
Learning Outcomes

Learning outcomes are an explicit description of what a learner should know, understand and be able to do as a result of learning. They are specific statements of what learners should be able to do as a result of learning. L.Os guide the planning of activities and assessments that enable these outcomes to be accomplished. By the successful transaction of plus one sociology curriculum learners will be able to:

Unit 1 Sociology and Society

- 1.1 infer that an individual problem can be a public issue as well.
- 1.2 practice sociological imagination
- 1.3 identify the pluralistic nature of his/her society
- 1.4 identify the inequalities existing in the society
- 1.5 recommend the need of sociological reasoning rather than common sense understanding
- 1.6 state the role of material issues and intellectual ideas in the making of sociology
- 1.7 analyse the role of industrialization in the making of sociology
- 1.8 evaluate the colonial view of Indian society and the growth of sociology in India
- 1.9 construct knowledge about the scope of sociology
- 1.10 point out the differences between economic and sociological approaches.
- 1.11 analyse a given situation to report the political and sociological influences
- 1.12 compare and contrast sociology and history
- 1.13 compare and contrast sociology and psychology
- 1.14 compare and contrast sociology and social anthropology

Unit 2 Terms, Concepts and their use in Sociology

- 2.1 identify and explain need of specific terminologies and concepts in the study of sociology
- 2.2 differentiate social group from an aggregate
- 2.3 define social group and list its characteristics
- 2.4 distinguish between primary and secondary groups
- 2.5 differentiate between community and association
- 2.6 classify groups into ingroup and out group
- 2.7 define reference group and peer group
- 2.8 define and list various systems of social stratification
- 2.9 compare and list out the characteristics of caste and class
- 2.10 compare and contrast conflict and functionalist views on class
- 2.11 define and relate status and role
- 2.12 compare and contrast conflict and functional views on social control

Unit 3 Understanding Social Institutions

- 3.1 define social institutions and explain the functionalist and conflict views of social institutions
- 3.2 evaluate the functionalist perspective of family
- 3.3 identify different forms of family
- 3.4 differentiate forms of marriages
- 3.5 list the rules of marriage
- 3.6 define and categorise different types of kinship
- 3.7 compare and contrast work, economic life and division of labour in traditional and modern societies
- 3.8 relate power and authority
- 3.9 identify political institution and various forms of citizenship
- 3.10 evaluate the views of Emile Durkheim and Max Weber on religion
- 3.11 identify and compare the role of different forms of educational institutions

Unit 4 Culture and Socialisation

- 4.1 define culture
- 4.2 identify and list the different aspects of culture
- 4.3 differentiate the different settings of culture
- 4.4 classify and list out the dimensions of culture
- 4.5 describe the role of culture in determining the identity of an individual and list out examples for sub-cultures to which one can identify himself/herself
- 4.6 describe and differentiate ethnocentrism and cosmopolitanism
- 4.7 identify and recognise the causes and types of cultural changes
- 4.8 describe the process of socialisation
- 4.9 evaluate the role of different agencies of socialisation
- 4.10 judge and explain that socialisation and individual freedom are mutually complementing

Unit 5 Doing Sociology: Research Methods

- 5.1. differentiate objectivity and subjectivity and present subjectivity as a methodological issue
- 5.2. compare different research methods in social and identify the most appropriate one for answering the question being asked
- 5.3 define participant observation and evaluate its merits and limitations
- 5.4 compare the use of field work method in sociology and social anthropology
- 5.5 evaluate survey as one of the research methods in sociology
- 5.6 discuss the principles and strategies of sample selection
- 5.7 discuss the merits and demerits of interview as a research method in sociology

Unit 6 Social Structure, Stratification and Social Processes in Society

- 6.1 define social structure and compare the views of Durkheim and Karl Marx on social structure
- 6.2 discuss social stratification in the context of different advantages that are distributed unequally

- 6.3 compare the functionalist and conflict perspectives of different social processes
- 6.4 judge the role of division of labour in determining the nature of cooperation in different societies as perceived by functionalist and conflict theorists
- 6.5 state competition as a dominant feature of capitalism
- 6.6 judge the role of conflict in bringing enforced cooperation

Unit 7 Social Change and Social Order in Rural and Urban Society

- 7.1 comprehend the idea of social change and identify some of the changes taking place in his/her own community
- 7.2 identify and differentiate between evolutionary and revolutionary processes of social change
- 7.3 list the structural as well as ideological, value and belief aspects of social change
- 7.4 classify and evaluate the different sources of social change
- 7.5 evaluate and report the role of legitimacy and authority in maintaining social order
- 7.6 identify and list the instances of contestation as a factors that challenge social order
- 7.7 identify and evaluate the role of crime and violence in a given context.
- 7.8 differentiate between village, town and city
- 7.9 identify and evaluate the factors that promote and resist order and change in rural and urban communities
- 7.10 analyse urban problems and suggest remedial measures
- 7.11 identify and state the modern trends like gated communities and gentrification
- 7.12 evaluate the features of urbanisation

Unit 8 Environment and Society

- 8.1 define ecology
- 8.2 identify and evaluate human actions in the ecology
- 8.3 state social environments

- 8.4 evaluate the bases of interaction between environment and society
- 8.5 analyse the different perspectives on the environment
- 8.6 define risk societies
- 8.7 state resource depletion as a serious environmental issue
- 8.8 analyse different types of pollution affecting man's existence
- 8.9 illustrate the seriousness of global warming
- 8.10 explain the problems associated with genetically devised organism
- 8.11 state environmental problems as social problems
- 8.12 site examples of environment - society conflicts

Unit 9 Introducing Western Sociologists

- 9.1 list the factors responsible for the emergence of sociology.
- 9.2 identify and appreciate the relevance of rationality and critical thinking
- 9.3 recognise the importance of French Revolution in the emergence of sociology as a discipline
- 9.4 evaluate the positive and negative impacts of Industrial Revolution
- 9.5 identify the Western sociologists - Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber
- 9.6 identify, explain and judge various dimensions of alienation
- 9.7 identify and compare the mode of production and its influence at different stages of history
- 9.8 explain class struggle as the means of social change
- 9.9 describe social fact as a reality as explained by Emile Durkheim
- 9.10 compare the division of labour in primitive and modern societies as explained by Emile Durkheim
- 9.11 describe the concept of interpretive sociology as explained by Max Weber

9.12 identify the concept of ideal type and distinguish between different types of authorities

9.13 identify and list the meaning and characteristics of bureaucracy

Unit 10 Indian Sociologists

10.1. identify and explain the contributions of L.K. Anantha Krishna Iyer and Sarat Chandra Roy as the pioneers of Indian sociology

10.2. compare G.S. Ghurye's nationalist view about the tribes of India with the colonial views of British

10.3. explain the features of caste in India as pointed out by Ghurye

10.4. evaluate Ghurye's criticism on the views of Herbert Risley on the relationship between race and caste

10.5. explain the view of D.P. Mukerji on 'tradition'

10.6. identify and state the principles of change recognised in Indian tradition as pointed out by D.P. Mukerji

10.7. analyse the methods by which A.R. Desai examines the performance of the welfare state from a Marxian and socialist points of view

10.8. identify and state the unique features of welfare state as identified by A.R. Desai

10.9. evaluate the conflicting views of Louis Dumont and M.N. Srinivas regarding the basic unit of social analysis.