

# LESSON PLAN

## CLASS XII – SOCIOLOGY

### Book-1 INDIAN SOCIETY

TOPIC : THE DEMOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE OF THE INDIAN SOCIETY										April 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
Understand the nature and role of demography studies the trends and processes associated with population including- Changes in population size: patterns of births, deaths, and migration: and the structure and composition of the population.	Demography , Vasecomy, Tubecomy, quantitative field, geometric possession, arithmetic possession, replacement method, epidemic, global influenza, pandemic	<b>Teacher centered to student Centered Approach:</b>  (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  What is Demography?  Theories and Concepts in Demography  Size and growth of India's population  Global influenza Pandemic of 1918-19  Age Structure of Indian Populations  The Declining Sex ratio in India  Literacy  Rural and	This particular chapter is related to economics and political science disciplines	What impact do you think the age structure has on inter-generational relationships? For instance, could a high dependency ratio create conditions for increasing tension between older and younger generations? Or would it make for closer relationships and stronger bonds between	India has a very young population- that is the majority of Indians tends to be young and the average age is also less than that for most other countries. Understand the nature and role of demography studies the trends and processes associated with population including- Changes in population size: patterns of births, deaths, and migration: and the structure and composition of the population	(1) Encourage students to complete the activities and also to design activities on their own either individually or in groups. Initiate discussion in the class on observations made by students on completion of the activities.  (2) Do a small survey in your school to find out when (i.e. how many generations ago) the families of your fellow students came to live in a city. Tabulate the results and	Try to find out why the birth rate is slow to decline but the death rate can fall relatively fast. What are some of the factors that might influence a family or couple's decision about the number of children they should have? Ask older people in your family or neighbourhood about the possible reasons why people in the past tended to have more children.	<a href="http://populationcomision.nic.in/facts1.htm">http://populationcomision.nic.in/facts1.htm</a>  <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/spanish_flu">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/spanish_flu</a>  <a href="http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs211/en/">http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs211/en/</a>  <a href="http://censusindia.gov.in">http://censusindia.gov.in</a>	Explain the basic argument of the theory of demographic transition. Why is the transition period associated with a population explosion?  Why did Malthus believe that catastrophic events like famines and epidemics that cause mass deaths were inevitable?	Quiz, MCQ's, projects, class test (written and oral) will be conducted in the class.  Do NCERT exercises and questions Prepare notes for the topics covered in the class

		<p>covered in the chapter.</p> <p>(5) In detail each and every topic will be discussed and explained on the blackboard with the help of text book.</p>	<p>Urban Differences</p> <p>Population Policy in India</p>		<p>young and old?</p> <p>Discuss this in class and try to come up with a list of possible outcomes and the reasons why they happen.</p>		<p>discuss them in class. What does your survey tell you about rural-urban migration.</p>				
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# LESSON PLAN

## CLASS XII – SOCIOLOGY

### Book-1 INDIAN SOCIETY

TOPIC : SOCIAL INSTITUTION CONTINUITY AND CHANGE											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
Understand the study of social institutions. A population is not just a collection of separate, unrelated individuals. It is a society made up of distinct but interlinked classes and communities of various kinds. These communities are sustained and regulated by social institutions and social relationships.	Caste System, Varna and Jati, Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra, Dominant caste, Anthropologist, Sanskritisation, Tribal societies, Kinship.	<b>Teacher centered to student Centered Approach:</b>  (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	Caste & Caste System, Colonialism and Caste, Caste in the present, Tribal Communities, Classification of Tribal Societies, National Development versus Tribal Development.	This particular chapter is related to political science discipline.	Assertions and tribal identity are on the rise. This can be laid at the door of the emergence of a middle class within the tribal society. With the emergence of this class in particular, issues of culture, tradition, livelihood, even control over land and resources, as well as demands for a share in the benefits of the projects	In this chapter, we had looked for three institutions i.e. central to Indian society, namely caste, tribe and family.	(1) Encourage students to complete the activities and also to design activities on their own either individually or in groups. Initiate discussion in the class on observations made by students on completion of the activities.  (2) Assertions and tribal identity are on the rise. This can be laid at the door of the emergence of a middle class within the tribal society. With the emergence of this class in	Assertions and tribal identity are on the rise. This can be laid at the door of the emergence of a middle class within the tribal society. With the emergence of this class in particular, issues of culture, tradition, livelihood, even control over land and resources, as well as demands for a share in the benefits of the projects of modernity, have become an integral part of the articulation of identity among the tribes. There is, therefore, a new consciousness among tribes now, coming from its middle classes. The middle classes	Deshpande, Satish 2003. Contemporary India : A Sociological view. Penguin Books, New Delhi. Gupta Dipankar. 2000. Interrogating Caste. Penguin Books. New Delhi.  Sharma K.L., 1999. Caste, Open University press. Buckingham and Philadelphia.  Srinivas, M.N. 1994. The Dominant Caste and Other Essays. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.	What is the role of the ideas of separation and hierarchy in the caste system?  What are some the rules that the caste system imposes ?  What changes did colonialism bring about in the caste system?	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

		<p>covered in the chapter.</p> <p>(5) In detail each and every topic will be discussed and explained on the blackboard with the help of text book.</p>			<p>of modernity, have become an integral part of the articulation of identity among the tribes. There is, therefore, a new consciousness among tribes now, coming from its middle classes. The middle classes themselves are a consequence of modern education and modern occupations, aided in turn by the reservation policies.</p>		<p>particular, issues of culture, tradition, livelihood, even control over land and resources, as well as demands for a share in the benefits of the projects of modernity, have become an integral part of the articulation of identity among the tribes. There is, therefore, a new consciousness among tribes now, coming from its middle classes. The middle classes themselves are a consequence of modern education and modern occupations, aided in turn by the reservation policies.</p>	<p>themselves are a consequence of modern education and modern occupations, aided in turn by the reservation policies.</p>			
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## CLASS XII – SOCIOLOGY

### Book-1 INDIAN SOCIETY

TOPIC : PATTERNS OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND EXCLUSION											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
<p>The family, caste, tribe and the market, these are the social institutions that have been considered.</p> <p>In this chapter we consider an equally important aspects of such institutions namely their role in creating and sustaining patterns of inequality and exclusion.</p>	<p>Social inequality and exclusion, Prejudices, stereotypes, stratification, discrimination, schedule Tribes, Schedules Caste, Untouchability , Scavenger, Dalit, Adivasi.</p>	<p><b>Teacher centered to student Centered Approach:</b></p> <p>(1) Using powerpoint presentation.</p> <p>(2) The Chapter was explained with the help of smart class.</p> <p>(3) Introduction of topic with the help of Board.</p> <p>(4) Brief outline about topics to be covered in</p>	<p>What is social about social inequality and exclusion?</p> <p>Caste system as a Discriminatory System.</p> <p>Untouchability , Backward classes, Adivasi Struggles, Struggle for women's Equality and Rights.</p>	<p>This particular chapter is related to Political Science discipline.</p>	<p>Find out about a social reformer in your part of the country. Collect information about her/him.</p> <p>Read an autobiography/biography of any social reformer.</p>	<p>In this chapter we consider an equally important aspects of such institutions namely their role in creating and sustaining patterns of inequality and exclusion.</p>	<p>Discuss the examples you and your classmates have gathered. How are prejudices reflected in the manner a social group is depicted? How do we decide whether a certain kind of portrayal is prejudiced or not?</p>	<p>Can you distinguish between instances of prejudice that were intentional – i.e. the film maker of write wanted to show it as prejudiced and unintentional or unconscious prejudice?</p>	<p>Bourdieu, Pierre. 1986. "The Forms of Capital", in Richardson, John G. Ed.</p> <p>Brisenden, Simon. 1986, 'Independent Living and the Medical Model of Disability', in Disability, Handicap and Society.</p>	<p>How is social inequality different from the inequality of individuals?</p> <p>What are some of the features of social stratification?</p> <p>How would you distinguish prejudice from other kinds of opinion or belief?</p>	<p>Quiz, MCQ's, projects, class test (written and oral) will be conducted in the class.</p> <p>Do NCERT ex and questions Prepare notes for the topics covered in the class</p>

		<p>the chapter.</p> <p>(5) In detail each and every topic will be discussed and explained on the blackboard with the help of text book.</p>									
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## CLASS XII – SOCIOLOGY

### Book-1 INDIAN SOCIETY

TOPIC : THE CHALLENGES OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY											August 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
<p>Different kinds of social institutions, ranging from the family to the market, can bring people together, create strong collective identifies and strengthen social cohesion.</p> <p>In this chapter, you will learn about some of the tensions and difficulties associated with cultural diversity. What precisely does 'cultural diversity' mean, and</p>	<p>Culture diversity, accommodation, riots, ascriptive identifies, kinship, ethnicity, cultural diversity, regionalism, communalism, minority, secularism.</p>	<p><b>Teacher centered to student Centered Approach:</b></p> <p>(1) Using powerpoint presentation.</p> <p>(2) The Chapter was explained with the help of smart class.</p> <p>(3) Introduction of topic with the help of Board.</p> <p>(4) Brief outline about topics to be covered in</p>	<p>The importance of community identity, Communities, Nations and Nation-states.</p> <p>Cultural Diversity and the Indian in National State.</p> <p>Regionalism in the Indian Context.</p> <p>Communalism, Secularism and the Nation-State.</p>	<p>This particular chapter is related to Political Science discipline.</p>	<p>There are many instances of a 'majority' in one context being converted into a 'minority' in another context (or the other way around) Find out about concrete examples of this, and discuss the implications. Remember that the sociological concept of a minority involves not just relative numbers but also relative power.</p>	<p>In this chapter, you will learn about some of the tensions and difficulties associated with cultural diversity. What precisely does 'cultural diversity' mean, and why is it seen as a challenge?</p>	<p>Find out about the origins of our own state. When was it formed? What were the main criteria used to define it? Was it language, ethnic/tribal identity, regional deprivation, ecological difference or other criterion?</p> <p>How does this compare with other States within the Indian nation-state?</p>	<p>Find out about the origins of our own state. When was it formed? What were the main criteria used to define it? Was it language, ethnic/tribal identity, regional deprivation, ecological difference or other criterion?</p> <p>Try to classify all the States of India in terms of the criteria for their formation.</p>	<p>Bhargava, Rajeev. 1998. What is Secularism for?' in Bhargava, Rajeev ed. Secularism and its Critics. Oxford University Press. New Delhi.</p> <p>Miller, David. 1995, On Nationality. Clarendon Press, Oxford.</p>	<p>1. What is meant by cultural diversity? Why is India considered to be a very diverse country?</p> <p>2. What is community identity and how is it formed?</p>	<p>Quiz, MCQ's, projects, class test (written and oral) will be conducted in the class.</p> <p>Do NCERT ex and questions Prepare notes for the topics covered in the class</p>

why is it seen as a challenge?		the chapter.  (5) In detail each and every topic will be discussed and explained on the blackboard with the help of text book.									
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# LESSON PLAN

## CLASS XII – SOCIOLOGY

### Book-2 SOCIAL CHANGE & DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

TOPIC : STRUCTURAL CHANGE										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
Understanding the present usually involves some grasp of its past. This holds true probably has much for an individual or social group as for an entire country such as India. India has a long and rich history. While knowing about its past in ancient and medieval times is very important, its colonial experience is particularly significant for comprehending modern	Industrialization, De-industrialization, urbanization, liberalization, metropolitan cities, contemporary India, capitalism, Virtually English.	<b>Teacher centered to student Centered Approach:</b>  (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, Structural change, cultural change, political change, social change, new laws during colonialism, forest were reserved, expand of metropolitan cities, industrialization, de-industrialization, boom and depression in industrialization.	This particular chapter is related to history discipline.	Many new industrial towns emerged in India in the years after independence. May be some of you live in such towns.  Find out more about towns, like Bokaro, Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur. Find out whether such industrial towns exist in your region.	Understanding the present usually involves some grasp of its past. This holds true probably has much for an individual or social group as for an entire country such as India. India has a long and rich history. While knowing about its past in ancient and medieval times is very important, its colonial experience is particularly significant for comprehending modern India. This is not just because many modern ideas and institutions reached India	For many of you Amul Butter and other Amul milk products may be familiar names. Find out how this milk industry emerged?	Many new industrial towns emerged in India in the years after independence. May be some of you live in such towns.  Do you know of township built around fertilizer plants and oil wells.  If no such town exists in your region, find out the reasons for their absence.	Alavi, Hamza and Teodor Shanin Ed. 1982. Introduction to the Sociology of Developing Societies. The Macmillan Press. London.  Chandra Bipan, 1977. The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism. People's Publishing House. New Delhi.	How has colonialism impacted our lives? You can either focus on one aspect, like culture or politics, or treat them together.  Industrialization and urbanization are linked processes. Discuss.	Quiz, MCQ's, projects, class test (written and oral) will be conducted in the class.  Do NCERT exercises and questions Prepare notes for the topics covered in the class

India. This is not just because many modern ideas and institutions reached India through colonialism. It is also because such an exposure to modern ideas was contradictory		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.				through colonialism. It is also because such an exposure to modern ideas was contradictory.					
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# LESSON PLAN

## CLASS XII – SOCIOLOGY

### Book-2 SOCIAL CHANGE & DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

TOPIC : CULTURAL CHANGE										November 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
This chapter looks at two related developments. The first deals with the deliberate social reformers and the second with the less deliberate yet decisive change in the cultural practices.	Buddhism, Vaidik authorities, Communication, Anjuman-E-Khawain-E-Islam), Sanskritisation, Modernisation, Secularisation and Westernisation.	<b>Teacher centered to student Centered Approach:</b> (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 Reform Movements in the 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century. How do we approach the study of Sanskritisation, Modernisation, Secularism, and Westernisation.	This particular chapter is related to history discipline.	While you read the way the four processes are used in sociology, it may be interesting to discuss in class what you think the terms mean.	This chapter looks at two related developments. The first deals with the deliberate social reformers and the second with the less deliberate yet decisive change in the cultural practices.	Read the section on Sanskritisation very carefully. Do you think that this process is gendered, i.e., it affects women differently from men. Do you think that even if it does lead to positional change among men, the reverse may be true about women?	You have already seen how British Colonialism affected our lives. How westernization meant emulating or wanting to be like the British. Increasingly we find westernization being more Americanisation. Read a recent letter to the editor of a newspaper given below and discuss.	Ramanujan A.K. 1990, 'Is there an Indian Way of Thinking : An Informal essay' in Marriot McKim India through Hindu Categories. Sage, New Delhi.  Abraham, Janaki. 2006. The State of White: Liaisons, memories and White Men as Relatives. Men and Masculinities. Vol. 9 No. 2, pp.131-151.	Write a critical essay on Sanskritisation. Westernisation is often just about adoption of western attire and life style. Are there other aspects to being westernized ? Or is that about modernization? Discuss.	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

		<div>covered in the chapter.</div> <div>(5) In detail each and every topic will be discussed and explained on the blackboard with the help of text book.</div>									
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# LESSON PLAN

## CLASS XII – SOCIOLOGY

### Book-2 SOCIAL CHANGE & DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

TOPIC : CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL SOCIETY										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
Indian society is primarily a rural society through urbanization is growing. The majority of India's people live in rural areas (67 per cent, according to the 2001 census). They make their living from agriculture or related occupations. This means that agricultural land is the most important productive resource for a great many	Means of production, outsourcing, Rayatwari System, Mahawari System, Zamindari System.	<b>Teacher centered to student Centered Approach:</b>  (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	Agrarian Structure : Caste and Class in Rural India.  The Impact of land Reforms  The Green Revolution and its Social Consequences  The circulation of labour.	This particular chapter is related to history and civics discipline.	Think about what you have learned about the caste system. Outline the various linkages between the agrarian or rural class structure and caste. Discuss in terms of different access to resources, labour, occupation.	We are all familiar with the idea that democracy is a government of the people by the people, and for the people. Democracies fall into two basic categories : direct and representative. In a direct democracy, all citizens, without the intermediary of elected or appointed officials, can participate in making public decisions. Such a system is clearly only practical with relatively small numbers of people – in a community	Read the newspaper carefully. Listen to the television or radio news. How often are rural areas covered? What kind of issues are usually reported?	Find out about the Bhodan movement.  Find out about Operation Barga.  Discuss.	Agarwal, Bina, 1994. A Field of one's own: Gender and Land Rights in South Asia. Cambridge University Press. New Delhi.  Breman, Jan.1974. Patronage and Exploitation; Changing Agrarian Relations in South Gujarat. University of California Press. Berkeley.	What measures do you think the government has taken, or should take to protect the rights of landless agricultural labourers and migrant workers?  There are direct linkages between the situation of agricultural workers and their lack of upward socio-economic mobility. Name some of them.	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

Indians.		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.				organization or tribal councils.					
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# LESSON PLAN

## CLASS XII – SOCIOLOGY

### Book-2 SOCIAL CHANGE & DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

TOPIC : CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY										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
<p>We will see how changes in technology or the kind of work that is available has changed social relations in India. On the other hand, social institutions like caste, kinship networks, gender and region also influence the way that work is organized or the way in which products are marketed. This is a major area of research for sociologists.</p>	<p>Social facts, structure, Taylorism, Values, Urbanisation.</p>	<p><b>Teacher centered to student Centered Approach:</b></p> <p>(1) Using powerpoint presentation.</p> <p>(2) The Chapter was explained with the help of smart class.</p> <p>(3) Introduction of topic with the help of Board.</p> <p>(4) Brief outline about topics to be</p>	<p>Images of Industrial Society, Industrialization in India.</p> <p>Globalisation, Liberalisation and Changes in Indian Industry.</p> <p>How people find jobs.</p> <p>How is work carried out?</p>	<p>This particular chapter is related to history and civics discipline.</p>	<p>According to the convergence thesis put forward by modernization theorists Clark Kerr, an industrialized India of the 21st century shares more features with China or the United States in 21st century than it shares with 19th century, language and tradition disappear with new technology</p>	<p>We are all familiar with the idea that democracy is a government of the people by the people, and for the people. Democracies fall into two basic categories : direct and representative. In a direct democracy, all citizens, without the intermediary of elected or appointed officials, can participate in making public decisions. Such a system is clearly only practical with relatively small numbers of people – in a community</p>	<p>Read the newspaper carefully. Listen to the television or radio news. How often are rural areas covered? What kind of issues are usually reported?</p>	<p>Find out about the Bhodan movement.</p> <p>Find out about Operation Barga.</p>	<p>Anant, T.C.A. 2005. 'Labour Market Reforms in India: A Review. In Bibek Debroy and P.D. Kaushik Eds. Reforming the Labour Market. pp. 235-252. Academic Foundation, New Delhi.</p> <p>Bhandari, Laveesh. "Economic Efficiency of Sub-contracted Home-based Work'. In Bibek Debroy and P.D. Kaushik Eds. Reforming the Labour Market, pp. 397-417. Academic Foundation, New Delhi.</p>	<p>Choose any occupation you see around you – and describe it along the following lines :</p> <p>(a) social composition of the work force – caste, gender, age, region; (b) labour process – how the work takes place, (c) wages and other benefits, (d) working conditions – safety, rest times, working hours etc.</p>	<p>Quiz, MCQ's, projects, class test (written and oral) will be conducted in the class.</p> <p>Do NCERT exercises and questions Prepare notes for the topics covered in the class</p>

		<p>covered in the chapter.</p> <p>(5) In detail each and every topic will be discussed and explained on the blackboard with the help of text book.</p>			<p>or does culture influence the way people adapt to new products? Write a page of your own reflections on these issues, giving examples.</p>	<p>organization or tribal councils.</p>					
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# LESSON PLAN

## CLASS XII – SOCIOLOGY

### Book-2 SOCIAL CHANGE & DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

TOPIC : SOCIAL MOVEMENTS										FEBRUARY 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
<p>A great many students and office-workers around the world go to work only for five or six days. And rest on the weekends. Yet, very few people who relax on their day off realize that this holiday is the outcome of a long struggle by workers. That the work-day should not exceed eight hours, that men and women should be paid equally</p>	<p>Universal adult franchisee, Social movements, Satyagraha, Ahimsa, Vimal Dadasaheb More</p>	<p><b>Teacher centered to student Centered Approach:</b></p> <p>(1) Using powerpoint presentation.</p> <p>(2) The Chapter was explained with the help of smart class.</p> <p>(3) Introduction of topic with the help of Board.</p> <p>(4) Brief outline about topics to be</p>	<p>Features of social movement, distinguishing social change and social movements, Sociology and social movements, types of social movements, queries of social movements.</p>	<p>This particular chapter is related to history discipline.</p>	<p>Compare your life with your grandmother. How is it different from yours? What are the rights you take for granted in your life and which she did not have? Discuss.</p>	<p>A great many students and office-workers around the world go to work only for five or six days. And rest on the weekends. Yet, very few people who relax on their day off realize that this holiday is the outcome of a long struggle by workers. That the work-day should not exceed eight hours, that men and women should be paid equally for doing the same work, that the workers are entitled to social security and pension – these and many other rights were</p>	<p>Try and think of any example that will show you how society is changed by social movements and also how a social movement can lead to other social movements.</p>	<p>Think of any social movement. You can take the case of the Indian freedom movement, any tribal movement, any anti racist movement and discuss whether people joined them by thinking of the pros and cons of joining it, of calculating rationally what they would gain individually.</p>	<p>Banerjee, Sumanta, 2002. 'Naxalbari and the Left Movement' in ed. Ghanshyam Shah. Social Movements and the State 2002, pp. 125-192. Sage. New Delhi.</p> <p>Bhowmick, Sharit K. 2004 'The Working Class Movement in India : Trade Unions and the State' in Manoranjan Mohanti Class, Caste and Gender. Sage New Delhi.</p>	<p>Imagine a society where there has been no social movement. Discuss you can also describe how you imagine such a society to be.</p> <p>Write short notes on: Women's Movement, Tribal Movements</p>	<p>Quiz, MCQ's, projects, class test (written and oral) will be conducted in the class.</p> <p>Do NCERT ex and questions Prepare notes for the topics covered in the class</p>

for doing the same work, that the workers are entitled to social security and pension – these and many other rights were gained through social movements. Social movements have shaped the world we live in and continue to do so.		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.				gained through social movements. Social movements have shaped the world we live in and continue to do so.					
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