# **ANNUAL PEDAGOGICAL PLAN- CLASS XI (2023-24)**

**SOCIOLOGY**

**COURSE CONTENT: INTRODUCING SOCIOLOGY**

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| **TOPIC** | **LEARNING OUTCOMES** | **INNOVATIVE/**  **ART INTEGRATION/ EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING/ INTER – DISICIPLINARY** |
| * Introducing Society: Individuals and collectivities. Pluralities and Inequalities among societies. * Introducing Sociology: Emergence. Nature and Scope. * Relationship with other Social Science disciplines | * Define sociology and describe the historical and social context from which it emerged * Explain the sociological imagination and the relationship between the individual and the broader workings of society * Differentiate between the three main theoretical paradigms/perspectives in sociology * Describe and apply the scientific method to sociology * Identify and differentiate between types of social sciences | * Make a poster on A4 size sheet showing the relationship of sociology with other social sciences (integrated with art) * 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 interact and mutually influence each other |
| **Terms, Concepts and their use in Sociology**   * Social Groups and Society * Social Stratification * Status and Role * Society & Social Control | * Provide examples of social groups and social stratification * Describe social stratification and mobility * Explain global stratification and classification systems * Compare achieved and ascribed status * Describe means and agencies of control | 1. Role-play activity: Divide the class into different social groups based on their perceived social status (e.g. high-status executives, low-status service workers, middle-status clerks) and have them act out different scenarios that highlight the dynamics of social stratification, status, and role. This activity can help students understand how social status and roles shape our behavior and interactions with others. 2. Social media analysis: Ask students to analyze social media platforms such as Instagram, Twitter, or Facebook to identify how social stratification, status, and role are communicated and reinforced through the content and interactions on these platforms. This activity can help students understand how social media is a reflection of the broader social hierarchies and power dynamics in society. 3. Field trip: Take students on a field trip to a local business or organization and have them observe how different individuals in different roles interact with each other. This activity can help students understand how social stratification and status play out in real-world situations, and how different roles are valued differently in different contexts. 4. Creative writing: Ask students to write a short story or narrative that explores the dynamics of social stratification, status, and role. 5. Visual art project: Ask students to create a visual art project that represents social stratification and status, using different colors, shapes, and images to convey the complex and dynamic nature of social hierarchy. This activity can help students explore the nuances of social stratification and status in a creative and expressive way. |
| **Understanding Social Institutions**   * Family, Marriage and Kinship * Work & Economic Life * Political Institutions * Religion as a Social Institution * Education as a Social Institution | * Define and describe marriage and family * Recognize variations in family life * Describe the social and interpersonal impacts of family challenges * Explain how major sociological perspectives view religion * Explain the basic tenets of major world religions * Examine the major theoretical perspectives on education * Identify and discuss historical and contemporary issues in education | 1. Family tree project: Have students create a family tree that traces their ancestry and explores their family history. This activity can help students understand the importance of kinship and family ties, and how these connections shape our social identity and relationships. 2. Debate tournament: Divide the class into teams and have them participate in a debate tournament on a controversial issue related to marriage or family, such as same-sex marriage, arranged marriages, or single-parent families. This activity can help students develop critical thinking and argumentation skills, while also exploring the complexities of family and marriage institutions. 3. Religious diversity fair: Organize a religious diversity fair where students can showcase different religious traditions and practices, and learn about the role of religion in shaping cultural beliefs and values. This activity can help students appreciate the diversity of religious traditions, and understand how religion can be a source of both unity and conflict in society. 4. Mock election: Have students organize a mock election campaign for a political office, and explore the role of political institutions in shaping public policy and social change. This activity can help students understand the complexities of political power and the importance of civic engagement. 5. Community service project: Plan a community service project where students can volunteer at a local school or organization, and learn about the role of education institutions in promoting social mobility and equality. This activity can help students understand the importance of education in shaping our life opportunities and outcomes, and how education can be a tool for social change. |
| **Culture and Socialization**   * Defining Culture * Dimensions of Culture * Socialization * Agencies of Socialisation &Sociology | * Define culture, society, cultural universals, and cultural relativism * Describe the basic elements of culture * Examine pop culture, subculture, and cultural change * Contrast the various theoretical perspectives on culture society * Describe theories of self-development * Describe the roles that agents of socialization play in the socialization process and describe how socialization develops across the life course * Describe characteristics of formal organizations | 1. Cultural artifact analysis: Ask students to bring in an object that represents their cultural background, and have them share with the class how that object has influenced their socialization and identity development. This activity can help students understand the role of cultural artifacts in shaping our beliefs, values, and behaviors. 2. Role-reversal exercise: Have students switch roles with their parents or guardians for a day, and reflect on the experience in a journal or class discussion. This activity can help students understand the socialization process and how our social roles and expectations are learned and internalized. 3. Social media reflection: Ask students to reflect on how social media has influenced their socialization and self-presentation, and how it has shaped their perception of themselves and others. This activity can help students understand how social media has become an important socialization tool, and how it can both reinforce and challenge cultural norms and values. 4. Personal narrative project: Have students create a personal narrative project where they document their life experiences and reflect on how those experiences have shaped their socialization and identity development. This activity can help students understand the complexity and diversity of socialization experiences, and how different factors such as family, culture, and peers can influence our socialization process. 5. Cross-cultural immersion project: Plan a cross-cultural immersion project where students can explore different cultures and communities through hands-on activities, interviews, or field trips. This activity can help students understand the importance of cultural diversity in socialization, and how exposure to different cultural practices and values can broaden our understanding of the world. |
| **UNDERSTANDING SOCIETY** |  |  |
| **Social Change and Social Order in Rural and Urban Society**   * Social Change: Types, Causes and Consequences * Social Order: Domination, Authority and Law; Contestation, Crime and Violence * Concepts: Village, Town and City * Social Order and Social Change in Rural and Urban Areas | * Understand the concept of social change as a dynamic and multifaceted process that affects individuals, groups, and societies over time * Analyze the different types of social change, such as cultural, economic, political, and technological, and their interrelationships * Evaluate the causes and consequences of social change, including globalization, urbanization, migration, and social movements   Social Order: Domination, Authority and Law; Contestation, Crime and Violence:   * Understand the concept of social order as a complex and contested phenomenon that reflects the distribution of power, resources, and values in society * Analyze the different forms of domination, authority, and law, and their impact on social relations and behavior * Evaluate the causes and consequences of social contestation, crime, and violence, and the role of institutions and social movements in addressing them   Concepts: Village, Town and City:   * Understand the different conceptualizations of rural and urban spaces, and their historical, cultural, and economic significance * Analyze the social, political, and environmental challenges and opportunities associated with living in villages, towns, and cities * Evaluate the diversity and complexity of rural-urban interactions and transformations, and their impact on social change and development   Social Order and Social Change in Rural and Urban Areas:   * Understand the different patterns and dynamics of social order and social change in rural and urban areas, and their interrelationships * Analyze the factors that shape rural-urban disparities and inequalities, such as access to resources, services, and opportunities * Evaluate the opportunities and challenges of promoting social justice, sustainability, and innovation in rural and urban contexts, and the role of individuals, communities, and institutions in achieving them | 1. Social change documentary: Assign students to create a short documentary film that explores a social change issue in their community or region, such as gentrification, immigration, or environmental justice. This activity can help students understand the complexities of social change, and how different social, economic, and political factors shape the process of social transformation. 2. Neighborhood mapping project: Have students create a map of their neighborhood or community that highlights different social institutions and networks, such as schools, parks, community centers, and religious organizations. This activity can help students understand the importance of social order and community cohesion in promoting social well-being and resilience. 3. Rural-urban exchange program: Plan a rural-urban exchange program where students can visit and interact with communities in different geographic settings, and compare and contrast the social, economic, and cultural differences between rural and urban areas. This activity can help students understand the challenges and opportunities of social change in different contexts, and how rural and urban areas can learn from each other. 4. Social activism campaign: Have students organize a social activism campaign around a social change issue that is important to them, such as youth homelessness, racial justice, or climate change. This activity can help students develop leadership and advocacy skills, and understand the role of collective action in promoting social change. 5. Social change simulation game: Create a social change simulation game that allows students to role-play different scenarios related to social change, such as organizing a protest, lobbying for policy change, or building community partnerships. This activity can help students understand the complexities and uncertainties of social change, and how social change requires collaboration, innovation, and persistence. |
| **Introducing Western Sociologists**   * The Context of Sociology * Karl Marx on Class Conflict * Emile Durkheim : Division of Labour in society * Max Weber: Interpretive Sociology, Ideal Type & Bureaucracy | The Context of Sociology:   * Understand the historical, cultural, and intellectual context in which sociology emerged as a discipline, and its relevance to contemporary social issues and challenges * Analyze the different theoretical and methodological approaches that have shaped sociology as a discipline, and their strengths and weaknesses * Evaluate the role of sociology in promoting social justice, diversity, and democracy, and its potential to address complex social problems   Karl Marx on Class Conflict:   * Understand the concept of class as a social relation that reflects the distribution of power, resources, and status in society * Analyze the dynamics of class conflict and exploitation in capitalist societies, and how they shape economic, political, and cultural structures * Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of Marx's theory of class conflict, and its relevance to contemporary issues such as globalization, inequality, and social justice   Emile Durkheim: Division of Labour in Society:   * Understand the concept of division of labor as a key feature of modern societies, and its impact on social integration, solidarity, and change * Analyze the role of institutions such as religion, education, and law in maintaining social order and regulating social relations * Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of Durkheim's theory of division of labor, and its relevance to contemporary issues such as globalization, migration, and cultural diversity   Max Weber: Interpretive Sociology, Ideal Type & Bureaucracy:   * Understand the concept of interpretive sociology as a method of understanding social action and meaning-making in different contexts * Analyze the role of ideal types as conceptual tools for understanding and comparing social phenomena and institutions * Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of Weber's theory of bureaucracy, and its relevance to contemporary issues such as governance, accountability, and innovation | 1. Role-play activity: Divide the class into different groups and assign each group a role to play, such as factory owners, workers, or government officials. Have students discuss and negotiate their interests and conflicts based on their assigned roles, and analyze how class conflict emerges and is resolved. This activity can help students understand Marx's theory of class conflict and its relevance to contemporary issues such as labor exploitation, income inequality, and social justice. 2. Experiential learning project: Have students conduct a field study or survey of a workplace or organization, and analyze how division of labor affects social integration, solidarity, and efficiency. This activity can help students understand Durkheim's theory of division of labor and its implications for social order and change in modern societies. 3. Comparative analysis project: Assign students to compare and contrast the ideas of Marx, Durkheim, and Weber on a specific topic such as capitalism, religion, or bureaucracy. Have students present their analysis in a creative format such as a podcast, infographic, or video essay. This activity can help students understand the similarities and differences among different sociological theories, and how they can be applied to understand and explain social phenomena. 4. Historical perspective project: Have students research and analyze how Marx, Durkheim, and Weber's ideas have influenced social movements, political ideologies, or cultural trends throughout history. This activity can help students understand the historical context and significance of these theories, and how they have shaped and been shaped by social change and development. 5. Critical reflection project: Have students reflect on how Marx, Durkheim, and Weber's ideas have influenced their own understanding and perception of society and social issues. This activity can help students develop critical thinking and self-awareness skills, and encourage them to question and challenge their assumptions and biases. |
| **Indian Sociologists**   * G.S. Ghurye on Caste and Race * D.P. Mukherjee on Tradition and Change * A.R. Desai on the State * M.N. Srinivas on the Village | G.S. Ghurye on Caste and Race:   * Understand the concept of caste and race as social constructs that have historical, cultural, and political dimensions * Analyze the role of caste and race in shaping social relations, identity, and inequality in India and beyond * Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of Ghurye's theory of caste and race, and its relevance to contemporary debates on social justice, diversity, and democracy   D.P. Mukherjee on Tradition and Change:   * Understand the concept of tradition and change as dynamic and contested processes that shape cultural, social, and economic life * Analyze the factors that influence the adaptation, resistance, or transformation of traditional values and practices in different contexts * Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of Mukherjee's theory of tradition and change, and its relevance to contemporary issues such as globalization, environmental sustainability, and cultural diversity   A.R. Desai on the State:   * Understand the concept of the state as a complex and changing institution that exercises power, authority, and legitimacy over society and the economy * Analyze the functions and structures of the state in different political systems, and how they shape social policies, public goods, and citizen participation * Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of Desai's theory of the state, and its relevance to contemporary issues such as democracy, human rights, and development   M.N. Srinivas on the Village:   * Understand the concept of the village as a distinct and dynamic social unit that embodies cultural, economic, and political features of rural life * Analyze the factors that influence the continuity, change, and diversity of village communities in different regions and historical periods * Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of Srinivas's theory of the village, and its relevance to contemporary issues such as urbanization, migration, and social inequality | 1. Visual analysis project: Have students analyze and compare visual representations of caste and race in different cultural contexts, such as photographs, paintings, or films. Have them draw insights from Ghurye's theory of caste and race, and how it relates to contemporary debates on identity, discrimination, and social justice. 2. Fieldwork project: Have students conduct a field study or survey of a community or organization that embodies traditional values and practices, and analyze how they adapt or resist social change. Have them draw insights from Mukherjee's theory of tradition and change, and how it relates to contemporary issues such as globalization, cultural diversity, and environmental sustainability. 3. Policy analysis project: Have students analyze and critique a government policy or program related to social welfare, economic development, or political governance, using Desai's theory of the state as a conceptual framework. Have them identify the strengths and weaknesses of the policy, and suggest alternative strategies based on sociological principles. 4. Ethnographic research project: Have students conduct an ethnographic research on a rural or urban village, and analyze how social and cultural factors shape its dynamics and change over time. Have them draw insights from Srinivas's theory of the village, and how it relates to contemporary issues such as urbanization, migration, and social inequality. 5. Debate or panel discussion: Assign students to prepare and participate in a debate or panel discussion on a controversial or current issue related to one of these sociologists' theories, such as affirmative action, cultural preservation, or state intervention. Have them argue from different perspectives and use evidence from research and theory to support their positions. This activity can help students develop critical thinking, communication, and teamwork skills, and engage with diverse perspectives and values. |