools depending on our socio-economic background.
  - (b) Intensifies the existing divide between the elite and the masses.
- Children going to privileged schools learn to be confident as compared to the deprived ones.
- Children who cannot attend school or drop out.
- 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 institutions ?
3. What is 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 a political institution?

12. What do you understand by the term nationalism?
13. What is sovereignty ?
14. What do you mean by 'stateless societies' ? Do they exist ?
15. State the characteristics that all religions share?

#### 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Explain functionalist and conflict views to understand social institutions.
2. Family and kinship have undergone a change due to economic processes. Discuss with examples.
3. Explain female headed households with suitable example.
4. Explain the rules related to marriage
5. Distinguish between polyandry and polygyny?
6. Write a note on diverse family forms that exist in different societies.
7. Census reveals family is gendered in India. Explain.
8. Power is exercised through authority. Discuss.
9. Citizenship rights include civil, political and social. Discuss.
10. Sociological study of religion is different from theological study of religion. Explain.
11. Rituals associated with religion are very diverse. Explain.
12. Highlight the importance of religion in society.
13. Highlight the views of different sociologist religion.
14. How does education function as a main stratifying agent in society? Explain.

#### 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Marriage is a social institution. Elaborate.
2. Highlight the distinctive characteristics of the economic system of modern societies.
3. Elaborate on the Concept of state.
4. Education is a life long process. Discuss.

Class XI : Sociology Notes

(24)

## CHAPTER IV : CULTURE AND SOCIALISATION

### CULTURE

#### Definitions

- **Culture** is, in the words of **E.B. Tylor**, "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 refers to the cumulative deposit of knowledge, experience, beliefs, values, attitudes, meanings, hierarchies, religion, notions of time, roles, spatial relations, concepts of the universe, and material objects and possessions acquired by a group of people in the course of generations through individual and group striving.
- Culture is the systems of knowledge shared by a relatively large group of people.
- Culture is the sum of total of the learned behavior of a group of people that are generally considered to be the tradition of that people and are transmitted from generation to generation.
- Emergence of diverse ways of life or culture because of different settings.

#### Characteristics of culture

- It is a way of thinking, feeling, believing
- It is a way of life
- It is transmit from generation to generation
- It is Learned behaviour
- It is a storehouse of pooled learning
- It is a complex phenomenon
- It found in every society
- It is the collection of ideas, habits, custom etc.

#### Three Aspects / Dimensions of Culture

- Cognitive
- Normative
- Material

#### Cognitive Aspect of Culture

- **Cognitive** means Knowing, perceiving or conceiving an act.
- Cognitive Culture refers to understanding, how we make sense of all the information coming to us from our environment
- How we learn to process, what we here to see, so as to give it some meaning.
  - Ex: identifying the ring of a cell-phone as ours, recognising the cartoon of a politician.
- In **literate societies** ideas are transcribed in **books and documents and preserved in libraries, institutions or archives**. But in **non-literate societies** legend or lore is committed to memory and transmitted **orally**.

#### Normative aspect of Culture

- This refers to rules of conduct

- It consist Folkways, mores, customs, conventions and laws.
- These values guide the social behaviour of the individuals in different circumstances.

### Material aspect of Culture

- It refers to tools, technologies, machines, buildings and modes of transportation, as well as instruments of production and communication.

### Material and Non-material Culture

- Material culture includes all physical things that people create and attach meaning.
  - Example:- Clothing, food, tools, architecture etc.
- Non- Material Culture include non-physical things such as rules, mores beliefs etc.
- For proper functioning of culture, we need a joint functioning of material and non-material aspects of culture.
- Rapid changes in material and non-material aspects lagging behind and lead to cultural lag.
- **Cultural lag**(by William Ogburn) is the gap between material and non-material culture.

### Difference between Law and Norms

- Norms are implicit rules, laws are explicit rules.
  - **Explicit:-** being aware of rules, customs. Regulations within the culture and learning these consciously.
  - **Implicit:-** Frequently, unrecognized by people but that give direction of behaviour.
- Law is a formal sanction defined by government as a rule.
- Laws are applicable to the whole society and violation of the law attracts penalties and punishment.
- Laws are universally accepted while norms are varying according to status.

### Culture and Identity

- Identities are not inherited but fashioned both by the individual and the group through their relationship with others.
- Every person in modern society plays multiple roles.
- In a culture there can be many **subcultures**, like that of the elite and working class youth.
- **Sub-cultures** are marked by style, taste and association

### Subculture

- **Subculture** is a cultural group within a larger culture, often having beliefs or interests at variance with those of the larger culture.
- Particular sub-cultures are identifiable by their speech, dress codes, preference for particular kind of music or the manner in which they interact with their group members.
- Sub-cultural groups can also function as **cohesive units** which imparts an identity to all group members.
- Within such groups there can be leaders and followers but group members are bound by the purpose of the group and work together to achieve their objectives.

## Ethnocentrism

- It is the process of applying our cultural values to evaluate the behaviour and beliefs of people from other cultures.
- Evaluation of other culture according to preconceptions originating in the standards and customs of one's own culture;

## Cosmopolitanism

- It is the opposite of Ethnocentrism
- A Cosmopolitan will not evaluate other people and their beliefs on the basis of his own beliefs.
- He will **accommodate other cultural difference** as they are.
- He will **encourage cultural exchange** and enrich his culture with borrowing from other cultures.
  - Example:- Hindi, English Film Music
- A modern society appreciates cultural difference.
- In a global world, communications are reducing distances between cultures.
- Cosmopolitan outlook allows diverse influence 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.
- **Internal Factors:-** New methods of farming boosting agricultural production.
- **External Factors:-** War, Colonisation
- Cultural change can occur through changes in the natural environment, contact with cultures or process of adaptation.
- Culture is also changes can be initiated through political intervention, technological innovation or ecological transformation

## SOCIALISATION

- It is the process by which we become human social being.
- It is the process by which a child gradually become aware about himself, turns in to a person a person with different knowledge and skills.
- It is a life long process.
- Without socialisation an individual would not behave like a human being.
- Primary and secondary socialisation
- Every individual performs multiple roles simultaneously

## Agencies of Socialisation

- A child socialised by several agencies and institutions.

### Family

- Nuclear family: Parents are the key socializing agents.

- Joint & extended family: Grandparents, parents, uncle. Cousin plays significant role in socialisation.
- Children pick up ways of behaviour characteristics of their parents or others in their neighbourhood on community.

### **Peer groups**

- Peer groups are friendship groups of children of similar age.
- Usually peer group children are highly friendly and co-operative.
- In peer group, a child discover a different kind of interaction within which rules of behaviour can be tested out and explored.
- Peer relationship remain important throughout a person's life.
- It shapes individual attitudes and behaviour.

### **Schools**

- School is a formal socializing agency.
- There are formal curriculum and hidden curriculum.

### **Mass Media**

- It is an essential part of our everyday lives.
- Both electronic and print medias are great importance.
- Internet, television, Films etc.

### **Other socialising agencies**

- Religion, cast, class, clubs, organizations etc.



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### 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?
3. Explain the material aspects of culture.
4. 'Ethnocentrism is opposite of cosmopolitanism'. Discuss.

5. Explain the stages of socialisation.
6. Differentiate between law and norm.
7. Explain the concept of revolutionary change with suitable examples

### **6 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1. Explain the concept of different cultures in diverse settings.
2. Explain the various dimensions of culture.
3. Identities are not inherited but fashioned both by the individual and the group. Discuss.
4. Describe briefly the various agencies of socialisation.

### **HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILL(HOTS)**

- (1) Is mass media playing its role as an agency of socialisation especially for teenagers ? Do you think there may be a negative influence on the younger generation. Justify your answer with suitable examples.

### **VALUE BASED QUESTION**

- (1) Do you think there is a distinct gender bias between the socialisation of boys and girls in India ? Give example to support your answer.
- (2) Do you feel students learn more from the hidden curriculum of school rather than from the formal curriculum ? Explain.

## CHAPTER 5 DOING SOCIOLOGY: RESEARCH METHODS

- Sociology deals with things that are already familiar to most people.
- All of us live in society, and we already know a lot about the subject matter of sociology— social groups, institutions, norms, relationships and so on— through our own experience.
- Sociologists try to adopt the point of view of the people they study, to see the world through their eyes.
- It seems fair, then, to ask what makes the sociologist different from other members of society.

### METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES:

- Methodology is the study of methods.
- We begin by looking at the ways in which sociologists try to produce knowledge that can claim to be scientific.

#### Issue 1: Objectivity and subjectivity in Sociology

- **Objective** :- un biased, neutral or based on fact alone.
  - We must ignore our own feelings or attitudes about that thing
- **Subjective**:-Something that is based on individual values and preferences.
- All science is expected to be 'objective', to produce unbiased knowledge based solely on facts.
- To do this objective study in Sociology is very difficult.
- Sociologists are also members of the societies. They also have their own like and dislikes.
- Geologist and the botanist are not themselves part of the world they study but,
- Social scientists study the world in which they themselves live — the social world of human relations. This creates special problems for objectivity in a social science like sociology.

#### How to overcome this Issue?

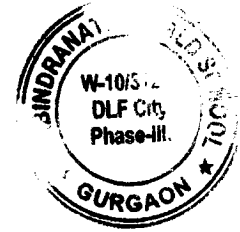
- To examine one's own ideas about the research subject **rigorously and continuously**.
- **Self-reflexivity:**
  - To take outsiders view on his work
  - He has to see his work through their eyes.
- Researcher documents all things through self-reflexivity.
- Documentation helps checking and re-checking and double checking the line of argument.
- The researcher mentions in clear-cut terms the features of their social background that might provide a source of bias on the topic.

#### Another Problem?

##### Different versions of truth in the social world

For example:

- A shopkeeper and a customer may have very different ideas about what is a 'good' price,
- A young person and an aged person may have very different notions of 'good food', and so on.
- There is no simple way of judging which particular interpretation is true or more correct. and often it is unhelpful to think in these terms.



### How to solve?:

- Sociologist tries to look at it from different angles through the eyes of the shopkeeper, customer, young man and old man. Try to find out why they think what they think.

### Conclusion

- Sociology is a Multi-paradigmatic Science,
- Having several point of view
- Objectivity is very difficult in Sociology.

### Issue 2: Multiple methods and Choice of methods

- Since there are multiple truths and multiple perspectives in sociology, it is hardly surprising that there are also multiple methods.
- Each method in sociology has their own merits and demerits.
- So also questions about which method is superior, and which method is inferior are meaningless.
- The question to be asked is whether the right method has been selected to find answers to questions being asked.
- Example:-Study about current status of Indian Joint family – survey or census method re more suitable.

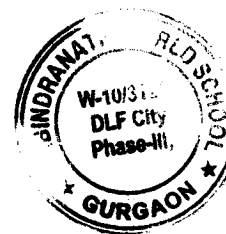
### Various methods commonly used by sociologists. It is conventional.

- **Quantitative and Qualitative Methods**
  - **Quantitative:** Countable or measurable variables (proportions, averages etc.)
  - **Qualitative:** more abstract and hard to measure phenomena like attitudes, emotions and so on.
- **Observable and Non-Observable**
- **Methods on the basis of data**
  - Primary data: (Fresh data)- Interview
  - Secondary data: (Already exist)-Document, record
- **Micro and Macro Method**
  - Micro methods are used while working in a intimate setting with a single researcher. Example: Interview and participant observation.
  - Macro methods are involved large scale research with a number of respondents and investigators. Example: Survey

### How to select a method?

- Researcher decides the choice of method based on the research question and preference of the researcher.
- **Triangulation**
  - Social research uses multiple methods to focus on the same research problem and study it from different vantage points. This is known as Triangulation.
  - That is, a process of pinpointing something from different directions.
  - In this way, different methods can be used to complement each other to produce a much better result than what might have been possible with each method by itself.
- **Participant Observation (Fieldwork)**
  - It is a particular method by which the sociologist studies society, culture and people.
  - It consists long period of interaction with the subject of research.

- Researcher spends many months living with the people he studies.
- Researcher immerses himself in the culture of the people.
- He learns their language and takes part in the everyday life.
- This field work helps to learn their whole way of life.



### Fieldwork in Social Anthropology

- It is a rigorous scientific method that contributed to establishing Anthropology as a Social Science.
- It developed by: **Brounislaw Malinowski**.
- The early Anthropologists were collect secondhand information for the study of societies.
- They collected and organised information about distant communities (which they had never themselves visited) available from the reports and descriptions written by travellers, missionaries, colonial administrators, soldiers and other 'men on the spot'. (Example:- James Frazer- '*The Golden Bough*', Emilie Durkhiem- '*Primitive Religion*')
- Only the end of the 19<sup>th</sup>C, many anthropologists started to do systematic surveys.
- From 1920 onwards fieldwork became an integral part of Social Anthropological training and gathering information.

#### What did the social anthropologist actually do when doing fieldwork?

1. **Conducting a census.**
  - This involved making a detailed list of all the people who lived in a community, including information such as their sex, age group and family.
2. **Mapping of the area.**
  - Location of each house, relevant common place etc.
3. **Construct a genealogy of the community.**
4. **Create a family tree for individual members.**

### Role of Researcher in Fieldwork

- Researcher understand the kinship system of the community
- Cross checking various information
- Continues live with people
- Speaking their language
- Making detailed record of his observation (Festival, events, Family, relation etc.)
- Studied in detail
- Researcher asks numerous questions like child.
- The researcher depends on one or two people who are called 'Informants' or 'Principal Informants'.

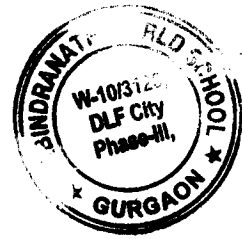
### Fieldwork in Sociology

- Fieldwork in Sociology differ only its context, i.e. Where is done.
- Anthropologist did their work in remote tribal communities.
- In India, fieldwork sociology is done in villages.
- Sociologist interacts with everyone in this small community and observed their life.
- The fieldwork method was found to be very useful and practical for village studies.

#### William Foote Whyte

- American sociologist

- 'Street corner society' – his Book
- His fieldwork with street gang in an Italian-American slums
- He lived in the area more than three and half years
- Spending together with unemployed youth.



### Difficulties in fieldwork

- Modern sociologist had to deal with literate people. Who might read his report about the work.
- The book he publishes after the research study should do no harm to the people and it should do some good to the people.

### Limitations of participant observation

- Consuming Time, money and energy
- Single researcher does all the work
- Only can do a small part of the vast world
- That are not sure whether the researcher or the people are being projected.
- Small area may not applicable to large areas or communities.
- One sided relationship: he asks questions and records the answer but they are not asking questions.

### Surveys

- Popular method
- A survey provides an overview
- Based on information gathered from representatives set of people and gives comprehensive perspective on a subject. The selected people are called '**Respondents**'.
- Questionnaires are used in surveys
- Generalization to large population.
- Sample surveys

### Characteristics of Indian census.

- First census started in India -1871, in 1881- started 10yr census
- World largest census
- Every ten year
- Lakhs of investigators
- Huge expense
- It give genuinely
- Comprehensive
- Sample survey Conducted by National Sample survey Org.
  - **Sample:-** Representative portion of Population.

### Principles of Sample selection

- All subgroup in the large population are represented in the sample.
  - **Subgroup:-** class, cast, sex, age, religion etc.
- Sample will reflect the characteristics of all strata
- Selection of sample population also depends on **Randomization**.
  - Randomization is the selection of sample is based purely on chance which depends on probability
    - Probability means the chance of an event happening

- Equal weightage to all strata
- Biggest sample give most accurate result.

### Sampling error

- Difference between actual population characteristics and sample is the **margin of error or sampling error**.

### Non-sampling error

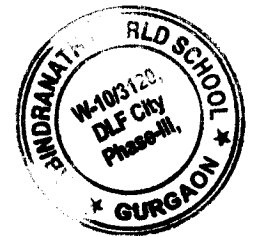
- This error caused by the research design
- Caused by Human error
- Sensitive or personal questions are make problem, respondents might answer them 'safely' rather than 'truthfully', problem kike these called Non- sampling error.

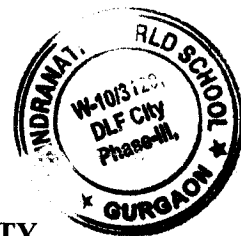
### Disadvantageous of survey

- Not get in-depth information
- Need large number of Investigators
- Problems in way of questions are asked
- Sampling error, non-sampling error

### Interview

- Is a dialogue between Researcher and respondent
- It is a highly flexible process
- Interviewers enjoy lot of freedom in framing questions
- Establishing Rapport at the initial stage
- **Types**
  - Structured (loosely structured , strictly structured)
  - Un structured





## CHAPTER VI: SOCIAL STRUCTURE, STRATIFICATION AND SOCIAL PROCESS IN SOCIETY

### SOCIAL STRUCTURE

- Society is Structured ie; organized arranged in particular ways. So we say that there is what is called social structure.
- Social structure refers to some patterns in the behaviour of people and their relationship with one another in society.
- It consist human action and relationships.
- Social reproduction and social structure are closely related
- Example: structure of the school and family – several ways of behaviour repeated.
  - School: -Admission, Rule of behaviour, Daily assembly
  - Family: - Marriage, die, Duties, Birth
- Human being in schools or families brings about changes and new structure is produced along with changes.

#### Emile Durkheim and other sociologist believed that:-

- Society exerts social pressure over the members.
  - Example:- a man standing in a room having several doors- the structure of the room limits or control his activities
- The structure of the society limits or controls the action of the individual.

#### Karl Marks and other sociologists

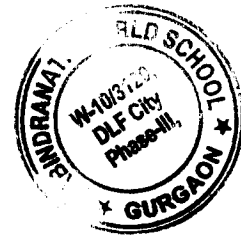
- **Human creativity** that reproduces and changes social structure.
- Marks said that human being made history within the constraints and possibilities of structural situation

### SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

- Social inequality connected with social group.
- Social Stratification result from certain pattern of social inequalities
- Stratification refers to the social structure of unequal group
- Privileged group enjoy certain basic forms of advantage:
  - **Life chanced**
    - Eg: Wealth, Income, Health, Job, Security, recreation.
  - **Social status**
    - Privileged group enjoy high status.
  - **Political Influence**
    - Privileged group has the ability dominate others.
- Social stratification constrains social process.

## SOCIAL PROCESS

- Social process is the observable and repetitive pattern of social interaction that has consistent direction or quality.
- It is a specific type of social interaction.
- Major social processes are
  - Acculturation,
  - Accommodation,
  - Assimilation,
  - Co-operation,
  - Competition and
  - Conflict.
- Each social process assumes 4 different forms
  - Intra personal
  - Person to person
  - Person to group, group to person
  - Group to Group.
- Sociology tries to explain **Co-operation, Competition and Conflict** on the basis of social structure of society.
- **According to functionalist** group of sociologists:
- **System requirement of society**
- Certain broad conditions are necessary for the existence of system.
  1. **Socialisation of the new members**
  2. **Shared system of communication**
  3. **Assigning roles of individuals.**
- Different parts of society have a role to play to maintain the society.
- Co-operation, Competition and Conflict are the common features of all societies.
- Co-operation often entails and Conflict.
- It may be enforced and voluntary
- Functionalist prefers the word '**accommodation**' to describe apparent co-operation.

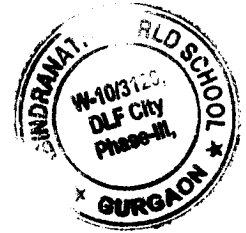


### Co-operation and division of labour

- Co-operation is a must for human survival
- Sociology does not believe that human nature is brutish.
- Every society there exist solidarity, which help us to understand co-operation.
- Division of labour implies co-operation and it is essential to fulfill the need of society.
- Division of labour is both law of nature and moral rules of human behaviour.

### Emile Durkheim -Mechanical and Organic solidarity

- Both are forms of co-operation in the society



### **Mechanical Solidarity**

- is a form of 'sameness'
- No specialization or division of labour
- They are united through their beliefs and sentiments.

### **Organic Solidarity**

- It is based in division of labour
- People became specialized
- They began to depend more on each other.
- Example factory workers

### **According to Karl Marx**

- **Consciousness** was more important than Solidarity
- Men distinguished themselves from animal by consciousness.
- Co-operation in human life is different from co-operation of animal life
- Human adjust to accommodate to co-operate and in that process of accommodation they change society.
- Different technical inventions changed human life and Nature
- Social world changed by human.
  - Example: emergence of 'Hinglish' Language
- Durkheim and Marx give emphasis to co-operation. But some different opinions.
- According to Marx, Co-operation is not voluntary in a conflict ridden society.
- Co-operation is resulting from an align force that exist outside them.
- When the workers lose control over their work, they also lose control over the fruits of their labour.

### **Competition as an Idea and Practice**

- There is no society which does not have competition
- Today, competition is dominant in society
- Growth of individual and competition is noticed in all modern societies
  - Example: **capitalism**- emphasis on greater efficiency and grater profit.

### **Capitalism is based on**

- Expansion of trade
- Division of labour
- Specialisaion
- Increasing productivity
- Capitalism provides enough energy to develop these process
- Every thinking individual strives to maximize his profits.
- Competition is the dominant ideology in capitalism
- In a free market the most efficient firm survives

- Capitalism promote economic growth
- America developed rapidly due to competition
- J.S. Mill believes that competition is harmful.

### Conflict and Co-operation

- Conflict is the clash between different interests.
- Scarcity of resource produces conflict in society
- Reason for conflict
- Class, Caste, Gender, Religion and Community
- Conflict produces Arguments discord and confusion
- Sometime conflict leads to bloodshed
- Sociologists think past society as a conflict free society.
- Conflict becomes visible only when it is openly expressed.
- Open co-operation and concealed conflict are very common in society
- Sociological approach does not consider co-operation, competition and conflict as natural



### 2 Marks Questions

1. What is Social stratification?
2. Give the meaning of the term 'alienation'.
3. What do you understand by the term 'Social Structure'?
4. Name the scholars associated with functionalist and conflict perspective.
5. What do you understand by 'division of labour'?
6. What do you understand by the term 'conflict'?

### 4 Marks Questions

1. What are Karl Marx's views on cooperation?
2. Distinguish between mechanical and organic solidarity.
3. What are the three basic forms of advantage which privileged groups enjoy?
4. Explain with a suitable example the concept of overt conflict.

## 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

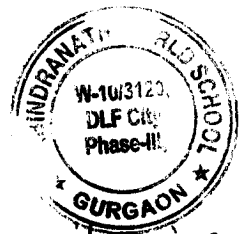
1. Explain the two perspectives of understanding social processes in sociology.
2. The ideology of cooperation is the dominant ideology in Capitalism. Comment.
3. Explain with suitable examples the relationship between conflict, involuntary cooperation and resistance.

## Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Is Competition a necessary component for the progress of mankind? Discuss.

## Value based Question

1. Do you think generation gap exists and does it give rise to conflicting situations - Elaborate.
2. Alienation exists in modern societies all over the world - Do you think it brings about a sense of separation and affects the well being of the individual.



## Chapter VII

# SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL ORDER IN RURAL AND URBAN SOCIETY

### What is Change?

- "Change is the only thing that does not change in society".
- Change is to exchange one thing for another thing, especially of a similar type
- Change is the most permanent features in our society.

### SOCIAL CHANGE

- The term social change is used to indicate the changes that take place in human interactions and interrelations.
- According to Morris Ginsberg social change is a change in the social structure.
- Transformations over time of the institutions and culture of society
- According to Jones "Social change is a term used to describe **variations in, or modifications of any aspect of social processes, social patterns, social interaction or social organization**".
- Observable differences in any social phenomena over any period of time.
- Changes in the social organization, that is, the structure and functions of the society.

Social change is the change in society and society is a web of social relationships. Hence, social change is a change in social relationships. Social relationships are social processes, social patterns and social interactions. These include the mutual activities and relations of the various parts of the society. Thus, the term 'social change' is used to describe variations of any aspect of social processes, social patterns, social interaction or social organization.

### Characteristics of Social Change:

- It is Social
- It is Universal
- It is the law of nature
- It is Continuous
- It does not attach any value judgment.
- It is neither moral nor immoral
- It is Bound by Time Factors

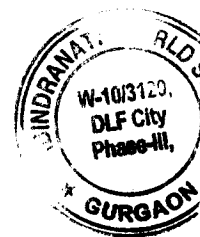
- The rate, tempo, speed and extent of change is not uniform.
- Definite Prediction of Social Change is Impossible
- It Shows Chain-Reaction Sequences
- It takes place due to Multi-Number of Factors
- It may be considered as modifications or replacements
- It may be Small-scale or Large-scale
- Short-term and Long-term Change
- It may be Peaceful or Violent
- It may be Planned or Unplanned
- It may be Endogenous or Exogenous

In explaining the concept of social change, sociologists from time to time used words and expressions like **evolution, growth, progress, development, revolution** etc. discarding one in preference to the other.

- **Evolution:-** Changes taking place slowly over a long period of time.
  - Theory of Evolution – Charles Darwin
  - Developed Social Darwinism (social Evolution)
  - Organic analogy – Herbert Spencer
- **Revolution:-** Changes taking place Rapidly over a short period of time.
  - **Eg:-** Industrialization, French revolution
- **Progress:-** development towards an improved or more advanced condition
- **Growth** is the process of increasing in size.
- **Development** is an event constituting a new stage in a changing situation

### Classification of Social Change

- **Classification based on its Nature**
  - Evolutionary Social Change
  - Revolutionary Social Change
- **Classification based on the Sources and Causes**
  - Environmental
  - Technological
  - Economical
  - Political



- Cultural

## Factors affecting Social Change

- **Natural Factors**
  - (Natural calamities like floods, earthquakes, draughts, and famines.)
- **Geographical Factors**
  - (Physical environment, natural resources, climate, temperate regions)
- **Biological Factors**
  - (Structure, selection and hereditary qualities of generations)
- **Demographic Factors**
  - (Population, birth-rate, Death rate, poverty, unemployment, disease, sex ratio, dowry system)
- **Political Factors**
  - India's struggle for independence
  - Nepal's rejection for Monarchy
  - Biggest political change in history: Universal adult franchise.
- **Socio-economic Factors**
  - (Agriculture, Industries, feudalism, Capitalism, Urbanization)
- **Cultural Factors**
  - (Beliefs, ideas, values, customs, conventions, institutions)
- **Science and Technology as factors**
- **Educational Factors**
- **Other factors**

## SOCIAL ORDER

- Social change has to be contrasted with social order. It has a tendency to resist and regulate change.
- It refers to active maintenance and reproduction of particular pattern of social relations and of values and norms.
- Some of the things that contribute to keeping societies stable called social order.
- Stability requires that people should obey the same rules, and that individuals and institutions should behave in a predictable manner.

- There are specific and concrete reasons for society resisting change.
  - Example; **Social Stratification** (Rich and the powerful sections in society resist changes whereas the poor and powerless sections want to have a change for the better)
- Social order can be achieved in two ways
  - 1) When people willingly wish to abide by the rules and norms
  - 2) When people are compelled to follow the rules and norms.

Every society uses a happy combination of these two methods to maintain social order.

## Domination, Authority and Law

- **Authority**:-the power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience.
  - Max Weber defines authority as legitimate power. That is, power considered to be justified or proper.
  - Example:- The authority of a judge, a police officer and a teacher.
- **Domination**:- influence over someone
- **Law**:-the system of rules which a particular country or community recognizes as regulating the actions of its members and which it may enforce by the imposition of penalties.

## Contestation, crime and Violence

- **Contestation** refers to broad forms of insistent disagreement.
  - It includes dissent or protest against laws or lawful authorities.
- **Crime** is an act that violates an existing law.
- **Violence** is the enemy of social order,
  - As an extreme form of contestation
  - That breaks the law and social norms.
  - It results from social tensions which point to serious problems
  - It can be a challenge to the authority of the state.

## Social order and Social Change in Village, Town and City

- Villages emerged as part of the major changes in social structure



- Change from nomadic life to settled life
- Investment in land and technological innovations in agriculture created the possibility of producing surplus.
- Advanced division of labour created the need for occupation specialization.
- All these changes together shaped the emergence of the village as a population settlement based on a particular form of social organisation.

- Before the modern era, trade, religion and warfare were some of the major factors that decided the location and importance of cities.
- development of group identities — based on factors like race, religion, ethnicity, caste, region, and of course class — which are all well represented in urban life.
- High density of population
- Large number of workers
- Housing problems
- Shortage of housing for the poor leads to homelessness, and the phenomenon of 'street people'— those who live and survive on the streets and footpaths, under bridges and flyovers, abandoned buildings and other empty spaces.

#### 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.

#### Social order and Social Change in Rural Areas

- Villages are small in size
- More personalized relationship
- Village follows a traditional pattern of life
- Slow social change

#### Major changes

- Modern means of communication have reduced distance between villages.
- Cultural lag between Villages and Towns has come down
- Social and Land Reforms make changes
- Changes in lower class people status, roles and rights.
- **Dominant Castes:** Term attributed to M.N. Srinivas; refers to landowning intermediate castes that are numerically large and therefore enjoy political dominance in a given region.
- Introduction of new technologies in Agriculture
- National Rural Employment Guarantee act (NREG) 2005.

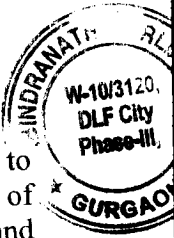
#### Social order and Social Change in Urban Areas

- Urbanism is a modern phenomenon

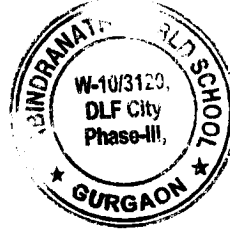
- **Ghetto, Ghettoisation:** Originally from the term used for the locality where Jews lived in medieval European cities, today refers to any neighbourhood with a concentration of people of a particular religion, ethnicity, caste or other common identity. Ghettoisation is the process of creation of ghettos through the conversion of mixed composition neighbourhoods into single community neighbourhoods.
- Increasing pollution
- Enjoy all modern facilities
- Water, electricity, police, security etc.
- **Gated Communities:** Urban localities (usually upper class or affluent) sealed off from its surroundings by fences, walls and gates, with controlled entry and exit.

#### Daily Long distance communities

- The transport system has a direct impact on the quality of life of the people.
- Regeneration of community life through **Gentrification**

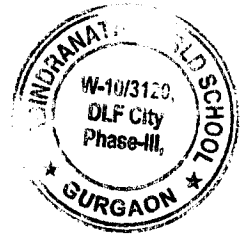


- **Gentrification** means the transformation of lower class area in to middle class and upper class area.
- Land developers and real estate people are interested in such transformations because land value is soaring high.
- **Legitimation:** The process of making legitimate, or the grounds on which something is considered legitimate, i.e., proper, just, right etc.
- **Mass Transit:** Modes of fast city transport for large numbers.



## 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'?
15. What do you understand by the term 'ghettosiation'?

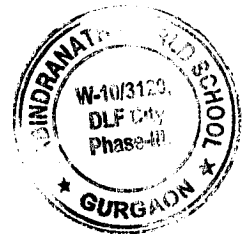


## 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Distinguish between evolutionary and revolutionary forms of social change.
2. Nature, ecology and physical environment has significant influence on the structure and shape of society. Discuss.
3. Explain how Social order is maintained.
4. Give the distinction between village, town and city.
5. 'Authority is defined by legitimate power.' Explain.
6. Explain dominant castes with examples.

7. How do changes in values and beliefs lead to Social change?
8. What is the role of politics in bringing about social change?

### 6 MARKS QUESTIONS



1. Briefly explain the causes of social change.
2. How is authority related to domination and the law?
3. Discuss social order and social change in rural areas.
4. What are the challenges to social order in urban areas?

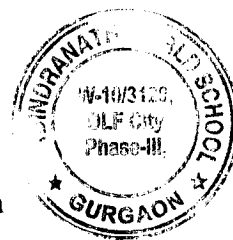
### HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS

1. Are gated communities a common feature of urban areas - Comment.

### VALUE BASED QUESTION

1. After a natural disaster the people who are the survivors fall prey to human trafficking. Do you think it brings about social change in the fabric of the society.
2. "Is Contestation positive or negative?" - comment with examples.

**UNDERSTANDING SOCIETY**  
**CHAPTER 8**  
**ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY**



- In this chapter, we will study social relationships with the environment as they have changed over time and as they vary from place to place.
- All societies have an ecological basis.
- The term **ecology** denotes the web of **physical and biological systems and processes** of which humans are one element.
- Mountains and rivers, plains and oceans, and the flora and fauna that they support, are a part of ecology.
- The ecology of a place is also affected by the interaction between its geography and hydrology.

- Forestry
- Traditional rural practice
- Industrialization, Urbanization
- Mining and quarrying
- Pressure from introduced plants
- Population pressure
- Use of drugs and chemicals
- Destruction of ecological balance

**Environmental sanitation**

*Cleaning of environment Environmental sanitation includes the following:*

- Collection and disposal of refuse and sewage from houses, buildings and other public places
- Proper ventilation for the control of indoor air pollution: fresh air circulation
- Sufficient light in the buildings for healthy conditions of human body

**Introduction to Ecology and Ecosystem Ecology :**

- **Oikos:** 'home' or 'surrounding', **logos:** 'study'
- **Ecology:** Science of interrelationship between organisms and their relationship with the environment
- **Ecosystem:** Natural unit which consists of biotic communities and their abiotic environment
- Basic functional unit in ecology, Types: Freshwater, grassland, marine, desert

**Social environment**

- Social environments emerge from the interaction between **biophysical ecology and human interventions.**
- This is a **two-way process.** Just as nature shapes society, society shapes nature.

**Characteristics of ecosystem**

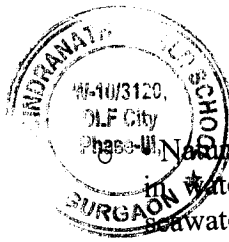
- Biotic component: producer (green plants), consumers (animals), decomposers (microorganisms)
- Abiotic component: air, water, soil
- Energy flow: sun main source of energy
- Matter
- Interrelationship
- Biological integration
- Flexibility
- Ecological regulation

**Human impact on environment/ecosystem**

- Destruction or modification of habitat
- Overexploitation for commercial, scientific and education purpose
- Overgrazing for domestic animals
- Change in arable land

Nature shapes society	Society shapes nature.
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.	Ex. Capitalist commodity producing society has transformed lives and nature. Air pollution, commercially exploiting natural resources like forests, natural oil, water impacts nature.

- 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.

- Human relations with the environment have become increasingly complex. With the spread of industrialisation, resource extraction has expanded and accelerated, affecting ecosystems in unprecedented ways.

## MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND RISKS

### 1. Resource Depletion

- **Nonrenewable Resource**
  - Energy source which will be exhausted
  - Coal, petroleum products
- **Renewable Energy source**
  - which can supply continuously
  - Hydropower (including micro-hydro), biogas, solar, and wind energy Biomass: fuelwood, agricultural residues, and animal waste Biogas
  - Methane-rich gas produced by methanogenic bacteria by anaerobic digestion of animal and human excreta
  - Use: for cooking Solar
  - Traditional use: drying crops, clothes, fuelwood, and others.
  - Two methods of utilizing solar energy: solar thermal systems for heating water and solar photovoltaic systems for generating electricity Wind
  - Wind power for grinding grains, generating electricity Hydropower
  - Electricity from hydropower, clean energy

### 2. Pollution

- **Water pollution**
  - Water pollution: presence of various types of impurities that tends to degrade its quality and either constitutes a health hazard or otherwise decrease the utility of water

#### Sources of water pollution

- **Natural:** Soil erosion, solutions of mineral water, rain water, storms, earthquake, seawater intrusion, dust/dirt falling from atmosphere, deposition of animal wastes and fallen leaves etc.
- **Man made:** Due to agriculture, sewage, wastes, industry

#### Impact of water pollution

- **Health hazard** due to the presence of pathogenic bacteria from domestic sewage, toxic materials and industrial waste Water borne diseases: typhoid, cholera, dysentery, infectious hepatitis
- **Economic loss:** disturbance recreation, aesthetics, agriculture, industry, property
- **Impact on aquatic and plant life**

#### Prevention of pollution

- **Treatment of sewage**
- **Treatment of industrial waste**
- **Providing training and technical facilities in industry to treat waste water**
- **Not using water source for discharging sewage**
- **Rules and regulations for controlling pollution**
- **Proper planning of towns**

#### Air pollution

- **Composition of atmosphere** N<sub>2</sub>: 78%, O<sub>2</sub>: 21%, Other gases: 1% e.g. Argon, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>, He, CH<sub>4</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, Neon, CO, NO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub> etc.
- **Air pollution:** presence of certain substances in the air in high enough concentrations and for long enough duration to cause undesirable effects

#### Sources of air pollution

- **1. Natural sources**
  - Forest fires, dust storms, volcanic eruption, salt sea spray, pollen grains
- **2. Man made sources**
  - Fuel combustion: coal, gas
  - Automobile emissions
  - Industrial emissions: iron and steel manufacturing, oil refining, brick factory, cement factory, chemical and petrochemical operations, pulp and paper industry, fertilizer plants,

thermal power plants, textile industry etc.

- Decomposition of organic waste and municipal garbage

### • Noise pollution

- Noise pollution: unwanted sound which produce undesirable physiological and psychological effect.

#### Source

- • Traffic: air traffic, road traffic and seashore and inland water traffic
- • Industries
- • Others: loudspeaker, siren, shouting, ringing bell, general daily activities

#### Effect

- • General discomfort
  - • Reduction in efficiency of persons
  - • Psychological effect
  - • Effect on sleep, recreation and personal communication
  - • Reduction in gastric activity, dizziness, rise in breathing
  - • Irritation, anxiety and stress
  - • Lack of concentration
  - • Mental fatigue
  - • Effect of prolonged exposure: Physical damage to ear, temporary/permanent hearing loss, or nervous breakdown, increase in blood pressure
- Solid waste pollution
  - Deforestation,
  - Land degradation

### Global environmental issues:

#### • Global warming

- Rise in global mean temperature of the earth

#### Greenhouse effect

- • Concept of conventional greenhouse with glass: transmit short wave radiation, opaque to long wave radiation
- • Greenhouse effect: effect caused by greenhouse gases in the atmosphere in which short wave radiation is transmitted to the earth's surface, but the long wave radiation from the earth is absorbed thereby increasing the temperature

### Major greenhouse gases

- CO<sub>2</sub>: major, responsible 60% of total GHG
- CH<sub>4</sub>
- NO<sub>x</sub>, mainly N<sub>2</sub>O: responsible 7% of total GHG
- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC): responsible 25% of total GHG
- O<sub>3</sub>
- Water vapor

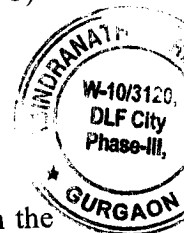
### Impact of global warming

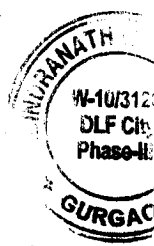
- • Rise in temperature: 0.3 to 0.6 deg c in the last century
  - • Sea level rise: due to thermal expansion of water on oceans and melting of ice caps and glaciers, 1-2 mm/year over the last century, flooding of coastal areas, beach erosion, saltwater intrusion into coastal areas
  - • Effect on water resources: change in the pattern of evaporation and precipitation, increase in evaporation and precipitation, more precipitation on the form of rain, increase in runoff
  - • Effect on storms and desertification: more storms, expansion of deserts and sub-arid areas with higher evaporation
  - • Socio-economic effect: chances of disease due to high temperature, increase in poverty due to flood and drought
  - • Ecological effect: effect on agriculture and forest ecosystem
- Acid rain deposition

#### Causes

- • Emission of SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> into the atmosphere
  - ○ Natural source: decomposition and forest fire, volcanic eruptions
  - ○ Anthropogenic: burning of fossil fuels, industrial process and gasoline powered automobiles
- • Transformation into mild sulfuric or nitric acid by combining with water vapor
- • Dissolution of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, HNO<sub>3</sub> and oxides of Nitrogen and Sulfur and other gases in cloud containing rain and settling down of acid rain

### Impact of acid rain





- • Lowering of PH in lakes and rivers, springs, wells, harming fish and aquatic life
- • Decline in forest, reduction in pollination of crops, crop quality and quantity
- • Deterioration of building materials, e.g. steel, paint, plastics, cement, masonry, limestone, marble, sandstone
- • Potential infiltration to groundwater and increase in solubility of toxic materials (Pb, Cu, Zn) in groundwater
- • Effect on human health: due to acidic surface and groundwater consumption, respiratory illness, asthma
- • Corrosion of water pipes, dissolving metals, e.g. lead, copper and iron in water pipes causing direct harm to human through consumption
- • Damage to soil fertility
- **Ozone layer depletion**
  - Important role with regard to atmospheric chemistry in both troposphere and the stratosphere
  - Pollutant at ground level, but stratospheric O<sub>3</sub> is crucial for life on the earth: blocks/absorbs most of the harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays coming from the sun, thus protecting plants and animals

**Effect of UV**

- • Human skin cancer, eye cataracts, suppression of immune system response
- • Effect on plants and aquatic life

**Ozone hole:**

- ozone depleted region over Antarctica
- Main cause of O<sub>3</sub> depletion: presence of Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) in atmosphere
- Source of CFC: using refrigerant, air-conditioning, fire extinguisher, cleaning solvent, blowing agent, aerosol spray

**D. Genetically Modified Organisms**

- New techniques of gene-splicing allow scientists to import genes from one species into another, introducing new characteristics.
- Genetic modification may also be done to shorten growing time, increase size and the shelf-life of crops.

**E. Natural and Man-made Environmental Disasters**

**Natural Types of Disasters**

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| ▪ Agricultural diseases & pests           | ▪ Hurricanes and tropical storms |
| ▪ Damaging Winds                          | ▪ Landslides & debris flow       |
| ▪ Drought and water shortage              | ▪ Thunderstorms and lightning    |
| ▪ Earthquakes                             | ▪ Tornadoes                      |
| ▪ Emergency diseases (pandemic influenza) | ▪ Tsunamis                       |
| ▪ Extreme heat                            | ▪ Wildfire                       |
| ▪ Floods and flash floods                 | ▪ Winter and ice storms          |
| ▪ Hail                                    | ▪ Sinkholes                      |

**Man-Made and Technological Types of Disasters**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| ▪ Hazardous materials                   | ▪ Chemical threat and biological weapons |
| ▪ Power service disruption & blackout   | ▪ Cyber attacks                          |
| ▪ Nuclear power plant and nuclear blast | ▪ Explosion                              |
| ▪ Radiological emergencies              | ▪ Civil unrest                           |

**Environmental problems are also social problems**

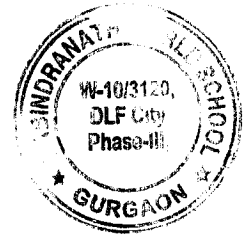
- Social ecology refers to the fact that social relations ie organisation of property and production, shapes how environment is understood and used.
- Social status and power determine to what extent people can protect themselves from environmental crises or overcome it.
- Securing the public interest 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.



## 2 MARKS QUESTIONS

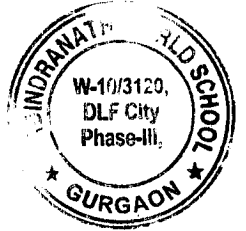
1. What do you understand by ecology?
2. What is meant by social ecology?
3. What is global warming?
4. List the advantages of genetic modification.
5. Mention/List the consequences of global warming.
6. Give examples of natural and man-made disasters.
7. How is indoor pollution from cooking fires a serious source of risk for women in rural areas?
8. Which social institutions and organisations played a role in the industrial disaster of Bhopal?

## 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Explain with examples how ecology has been modified by human action.
2. Social environments emerge from the interaction between biophysical ecology and human interventions. Explain.

OR  
Explain how nature shapes Society and Society shapes nature.

3. How social organisations shape the relationship between environment and society?
4. Why environmental management is a very difficult/complex task?
5. How do different patterns of water use affect different social groups?



### 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

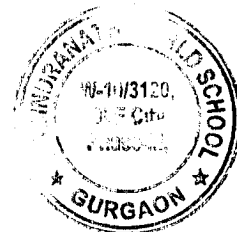
1. "Relationships between environment and society reflect different Social values and norms". Justify the statement with examples.
2. Explain briefly the reasons for Bhopal Industrial disaster.
3. Explain the major environmental problems and risks.
4. Explain with examples why environmental problems are also social problems.
5. Describe some environment related conflicts.

### HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS

- (1) We live in 'risk societies' - Discuss the statement with suitable examples.

### VALUE BASED QUESTION

- (1) Do you think building of dams is positive for everybody in that area or does it help to displace the local residents?
- (2) The resources that we use or misuse today leaves the coming generations with nothing in their hands - Comment with regard to sustainable development



## CHAPTER IX INTRODUCING WESTERN SOCIOLOGISTS

- 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
- Sociology is sometimes called the **child of the 'age of 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 center of the universe,
- Rational thought as the central features of the human being.
- Only persons who could think and reason could be considered as fully human.
- 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.
- Science and reason came to be considered more important than religion and tradition.

### The French Revolution

- 1789
- Mother of revolutions
- It is 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.
- The ideas of the French revolution – Liberty, Equality and Fraternity became the watchwords of the modern state.

### The Industrial Revolution

- It began in Britain in late 18<sup>th</sup> C.
- Two main aspects:
  - Systematic application of scientific principles to industry.

- New organization of labour and market on a large scale.

- Spinning Jenny, steam engine are facilitated the production process gave rise to the factory system and mass manufacture of goods.

### Social Changes due to industrial Revolution

- The factories set up in urban areas were manned by workers who were uprooted from the rural areas and came to the cities in search of work.
- Low wages at the factory meant that men, women and even children had to work long hours in hazardous circumstances to eke out a living.
- Modern industry enabled the urban to dominate over the rural.
- Cities and towns became the dominant forms of human settlement
- The rich and powerful lived in the cities, but so did the working classes who lived in slums amidst poverty and squalor.
- Modern forms of governance, with the state assuming control of health, sanitation, crime control and general 'development' created the demand for new kinds of knowledge.

### Karl Marx (1818 - 1883)

- Born in Germany
- **Works:**
  1. *The Communist Manifesto (with Engels)*
  2. *The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte- 1852*
  3. *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy-1859*
  4. *Das capital -1867*
- Marx argued that human society had progressed through different stages. These were: **primitive communism, slavery, feudalism and capitalism**. Capitalism was the latest phase of human advancement, but Marx believed that it would give way to socialism.
- Capitalist society was marked by an ever intensifying **process of alienation** operating at several levels.

- Humans are more alienated from nature than ever before
  - Workers do not own the products they produce.
  - Workers have no control over the work process itself.
- Human beings are alienated from each other.
  - Human beings are both more free but also more alienated and less in control of their lives than before.
- Marx believed that capitalism was nevertheless a necessary and progressive stage of human history because it created the preconditions for an egalitarian future free from both exploitation and poverty.
- Marx's idea of economy was based on the concept of a mode of production.
- Primitive communism, slavery, feudalism and capitalism were all modes of production.
- Marx placed great emphasis on economic structures and processes because he believed that they formed the foundations of every social system throughout human history.
- Marx argued that we can change society in future through class struggle.

### Class Struggle

- The most important method of classifying people into social groups was with reference to the production process.
- He argued that people who occupy the same position in the social production process will eventually form a class.
- They share the same interests and objectives
- Classes are formed through historical processes.
- As the mode of production changes, conflicts develop between different classes which result in struggles. (Eg: Capitalism)
- He believed that class struggle was the major driving force of change in society.
- "The history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggle" –Communist Manifesto
- As society evolved from the primitive to the modern through distinct phases, each characterized by particular kinds of conflict between the oppressor and oppressed classes.

Marx and Engels wrote, 'Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guild master and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried out an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight'.

- For conflict to occur it is necessary for them to become subjectively 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 –called a revolution.

### Emile Durkheim (1858-1917)

Born in France

#### Major Works:

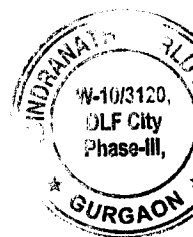
1. *Division of Labour in Society*- 1893
2. *Social Solidarity*
3. *Rules of Sociological Method* -1895
4. *Suicide*-1897
5. *The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life*.- 1912

- Emile Durkheim may be considered as the founder of sociology as a formal discipline
- He was the first to become a Professor of Sociology in Paris in 1913.
- According to Durkheim: social solidarities exerted pressure on individuals to conform to the norms and expectations of the group.

### DURKHEIM'S VISION OF SOCIOLOGY

Durkheim's vision of sociology as a new scientific discipline characterized by two defining features.

- **Firstly**, the subject matter of sociology (the study of social facts)— was different from the other sciences.
- Sociology concerned itself exclusively with the level of complex collective life, where social phenomena emerge.
  - for example, social institutions like religion or the family, or social values like friendship or patriotism etc.
- **Secondly**, like the natural science, sociology was an empirical discipline.
- Sociology, a discipline that dealt with abstract entities like social facts, could nevertheless be a **science** founded on observable, empirically verifiable evidence.



- The most famous example of his use of a new kind of empirical data is in his study of *Suicide*.
- social facts could be observed via social behaviour, and specially aggregated patterns of social behaviour.
- **Social facts** are collective representations which emerge from the association of people.
  - They are not particular to a person but of a general nature, independent of the individual.
  - Attributes like beliefs, feelings or collective practices are examples.

### Division of labour in society

Division of labour is the specialization of work tasks, by means of which different occupations are combined within a production system.

### Classification of society:

- He argued that while a primitive society was organized according to 'mechanical' solidarity, modern society was based on 'organic' solidarity.

#### ➤ Mechanical Solidarity

- Traditional cultures
- Low division of labour.
- Small populations
- A collection of different self-sufficient groups
- Each person within a particular group is engaged in similar activities or functions.
- People in this society are bound together by common experience and shared beliefs.
- People are based on similarity and personal relationships
- Such societies are not very tolerant of differences and any violation of the norms of the community attracts harsh punishment.
- Individual and the community were so tightly integrated that it was feared that any violation of codes of conduct could result in the disintegration of the community.

#### ➤ Organic Solidarity

- Modern culture
- It is based on the heterogeneity of its members.
- High division of labour

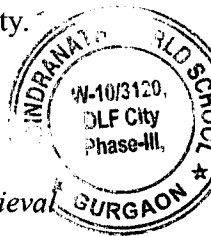
- It is found in societies with large populations
- Where most social relationships necessarily have to be impersonal.
- Such a society is based on institutions
- Each of its constituent groups or units is not self-sufficient but dependent on other units/groups for their survival.
- Interdependence is the essence of organic solidarity.
- It celebrates individuals and allows for their need to be different from each other, and recognizes their multiple roles and organic ties.
- In modern societies, the law aims to repair or correct the wrong that is done by a criminal act.
- In modern society the individual was given some autonomy, whereas in primitive societies the individual was totally submerged in the collectivity.

### Max Weber (1864-1920)

- Born in Germany

#### Major Works:

- *A Contribution to the History of Medieval Business Organisations*. -1889
- *Roman Agrarian History and the Significance for Public and Private Law*. -1891
- *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*. -1904
- *Social Action*
- *Theory of Social and Economic organization*
- *Essay on Sociology*
- *The city*
- Max Weber developed and used methodological and theoretical approaches to study social problems.
- He believed that social action is the main subject matter of sociology.
- **Social action involves:** Action, Situation, Means, and Ends.
- Weber classified social action
  1. Religious Action
  2. Rational Action
  3. Traditional Action
  4. Emotional Action



## Max Weber and Interpretive Sociology

- The central concern of the social sciences was with social action
- 'social action' included all human behaviour that was meaningful
- Sociology was thus a systematic form of 'empathetic understanding', that is, an understanding based not on 'feeling for' (sympathy) but 'feeling with' (empathy).
- Weber was discussing the special and complex kind of 'objectivity' that the social sciences had to cultivate.
- The social world was founded on subjective human meanings, values, feelings, prejudices, ideals and so on.
- Describe this meaning accurately, social scientists had to constantly practice 'empathetic understanding' by putting themselves (imaginatively) in the place of the people whose actions they were studying.
- Thus, 'empathetic understanding' required the sociologist to faithfully record the **subjective meanings** and motivations of social actors without allowing his/her own personal beliefs and opinions to influence this process in any way.
- In other words, sociologists were meant to describe, not judge, the subjective feelings of others. Weber called this kind of objectivity '**value neutrality**'.
- The sociologist must neutrally record subjective values without being affected by her/his own feelings/opinions about these values.
- Weber also suggested another methodological tool for doing sociology — the '**ideal type**'.
- An **ideal type** is a logically consistent model of a social phenomenon that highlights its most significant characteristics.
- Ideal types may exaggerate some features of phenomenon that are considered to be analytically important, and ignore or downplay others.
- Obviously an ideal type should correspond to reality in a broad sense, but its main job is to assist analysis by bringing out important features and connections of the social phenomenon being studied.
- The ideal type was used by Weber to analyse the relationship between the ethics of 'world

religions' and the rationalisation of the social world in different civilisations.

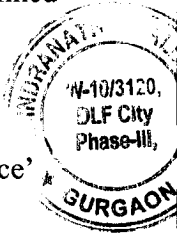
- It was in this context that Weber suggested that **ethics of certain Protestant sects** within **Christianity** had a deep influence on the development of **capitalism** in Europe.
- Weber again used the ideal type to illustrate the **three types of authority** that he defined as
  - **Traditional,**  
Custom and precedence
  - **Charismatic and**  
Divine sources or the 'gift of grace'
  - **Rational-legal.**  
Legal demarcation of authority
- Rational legal authority which prevailed in modern times was epitomised in the bureaucracy.

## **Bureaucracy**

- Formal organisation
- Which was premised on the separation of the public from the domestic world.
- This meant that behaviour in the public domain was regulated by explicit rules and regulations.
- They also arrange in a hierarchy of power.
- Modern large scale enterprises cannot function without bureaucracy.

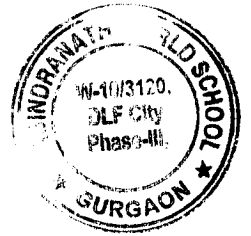
## **Features of Bureaucracy**

- Functioning of Officials
- Hierarchical Ordering of Positions
- Reliance on Written Document
- Office Management (Specialised)
- Conduct in Office.
- Fixed salary according to their rank



## 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?
6. Name the three revolution that paved way the emergence of sociology.

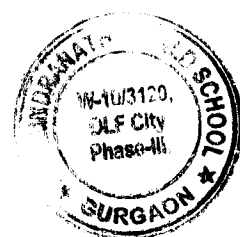


## 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Write a short note on French Revolution.
2. Describe the consequences of industrialisation in social life.
3. Explain the process of alienation.
4. Discuss Karl Marx's view point on class struggle.
5. Explain Durkheim's vision of sociology.
6. What are the characteristic of society based on mechanical solidarity?
7. 'Organic solidarity characterises modern society.' Discuss.
8. Explain Karl Marx's view on capitalism.

## 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Briefly explain the intellectual contribution of Karl Marx in sociology.
2. Explain the characteristic features of bureaucracy.
3. Discuss Max Weber's contribution on sociology.
4. Highlight Durkheim's contribution in the field of sociology.



## CHAPTER 5

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# INDIAN SOCIOLOGISTS

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### POINTS TO REMEMBER

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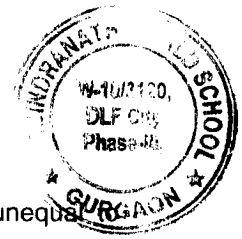
#### I. G.S.GHURYE on caste and race

(i) Caste and race

- Herbert Risley thought humans can be divided into separate races on the basis of physical characteristics (length of nose, size of skull etc.)
- He believed India was a 'Lab' for studying evolution of racial types because inter-caste marriage is prohibited.
- He argued caste originated in race because different caste groups seemed to belong to distinct racial types.
- He suggested that lower castes were original inhabitants and subjugated by Aryans.
- Ghurye believed Risley's theory was true only for north India. In other parts of India, inter-group differences were not very large.
- Thus 'racial purity' was preserved only in north India and in rest of the country, endogamy was introduced into already racially varied groups.

(ii) Features of caste

- Based on segmental division : Society divided into number of mutually exclusive segments decided by birth.



- Based on hierarchical division : Each caste strictly unequal to every other castes. No castes are ever equal.
- Involves restrictions on social interaction (especially food-sharing)
- Involves differential rights and duties.
- Restricts the choice of occupation : It is also decided by birth and is hereditary.
- Involves strict restrictions on marriage : Only endogamy is allowed.

## II. D.P. MUKHERJEE on tradition and change

### (i) Tradition

- According to D.P. Mukherjee, India was based on the centrality of society. Therefore he studies the social traditions of India.
- His study was not oriented only towards the past but included sensitivity to change.
- Living Tradition : Tradition not only maintaining its links with the past but also adapting to the present and thus evolving over time.
- Argued : Indian society was not individualistic, it is oriented towards group, sect or caste-action./
- Root meaning of word 'Tradition' is to transmit. Traditions are rooted in past and kept alive through repeated recalling and retelling of stories and myths.

### (ii) Change

- Three principles of change - Shruti, Smriti and Anubhav. Anubhav (personal experience) is a revolutionary principle.
- However, in India, personal experience turns into collective experience.
- For, D.P. Mukherjee, the discursive reason (buddhi-vichar) is not dominant force' of change but prem (love) and anubhava are superior agents of change.
- Collective experience leads to conflict and rebellion.

- Resilience of tradition ensures that the pressure of conflict produces change in the tradition without breaking it.

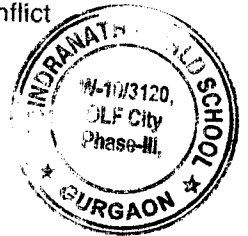
### III. A. R. DESAI on state

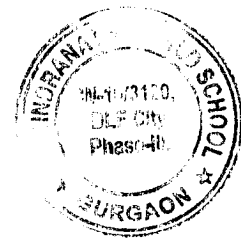
#### (i) Features of welfare state:

- Welfare state is a positive state.
  - ◆ It does not seek to do only the minimum necessary to maintain law and order.
  - ◆ It is interventionist state and uses its powers to implement policies of social welfare.
- It is a democratic state.
  - ◆ Democracy is essential for welfare state.
  - ◆ Formal democratic institutions especially multi-party elections are a defining feature.
- It involves a mixed economy.
  - ◆ Mixed economy is an economy in which both private and public enterprises exist.
  - ◆ Welfare state does not eliminate capitalist market and nor prevents public investments.

#### (ii) Criteria to measure the performance of welfare state

- It ensures freedom from poverty, social discrimination and security for all its citizens.
- It removes inequalities of income through redistribution of wealth and preventing the concentration of wealth.
- It transforms economy in such a way that capital profit motive is made subservient to the needs of the community.
- It ensures stable development free from the cycle of economic booms and depressions.
- It provides employment for all.





- (iii) Claims of 'welfare state' are exaggerated
- Most modern capitalist states, even in most developed countries, fail to provide minimum levels of economic and social security to all their citizens.
  - They are unable to reduce economic inequality and often seem to encourage it.
  - They have been unsuccessful at enabling stable development free from market fluctuations.
  - There is a presence of excess economic capacity yet high levels of unemployment.

#### IV. M.N. SRINIVAS on village

- (i) M.N. Srinivas's writings
- His writings on the village were of two broad types.
  - First, there was ethnographic accounts of fieldwork done in villages.
  - A second kind of writing included historical and conceptual discussions about Indian villages.
- (ii) Louis Dumont view of villages
- He thought that social institution like caste were more important than villages, which was after all only a collection of people living in a particular place.
  - He described Indian villages are unchanging, self-sufficient and 'little republics'.
- (iii) Srinivas's views against Louis Dumont
- Believed that village was a relevant social entity. History shows that villages have served as a unifying identity.
  - He criticised Dumont's view of villages as unchanging, self-sufficient little republics. He showed that the village had, in fact, experienced considerable change.
  - Villages were never self-sufficient and had been involved in various kinds of economic, social and political relationships at regional level.



(iv) Significance of villages

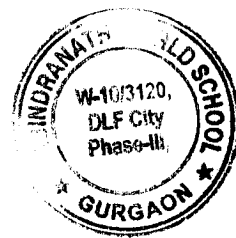
- The village as a site of research offered many advantages to Indian sociology.
- It provided an opportunity to illustrate the importance of ethnographic research methods.
- It offered eye-witness accounts of the rapid social change that was taking place in the Indian countryside as newly independent nation began a programme of planned development.
- Because of these vivid descriptions, policy makers were able to form impressions of what was going on in the heartland of India.
- Village studies thus 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. Why is Ghurye considered as the founder of institutionalised sociology in India?
3. What do you understand by caste endogamy?
4. What do you understand by the term 'living tradition'?
5. According to DP. Mukherjee, list the principles of change.
6. What is meant by welfare state?
7. What were Louis Dumont's views regarding Indian villages?
8. What do you understand by the term 'tradition'?

### 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What were G.S. Ghurye's views regarding the tribes of India?
2. Describe the position of Herbert Risley and G.S. Ghurye on the relationship between caste and race in India.



3. Why did D.P. Mukherjee insist that Indian sociologists should focus on the social traditions of India?
4. Explain the principles of change according to DP. Mukherjee.
5. List the unique features of welfare state according to A.R. Desai.
6. Is the concept of welfare state a myth or reality? Justify your answer -with suitable examples.
7. What is the significance of village studies in the history of Indian sociology?

### 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Explain the features of caste.
2. Highlight the contribution of DP. Mukherjee on tradition and change.
3. What is the criteria for measuring the performance of welfare state according to A.R. Desai?
4. What role did M.N. Srinivas play in promoting village studies?
5. Analyse the arguments given for and against the village as a subject of sociological research.