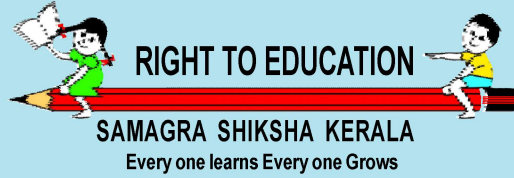


SAMAGRA SHIKSHA KERALA



Plus One
Sociology
Part I
Worksheet

2023 - 24



Introducing Sociology

CONTENTS

Part-I

INTRODUCING SOCIOLOGY

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

ആമുഖം

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

ആശംസകളോടെ

സ്റ്റേറ്റ് പ്രോജക്ട് ഡയറക്ടർ

Chapter 1

SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIETY

Introduction

Sociology is the scientific study of society emerged only in second half of 19th century. The contribution of early thinkers including Saint Simon, Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx contributed in the development of Sociology. The European enlightenment and the material issues followed by the industrial revolution are the major factors in the development of Sociology.

Major Concepts and Ideas

- Sociological Imagination.
- Pluralities and inequalities.
- Commonsense knowledge.
- Intellectual ideas that went into the making of Sociology.
- Material issues that went into the making of Sociology.
- The growth of Sociology in India.
- Scope of Sociology.
- Relation between Sociology and other social sciences.

Sociological Imagination

Activity 1

Fill in the blanks

Name American Sociologist who relates personal issues with social problems in Sociology

Activity 2

Classify the following items into the appropriate columns.

(Alcoholism, Stress, Unemployment, Anxiety)

Individual Issues	Social Issues
.....
.....

Pluralities and Inequalities

Activity 3

Complete the following columns using appropriate items given below.

(Rich - poor, Religion, language, upper class - lower class)

Pluralities	Inequalities
.....
.....

Commonsense knowledge

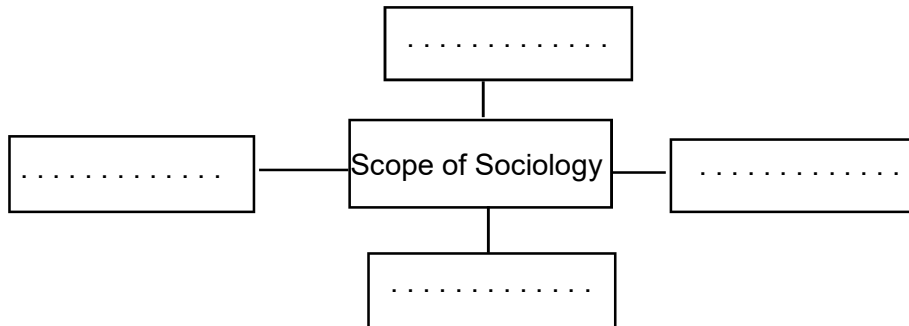
Activity 4

Write the differences between common sense knowledge and sociological knowledge

Commonsense knowledge	Sociological knowledge
.....
.....
.....

Activity 5

Scope of Sociology



Intellectual ideas that contributed in the making of sociology

Activity 6

Natural evolution theory was put forwarded by _____

Activity 7

Material issues that went into the making of Sociology.

Fill in the blanks

- Industrial Revolution
-
-
- Capitalism

Difference between Sociology and Other Social Science

Activity 8

Difference between Sociology and Economics

Sociology	Economics
.....
.....
.....
.....

Activity 9

Difference between Sociology and Political Science

Sociology	Political Science
.....
.....
.....
.....

Activity 10

Difference between Sociology and History

Sociology	History
.....
.....
.....
.....

Activity 11

Difference between Sociology and Anthropology

Sociology	Anthropology
.....
.....
.....
.....

Activity 12

Difference between Sociology and Psychology

Sociology	Psychology
.....
.....
.....
.....

Activity 13

“Sociologist should be like a spy in every way to gather the data for his studies” who said it?

Activity 14

European enlightenment emphasised reasoning and _____

Activity 15

The name of the sociologist who believed that sociology should constitute to the human welfare is _____

Answer Key
Chapter 1
SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIETY

Activity 1

1. C Wright Mills

Activity 2

Individual Problem	Social Problem
Stress	Alcoholism
Anxiety	Unemployment.

Activity 3

Plurality	Inequality
Religions	Rich-poor
Language	Upper class – lower class

Activity 4

Commonsense knowledge	Sociological knowledge
It does not question its origin.	Scientific explanation
Individualistic explanation.	Based on evidence
Prejudiced	Not prejudiced

Activity 5

1. Interactions between individuals
2. Evaluation of Global issues.
3. Focus on National issues
4. Career opportunities

Activity 6

Charles Darwin

Activity 7

- Urbanisation
- Modernisation

Activity 8

Sociology	Economics
Scientific study of society.	Study of production and distribution of goods and services.
Economic behaviour in terms of social values and interest.	Formulates precise economic behaviour
It does not provide technical solutions.	It formulates precise Laws of economic behavior.
It encourage questioning and critical perspective.	Its terminology is precise and measures are exact.

Activity 9

Sociology	Political Science
All aspects of society.	Gives Importance to political theories and authorities.
Relation between institutions including government.	Power embodied formal organizations.
Give importance to all sorts of social control	Give importance to the Social control of the State
New Subject	Old subject

Activity 10

Sociology	History
Present Society	Past event
Focus at social relationship	About war and rulers.
Abstract science	Concrete science
New subject	Old subject

Activity 11

Sociology	Anthropology
Study modern complex societies.	Study of racial societies.
Focus on religion, caste, social mobility.	All aspects of simple societies.
Focus on literate societies	Study illiterate society
It gives importance to survey and other quantitative methods	It gives importance to fieldwork

Activity 12

Sociology	Psychology
Scientific study of society.	Study Individual behavior.
Individual behaviour in an organised group values and interest.	Individual behaviour such as intelligence learning, motivation etc
Personality shaped in family, Kinship culture, norms, political and economic system.	Personality of an individual.
Give more importance to social survey.	Gives importance to Case study

Activity 13

Max Weber

Activity 14

Individualism

Activity 15

Auguste comte

Chapter 2

TERMS, CONCEPTS AND THEIR USE IN SOCIOLOGY

Introduction

Every science have its own concepts and terms. It helps the learners to understand the subject matter in the discipline more clearly. In this unit we will learn the different perceptions of social group, social stratification and social control.

Major Concepts and Ideas

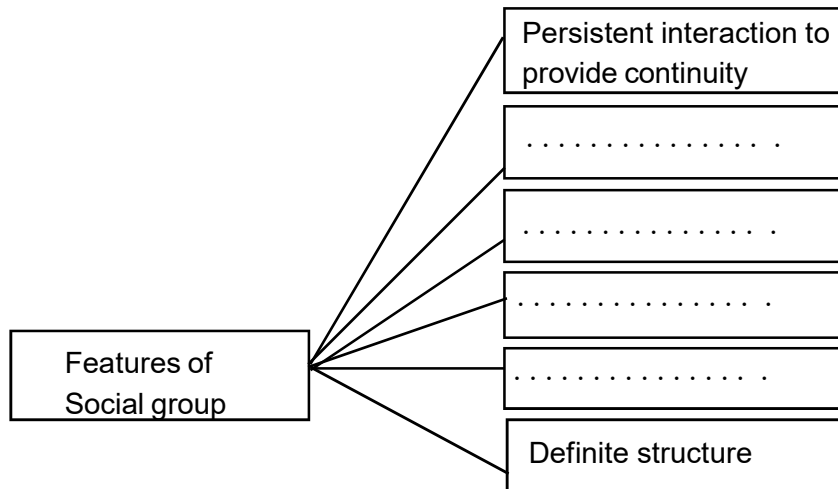
- Aggregate - Quasi group.
- Social group.
- Primary - Secondary.
- Community - Association
- In group - out group
- Peer groups.
- Stratification.
- Caste and Class.
- Status and Role.
- Social control.

Activity 1

An aggregate or combination which lacks structure or common aim among members are called _____.

Social group

Activity 2 - Complete the chart



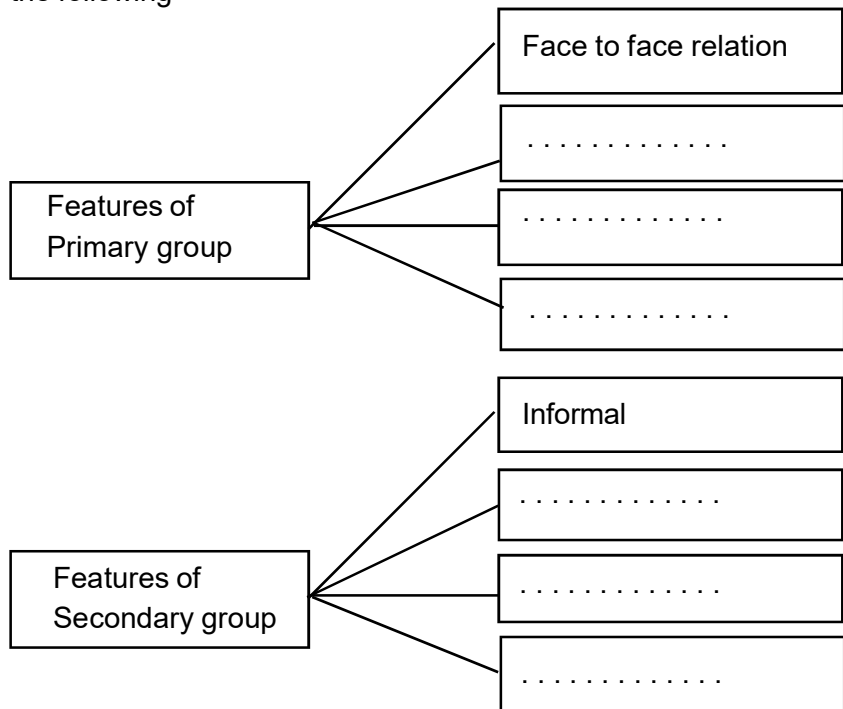
Activity 3

Difference between community and Association

Community	Association
.....
.....
.....

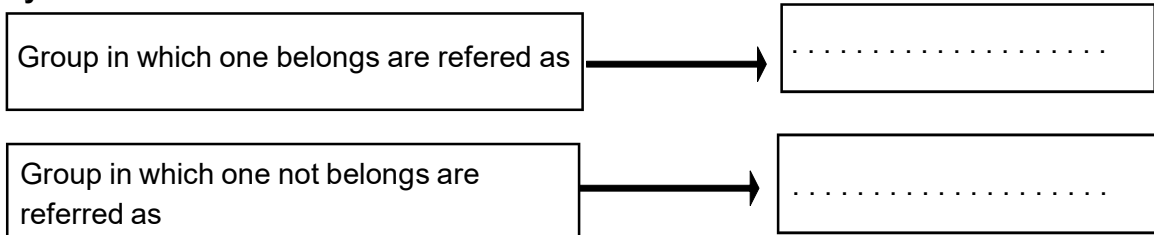
Activity 4

Complete the following



In group and Out group

Activity 5



Reference group

Activity 6

Film stars are one of the _____ group of adolescence group.

Social Stratification

Activity 7

Based on the unequal distribution of capital, people are arranged in different strata is known as _____

Caste and Class

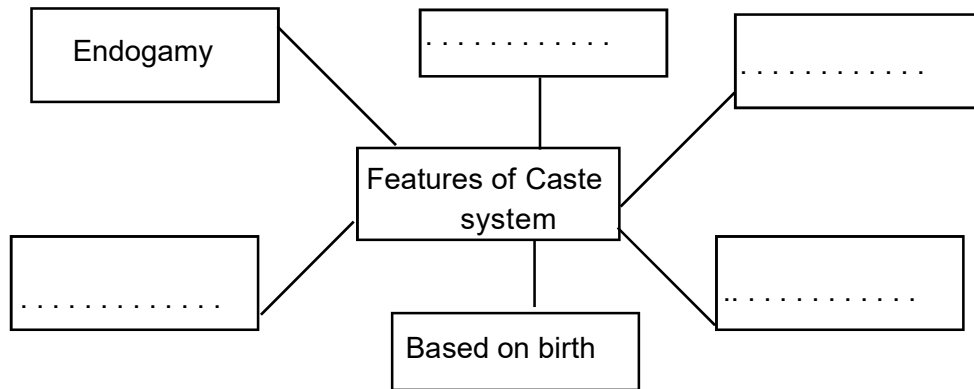
Activity 8

Difference between Caste and Class

Caste	Class
Closed System	Open System
.....
.....
.....

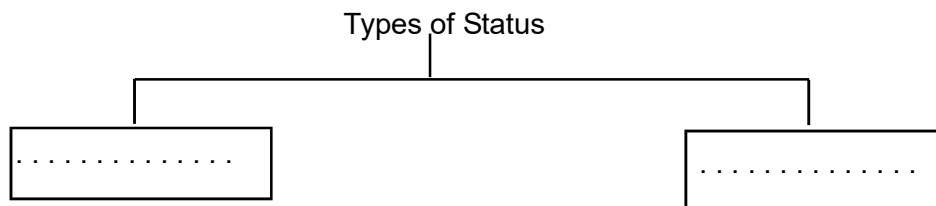
Activity 9

Fill the blank



Status and Role

Activity 10



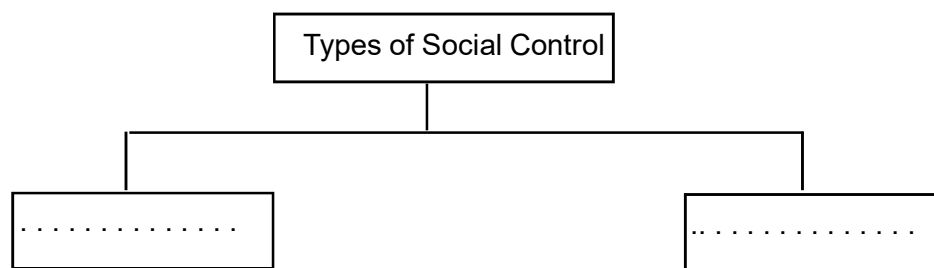
Activity 11

Match the following

A	B
Role	The situation in which one has to perform more role at a time.
Status set	It is the arrangement of status based on values and prestige
Status sequence	Value given to a status by the society
Role conflict	The performance expecting from status
Rank	An individual have more status at a time
Prestige	The status of an individual in their life cycle

Social Control

Activity 12



Activity 13

The mode of reward or punishment that reinforce socially expected forms of behaviour is known as _____

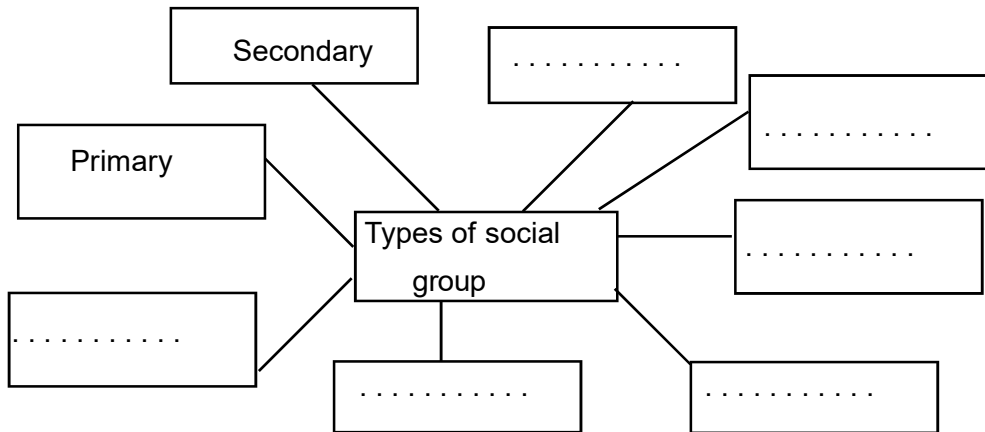
Activity 14

A group of people belongs to same age is known as _____

Activity 15

Types of Social group

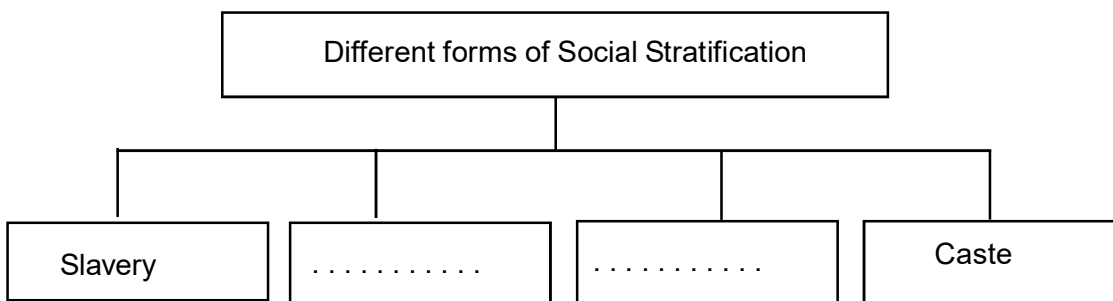
Complete the diagram



Activity 16

“Inequality is based on economic relations and prestige or on political power.” The above argument is put forward by _____

Activity 17



Answer Key

Chapter 2

TERMS, CONCEPTS AND THEIR USE IN SOCIOLOGY

Activity 1

1. Quasi group

Activity 2

1. Persistent interaction
2. Stable pattern of interaction
3. Sense of belongingness
4. Shared interest
5. Definite structure

Activity 3

- Community - Highly personal, intimate and enduring human relations.
 Association - Impersonal, superficial and transitory relations.

Activity 4**Primary Group**

- Intimate
- Sense of belonging
- Informal

Secondary Group

- Secondary relation
- Impersonal relation
- Large Size

Activity 5

1. In group
2. Out group

Activity 6

Reference group

Activity 7

Social Stratification

Activity 8

Closed	Open
Based on Birth	Achieved status
Social mobility possible	Not possible
Support of beliefs	Economic status

Activity 9

1. Based on Occupations.
2. Segmental Division of society.
3. Restriction on food
4. Hierarchical arrangement of Society

Activity 10

1. Ascribed status.
2. Achieved status

Activity 11

A	B
Role	The performance expecting from status
Status set	An individual have more status at a time
Status sequence	The status of an individual in their life cycle
Role conflict	The situation in which one has to perform more role at a time.
Rank	It is the arrangement of status based on values and prestige
Prestige	Values given to a status by the society

Activity 12

1. Formal
2. Informal

Activity 13

Social Sanction

Activity 14

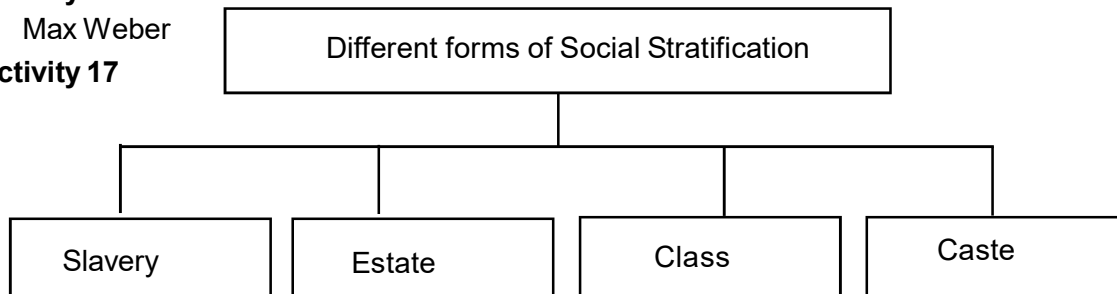
Peer group

Activity 15

Community, Association, Reference, Peer, Ingroup, Outgroup

Activity 16

Max Weber

Activity 17

Chapter 3

UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Introduction

An institution is something that works according to rules established or at least acknowledged by law or custom. This unit put forth some of the important social institutions namely

1. Family, Marriage, Kinship.
2. Political Institution
3. Economic Institution
4. Religious Institution
5. Educational Institution

Major Concepts and Ideas

- **Social Institution**
 - Family - forms of family
 - Forms of marriage
 - Rules of marriage
 - Kinship – Types
- **Economic Institution**
 - Work and economic life
 - Division of labour
 - Political Institution
 - Power and authority
 - Various forms of citizenship
- **Religious Institution**
- **Educational institution**
 - Views of Durkheim and Max Weber
 - Education in simple and complex societies

Activity 1

Complete the chart using the terms in the bracket.

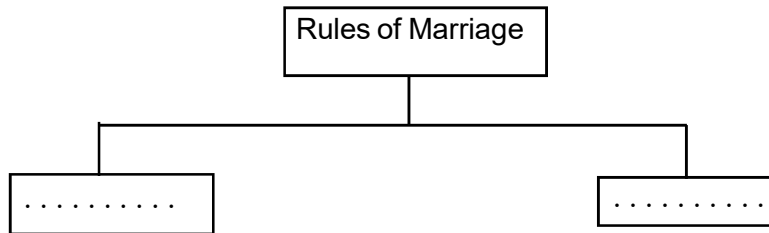
(Joint, Patrilocal, Matriarchal, Patrilineal)

Structure	Father, Mother and Unmarried children only	Nuclear
	Minimum three generation live together	a)
Residence	Newly married couple stay with the bride grooms parents	b)
	Newly married couple stay with the bride's parents	Matrilocal
Authority	In the family men exercise authority and dominance	Patriarchal
	Women play major role in decision making	c)
Ancestry	Family's ancestry is through father	d)
Lineage	Family's ancestry through mother	Matrilineal
Orientation	Family of birth	Family of orientation
	Family formed through marriage	Family of procreation

Forms of marriage

Activity 2

Complete the chart



Activity 3

In many societies individuals are permitted to marry again on the death of first spouse or after divorce. Such monogamous marriages are called _____

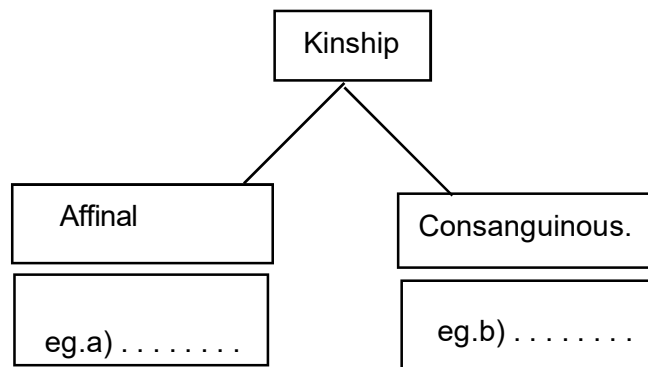
Activity 4

The bond of blood or marriage is called _____

Types of Kinship

Activity 5

Fill in the blanks



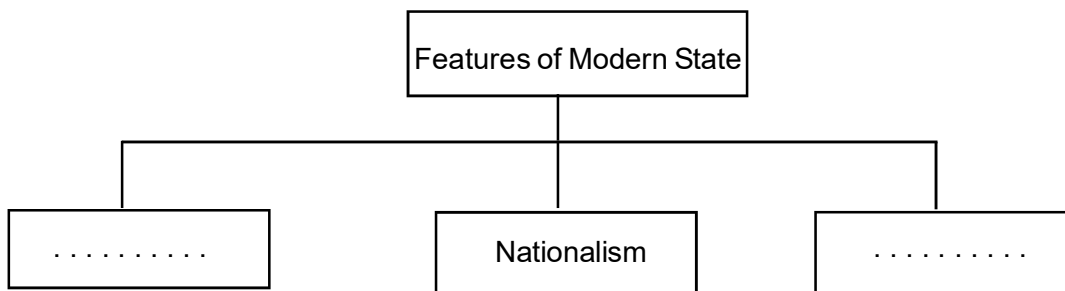
Political Institution

Activity 6

A Society which lacks formal institutional government is called _____

Activity 7

Complete the chart



Religious Institutions

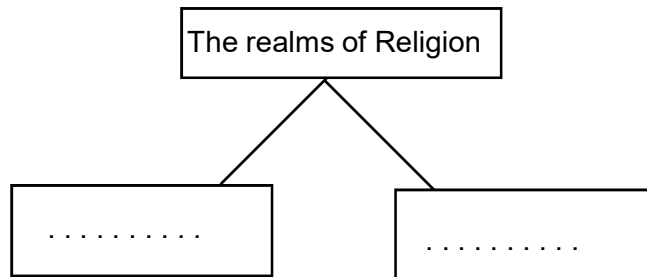
Activity 8

The important characteristics of all religions are

-
- rituals and ceremonies
-

Activity 9

According to Emile Durkheim



Educational Institution

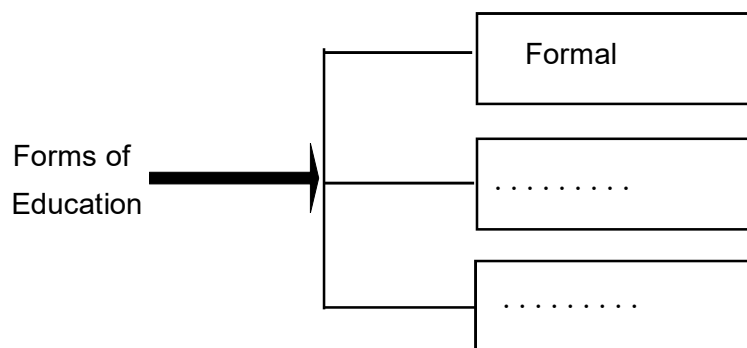
Activity 10

Compare the education in simple and complex societies.

Education in the simple society	Education in the complex society
•	•
• No need of formal learning.	• Formal learning
•	•

Activity 10

Complete the chart



Answer Key

Chapter 3

UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Activity 1

- a. Joint
- b. Patrilocal
- c. Matriarchal
- d. Patrilineal

Activity 2

- a. Exogamy
- b. Endogamy

Activity 3

Serial Monogamy

Activity 4

Kinship

Activity 5

- a. Husband-wife, Father - in law
- b. Father

Activity 6

- a. Stateless societies

Activity 7

- a. Sovereignty
- b. Citizenship

Activity 8

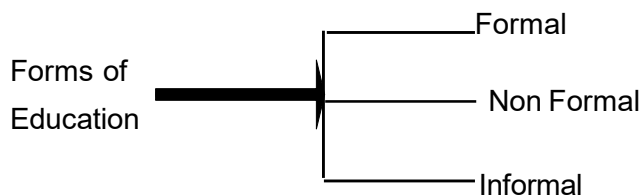
- a. Set of symbols, invoking feeling of reverence or awe.
- b. A community of believers.

Activity 9

- a. Sacred
- b. Profane

Activity 10

Education in simple society	Education in the complex societies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No need for formal schooling • Children learn by participating in activities with adults • Simple society depends on particularistic values based on Family, Kin, tribe, caste or religion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education has to be formal and explicit • Need for specialised learning and skill attainment • Based on universal values.

Activity 11

Chapter 4

CULTURE AND SOCIALISATION

Introduction

Culture is not a finished product; it is always in the making and evolving. The elements of culture are constantly being added, deleted, expanded and rearranged. In this chapter we define culture and appreciate different aspect of culture and its agencies.

Major Concepts and ideas

- Definition of culture.
- Different aspects of culture.
- Diverse settings of culture.
- Dimensions of culture.
 - Cognitive
 - Normative
 - Material
- Culture and Identity
- Ethnocentrism and Cosmopolitanism.
- Cultural Change
 - Impetus for change
 - Internal
 - External
- Causes of change
 - Change in natural
 - Environment
 - Adaptation
- Types of change
 - Evolutionary
 - Revolutionary
- Agencies of Socialisation
 - Family
 - Peer group
 - School
 - Mass Media
 - Other agencies
- Socialisation and individual freedom.

Definition of culture**Activity 1**

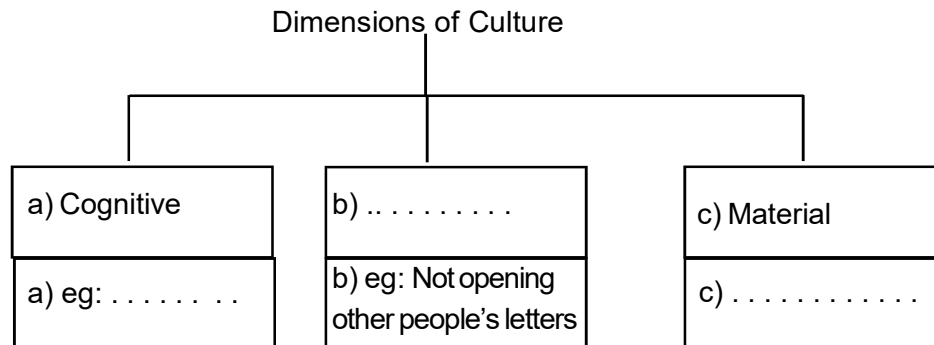
The complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society are called _____

Dimensions of Culture

Activity 2

Complete the chart using terms given in bracket

(Normative, recognise the ring tone of a mobile phone, internet chatting)



Activity 3

The application of one's own cultural values in evaluating the behaviour and beliefs of people from other cultures are known as _____

Activity 4

The outlook that allows diverse influences to enrich one's own culture is called _____.

Socialisation - Agencies

Activity 5

The process whereby a helpless infant gradually become a self aware one is known as _____.

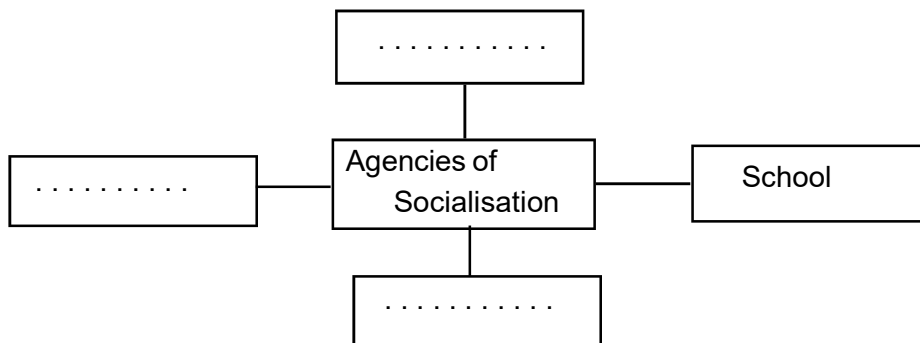
Activity 6

Which among the following is the most important agency of socialisation of students.
(Mass Media, Peer group, mobile phone, library)

Activity 7

Agencies of Socialisation

Complete the diagram



Answer Key

Chapter 4

CULTURE AND SOCIALISATION

Activity 1

Culture

Activity 2

b) Normative

a) eg: recognising cartoon of a politician or any other example

c) eg:- Internet chatting or any other example

Activity 3

Ethnocentrism

Activity 4

Cosmopolitanism

Activity 5

Socialisation

Activity 6

Peer group

Activity 7

1. Family

2. School

3. Peer group

4. Mass media

Chapter 5

DOING SOCIOLOGY: RESEARCH METHODS

Introduction

Sociology is the science of society. The methods of science is applied in the sociological studies. In this unit we deal with the signifi nance of research methods in Sociology and different methods of data collection.

Major Concepts and Ideas

- Objectivity and subjectivity in sociology.
- Multiple methods and choice of methods
- Qualitative method
- Quantitative method
- Primary and Secondary data.
- Micro and Macro methods.
- Triangulation
- Participant observation.
- Field work in social Anthropology and Sociology.
- Survey
- Sample
- Interview

Activity 1

List any two methodological issues in Sociological research.

Activity 2

Differentiate between objectivity and subjectivity.

Objectivity	Subjectivity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without prejudice • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Biased •

Activity 3

The technique of looking research and the researcher themselves throwing the eyes of others is called _____

Activity 4

The use of multiple methods to study a research problem is known as _____

Activity 5

Fill in the blanks

Micro Method	a)
b)	Methods that are able to
.....	tackle large scale research

Activity 6

Match the following

A	B
Name of Author	Work
James Frazer	Primitive religion
Emile Durkheim	Street Corner society
William Foot whyte	Golden Bough

Activity 7

List out the merits and demerits of participant observation.

Merits	Demerits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides a very rich and detailed picture of life from the perspective of of the insider 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It can only cover a very small part of the work

Activity 8

The sample selection process depends on two main principles.

a)	b)
All the relevant sub groups in the population should be recognised and represented in the sample	Sample selection should be based on purely on chance

Activity 9

List out the merits and demerits of survey method.

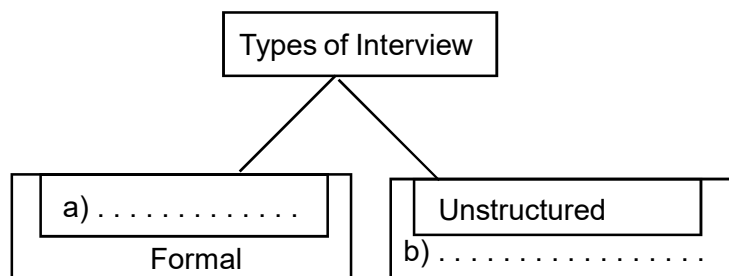
Merits

- It provides a wide coverage and an aggregate picture.
-
-
-

Demerits

- It is not possible to get indepth information from respondents.
-
-

Activity 10



Answer Key

Chapter 5

DOING SOCIOLOGY: RESEARCH METHODS

Activity 1

Objectivity, Subjectivity, multiple versions of truth etc.

Activity 2

Objectivity	Subjectivity
Something that is unbiased neutral or based on facts alone	Something that is based on individual values

Activity 3

Self reflexivity

Activity 4

Triangulation

Activity 5

Micro Method	Macro method
It is designed to work in small intimate setting	Methods that are able to tackle large scale research

Activity 6

A	B
James Frazer	Golden Bough
Emile Durkheim	Primitive religion
William Foote Whyte	Street Corner Society

Activity 7

Merits	Demerits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provide a very rich detailed picture of life from the perspective of insider • Field work allows for the correction of initial impressions which may often be mistaken or biased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can only cover a very small part of the world generally a single village or small community • The field work involves very long time • All the works have been done by a researcher alone

Activity 8

- Stratification
- Randomisation

Activity 9

Merits

- Allows to generalise results for a large population.
- It gives information about large population in small period of time

Demerits

- Due to large respondents the time spent on each must be limited.
- It must depend on a tightly structured inflexible questionnaire.

Activity 10

- Structured
- Informal conversation