SCERT Kerala · Class 12 · Sociology

Sociology

ORIGINAL STUDY COMPANION
PADIKAM
CLASS 12 | HUMANITIES
Sociology
Kerala SCERT / prescribed NCERT core lessons
15 chapter lessons
Quick explanations, core points, exam practice and chapter-specific notation in one consistent format.
Padikam explanations are independently written. Official textbooks are used as the coverage map, chapter sequence and terminology reference.

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Study rhythm
Read the quick explanation, recall the core points aloud, then answer the prompts without looking back. Use the official textbook links for full prescribed readings, activities and diagrams.
Textbook and verification links
1. https://www.hsslive.in/2015/05/plus-two-2-new-text-booksscert.html
2. https://samagra.kite.kerala.gov.in/
3. https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php
4. https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?lesy1=0-7
5. https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?lesy2=0-8

CHAPTER 01
Introducing Indian Society
Quick understanding
Indian society can be studied through the intertwined histories of colonialism, nationalism, class, caste and community.
Core points Check your learning
The familiar must be examined sociologically rather than taken for granted.
Explain the central idea of Introducing Indian Society in your own words.
Colonial categories changed the society they described.
Apply one idea from Introducing Indian Society to a textbook-style example or source.

Personal lives are linked with wider institutions.
One-line recall The familiar must be examined sociologically rather than taken for granted.
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CHAPTER 02
Demographic Structure of Indian Society
Quick understanding
Demography studies population size, distribution and composition and connects them with social and economic change.
Core points Check your learning
Birth, death and migration alter population. Explain the central idea of Demographic Structure of Indian Society in your own
Age and sex structures shape needs and words.
opportunities.
Apply one idea from Demographic
Census categories are powerful but require careful Structure of Indian Society to a textbook-
interpretation.
style example or source.
Equation and notation
Sex ratio = Number of females / Number of males × 1000
Dependency ratio = Dependants / Working-age population × 100
SYMBOLS AND UNITS
Population counts: number of persons Ratios: females per 1000 males or percent as stated
One-line recall Birth, death and migration alter population.
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CHAPTER 03
Social Institutions: Continuity and Change
Quick understanding
Caste, tribe, family and kinship persist by adapting as well as by reproducing established relations.
Core points Check your learning
Institutions are patterns of roles and expectations. Explain the central idea of Social Institutions: Continuity and Change in
Caste combines hierarchy with changing political and your own words.
economic forms.
Apply one idea from Social Institutions:
Family forms vary across region, class and Continuity and Change to a textbook-
community.
style example or source.
One-line recall Institutions are patterns of roles and expectations.
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CHAPTER 04
The Market as a Social Institution
Quick understanding
Markets are embedded in social relations, state rules, culture and unequal access rather than operating outside society.
Core points Check your learning
Weekly markets and global markets use different Explain the central idea of The Market as networks. a Social Institution in your own words.
Status and trust influence exchange. Apply one idea from The Market as a

Social Institution to a textbook-style
Liberalisation changes both opportunity and
example or source.
vulnerability.
One-line recall Weekly markets and global markets use different networks.
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CHAPTER 05
Patterns of Social Inequality and Exclusion
Quick understanding
Inequality becomes durable when institutions attach unequal resources and respect to social categories.
Core points Check your learning
Exclusion can be economic, political and cultural. Explain the central idea of Patterns of
Social Inequality and Exclusion in your
Caste, tribe, gender and disability intersect.
own words.
Social movements and law challenge entrenched
Apply one idea from Patterns of Social
disadvantage.
Inequality and Exclusion to a textbook-
style example or source.
One-line recall Exclusion can be economic, political and cultural.
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CHAPTER 06
Challenges of Cultural Diversity
Quick understanding
A diverse nation must protect group identities while maintaining rights, peace and democratic belonging.
Core points Check your learning
Community identity can support dignity or exclusion. Explain the central idea of Challenges of
Cultural Diversity in your own words.
Communalism politicises religious difference.
Apply one idea from Challenges of
Civil society and constitutional secularism create
Cultural Diversity to a textbook-style
spaces for negotiation.
example or source.
One-line recall Community identity can support dignity or exclusion.
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CHAPTER 07
Project Work: Sociological Enquiry
Quick understanding
A sociology project turns a focused question into ethical evidence, analysis and a transparent conclusion.
Core points Check your learning
Choose a feasible question and define terms. Explain the central idea of Project Work:
Sociological Enquiry in your own words.
Use consent and protect privacy.
Apply one idea from Project Work:
Separate evidence from assumption and cite every
Sociological Enquiry to a textbook-style
source.

example or source.
One-line recall Choose a feasible question and define terms.
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CHAPTER 08
Structural Change
Quick understanding
Colonialism, industrialisation and urbanisation reorganised institutions, occupations, settlements and power.
Core points Check your learning
Structural change alters relationships among institutions. Explain the central idea of Structural Change in your own words.
Colonial policies connected India unevenly to world capitalism. Apply one idea from Structural Change to a textbook-style example or source.
Urbanisation is social transformation, not only city growth.
One-line recall Structural change alters relationships among institutions.
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CHAPTER 09
Cultural Change
Quick understanding
Reform, Sanskritisation, Westernisation, modernisation and secularisation describe different processes of cultural change.
Core points Check your learning
Concepts are analytical tools, not value rankings. Explain the central idea of Cultural Change in your own words.
Reform movements challenged selected practices.
Apply one idea from Cultural Change to a textbook-style example or source.
Cultural change is contested and uneven.
One-line recall Concepts are analytical tools, not value rankings.
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CHAPTER 10
The Story of Indian Democracy
Quick understanding
Indian democracy operates through constitutional institutions and through social struggles that widen participation.
Core points Check your learning
Universal adult franchise was a transformative commitment. Explain the central idea of The Story of Indian Democracy in your own words.
Panchayati Raj extends participation locally. Apply one idea from The Story of Indian Democracy to a textbook-style example or source.
Democracy includes substantive equality, not elections alone.
One-line recall Universal adult franchise was a transformative commitment.
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CHAPTER 11
Change and Development in Rural Society
Quick understanding
Rural change reflects land relations, caste, technology, markets, migration and state policy.
Core points Check your learning

Land reform outcomes varied. Explain the central idea of Change and
Development in Rural Society in your
The Green Revolution changed production and class
own words.
relations unevenly.
Apply one idea from Change and
Circular labour connects villages with distant
Development in Rural Society to a
economies.
textbook-style example or source.
One-line recall Land reform outcomes varied.
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CHAPTER 12
Change and Development in Industrial Society
Quick understanding
Industrial work is organised through technology, contracts, labour markets, management and collective action.
Core points Check your learning
Formal and informal work have different security. Explain the central idea of Change and
Development in Industrial Society in your
Work processes shape skill and control.
own words.
Unions and strikes are institutions of negotiation and
Apply one idea from Change and
conflict.
Development in Industrial Society to a
textbook-style example or source.
One-line recall Formal and informal work have different security.
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CHAPTER 13
Globalisation and Social Change
Quick understanding
Globalisation restructures work, consumption, communication and culture through intensified cross-border connections.
Core points Check your learning
Global flows are unevenly distributed. Explain the central idea of Globalisation
and Social Change in your own words.
Outsourcing creates opportunity and insecurity.
Apply one idea from Globalisation and
Local cultures adapt, resist and hybridise global
Social Change to a textbook-style
forms.
example or source.
One-line recall Global flows are unevenly distributed.
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CHAPTER 14
Mass Media and Communications
Quick understanding
Mass media shape public knowledge through institutions, technologies, ownership and audience participation.
Core points Check your learning
Print, broadcast and digital media have different Explain the central idea of Mass Media

gatekeeping. and Communications in your own words.
Commercial and public-service goals may conflict. Apply one idea from Mass Media and
Communications to a textbook-style
Digital participation expands voice but also
example or source.
misinformation.
One-line recall Print, broadcast and digital media have different gatekeeping.
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CHAPTER 15
Social Movements
Quick understanding
Social movements organise sustained collective action around rights, identity, resources or social transformation.
Core points Check your learning
Movements differ from momentary crowds. Explain the central idea of Social
Movements in your own words.
Class, caste, tribal, women's and environmental
movements use varied strategies. Apply one idea from Social Movements
to a textbook-style example or source.
Outcomes include policy change, identity formation
and public debate.
One-line recall Movements differ from momentary crowds.
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