

Sociology

(Textbook for Class XII)



Punjab School Education Board
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar

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Editor & Co-ordinator : Seema Chawla, Subject Expert, PSEB
Vetter : Dr. Sherry Sabbarwal, Professor,
Department of Sociology,
Panjab University, Chandigarh

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Foreword

Punjab School Education Board, since its inception has always been engaged in an endeavour to prepare textbooks for all classes at school level. The book in hand is one in the series and has been prepared for the students of class XII Sociology. Punjab Curriculum Framework (PCF) 2013 which is based on National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005, recommends that the child's life at school must be linked to their life outside the school. The syllabi and textbook in hand is developed on the basis of the principle which makes a departure from the legacy of bookish learning to activities-based learning in the direction of child- centred system.

Sociology has been implemented as an Elective subject under the Humanities stream for Senior Secondary classes. Major topics dealt under the subject are Tribal, Rural and Urban society, Processes of Social Change, Social Movements, Social Problems and Issues so that students are able to comprehend the social reality and contribute to the social and economic development. To make the content more relevant and Interesting, pictures and activities requiring hands on experience have been developed and box items also have been added to encourage children to reflect on their own learning. This book is an attempt to restructure and reorient knowledge with great consideration for child psychology based on suggestions from experts from NCERT, SCERT, Universities, Colleges and schools.

Punjab School Education Board (PSEB) appreciates the conscientious effort done by the textbook development committee for its contribution towards the preparation of the textbook. We look forward to feedback from the users of the book, which will help us improve it in subsequent editions.

Chairperson

Punjab School Education Board

Text Book Development Committee

VETTER – Dr. Sherry Sabbarwal, Professor, Department of Sociology, Panjab University, Chandigarh.

MEMBERS

- Dr. Simran Kang Sidhu, Associate Professor, Department of Economics and Sociology, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.
- Dr. Sangeeta Sharma, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Desh Bhagat University, Mandi Gobindgarh (Pb).
- Dr. Anita Nuna, Professor, DGS, NCERT, Sri Aurubindo Marg, New Delhi.
- Dr. Jyoti Sidana, Assistant Professor, J.D.B. Govt. Girls College, Kota, Rajasthan.
- Ms. Jyoti Rani, Lecturer, Sociology, Post Graduate Government Girls College, Sector 42, Chandigarh.
- Ms. Navdeep Kaur, Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, Panjab University, Chandigarh.
- Ms. Seema Banerjee, PGT, Sociology, Luxman Public School, New Delhi.
- Ms. Abha Seth, PGT, Sociology, D.A.V. Public School, B-1 Vasant Kunj, New Delhi.

DESIGNS/ILLUSTRATIONS/GRAPHICS

- Master Kunwar Arora, Vivek High School, Sector 38, Chandigarh.
- Sh. Varinder Kumar, PRT, Govt. School, Machkimal, Faridkot.
- S. Jaswinder Singh, H.No. 150, Old Mata Gujri, Mundi Kharar, District Mohali.

MEMBER CO-ORDINATOR **Seema Chawla**
Subject Expert
Punjab School Education Board

Preface

Sociology is being offered as an Elective subject at the Higher Secondary level. The main idea is to introduce the basic concepts of Indian Society that would help students observe and interpret social life. It will build the capacity of students to understand and analyse the changes in contemporary Indian society. It is our belief that studying Sociology will help the learners understand society, and the course of everyday life better.

The present syllabus aims at enabling the students to understand the diversity in Indian society and the impact of world level changes on it and the problems of underprivileged sections of the society. It will create awareness regarding social structure and complexities of social processes among the students.

There is additionally, the need to develop an analytical approach to the social structure that will facilitate meaningful participation in the process of social change. The chapters are framed keeping a learner-centric approach that makes the learner connect her/his lived reality with the conceptual aspects of social processes and social problems in society. Efforts have been made to maintain the sensitivities towards gender, environment and social aspects.

Seema Chawla, Subject Expert
Punjab School Education Board

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Class-XII
SYLLABUS

Unit I-	Chapter	Tribal, Rural and Urban Society in India
	1.	Tribal Society: Meaning, Features; Classification of Tribes; Family and Marriage System; Issues – Deforestation and Displacement; Changes in Tribal Society
	2.	Rural Society: Meaning, Features; Issues – Indebtedness, Impact of Green Revolution; Changes in Rural Society
	3.	Urban Society: Meaning, Features; Issues – Housing and Slums
Unit II-		Inequalities in Indian Society
	4.	Caste Inequalities: Concept, Features, Caste and Social Stratification, Theories of Origin of Caste, Caste Inequality and Indian Society
	5.	Class Inequalities: Concept of Class, Features of Class, Relations between Caste, Class, Status Group and Class Hierarchy, Views of Sociologists on Class Structure, Classes in Rural and Urban India
	6.	Gender Inequalities: Concept, Gender Inequality, Theories of Feminism, Gender; Gender Discrimination: Meaning and Nature; Problems of Women, Role of Gender relations in Societal Development
Unit III-		Structural and Cultural Change in India
	4.	Westernisation and Sanskritisation: Westernisation- Meaning, Carriers of Westernisation, Features, Impact; Sanskritisation: Meaning, Sanskritisation preferred as against Brahminisation, Dominant Caste, Impact
	5.	Modernisation and Globalisation: Modernisation- Meaning, Characteristics, Process of Modernisation, Causes, Impact; Globalisation- Meaning, Characteristics, Process of Globalization, Causes, Impact
	9.	Social Movements: Meaning, Features, Types, Stages, Caste Based Movements, Class Based Movements, Women's Movements, Environmental Movements

Unit IV-	Chapter	Social Problems in Indian Society
	10.	Social Problems: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Social Problem- Meaning, Factors; Alcoholism – Meaning, Classification, Stages, Causes, Effects, Measures, Drug Addiction – Meaning, Types of Drugs, Causes; Effects, Measures
	11	Violence Against Women: Female Foeticide and Domestic Violence Female Foeticide: Meaning, Indian Scenario, Causes, Consequences, Strategies to Combat Female Foeticide; Domestic Violence –Meaning, Forms, Factors, Causes, Effects, Remedies
	12.	Social Issues: Old Age and Disability Meaning: Theories, Problems, Measures: Disability – Definition, Magnitude of Disability, Types, Causes, Social Model, Problems, Measures

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1 Unit



Tribal, Rural and Urban Society in India



UNIT 1

Tribal Society

1 Chapter

Highlights

- 1.1 Meaning
- 1.2 Features
- 1.3 Classification
- 1.4 Marriage System
- 1.5 Issues
 - 1.5.1 Deforestation
 - 1.5.2 Displacement
- 1.6 Changes in Tribal Society

Introduction

India has a rich and varied tribal heritage. There are various tribal communities scattered all over India which represent racial and linguistic stocks at different levels of economic and technological development. While several changes have occurred amongst them with the spread of education and other programmes of development initiated by the government of independent India, most of these groups are still generally backward and receive special attention from the government and other social reform agencies.



Tribal Communities



Women of Banjara Tribe, Jharkhand

The contemporary tribal cultures of India do not conform to the ideal of a primitive culture. Their settlements are both rural and urban, the rates of literacy among them are rising. However, some tribal groups or some segments among them, still practice primitive economy and their ways of life correspond to the stereotypical image, but there are other groups which are on the path to modernisation. Along with such changes all tribal societies listed in the Schedule insist on maintaining their tribal status. They are designated as Scheduled Tribes (STs).

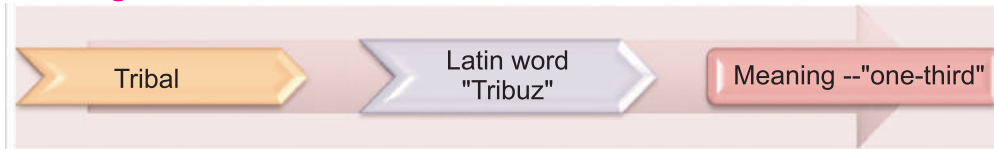
These communities represent an important social group of Indian social structure. India has the second largest concentration of tribal population after Africa.

Box 1

The tribes in India live in different parts across the country in varying proportions. The highest proportion of tribal population is concentrated in central India, as well as, in the North Eastern part of the country. They are known by different names. The Gonds, the Bhils, the Santhals, and the Oraons etc. are some of the tribal communities who live in the central parts of the country. The tribal communities of India live in the forest hills and naturally isolated regions and are known by different names such as Vanyajati (caste of forest), Vanvasi (inhabitant of forest), Pahari (hill-dwellers), Adimjati (original communities), Adivasi (first settlers), Janjati (folk people), Anusuchit Janjati (scheduled tribe) and so on. Among all these terms Adivasi is known most extensively, and Anusuchit Janjati or Scheduled Tribe is the constitutional name covering all of them.

‘Tribe’ in the Indian context today is normally referred in the language of the Constitution as ‘Scheduled Tribe’. It was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the chairman of the drafting committee of the constitution, who preferred the concept of Scheduled Tribe to ‘Adivasis’. The Scheduled Tribes constitute the second largest group of the backward classes.

Meaning of Tribe



The word tribe is derived from the Latin word *tribuz* meaning 'one third'. Tribe can be defined as a social group, which occupies a definite area and is primitive in nature characterised by cultural homogeneity and a unifying social organisation. The identity and culture of tribes are closely linked to the natural resources and the environment in which they live.

The word originally referred to one of the three territorial groups that united to form Rome. The Romans applied the word *tribus* to 35 people who became a part of Rome before 241 BC. Initially, a tribe was simply a territorially defined social group. The Romans identified tribe as a political unit that had a distinct name, occupied a common territory and followed a common leadership. Tribals are commonly referred to as 'Adivasis'.

- G.S. Ghurye termed the tribals as '*Backward Hindus*'.
- M. K. Gandhi popularised the word *Girijan*.
- J. H. Hutton preferred to call the tribals *Primitive Tribals*.
- The Constitution of India has accepted the term *Scheduled Tribes*.

Scheduled Tribes (STs)

Communities are notified as STs under Article 342 of the Constitution of India based on the following characteristics:

- Primitive traits
- Graphical isolation
- Distinct culture
- Shyness of contact with community at large
- Economic backwardness

Do you know ?

The tribal population in India as per the 2011 Census constitutes 8.2% of the country's total population. The state with highest population of tribal is Mizoram; the state with lowest population of tribes is Goa. The Union Territory (U.T.) with highest population of tribals is Lakshadweep and the U.T. with lowest population of tribals is Andaman & Nicobar Island. The largest tribal community in India is the Santhals, who are found mainly in West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa.

Definitions

"A tribe is a society that has a common territory, a common name, a common culture, a common dialect, a tradition of common descent, and sometimes the presence of a chieftain".

-Peter Murdoch

"A tribe is a group of local communities, which live in a common area, speak a common dialect and follow a common culture".

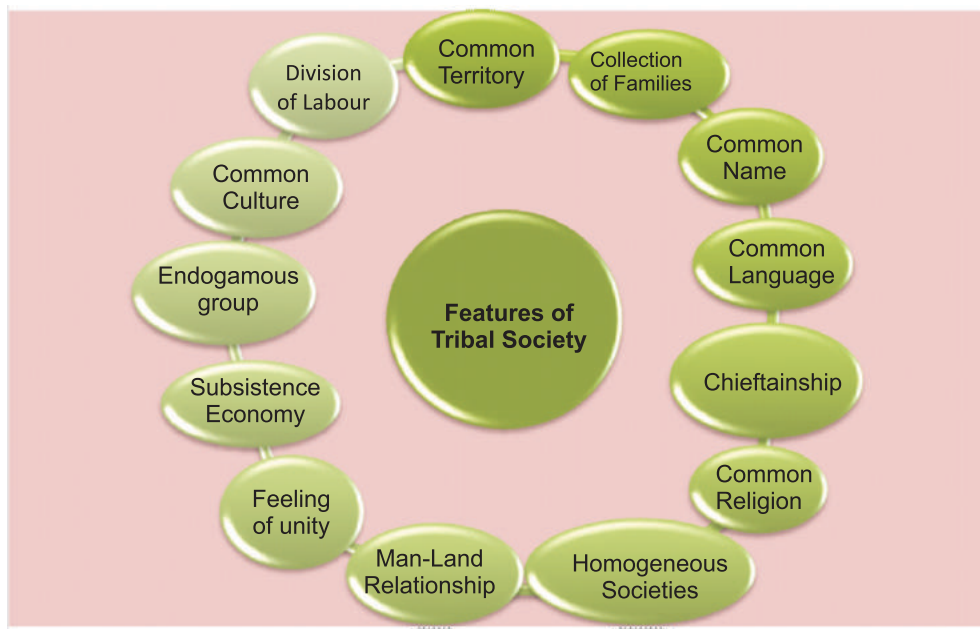
-Lewis Gillin and Phillip Gillin

A tribe is thus a small, homogenous geographically isolated group with a distinct language and culture. It is technologically primitive, has an economy that is subsistence in nature and characterised by barter system.

Features

1. Common Territory: A tribe is a territorial community. It means it has a definite territory in which its members reside. For example, *the Naga* reside in Nagaland; the *Khasis* live in Assam; the *Todas* in Nilgiri Hills of Tamil Nadu and so on. Usually they do not like the interference of outsiders.

2. Collection of Families: Tribals comprise a collection of families. These collections may have various sizes. These families which generally have relationships among themselves could be matriarchal or patriarchal.



3. Common Name: Every tribe has its own distinctive name, for example, *the Garo, the Khasi, the Naga, the Santhal, the Munda, the Kota, etc.*

4. Common Language: Tribals have a common language or dialect of their own. In general, tribal languages do not have a script. For example, *the Gonds* speak Gondi dialect; *the Bhils* speak Bhili dialect; *the Santhal* speak Santhali language; *the Mundas* speak Mundari language, etc. A common language contributes much to the development of community feeling.

5. Chieftainship: Every tribe has its own political system in which their chief is elected either on the basis of physical strength or experience or age, etc. The chief enjoys absolute authority. All members give weightage to his decisions. The supreme and final authority is in his hands.

6. Common Religion: Religion is the vital element in the social life of tribals. Mostly their social life is regulated by religion. Their religion primarily takes the form of ideas of spirits, nature worship, ancestral worship and magic. In addition to ancestral and nature worship, the tribals practice other types of faith such as fetishism, animism and totemism.

Activity 1.1

Make a collage on tribes depicting their culture.

7. Homogenous Societies: Tribal societies are quite homogenous with respect to language, religion, culture, and economy, i.e., all the members of the tribe share them.

8. Man-Land Relationship: A tribe is an integral part of its environment. The attachment of people to the land on which they live is the basis of their life and culture. All members of the tribe identify themselves with their land. There is no individual ownership of land or concept of land as property.

9. Feeling of Unity: The members of a tribe always feel that they are united. This sense of unity is essential for them to retain their identity. They are always ready to avenge the injustice done to the group or the individuals.

10. Subsistence Economy: A tribal society is simple in character. Their mode of production is based on hunting, gathering, fishing, and on forest products. Along with the subsistence economy, barter system also exists. Their economic activities are not based on the notion of profit. However, due to the increase in their population and changed economic conditions, their self-sufficiency has declined.

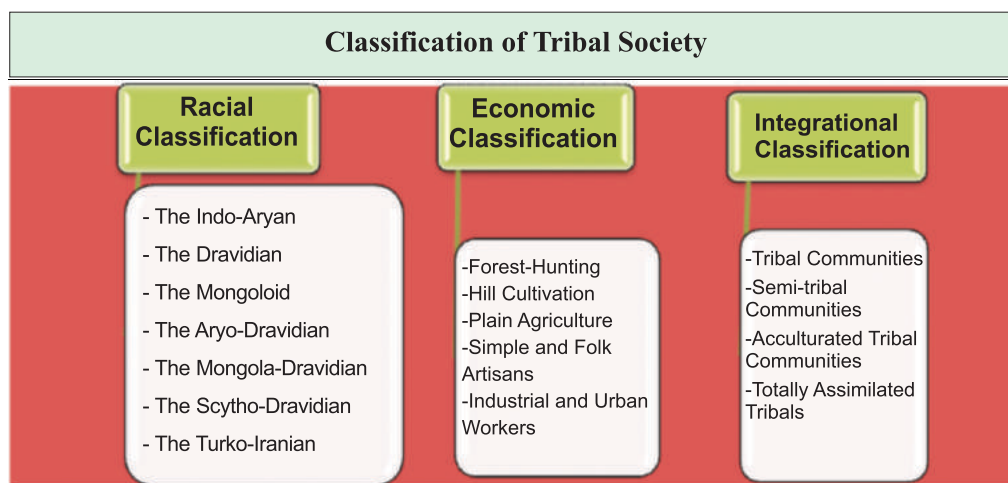
11. Endogamous Group: All the members of the tribe marry within their own groups and thus practice endogamy. Within every tribe there are other groups and subgroups, which help in preserving and regulating the purity of blood, cultural peculiarities and retaining the property within the group.

12. Division of Labour: In tribal societies, division of labour is based on age and sex. There is no specialisation in terms of socially acquired technical skills as is seen in the more advanced societies.

13. Common Culture: Every tribe has a distinctive culture of its own such as its own way of behaving, thinking, feeling and acting, as well as, its own customs, traditions, morals, values etc.

Classification of Tribal Society

Tribes of India form an important part of Indian population. The tribes of India are categorised into different groups on the basis of racial, economic and integrational classification. The classifications of the tribes are discussed in detail below.



Racial Classification of Tribes in India

Sir Herbert Risley attempted to classify the Indian peoples on scientific basis. He recognised three racial types of people in India, namely, the Indo-Aryans the Dravidian and the Mongoloids which also mix with each other. It results in varying racial complexions of the people in India. Therefore, he distinguished seven physical types of tribes in India.

- The Indo-Aryan:** This type of tribal community is confined to Punjab, Rajasthan and Kashmir. In terms of physical appearance these people are mostly tall with fair complexion, dark eyes, luxuriant growth of hair on face and body and narrow and long prominent nose.
- The Dravidian:** They are deemed to extend from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganges in Western Bengal including whole of Chennai, Hyderabad, Central India and Chotta Nagpur. They are thought to be probably the original inhabitants of India. Their complexion is usually dark, they have dark eyes, long head and a very broad nose.