

Ambal
22/7/2020



BHARTIYA SHIKSHA BOARD

SOCIOLOGY

SYLLABUS (2026–27)

CLASS XI

SUBJECT CODE: 164

Time: 3 Hrs.

Total Marks: 80 (Theory)

1. RATIONALE

The teaching of Sociology at the senior secondary level serves several important educational purposes.

First, Sociology helps students understand the social world in which they live. It enables them to examine social relationships, institutions, and cultural practices from a scientific perspective. Second, Sociology develops critical thinking and sociological imagination, allowing students to connect individual experiences with broader social processes.

Third, the discipline promotes awareness of social diversity, inequality, and inclusion, helping students develop empathy and respect for different cultures and communities.

Fourth, Sociology equips students with analytical tools to understand contemporary issues such as globalization, technological change, environmental challenges, and social development.

Finally, Sociology contributes to the development of informed and responsible citizens who can participate meaningfully in democratic society.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The sociology curriculum for the secondary level is designed to:

- Foster an understanding of the basic concepts, theories, and perspectives of sociology.
- Provide learners with the ability to understand social institutions and cultural processes.
- Enable students to analyse social inequality and social diversity.
- Provide an understanding of Bharatiya sociological traditions and knowledge systems.
- Develop the ability to understand processes of social change and development.
- Introduce students to basic sociological research methods.
- Foster critical thinking and analytical skills in sociological contexts.
- Foster awareness of social responsibility and democratic citizenship.

3. COURSE STRUCTURE

Fundamental of Sociology

Unit	Chapters	Weightage	Time	Periods
Unit 1 – Sociology as a Discipline	Chapter 1: Sociology and its nature Chapter 2: Emergence of Sociology Chapter 3: Sociology in Bharatiya Knowledge Traditions	20 Marks	40 hours	48

Unit 2 – Social Institutions	Chapter 4: Social Groups and Institutions Chapter 5: Culture and Socialisation Chapter 6: Work, Economy and Society	20 Marks	39 hours	47
Unit 3 – Social Stratification, Change and Continuity	Chapter 7: Social Stratification Chapter 8: Social Change Chapter 9: Social Structure and Continuity	20 Marks	52 hours	62
Unit 4 – Bharatiya Sociology	Chapter 10: Pioneers of Bharatiya Sociology Chapter 11: Indigenization of Sociology Chapter 12: Research Methods in Sociology	20 Marks	39 hours	47
	Theory	80 Marks	170 hours	204
	Project Work	20		
	Grand Total	100		150

4.DETAILED COURSE CONTENT

Fundamental to Sociology

Chapter 1 – Sociology and its Nature: Explain the meaning, nature, and scope of sociology as a discipline. Analyse the concept of sociological imagination and its relevance in understanding everyday life. Describe the nature of society and its basic features.

Chapter 2 – Emergence of Sociology: Explain the historical background and social conditions leading to the emergence of sociology. Analyse the contributions of Saint Simon and Auguste Comte in shaping sociological thought. Examine the ideas of Karl Marx, Émile Durkheim, and Max Weber in understanding society.

Chapter 3 – Sociology in Bharatiya Knowledge Traditions: Explain sociological ideas within the Bharatiya knowledge tradition. Analyse the contributions of thinkers such as Yajñavalkya, Kautilya, Buddha, and texts like the Natyashastra in understanding society. Describe features of ancient and medieval Bharatiya community life and systems of local governance.

Chapter 4 – Social Groups and Social Institutions: Explain the meaning and types of social groups and social institutions. Analyse key institutions such as family, kinship, marriage, religion, education, economy, and polity. Examine their role in maintaining social order.

Chapter 5 – Culture and Socialisation: Explain the meaning and characteristics of culture. Analyse the concepts of self, personality, and socialisation. Describe the stages of socialisation and examine the role of values, norms, symbols, and rituals in shaping behaviour.

Chapter 6 – Work, Economy, and Society: Explain the relationship between economy and society. Analyse the concept of work and the social division of labour. Examine traditional occupations and forms of economic organisation. Interpret how economic structures influence social life.

Chapter 7 – Social Stratification: Explain the meaning and structure of social stratification and hierarchy. Analyse factors such as caste, class, gender, and ethnicity. Examine the role of power and prestige in shaping social inequalities.

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Chapter 8 – Social Change: Explain the meaning, characteristics, and factors of social change. Analyse major theories of social change. Examine the impact of technology and globalisation on social life.

Chapter 9 – Social Structure and Continuity: Explain the concept of social structure. Analyse the processes of change and continuity within social systems. Examine contemporary sources of social dynamics.

Chapter 10 – Pioneers of Sociology in Bharat: Explain the contributions of major Bharatiya sociologists such as G.S. Ghurye, M.N. Srinivas, A.R. Desai, Irawati Karve, R.K. Mukherji, and A.K. Saran. Analyse their perspectives in understanding Bharatiya society.

Chapter 11 – Indigenization of Sociology: Explain the meaning and concept of indigenization in sociology. Analyse the impact of colonialism on sociological knowledge. Examine the development of Bharatiya categories and indigenous frameworks.

Chapter 12 – Research Methods in Sociology: Explain the meaning and significance of sociological research. Analyse quantitative and qualitative research approaches. Describe fieldwork methods and examine the importance of ethics in research.

5. PEDAGOGICAL APPROACH

The teaching–learning process shall emphasise inquiry-based and experiential learning. Utilise discussions, case studies, field observations, and audio-visual tools to facilitate understanding. Promote project-based and collaborative activities. Integrate real-life social contexts and contemporary issues into learning. Incorporate perspectives on diversity, inclusion, and social responsibility.

6. ASSESSMENT PHILOSOPHY

Assessment shall be competency-based and continuous, focusing on conceptual understanding. Evaluate analytical and critical thinking abilities. Assess the application of sociological concepts in real-life situations. Emphasise interpretation of social data and case-based analysis. Include project work and field-based learning.

7. EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of Class XI, learners will be able to understand social structures and processes. Apply sociological concepts to interpret everyday social life. Demonstrate sensitivity towards social diversity and inequality. Use observation and basic research skills for sociological analysis. Engage with local and contemporary social issues. Interpret social patterns using sociological perspectives.

