					TOPIC :	SOCIOLOGY	AND SOCIET		May 2021		
Previous Knowledge Testing	Vocabulary used & Important Spellings	Innovative Methods used to Explain the topic	Procedure	Art & Integration	Participation of Students	Recapitulation	Pedagogy	Co-scholastic activities	Resources	Assignments	Assessments
A society is a group of people who share a common culture, occupy a territorial area and are bound to each other by a common history.  Societies may be simple, may be complex. It is natural to human beings. We are social beings. We cannot survive without society. We human beings cannot attain	Capitalism, Dialectic  Empirical investigation  Feminist Theories  Macrosociolo gy  Microsociolog y  Social Constraint  Values	Teacher centered to student Centered Approach:  (1) Using powerpoint presentatio n.  (2) The Chapter was explained with the help of smart class.  (3) Introductio n of topic with the help of Board.  (4) Brief outline about topics to be	Sociological imagination the personal problem and the public issue  Introducing sociology  Sociology and Common sense Knowledge.  The making of sociology  The scope of sociology	This particular chapter is related to all the disciplines of social sciences as we have borrowed from each other.	The Economic survey of the government of India suggest that access to sanitation facilities is just 31 percent. Find out about other indicators of social inequality, for instance education, health employment etc.	A society is a group of people who share a common culture, occupy a territorial area and are bound to each other by a common history.  Societies may be simple, may be complex. It is natural to human beings. We are social beings. We cannot survive without society. We human beings cannot attain our goals alone, we want society. The society provides us security, relationship, identify and sense of belongingness.	Find out how historians have written about the history of art, of cricket, of clothes and fashion, of architecture and housing styles.	Find out the kind of studies that were conducted during the last general elections. You will probably find both features of political sciences and sociology in them.  Discuss how disciplines intract and mutually influence each other.	Berger, Peter L, 1963. Invitation to Sociology: A Humanistic Prespective. Penguin, Harmondsworth  http://en.wikipedia.org/ wiki/spanish_flu	Why is the study of the origin and growth of sociology important?  Discuss the different aspects of the term 'society'. How is it different from you common sense understanding?	Quiz, MCQ's, projects, class test (written and oral) will be conducted in the class.  Do NCERT ex and questions Prepare notes for the topics covered in the class

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				TOPIC :	TERMS, C	CONCEPTS AN	D THEIR USE	IN SOCIOLOGY		JULY	2021
Previous Knowledge Testing	Vocabulary used & Important Spellings	Innovative Methods used to Explain the topic	Procedure	Art & Integration	Participation of Students	Recapitulation	Pedagogy	Co-scholastic activities	Resources	Assignments	Assessments
The previous chapter introduced us to an idea both about society as well as sociology. We saw that a central task of sociology is to explore the interplay of society and the individual. We also saw that individuals do not float freely in society but are part of collective bodies like the family, tribe, caste, class, clan, nation. In this chapter, we	Identity  Means of Production,  Microsociolog y and Macrosociolo gy Natal  Norms	Teacher centered to student Centered Approach:  (1) Using powerpoint presentation.  (2) The Chapter was explained with the help of smart class.  (3) Introduction of topic with the help of Board.  (4) Brief outline about topics to be	Introduction  Social Groups and Society,  Types of Groups  Status and Class  Status and Role  Society and Social Control	This particular chapter is related to all the disciplines of social sciences as we have borrowed from each other.	Can you think of example drawn from your life how this 'unofficial' social control operates? Have you in class or in your peer group noticed how a child who behaves a bit differently from the rest is treated? Have you witnessed incidents where children are bullied by their peer group to be	The previous chapter introduced us to an idea both about society as well as sociology. We saw that a central task of sociology is to explore the interplay of society and the individual. We also saw that individuals do not float freely in society but are part of collective bodies like the family, tribe, caste, class, clan, nation. In this chapter, we move further to understand the kinds of groups individuals form, the kinds of unequal orders,	What kinds of jobs are considered prestigious in your society? Compare there with your friends. Discuss the similarities and differences. Try and understand the causes for the same.	Find out how a domestic worker or a construction labourer faces role conflict.	Berger, Peter L, 1976. Invitation to Sociology: A Humanistic Prespective. Penguin, Harmondsworth  http://en.wikipedia.org/ wiki/spanish_flu	Why do we need to use special terms and concepts in sociology?  As a member of society you must be interacting with and in different groups. How do you see these groups from a sociological perspective?  What have you observed about the satisfaction system existing in your society? How are individual lives affected by stratification?	Quiz, MCQ's, projects, class test (written and oral) will be conducted in the class.  Do NCERT ex and questions Prepare notes for the topics covered in the class

move further to understand the kinds of groups individuals form, the kinds of unequal orders, stratification systems within which individuals and groups are placed, the way social control operates, the roles that individuals have and play, and the status they occupy	covered in the chapter.  (5) In detail each and every topic will be discussed and explained on the blackboard with the help of text book.	more like the other children?  systems within which individuals and groups are placed, the way social control operates, the roles that individuals have and play, and the status they occupy	
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	TOPIC: UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS August										st 2021
Previous Knowledge Testing	Vocabulary used & Important Spellings	Innovative Methods used to Explain the topic	Procedure	Art & Integration	Participation of Students	Recapitulation	Pedagogy	Co-scholastic activities	Resources	Assignments	Assessments
In this chapter we are introduced to social institutions, and also to how sociology/ social anthropology studies them. This chapter puts forth a very brief idea of some of the central areas where important social institutions are located namely: (i) family, marriage and kinship; (ii) politics; (iii) economics; (iv) religion; and (v) education.	Endogamy Exogamy Ideology Legitimacy Monogamy Polygamy Polyandry	Teacher centered to student Centered Approach:  (1) Using powerpoint presentation  (2) The Chapter was explained with the help of smart class.  (3) Introduction of topic with the help of Board.  (4) Brief outline about topics to be covered in the chapter.	Family, Marriage and Kinship  Work and Economic Life  Politics, Stateless societies, Religion and Education	This particular chapter is related to all the disciplines of social sciences as we have borrowed from each other.	Collect different wedding songs and discuss how they reflect the social dynamics of marriages and of gender relations.	In this chapter we are introduced to social institutions, and also to how sociology/ social anthropology studies them. This chapter puts forth a very brief idea of some of the central areas where important social institutions are located namely: (i) family, marriage and kinship; (ii) politics; (iii) economics; (iv) religion; and (v) education.	Make a list of the food that you eat, the materials that were used to make the houses you live in, the clothes you wear. Find out how and who made them.	Find out whether there has been a shift to the service sector in India in recent times. Which are these sectors?	Chugtai, Ismat, 2004 Tiny's Granny in Contemporary Indian Short Stories; Series 1. Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi  http://en.wikipedia.org/ wiki/spanish_flu	Note what are the marriage rules that are followed in your society. Compare your observations with these made by other students in the class. Discuss.  Find out how membership, residence pattern and even the mode of interaction changes in the family with broader economic, political and cultural changes, for instance migration.	Quiz, MCQ's, projects, class test (written and oral) will be conducted in the class.  Do NCERT ex and questions Prepare notes for the topics covered in the class

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				ATION September 2021							
Previous Knowledge Testing	Vocabulary used & Important Spellings	Innovative Methods used to Explain the topic	Procedure	Art & Integration	Participation of Students	Recapitulation	Pedagogy	Co-scholastic activities	Resources	Assignments	Assessments
'Culture' like 'society', is a term used frequently and sometimes vaguely. This chapter is meant to help us define it more precisely and to appreciate its different aspects. In everyday conservation, culture is confined to the arts, or alludes to the way of life of certain classes or even countries.	Little Tradition  Self Image  Social Roles  Socialisation  Subculture  Cultural Evolutionism	Teacher centered to student Centered Approach:  (1) Using powerpoint presentation  (2) The Chapter was explained with the help of smart class.  (3) Introduction of topic with the help of Board.  (4) Brief outline about topics to be covered in the chapter.	Introduction  Diverse Setting, Different cultures  Defining culture  Dimensions of culture  Cultural change  Socilaization agents	This particular chapter is related to all the disciplines of social sciences as we have borrowed from each other.	Reflect on your own experience. Compare you interaction with friends to that of your parents and other elders. What is different? Does the earlier discussion on roles and status help you understand the difference?	'Culture' like 'society', is a term used frequently and sometimes vaguely. This chapter is meant to help us define it more precisely and to appreciate its different aspects. In everyday conservation, culture is confined to the arts, or alludes to the way of life of certain classes or even countries.	We have completed four chapters. Read the text of the next page carefully and discuss the following them:  The relation between individual and society in the girl's rebellion against grown ups.  How the normative dimensions of culture are different in town and village?	We have completed four chapters. Read the text of the next page carefully and discuss the following them:  The relation between individual and society in the girl's rebellion against grown ups.  How the normative dimensions of culture are different in town and village?	Berger, P.L. 1963. Invitation to Sociology: A Humanistic Perspective. Penguin, Harmondsworth.  http://en.wikipedia.org/ wiki/spanish_flu	How does the understanding of culture in social science differ from the everyday use of the word culture?  How can we demonstrate that the different dimensions of culture comprise a whole?	Quiz, MCQ's, projects, class test (written and oral) will be conducted in the class.  Do NCERT ex and questions Prepare notes for the topics covered in the class

(5) In detail each and every topic will be discussed and explained				
on the blackboard with the help of text book.				

## LESSON PLAN CLASS XI – SOCIOLOGY Book-2 UNDERSTANDING SOCIETY

		TO	OPIC: SOC	IAL CHAN	GE AND S	OCIAL ORDER	IN RURAL AI	ND URBAN SOCI	ETY	Nov	ember 2021
Previous Knowledge Testing	Vocabulary used & Important Spellings	Innovative Methods used to Explain the topic	Procedure	Art & Integration	Participation of Students	Recapitulation	Pedagogy	Co-scholastic activities	Resources	Assignments	Assessments
The term 'social structure' points to the fact that society is structured i.e. organized or arranged in particular ways. The structure of anything consists of the relatively stable interrelations hip among its parts; moreover the term 'part' itself implies a certain degree of stability. social structures are made up of human actions and	Altruism Alienation Anomie Capitalism Division of labour Laissez-faire liberalism Mechanical Solidarity organic Solidarity	Teacher centered to student Centered Approach:  (1) Using powerpoint presentatio n.  (2) The Chapter was explained with the help of smart class.  (3) Introductio n of topic with the help of Board.  (4) Brief outline about topics to be	Social Structure and Stratification two ways of understandin g Social processes in sociology	This particular chapter is related to all the disciplines of social sciences as we have borrowed from each other.	Think of examples that reveal both how human beings are constrained by social structure and also of examples where individuals defy social structure and transform it. Recall our discussion on socialization	The term 'social structure' points to the fact that society is structured i.e. organized or arranged in particular ways. The structure of anything consists of the relatively stable interrelationship among its parts; moreover the term 'part' itself implies a certain degree of stability. social structures are made up of human actions and relationships.	Think of other kinds of social behavior which may appear as cooperative but may conceal deeper conflicts of society.	identify different occasions when individuals have to compete in our society. Begin with admission to school onwards through the different stages of life.	Bassu Srimati, 2001. She comes to Take her Rights: In Indian Women, property and propriety. Kali for women. New Delhi http://en.wikipedia.org/ wiki/spanish_flu	Discuss the different tasks that demand cooperation with reference to agricultural or industrial operations.  Write an essay based on examples to show how conflicts get resolved.  Imagine a society where there is no competition. Is it possible? If not, why not?	Quiz, MCQ's, projects, class test (written and oral) will be conducted in the class.  Do NCERT ex and questions Prepare notes for the topics covered in the class

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					TOPIC : IN	TRODUCING V		December 2021			
Previous Knowledge Testing	Vocabulary used & Important Spellings	Innovative Methods used to Explain the topic	Procedure	Art & Integration	Participation of Students	Recapitulation	Pedagogy	Co-scholastic activities	Resources	Assignments	Assessments
In this chapter the key ideas of three sociological thinkers: Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber will be discussed. As part of the classical tradition of sociology, they laid the foundation of the subject. their ideas and insights have remained relevant even in the contemporar y period.	Alienation Enlightenment Social fact Mode of production office	Teacher centered to student Centered Approach:  (1) Using powerpoint presentatio n.  (2) The Chapter was explained with the help of smart class.  (3) Introductio n of topic with the help of Board.  (4) Brief outline about topics to be covered in the chapter.  (5) In	The Enlightenmen t  The French Revolution  The industrial Revolution  Durkheim's Vision of Sociology  Davison of Labour in Society  Bureaucracy	This particular chapter is related to history discipline.	Revisit the discussion of the coming of the modern age in Europe in chapter 1 of introducing Sociology. What sorts of changes were these three processes associated with?	In this chapter the key ideas of three sociological thinkers: Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber will be discussed. As part of the classical tradition of sociology, they laid the foundation of the subject. their ideas and insights have remained relevant even in the contemporary period.	To what extent do you think involve the exercise of bureaucratic authority in Weber's sense?  (a) your class; (b) your school (c) a football team; (d) a panchayat samiti in a village; (e) a fan association for a popular film star;  Based on your discussions, which of these groups would you be willing to characterize as ' bureaucratic'?	To what extent do you think involve the exercise of bureaucratic authority in Weber's sense?  (a) your class; (b) your school (c) a football team; (d) a panchayat samiti in a village; (e) a fan association for a popular film star;  Based on your discussions, which of these groups would you be willing to characterize as bureaucratic'?	Bendix, Reinhard. 1960,  Max Weber: An Intellectual Portrait, Anchor books, New Your. http://en.wikipedia.org/ wiki/spanish flu	Why is the Enlightenment important for the development of sociology?  How was the industrial Revolution responsible for giving rise to sociology?  what are the basic features of bureaucracy?  Try to find out what Marx and Weber wrote about India.	Quiz, MCQ's, projects, class test (written and oral) will be conducted in the class.  Do NCERT ex and questions Prepare notes for the topics covered in the class

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TOPIC : INDIAN SOCIOLOGISTS										January 2022	
Previous Knowledge Testing	Vocabulary used & Important Spellings	Innovative Methods used to Explain the topic	Procedure	Art & Integration	Participation of Students	Recapitulation	Pedagogy	Co-scholastic activities	Resources	Assignments	Assessments
In India, interest in sociological ways of thinking is a little more than a century old, but formal university teaching of sociology only began in 1919 at the university of Bombay. In the1920s, two other universitiesthose at Calcutta and Lucknowalso began programmes of teaching and research in sociology and anthropology	administrator- anthropologist s Anthropometr y Assimilation Endogamy Exogamy Laissez-faire	Teacher centered to student Centered Approach:  (1) Using powerpoint presentatio n.  (2) The Chapter was explained with the help of smart class.  (3) Introductio n of topic with the help of Board.  (4) Brief outline about topics to be covered in the chapter.  (5) In	Ghurye on Caste and race  D.P. Mukerji on tradition and change  A.R. Desai on the state  M.N. Srinivas on the village  Conclusion	This particular chapter is related to history discipline.	Today we still seem to be involved in similar debates. Discuss the different sides to the question form a contempora ry perspective. For example, many tribal movements assert their distinctive cultural and political identity - in fact, the states of Jharkhand and Chhattisgar h were formed in response to such movements.	In India, interest in sociological ways of thinking is a little more than a century old, but formal university teaching of sociology only began in 1919 at the university of Bombay. In the1920s, two other universitiesthose at Calcutta and Lucknowalso began programmes of teaching and research in sociology and anthropology.	Today we still seem to be involved in similar debates. Discuss the different sides to the question form a contemporary perspective. For example, many tribal movements assert their distinctive cultural and political identity - in fact, the states of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh were formed in response to such movements.	Today we still seem to be involved in similar debates. Discuss the different sides to the question form a contemporary perspective. For example, many tribal movements assert their distinctive cultural and political identity - in fact, the states of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh were formed in response to such movements.	Srinivas, M.N. 1955. India's villages. Development department, Government of West Bengal. West Bengal Government Press, Calcutta.  Srinivas, M.N. 1987. the Indian Village: Myth and reality in the Dominant Caste and other essays. Oxford University press, New Delhi.  http://en.wikipedia.org/ wiki/spanish_flu	How did Ananthakrishna layer and Sarat Chandra Roy come to practice social anthropology?  What were the main arguments on either side of the debate about how to relate to tribal communities?  What arguments ere given for and against the village as a subject of sociological research by M.N. Srinivas and Louis Dumont?	Quiz, MCQ's, projects, class test (written and oral) will be conducted in the class.  Do NCERT ex and questions Prepare notes for the topics covered in the class

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