

SAMPLE CONTENT

Perfect

Sociology

STD. XI ARTS



As per the new textbook prescribed
by **Maharashtra State Board**

The process of socialisation is influenced by various factors such as family, neighbours, peer group and colleagues at workplace.



Target Publications® Pvt. Ltd.

PERFECT Sociology

Std. XI Arts

Salient Features

- Based on the New textbook
- Exhaustive content coverage in Question and answer format
- Wide variety of questions in each chapter
- 'Chapter overview' enables quick revision of key points
- Includes 'Gyan Guru' (GG) that offers a practical touch to theory
- 'For your understanding' section aids conceptual clarity
- Includes 'Smart Codes' to enable easy answer recall
- Includes 'QR Codes' to refer relevant content
- Coverage of the 'Activity' section
- Chapter assessment at the end of every chapter for self evaluation with answer key

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PREFACE

Perfect Sociology Std. XI aims to provide information about patterns of social relationships, social interaction, and culture. It is based on the latest curriculum developed by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. Through this book students will learn how simple, everyday human actions and interactions affect the world.

This book adheres to the scope and sequence of a typical introductory Sociology course and it addresses content in a way that is easily understandable to readers. Using application based questions, it examines perception and action. The result is an integrated and comprehensive overview of patterns of social relationships, social interaction, and culture which will be valuable for both students and specialists in Sociology.

In addition to comprehensive coverage of core concepts and emerging theories we have incorporated *Chapter Overview, Gyan Guru, For your understanding, Start Codes, QR Codes and Chapter Assessment*. The book also throws light on the contribution of Western and Indian sociologists which would not only help the students remember and understand the fundamentals but also encourage them to wonder and debate further.

The latest education policy recommends that children's life at the educational institution must be linked to their life outside it. Therefore, a practical perspective has been presented by contextualizing the theories through probable instances. The syllabi and textbooks developed on the basis of the new education policy signify an attempt to enhance a student's learning experience.

We hope that the students as well as teachers find this book lucid and purposeful.

- Publisher

Edition : First

The journey to create a complete book is replete with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something important to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you. Please write to us at: mail@targetpublications.org

Disclaimer

This reference book is transformative work based on textbook 'Sociology'; First edition: 2019 published by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. We, the publishers are making this reference book which constitutes as fair use of textual contents which are transformed by adding and elaborating, with a view to simplify the same to enable the students to understand, memorize and reproduce the same in examinations.

This work is purely inspired upon the course work as prescribed by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. Every care has been taken in the publication of this reference book by the Authors while creating the contents. The Authors and the Publishers shall not be responsible for any loss or damages caused to any person on account of errors or omissions which might have crept in or disagreement of any third party on the point of view expressed in the reference book.

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FEATURES

Chapter Overview

Social stratification

1. Social stratification refers to the existence of structured inequalities between different groups in a society.
2. There are various basic characteristics of social stratification. These are explained below.
3. **Stratification is social:** Social stratification is governed by social norms and sanctions.

Chapter Overview

After reading a chapter from a textbook, students may want to revise all key points quickly before attempting questions based on the chapter. 'Chapter Overview' gives a bird's eye-view of the entire chapter.

GG – Gyan Guru

Gyan Guru, our very own mascot, keeps popping up throughout the book. He offers real-life example or an interesting fact associated with the topic.



GG - Gyan Guru

Do you know what is common between Martin Luther King Jr. and Michelle Obama?

Answer: Both of them are sociology graduates!

For your understanding

Division of labour: Assignment of different tasks of manufacturing to different people to improve efficiency.

For your understanding

Certain concepts are tricky and difficult to understand. In such cases, 'For Your Understanding' offers better conceptual clarity.

Smart Code

At times, answers are too lengthy and it becomes difficult to remember all the main points. Hence, we have created 'Smart Codes' for a few lengthy answers which will aid you in recollecting the key points.



Smart Code I N D E E D

- I**nterdependence: Individuals in every society depend on each other for satisfaction of needs. Interdependence develops social relations.
- N**ormative nature: An individual's behaviour is assessed on social norms. Norms protect society by controlling misbehaviour and misdeeds.
- D**ynamic: Each society changes continuously. In this process, old customs, values, norms and institutions are replaced by new customs, values, norms and institutions.

FEATURES

[Note:

Scan the QR Code to watch video on ‘How Culture Drives Behaviours?’]



QR Code

QR codes given throughout the book enable students to access relevant content for the given topic.

Chapter Assessment

Chapter assessment at the end of every chapter enables students to evaluate themselves. They can check their performance on assessment with the help of the Answer key.

Chapter Assessment

Time: 1.30 hrs

Total Marks: 25

Q.1. Identify the appropriate term from the given options. [3]

Terms
Unplanned change, Physical factor, Planned change, Biological factor, Educational factor

1. A factor, which is also known as demographic factor.
2. Change that happens all of a sudden.
3. Creating awareness about the problem of sexual abuse.

Answers

- Q.1. 1. Biological factor 2. Unplanned change
3. Educational factor

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- Note:** 1. All textual questions are represented by * mark.
2. All questions based on intext content are represented by # mark.

Introduction to Sociology

Chapter Overview

Meaning of Sociology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sociology is the science of society. Sociology: Socius (companion/ society) + Logos (science/ study). Auguste Comte: "Sociology is the science of social order and progress".
Nature of Sociology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Empirical science: Studies social facts based on actual experiences. Theoretical and applied science: Formulates theories and apply conceptual knowledge to reality. Factual science: Studies society 'as it is'. Holistic science: Involves study of society as a whole.
Emergence of Sociology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial revolution: Between 1450 CE and 1800 CE. Industrial revolution: Between 18th century in England. French (political) revolution: 1789 in France. Scientific revolution: In Europe in renaissance period. Urbanisation: Mainly took place due to industrial revolution. All these revolutions influenced the emergence of 'sociology' as a discipline.
Scope of Sociology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bio-sociology: Studies role of biology in social life. Sociology of art: Analyses social context underlying art and aesthetics. Sociology of market research: Links theoretical sociological knowledge and marketing strategies. Visual sociology: Studies visual dimensions of social life. Diaspora studies: Studies migration, its impact and international relations. Other areas: Film, development cultural studies.
Importance of Sociology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Studies society in scientific manner Gives knowledge about social diversities Develops a scientific approach Career-oriented Solves social problems Keeps people updated and alert
Sociological imagination	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> This imagination enables one to see through everyday knowledge. C. Wright Mills wrote a book 'The Sociological Imagination'. He believed that sociologists possess a special way of thinking.

Definition

1. Sociology

- Auguste Comte:** "Sociology is the science of social order and progress".
- Georg Simmel:** "Sociology is the science of the forms of human interrelations".
- Oxford Dictionary:** "Sociology is the study of the development, structure, and functioning of human society".

[A] Choose the correct alternative and complete the statements

- Sociology as a discipline initially emerged in _____. (France, Europe, India)
- *2. _____ is often regarded as the Father of Sociology. (Durkheim, Weber, Comte)

- *3. The term 'socius' means _____. (science, companion, social)
- *4. The term 'logos' means _____. (associate, science, methodology)
5. According to Comte, Sociology is the science of social _____. (order, development, relations)
- *6. When sociologists make an effort to understand practical problems of daily life it is a/an _____ science. (pure, application, theoretical)
7. _____ is the intellectual in enlightenment period. (Cicero, Comte, Simmel)
8. _____ revolution challenged the central features of old Europe. (Scientific, French, Commercial)
9. _____ revolution occurred in 18th century in England. (Commercial, Industrial, Scientific)



10. Due to industrial revolution, economy transformed into _____ system of production.
(feudal, guild, capitalist)
11. Interest of Comte and Durkheim in 'social order' was one major concern of _____.
(Classical Sociology, Contemporary Sociology, Modern Sociology)
12. _____ revolution changed material well-being and ideas about nature and society.
(Commercial, French, Scientific)
- #13. Diaspora is a Greek term meaning to _____.
(scatter, roam, transfer)
14. In sociology, _____ serve as text to study class, caste, race, gender. (films, culture, development)
15. _____ examine the relationship between developed and developing societies.
(Cultural studies, Development studies, Diaspora studies)
16. _____ finds its origin in Birmingham Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies in UK.
(Cultural studies, Development studies, Visual sociology)

Answers:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Europe | 2. Comte |
| 3. companion | 4. science |
| 5. order | 6. application |
| 7. Cicero | 8. French |
| 9. Industrial | 10. capitalist |
| 11. Classical Sociology | 12. Scientific |
| 13. scatter | 14. films |
| 15. Development studies | 16. Cultural studies |

Q.1. [B] Correct the incorrect pair

1. i. A doctrine that all human knowledge is derived from experience – Empiricism
ii. Period of European thought which emphasised reasoning and experience – Enlightenment period
iii. A series of events between 1450 CE and 1800 CE – French revolution
iv. An idea in capitalist economic system – Free marketplace
2. i. Expansion of trade, commerce and banking services – Commercial revolution
ii. Introduction of new tools and techniques of production – Industrial revolution
iii. Introduction of new basis of order in society – French revolution
iv. Development of scientific attitude in Sociology – Urbanisation

- *3. i. Study of role of biology in human life – Bio-sociology
ii. Study of social worlds of art and aesthetics – Sociology of art
iii. Theoretical knowledge in Sociology in marketing segmental division of customers, needs analysis, etc. – Sociology of market research
iv. Study of visual dimensions of social life – Visual sociology
4. i. Europe produced scientific revolution in this period. – Renaissance period
ii. French revolution took place in this year. – 1789
iii. Origin of cultural studies in UK – University of Oxford
iv. Sociologist concerned with nature and problems of urban life – Weber, Simmel

Answers:

1. A series of events between 1450 CE and 1800 CE – Commercial revolution
2. Development of scientific attitude in Sociology – Scientific revolution
3. Study of visual dimensions of social life – Visual sociology
4. Origin of cultural studies in UK – Birmingham Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies

Q.1. [C] Identify the appropriate term from the given options

Terms
Diaspora Studies, Scientific revolution, The Positive Philosophy, Guild system, Theoretical science, The Chicago School, The Sociological Imagination, Cinematic Sociology, Holistic science, Industrial revolution, Empiricism

- *1. Comte coined the term Sociology in this book.
- #2. A book written by C. Wright Mills.
3. A central feature of Sociology as a science.
- *4. Sociology is concerned with developing sociological theory.
5. A term which expresses that Sociology studies society as a whole.
- #6. A production system which was at its peak in 13th century in Europe.
7. Due to this, society moved from hand-made goods to machine-made goods.
8. New discoveries in the period of this revolution helped in eradication of blind beliefs.
9. First major school of American Sociology.
10. Course which connects film studies and Sociology.

**Answers:**

1. The Positive Philosophy
2. The Sociological Imagination
3. Empiricism
4. Theoretical science
5. Holistic science
6. Guild system
7. Industrial revolution
8. Scientific revolution
9. The Chicago School
10. Cinematic Sociology

Q.1. [D] Correct underlined words and complete the sentence

1. **Sociology emerged as an independent discipline around the middle of 18th century.**

Ans: Sociology emerged as an independent discipline around the middle of 19th century.

2. **The emergence of Psychology changed the approach to the study of human society.**

Ans: The emergence of Sociology changed the approach to the study of human society.

3. **Sociology is the science of people.**

Ans: Sociology is the science of society.

4. **Earlier, Comte termed the science of society as 'sociology'.**

Ans: Earlier, Comte termed the science of society as 'social physics'.

*5. **When sociological research is done for its own sake it makes Sociology a/an applied science.**

Ans: When sociological research is done for its own sake it makes Sociology a theoretical science.

6. **Sociology is a fictitious science.**

Ans: Sociology is a factual science.

7. **The emergence of sociology as a scientific discipline can be traced to 'Ancient period'.**

Ans: The emergence of Sociology as a scientific discipline can be traced to 'Enlightenment period'.

8. **Commercial Revolution was a turning point in the history of struggle for freedom and equality.**

Ans: French Revolution was a turning point in the history of struggle for freedom and equality.

9. **Ideas of liberty, fraternity and equality are part of the Chinese constitution.**

Ans: Ideas of liberty, fraternity and equality are part of the Indian constitution.

10. **The enlightenment period witnessed the beginning of industrial revolution.**

Ans: The enlightenment period witnessed the beginning of scientific revolution.

11. **Bio-sociology deals with the visual dimensions of social life.**

Ans: Visual sociology deals with the visual dimensions of social life.

*12. **Rape, hate crimes and terrorism are examples of social institutions.**

Ans: Rape, hate crimes and terrorism are examples of social problems.

Q.2. [A] Write suitable example of given concepts and justify your answer

1. **Sociology as the science of society**

Ans: i. **Example:** Scientific study of social relationships, groups, structure, status, norms, problems, etc.
ii. Sociology refers to the study of the social events and social institutions.
iii. It studies all the aspects related to society in a scientific manner.

*2. **Empirical nature of Sociology**

Ans: i. **Example:** Study of relations between individuals working in commercial companies.
ii. Empiricism believes that all knowledge is derived from actual sensory experience.
iii. Sociology is empirical in nature because it analyses social facts based on actual observations. In above example, the relations are examined on the basis of actual experiences (through interview or observations) rather than 'arm-chair' philosophy or speculation.

For your understanding

Arm-chair philosophy: It does not involve practical or direct experience to derive knowledge of particular topic.

3. **Sociology as factual science**

Ans: i. **Example:** Study of ethical and unethical social elements
ii. Sociology aims to discover the reality of society.
iii. In above example, Sociology does not deal with 'what should/ ought to be'. It does not make any value judgement regarding unethical aspects of society. It simply analyses the society 'as it is'.

*4. **Developmental studies**

Ans: i. **Example:** Comparative study of development in rural and urban society.
ii. Developmental studies focus on the development related aspects of society.



- iii. In above example, it would analyse patterns of inequalities in rural and urban society, process of and problems relating to development, relationship between rural and urban societies, role of institutions in their development, etc.

Q.2. [B] Write short notes

1. Origin of the word Sociology

- Ans:**
- i. French philosopher Auguste Comte coined the term Sociology in 1839.
 - ii. Comte was the first to use the word 'Sociology' in the fourth volume of his book 'Positive Philosophy'.
 - iii. The term 'Sociology' is derived from Latin word 'Socius' which means companion or associate (eventually referred to as society) and the Greek word 'Logos' which means science or study.
 - iv. The etymological meaning of Sociology is 'the science of society'.
 - v. Earlier, Comte referred to this science as 'social physics.' Later on, it was popularly known as 'Sociology'.

For your understanding

Etymology is the study of history of words, their origin and how their form and meaning have changed over time.

*2. Nature of Sociology

- Ans:**
- i. **Empirical science:** It studies social facts on scientific method. The method involves analysing actual experiences. Sociological rules are framed based on these experiences.
 - ii. **Theoretical and applied science:** It is 'pure science' since it involves formulation of new theories and verification of existing theories. It is also an 'applied science' since its many branches apply sociological knowledge to reality.
 - iii. **Factive science:** It does not deal with question of 'what should/ ought to be'. Instead, it discovers the reality of society. e.g. it studies constructive and destructive social elements.
 - iv. **Holistic science:** It is not restricted to one particular social aspect. It studies all dimensions of social life, i.e., it is study of society as a whole.

3. Commercial revolution

- Ans:**
- i. Commercial revolution refers to series of events which occurred between 1450 CE and 1800 CE.

- ii. It led to large-scale expansion of trade and commerce. It also involved shift from land routes to sea routes, entry of new commodities (such as spices and textiles from East) in the European markets.
- iii. It is also characterised by expanded banking services and introduction of paper currency.
- iv. Middle class became influential due to rise in their economic power.
- v. This revolution transformed stagnant economy of medieval Europe into dynamic worldwide economy.
- vi. It also led to consolidation of economic and political power of European countries.
- vii. All of this resulted in changing social relationships.

*4. Enlightenment period

- Ans:**
- i. Emergence of Sociology as a scientific discipline can be traced back to 'enlightenment period'.
 - ii. It is the period of European thought that witnessed remarkable social, political and economic changes.
 - iii. This period stressed importance of positive, logical and scientific thinking as well as experience. It challenged religious and traditional authority.
 - iv. Individuals moved from traditional to new way of thinking and perceiving reality. They logically questioned each aspect of life.
 - v. Scientific and rational thinking remained at the forefront during this period.
 - vi. Intellectuals in this period (such as Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Bacon, Machiavelli) placed importance on the cause and effect relationship.
 - vii. This period led to emergence of ideals of secular, liberal and democratic societies.

5. Industrial revolution

- Ans:**
- i. Industrial revolution occurred in 18th century in England. It changed social and economic life of people in England, other European countries and other continents.
 - ii. Discovery of new tools and techniques as well as inventions in organisation of production gave rise to the factory system. The economy transformed from feudal to capitalist production system.
 - iii. There was movement from hand-made goods to machine-made goods.
 - iv. Entire industrial system was controlled by capitalists.



- v. There was emergence of industrial bureaucracies, migration to urban areas, class system and economic inequality.
- vi. Sociologists such as Comte, Durkheim, Marx, Weber, Simmel, etc. were concerned with social problems due to this revolution. Especially, they were worried about workers' condition, transformation of property and urbanisation.

***6. New emerging areas in Sociology**

Ans: **Smart Code** **B A D** **M V**

- i. **Bio-sociology:** It studies the role of biology in social life. It is a relatively new area.
- ii. **Sociology of art:** It deals with social worlds of art and aesthetics. It studies the social context underlying production and consumption of art.
- iii. **Diaspora studies:** It is concerned with the study of migration, its impact on social life (such as cultural and political impact) and international relations. It is relatively a new area of study.
- iv. **Sociology of market research:** It provides better understanding of market. It is an applied field since it connects theoretical sociological knowledge with practical marketing strategies.
- v. **Visual sociology:** It intends to regularise the use of 'visual images' as data for sociological research, i.e., it deals with visual dimensions of social life.



GG - Gyan Ganga

Do you know what is common between Martin Luther King Jr. and Michelle Obama?

Ans: Both of them are Sociology graduates!

7. Film, development and cultural studies

- Ans: i. **Film studies:** Film study analyses approaches to and implications of films. It is a relatively new concept of 20th century. Films serve as text to study social categories such as class, ethnicity, gender, etc. The courses related to this are 'Sociology through films' or 'Cinematic Sociology'.
- ii. **Development studies:** It analyses the patterns of inequalities, problems, processes and historical context of development. It also studies the relation amongst 'developed' and 'developing'

societies, role of various institutions in these societies and their effects.

- iii. **Cultural studies:** Cultural studies examine the process of how culture is produced. It enables us to interpret contemporary popular cultural phenomena. Contemporary studies deal with lifestyle, consumption and social relations in metropolitan cultures.

Q.3. Differentiate between

***1. Natural science and Social science**

Ans:

No.	Natural science	Social science
i.	Natural science is a branch of science that deals with the physical world.	Social science refers to scientific study of human society and social relationships.
ii.	It relies on objective scientific tools and methods to study a phenomenon.	It mainly relies on observations and experiences of human beings.
iii.	Its results are more accurate and findings can be verified in laboratory.	Its results are not as exact as natural science and it may not always be possible to conduct laboratory experiments.
iv.	e.g. biology, physics, chemistry	e.g. sociology, psychology, political science

***2. Theoretical science and Applied science**

Ans:

No.	Theoretical science	Applied science
i.	Theoretical science involves continuous formation of new theories and verification of existing theories.	Applied science involves application of theoretical knowledge in practical or real life.
ii.	Its findings add to theoretical knowledge.	Its findings help to solve actual problems.
iii.	Sociology is a theoretical science since it involves consistent formulation of new theories.	Sociology is also an applied science since its many branches apply sociological knowledge in practical life.
iv.	e.g. Pure sciences such as physics; Theories regarding social structure	e.g. Applied sciences such as technology; Study to improve social relations



Q.4. Explain the concepts with suitable examples

#1. Sociological imagination

Ans: Sociological imagination enables one to see through everyday knowledge and make adequate sense of life. This imagination enables people to go beyond normal sensical knowledge and understand the societies and cultures created by them.

Example: Sociological imagination enables sociologists to analyse complex forms of human interrelations.

*2. Bio-sociology

Ans: Bio-sociology studies the role of biology in human social life with the help of various methodologies.

Example: Bio-sociology would analyse similarities and differences between men and women as a result of biological and social factors.

*3. Diaspora

Ans: Diaspora is a term used to describe a group of people who migrate from their original place or ancestral location to some other place. Even after migration, they still maintain active connection with their original homeland.

Example: NRIs who have migrated to US, UK or other countries and are still firmly in touch with their roots in India.

Q.5. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons

1. Sociology does not qualify as social science.

Ans: False

Reasons:

- Sociology scientifically studies human society and all social phenomenon.
- It studies origin, nature, activities, structure and functions of human society.
- It also analyses the relation between elements of social life, social stability and social evolution.

#2. Wright Mills argued that sociological imagination has no role in sociology.

Ans: False

Reasons:

- Mills argued that the best sociologists have a special way of thinking, viz. Sociological Imagination.
- It enables them to understand the interrelation between individual lives and societies.

- This imagination also helps one to make sense of the problems and resolve them.

3. Industrial and French revolutions challenged the central features of old Europe.

Ans: True

Reasons:

- The French revolution took place in 1789 while Industrial revolution occurred through the 18th century in England.
- After these revolutions, classes were reorganised, religion was questioned, family structures and values changed, composition of women changed and a democratic system was introduced.
- The concepts of nation, community, power, wealth and the society took a new form.

*4. The French revolution led to changes in society.

Ans: True

Reasons:

- The French revolution caused widespread social changes in France and entire Europe.
- It gave new order to society and resulted in a generation of ideas of liberty, fraternity and equality.
- It was a turning point in the history of struggle for freedom and equality. The series of political revolutions initiated by this revolution contributed to the emergence of Sociology.

*5. The developments in natural science have had an impact on Sociology as a discipline.

Ans: True

Reasons:

- Natural sciences deal with the physical world.
- There is an interconnection between the branches of natural science and sociology. e.g. bio-sociology. Hence, development in biology would be associated with concurrent changes in bio-sociology.
- Another explanation for this is, Sociology uses scientific methodology and hence, development in science would have an impact on sociology.

6. There are hardly any career options in the field of development studies.

Ans: False

Reasons:

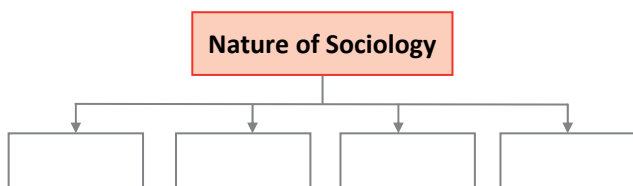
- Development studies have a vast scope in professional world.
- Some of the career options include: Public sector research and policy analysis; NGOs and humanitarian work; development



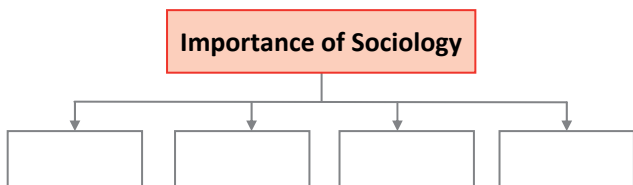
programme planning and implementation; local and international journalism; cross-cultural relations consultancy; international development; public health; environmental and climate change research.

Q.6. [A] Complete the concept map

1. Nature of Sociology



*2. Importance of Sociology



Answers:

[Note: Students are expected to write any four points wherever additional options are given in the answers.]

1.
 - i. Empirical science
 - ii. Theoretical and applied science
 - iii. Factual science
 - iv. Holistic science
2.
 - i. Studies society in a scientific manner
 - ii. Keeps people updated and alert
 - iii. Develops scientific approach
 - iv. Career-oriented
 - v. Solution to social problems
 - vi. Gives knowledge of social diversities

Q.6. [F] Give your personal response

1. **Is there a link between social conditions and ideas?**

Ans: Yes

- i. There is always a connection between social conditions prevailing in any period and ideas which emerge in that particular period.
- ii. In fact, the emergence of Sociology can be understood by examining the relationship between the society and dominant ideas of that period.

- iii. Ideas developed by early sociologists have strong links with the social conditions of Europe in enlightenment period.
- iv. Hence, certainly there is a link between social conditions and ideas.

***2. Is India in the 'scientific' stage of growth? Explain why you hold the view that you do.**

Ans: Yes.

- i. This refers to that stage of growth wherein scientific attitude is widely accepted.
- ii. There is greater emphasis on logical reasoning and rational thinking in India compared to earlier times.
- iii. However, while technological advances have influenced every sphere of life, there has not yet been complete eradication of blind beliefs and illiteracy.
- iv. Hence, India is still in the 'scientific' stage of growth.

***3. Explain in brief the link between Cinema and Society.**

Ans:

- i. Cinema aids in studying various aspects of society (such as caste, ethnicity, gender).
- ii. Cinemas also have various cultural, economic, and political implications for the society.
- iii. Similarly, the type of society also has influence on types of cinemas that are created.
- iv. Interrelation between the two is clearly visible in courses such as 'Sociology through films' or 'Cinematic Sociology'.

4. Is sociological knowledge applicable in real life?

Ans: Yes

- i. Sociology is not just restricted to classroom study and exams.
- ii. The various branches of Sociology apply theoretical knowledge in practical life.
- iii. Sociological knowledge is applied in several fields such as industry, social services, competitive exams, public relations, journalism, insurance sector, rural development, policy and planning, public health, social research, police department, tribal welfare, inclusive education, consumer research and so on.
- iv. This shows that sociological knowledge is applicable in real life.



Q.7. Answer the following questions in detail

1. Explain the emergence of Sociology.

Ans:

Social/ Economic Condition	Period	Important points
Commercial revolution	Between 1450 CE and 1800 CE	i. Expansion of trade, commerce and banking services ii. Middle class became influential iii. Economy of Medieval Europe became dynamic & worldwide iv. Consolidated economic and political power of European countries
Industrial revolution	Between 18 th century in England	i. Discovery of new tools and techniques ii. Transformation from feudal to capitalist system iii. Movement from hand-made to machine-made goods iv. Introduction of factory system and closure of guild system
French (Political) revolution	1789 in France	i. Turning point in the history of the struggle for freedom and equality ii. Generation of ideas of liberty, fraternity and equality and provided new order to society iii. Series of political revolutions were initiated and contributed towards the emergence of Sociology
Scientific revolution	In Europe in the renaissance period	i. Great emphasis on science and people associated with science were respected ii. Technological advancements influenced every sphere of life iii. Sociology emerged in Europe due to scientific ideas and discoveries iv. Development of scientific attitude in Sociology
Urbanisation	Mainly, result of industrial revolution	i. People migrated to urban areas for jobs ii. Extensive migration resulted in numerous problems iii. Nature and problems of urban life got attention of early sociologists (Max Weber and George Simmel) iv. Contributed to emergence of first major school of American Sociology

***2. Discuss with suitable examples the scope of Sociology in today's world.**

Ans:

No.	Area	Subject matter of study	Example
i.	Bio-sociology	Role of biology in human social life	Analysis of similarities and differences between men and women due to biological and social factors.
ii.	Sociology of art	Social context underlying the production and consumption of art and aesthetics	Examination of sculptures and study of social conditions prevalent in that period.
iii.	Sociology of market research	Link between theoretical sociological knowledge and marketing strategies	Festival related advertisements during Diwali or discounts offered during Christmas.
iv.	Visual sociology	Visual dimensions of social life	Analysis of problems of urban life by using data in the form of photographs and short films.
v.	Diaspora studies	Migration, its impact on social life and international relations	Study of migration from rural to urban areas or from one country to another for job opportunity.

[Note: Refer Q. 2. B – 6 for detailed explanation on each area.]

**3. State the importance of Sociology.**

Ans:  **Smart Code** **S O C I A L**

i. Scientific study of society

- Enables scientific study of complex society
- Offers better understanding of self-capabilities
- Makes it easy to adapt to changing environment
- Helps in understanding social life and achieving progress

ii. Offers knowledge of social diversities

- Offers knowledge regarding diversities (e.g. types of societies, their lifestyles, etc.)
- Enables to understand the plural nature of society

iii. Career-oriented

- Sociological knowledge has great importance in professional life
- It enables to understand the changing society as well as needs and nature of occupations
- Various branches of Sociology apply theoretical knowledge in practical life

iv. Improves knowledge and keeps people updated

- Keeps people updated and alert about various aspects of society
- Updated knowledge enables to respond effectively to social situations

v. Answer to social problems

- Enables to analyse social problems
- Helps to develop strategies to resolve problem

vi. Leads to scientific approach

- Aids to develop scientific approach towards social reality
- Enables to interpret social facts in a rational manner

Activities

[Note: The answers of activities will be very subjective. The answers provided are for reference. Students are expected to perform these activities on their own.]

- *1. You have read about commercial, scientific, industrial and French revolutions which were responsible for the emergence of Sociology as a discipline. Identify the effects of industrial development on Indian society.**

(Textbook pg. no 6)

- Ans: i. Modernisation of production techniques
ii. Expansion of output
iii. Rise in employment opportunities
iv. Improved the standard of living

- *2. Interview two people from your local area, who have migrated from another place. Find out the reasons for shifting and ask about their experiences and problems (if any). Share your findings with your class.**

(Textbook pg. no 10)

- Ans: i. People migrate for different reasons such as in search of job opportunities, higher education, better social and economic facilities in urban areas.
ii. Migrants usually face problems on account of language barrier, lifestyle changes, introduction to a new socio-economic environment, and unfamiliarity with the new location.

- *3. Class discussion: Divide the class into groups of 5 students. Each group will discuss one statement listed:**

- Sociology is practical and related to life.
- Careers in Sociology

(Textbook pg. no 11)

Ans: i. Sociology is not just restricted to classroom studies and examinations. The practical aspect of Sociology can be understood by observing its application in the areas of Bio-sociology, Sociology of art, Sociology of market research, Visual sociology and Diaspora studies.

- ii. Sociological knowledge has great importance in professional life. Some of the career options include: Public sector research and policy analysis; NGOs and humanitarian work; development programme planning and implementation; local and international journalism; cross-cultural relations consultancy; international development; public health; environmental and climate change research.



Chapter Assessment

Time: 1.30 hrs.

Total Marks : 25

Q.1. Choose the correct alternative and complete the statements. [3]

1. The term 'logos' means _____. (associate, science, methodology)
2. _____ revolution occurred in 18th century in England. (Commercial, Industrial, Scientific)
3. Diaspora is a Greek term meaning to _____. (scatter, roam, transfer)

Q.2. Differentiate between. (Any One) [4]

1. Natural science and Social science
2. Theoretical science and Applied science

Q.3. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons. (Any One) [4]

1. The French revolution led to changes in society.
2. Sociology does not qualify as social science.

Q.4. Write short notes. (Any One) [4]

1. Enlightenment period
2. Origin of the word Sociology

Q.5. Answer the following questions in detail. (Any One) [10]

1. Explain the emergence of Sociology.
2. State the importance of Sociology.

Answers

Q.1. 1. science 2. Industrial 3. scatter

Q.2. 1.

No.	Natural science	Social science
i.	Natural science is a branch of science that deals with the physical world.	Social science refers to scientific study of human society and social relationships.
ii.	It relies on objective scientific tools and methods to study a phenomenon.	It mainly relies on observations and experiences of human beings.
iii.	Its results are more accurate and findings can be verified in laboratory.	Its results are not as exact as natural science and it may not always be possible to conduct laboratory experiments.
iv.	e.g. biology, physics, chemistry	e.g. sociology, psychology, political science

2.

No.	Theoretical science	Applied science
i.	Theoretical science involves continuous formulation of new theories and verification of existing theories.	Applied science involves application of theoretical knowledge in practical or real life.
ii.	Its findings add to theoretical knowledge.	Its findings help to solve actual problems.
iii.	Sociology is a theoretical science since it involves consistent formulation of new theories.	Sociology is also an applied science since its many branches apply sociological knowledge in practical life.
iv.	e.g. Pure sciences such as physics; Theories regarding social structure	e.g. Applied sciences such as technology; Study to improve social relations

Q.3. 1. True

Reasons:

- i. The French Revolution caused widespread social changes in France and entire Europe.
- ii. It gave new order to society and resulted in a generation of ideas of liberty, fraternity and equality.



iii. It was a turning point in the history of struggle for freedom and equality. The series of political revolutions initiated by this Revolution contributed to the emergence of Sociology.

2. False

Reasons:

- i. Sociology scientifically studies human society and all social phenomenon.
- ii. It studies origin, life, activities, structure and functions of human society.
- iii. It also analyses the relation between elements of social life, social stability and social evolution.

Q.4. 1.

- i. Emergence of Sociology as a scientific discipline can be traced back to ‘Enlightenment period’.
- ii. It is the period of European thought that witnessed remarkable social, political and economic changes.
- iii. This period stressed importance of positive, logical and scientific thinking as well as experience. It challenged religious and traditional authority.
- iv. Individuals moved from traditional to new way of thinking and perceiving reality. They logically questioned each aspect of life.
- v. Scientific and rational thinking remained at the forefront during this period.
- vi. Intellectuals in this period (such as Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Bacon, Machiavelli) placed importance on the cause and effect relationship.
- vii. This period led to emergence of ideals of secular, liberal and democratic societies.

2.

- i. French philosopher Auguste Comte coined the term Sociology in 1839.
- ii. Comte was the first to use the word ‘Sociology’ in the fourth volume of his book ‘Positive Philosophy’.
- iii. The term ‘Sociology’ is derived from Latin word ‘Socius’ which means companion or associate (eventually referred to as society) and the Greek word ‘logos’ which means science or study.
- iv. The etymological meaning of Sociology is ‘the science of society’.
- v. Earlier, Comte referred to this science as ‘social physics.’ Later on, it was popularly known as ‘Sociology’.

Q.5. 1.

Social/ Economic Condition	Period	Important points
Commercial revolution	Between 1050 CE and 1500 CE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Expansion of trade, commerce and banking services ii. Middle class became influential iii. Economy of Medieval Europe became dynamic & worldwide iv. Consolidated economic and political power of European countries
Industrial revolution	Between 18 th century in England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Discovery of new tools and techniques ii. Transformation from feudal to capitalist system iii. Movement from hand-made to machine-made goods iv. Introduction of factory system and closure of guild system
French (Political) revolution	1789 in France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Turning point in the history of struggle for freedom and equality ii. Generation of ideas of liberty, fraternity and equality and provided new order to society iii. Series of political revolutions were initiated and contributed towards emergence of Sociology
Scientific revolution	In Europe in the Renaissance period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Great emphasis on science and people associated with science were respected ii. Technological advancements influenced every sphere of life



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Sociology emerged in Europe due to scientific ideas and discoveries iv. Development of scientific attitude in Sociology
Urbanisation	Mainly, result of industrial revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. People migrated to urban areas for jobs ii. Extensive migration resulted in numerous problems iii. Nature and problems of urban life got attention of early sociologists (Max Weber and George Simmel) iv. Contributed to emergence of first major school of American Sociology

2. The importance of Sociology can be explained with the help of following points:

- i. Scientific study of society**
 - a. Enables scientific study of complex society
 - b. Offers better understanding of self-capabilities
 - c. Makes it easy to adapt to changing environment
 - d. Helps in understanding social life and achieving progress
- ii. Offers knowledge of social diversities**
 - a. Offers knowledge regarding diversities (e.g. types of societies, their lifestyles, etc.)
 - b. Enables to understand the plural nature of society
- iii. Career-oriented**
 - a. Sociological knowledge has great importance in professional life
 - b. It enables to understand the changing society as well as needs and nature of occupations
 - c. Various branches of Sociology apply theoretical knowledge in practical life
- iv. Improves knowledge and keeps people updated**
 - a. Keeps people updated and alert about various aspects of society
 - b. Updated knowledge enables to respond effectively to social situations
- v. Answer to social problems**
 - a. Enables to analyse social problems
 - b. Helps to develop strategies to resolve problems
- vi. Leads to scientific approach**
 - a. Aids to develop scientific approach towards social reality
 - b. Enables to interpret social facts in a rational manner



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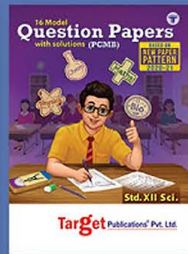
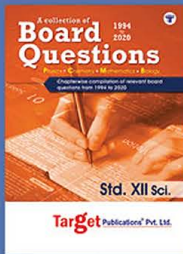
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